

THE ANDO PROGRAM 2014



Osaka Invitational Program for
Short-Term Overseas Trainees in
Architecture and Arts 2014

Osaka Foundation of Internatioinal Exchange
(OFIX)



Preface

This Training Program is funded by world famous Architect Tadao Ando, who was the first recipient of the Carlsberg Architectural Prize in May, 1992. The entire amount of his winnings was donated to the Osaka Prefectural Government, from which the Program started and is now on its 22nd year. Since its beginning, the Program has invited 201 young, talented architects from 19 countries and regions. It is highly regarded, offering the trainees an experience only the program can offer.

This is a result of the cooperation of the Tadao Ando Architect & Associates, members who support the goals of the program, host companies and volunteers. Thank you very much to everyone.

Especially this year, the program included, for the first time, lectures on Japan's city planning and architectural legal system given by the Osaka Prefectural Government staff, and a visit to Naoshima in the Seto Inland Sea, where a collection of the essence of Ando Architecture can be found.

Moreover, there were 56 applicants this year, the most we have ever received, and we are expecting that the program will become more popular.

We hope that this Report will be helpful not only to the trainees, but also to the young talents active in the global community

February 2015

Osaka Foundation of International Exchange
Administrative Director Dohmoto Yoshihide

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I Program Overview

Osaka Invitational Program for Short- Term Overseas Trainees in Arts and Architecture

Purpose

Utilizing donations from Mr. Tadao Ando and a variety of corporate sponsors, the primary purpose of this program is to invite overseas art and architecture students and young professionals to Osaka. The objective is to create and foster a deeper understanding of Japanese culture, art, and architecture in addition to supporting architectural development in the participants' home countries.

Eligibility

Trainees must be of Asian nationality, currently living in Asia, and under the age of 35 with a high level of English proficiency. The participants must also be one of the following:

- Currently enrolled in or a graduate of a Masters or Doctorate program in architecture or a related field.
- Holding a Bachelor's degree and currently working as an architect or in a related field.

Number of Trainees and Their Nationalities

(8 trainees from 7 countries and regions)

Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian (2), Nepalese, Thai, and Vietnamese

Program Duration

September 25 –October 24, 2014 (30 days)

Program Hosts

Osaka Prefectural Government and 4 general construction companies in Osaka.

- Obayashi Corporation, Osaka Main Office
- The Zenitaka Corporation, Head Office · Osaka Branch
- Takenaka Corporation, Head Office · Osaka Main Office
- Daiwa House Industry Co.,Ltd, Head Office · Head Branch

Activities

- Practical training sessions with visits to construction sites.
- Excursions to visit buildings designed by Mr. Tadao Ando and historically significant sites in Osaka and the Kansai region.
- Home-stay with OFIX volunteer families.
- Participation in International Understanding Education Event (English Project).

Profile of Mr. Tadao Ando

<Year>

- 1941 Born in Osaka, Japan
- 1962-69 Self-educated in architecture
Traveled in U.S.A., Europe, and Africa
- 1969 Established Tadao Ando Architect & Associates

Awards

- 1979 Annual Prize, Architectural Institute of Japan "Row House, Sumiyoshi"
- 1985 The 5th Alvar Aalto Medal, The Finnish Association of Architects, Finland
- 1989 Gold Medal of Architecture, Académie d'Architecture
(French Academy of Architecture), France
- 1993 Japan Art Academy Prize, Japan
- 1995 The Pritzker Architecture Prize, U.S.A.
- 1996 The 8th Premium Imperiale
- 2002 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, U.S.A.
The Kyoto Prizes, Japan
- 2005 Gold Medal of Union Internationale des Architectes
- 2010 Order of Culture
- 2013 Commandeur, French Legion of Honour



Affiliations

- 2002 Honorary Academician, The Royal Academy of Arts in London

Academic Activities

- 1987 Yale University, Visiting Professor
- 1988 Columbia University, Visiting Professor
- 1990 Harvard University, Visiting Professor
- 1997 The University of Tokyo, Professor
- 2003 The University of Tokyo, Emeritus Professor
- 2005 University of California, Berkeley, Regent Professor
The University of Tokyo, Special University Professor Emeritus

Representative Works

- 1983 Rokko Housing I, II (1993), III (1999) Kobe, Hyogo
- 1989 Church of the Light, Ibaraki, Osaka
- 1992 Benesse House/Naoshima Contemporary Art Museum & Annex (1995), Naoshima, Kagawa
- 1994 Chikatsu-Asuka Historical Museum, Kanan, Osaka
- 2000 Awaji-Yumebutai (Awaji Island Project), Higashiura, Hyogo
FABRICA (Benetton Communications Research Center), Treviso, Italy
- 2001 Pulitzer Foundation for the Arts, St. Louis, U.S.A.
ARMANI/TEATRO, Milan, Italy
Sayamaike Historical Museum, Osaka-Sayama, Osaka
- 2002 Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, Kobe, Hyogo
The International Library of Children's Literature, Taito, Tokyo
Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, U.S.A.
- 2003 4 x 4 House, Kobe, Hyogo
- 2004 Chichu Art Museum, Naoshima, Kagawa
Langen Foundation, Hombroich Museum, Neuss, Germany
- 2006 Omotesando Regeneration Project (Omotesando Hills) Shibuya, Tokyo
The Palazzo Grassi, Venice, Italy
- 2007 21_21 DESIGN SIGHT, Tokyo
- 2010 Chaska Chayamachi, Osaka
- 2012 Kamigatarakugo Association, Osaka

Training Schedule

No.	DATE	DAY	PROGRAM	COORDINATOR	ACCOMODATION
1	25-Sep	THU	Arrival in Osaka / Orientation	OFIX	Cityroute Hotel
2	26-Sep	FRI	AM: Courtesy Visit to Osaka Prefectural Government, Osaka Discussion	Osaka Prefectural Government/OFIX	
			PM: Training Program by Osaka Prefectural Government	Osaka Prefectural Government/OFIX	
3	27-Sep	SAT	Ando Study Tour (Chikatsu Asuka Museum, Sayamaike Museum, Shiba Ryotaro Memorial Museum)	OFIX	
4	28-Sep	SUN		Self Study	
5	29-Sep	MON	Training Program by Osaka Prefectural Government	Osaka Prefectural Government/OFIX	
6	30-Sep	TUE	AM: Orientation for Host Companies	Host Companies/ OFIX	
7	1-Oct	WED	Practical Training Session	Host companies	
8	2-Oct	THU			
9	3-Oct	FRI			
10	4-Oct	SAT			
11	5-Oct	SUN		Self Study	
12	6-Oct	MON	Discussion Program	Mr.Guenter Nitschke/Ms.Esther Tsoi	
13	7-Oct	TUE	Kyoto Study Tour		
14	8-Oct	WED	Benesse Art Site (Naoshima)	OFIX	Okayama City Hotel Kuwadacho
15	9-Oct	THU	Ando Study Tour (Rokko Housing, Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art)	OFIX	Westin Awaji Hotel
16	10-Oct	FRI	Ando Study Tour (Awaji Yumebutai, Honpukuji)	OFIX	Cityroute Hotel
17	11-Oct	SAT		Self Study	
18	12-Oct	SUN			
19	13-Oct	MON			
20	14-Oct	TUE	Practical Training Session	Host Companies	
21	15-Oct	WED	AM: Practical Training Session		
			PM: Courtesy Visit to Mr. Tadao Ando	OFIX	
22	16-Oct	THU	Practical Training Session	Host Companies	
23	17-Oct	FRI			
24	18-Oct	SAT	Homestay Program	OFIX	Homestay
25	19-Oct	SUN	Host Family Gathering		Cityroute Hotel
26	20-Oct	MON	English Project at Kinki University	Kinki University/OFIX	
27	21-Oct	TUE	Practical Training Session	Host Companies	
28	22-Oct	WED			
29	23-Oct	THU	Closing Ceremony / Farewell Party	OFIX	
30	24-Oct	FRI	Departure from Osaka		

Trainees



Jaiswal Sneha
(Puducherry · India)
Ovoid Atelier
Architect



Jiu Zhichao
(Shanghai · China)
Shanghai Construction Design
& Research Institute, Co., Ltd
Architect



Puteri Mayang Kinanti
(East Java · Indonesia)
CV Paprika Architectural
Consultant
Architect



Pandey Kabita
(Lalitpur · Nepal)
Tribhuvan University
Graduate Student



Lere Dawa Jeanne
Elisabeth
(Bali · Indonesia)
HABITAT 5
Architect



Alcaraz Anna Katrina
(Cebu · Philippines)
AA ARKITEKTO
Architect



Patarapanich Ruchanan
(Bangkok · Thailand)
ALLZONE
Architect



Vu Son Huy
(Hanoi · Vietnam)
Hanoi Architectural
University
Graduate Student

II Training Reports

These Training Reports were submitted by the trainees, each one of them covering a different event of the program. Please understand that the writing style of each report reflects each trainee's experiences, learning and voice and may thus differ.

Contributors

Courtesy Visit to Vice Governor of Osaka and
Training Program by Osaka Prefectural Government

OFIX

Company Training

- Obayashi Corporation
- The Zenitaka Corporation
- Takenaka Corporation
- Daiwa House Industry

Vu Son Huy (Vietnam)
Lere Dawa Jeanne Elisabeth (Indonesia)
Jaiswal Sneha (India)
Jiu Zhichao (China)

Discussion Program / Kyoto Study Tour
Ando Study Tour (Naoshima ~ Kobe ~ Awaji Island)
English Project at Kinki University
Other Events

Puteri Mayang Kinanti (Indonesia)
Alcaraz Anna Katrina (Philippines)
Pandy Kabita (Nepal)
Patarapanich Ruchanan (Thailand)



Courtesy Visit to Vice Governor of Osaka and Training Program by Osaka Prefectural Government

The Osaka Prefectural Government conducted a 2-day program, on September 26 (Friday) and September 29 (Monday), to welcome the 8 trainees who have just come to Osaka. In addition to the courtesy visit to the Vice-Governor and Promotion of Osaka, for the first time this year, the trainees were provided a wide range of opportunities to learn about Osaka, which included lectures about City planning and the Development Permit System by the Osaka Prefectural Department of Urban and Public Works and Department of Housing and City Development, and field trips to the Abeno redevelopment area and Tondabayashi Jinaimachi.



After the presentations, they went up to the 52nd floor of the Sakishima Bldg, where the trainees viewed the Osaka townscape, the place they would be living in for 1 month. It was a beautiful day and they could see up to the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge and Mt. Ikoma.

In the afternoon, they moved to the meeting room for the presentations for the 1st day of training. The first presentation was given by staff from the Dept. of Urban and Public Works and Dept. of Housing and City Development on the subject of City planning, Land Readjustment Projects, Development Permit System, and the Building Confirmation System, where they learned about the gist and structure of, and initiatives in Japan's architecture and town planning. Upon learning of the systems and regulations different from their countries, the trainees asked various questions about Osaka's metropolis planning, such as its maintenance of the public transport system, and garbage disposal system.

The courtesy visit on the first day was held at the Osaka Prefectural Government Sakishima Bldg. and were greeted by Vice-Governor Ogawa, who said, "Through the training, I hope that you will learn and further understand Japanese culture, architecture and art, and at the same time experience the charms of Osaka and become a fan, and in the future become a bridge between Osaka and your country." Afterwards, the representative of the trainees expressed their expectations and goals in the training. Furthermore, each trainee spoke about what he or she would like to learn and experience in Osaka.

Next, Osaka Prefectural Government staff gave English presentations on the outline and culture and sports policies of Osaka Prefecture, where the trainees learned about the different activities being undertaken to promote Osaka's charms. Unique cultural, art and sports events were also introduced. The trainees listened intently and a lively discussion and opinion exchange followed.



The 2nd day of the Osaka Prefectural Government Training was also held at the Sakishima Bldg. meeting room. The Dept. of Housing and City Development staff explained about the “Grand Design Osaka”, which shows the future direction of Osaka. They studied about the general outline of the future urban space plan, the 6 potential areas in the metropolis center and specific future activities towards the target year 2050.

From the afternoon, with the cooperation of the Dept. of Urban and Public Works of Osaka City, the trainees made an onsite visit to the Abeno redevelopment site where they were taught about the condition before redevelopment, the progress of redevelopment and its effects on the community. After learning about the environment, how location was utilized and the initiatives taken to improve its ability to attract customers, the trainees toured the Abeno Q's Mall and Abeno redevelopment area and viewed the emergency facilities in the park, as well as observed the current condition of the Abeno redevelopment area.



After visiting the current architectural structures in the Abeno area and redevelopment area, the trainees headed for Jinaimachi in Tondabayashi City, where Osaka's only important historic buildings preservation area can be found. A staff from Tondabayashi City explained about the history of the town as they walked along the town street dotted with old merchant homes. They visited the “Old Sugiyama Family Home”, a successful sake brewery in the Edo period, and learned more about Japanese traditional architecture, art and technology.



It was a short 2 days, but the trainees were able to comprehensively learn and experience about Osaka's town history, present condition and future activities. Trainees commented that the knowledge gained from the training formed the foundation to further understanding Osaka more in their later activities in the companies they were assigned to.

Company Training : Obayashi Corporation

Vu Son Huy (Vietnam)



Participating in this program was a great opportunity in my life. I have lived one month in Japan and experienced the Japanese culture, and above all, I have had a chance to be trained by Obayashi Corporation, one of the major Japanese construction companies. The ten-day training was not long enough to deeply understand about the various projects and technologies at Obayashi Corporation, but Mayang Kinanti Puteri, an Indonesian trainee, and I have learnt a lot during this time thanks to the enthusiastic colleagues at the company. They always tried to teach and train us as much as they could, so every moment we spent there was very valuable and also memorable.

The first time I was taken to the Daiburu Building - a modern high rise building with a long history behind it—I was taken to visit the building and surrounding areas. I was impressed by the artistic image of this building and how it was designed. The lower floors were restored from the former building with old bricks and stones, and the upper floors were built in modern style but still in harmony with the lower part and integrated with the environment. During the training term, whenever I had time, I often walked around the park below and kept looking at this great architectural object.

I found that the officers in Obayashi Co. work very hard and they are very interested in their work. I can still remember clearly how they concentrate on their work, and carefully proceed and accomplish their tasks. Observing their work attitude, I somehow understood why Japanese in the present time are so successful and how they could overcome many difficult situations.

During our studies, we had many lectures on Obayashi's modern technology such as: Green building design, earthquake resistance, and construction technology. Mr. Tomita and other lecturers have efficiently spent the limited time of the program in helping us understand about the technology through pictures, video clips, and detailed descriptions. Furthermore, they also showed us how they constructed the big roof of Osaka Station. The big roof was constructed partly and then each part was joined together precisely in an incredible way during the night time after the last train stopped operating. It was an amazing method to construct such a big roof that we have never seen before.

After the lecture, we had a chance to visit the construction



site where we had practical experiences in the technology of the company. We observed the installation of an earthquake-resistant system and some other technologies in

the building. Moreover, in the last

two days of our training, we were taken to visit Hanshin Expressway Minamishima Construction Site and the construction site of the old theatre in Kyoto. They gave a lecture about that site and explained the technologies before our visit. It helped us understand better and could grasp clearly the site. I was impressed by the conservation of the old theatre in Kyoto. The outside structure was preserved and they renovated the interior. New materials look like the old ones in both shape and color. I have gotten many new ideas



about preservation after visiting this site. At the construction site, the workers were very kind to us and when we asked them, they explained until we could understand and

their answers were very detailed. One example is when I said that I wanted to learn about the Namba Parks project,

they spent the very limited time before the break time to show us this project.

In addition, aside from learning about and visiting the construction sites, we also had the chance to visit many famous places in Japan. We were taken to Namba Parks, Osaka Station, Grand Front Osaka, and Osaka Aquarium Kaiyukan, Port of Osaka. It was so exciting when we could see an overall view of Osaka city from the Tempozan Giant Ferris Wheel. Furthermore, our visit was not only limited to Osaka, but also we had some days in Kyoto and Nara city. When we were in Kyoto, it was a rainy day but the plan was implemented without any change. We visited Kiyomizu Temple in Kyoto and took part in Jidai Matsuri Festival. This place is so imposing; Kiyomizu Temple looked more mysterious under the cloudy sky. When we went to Nara, we spent all day discovering some great places: Kofukuji Temple, Kasugataisha Shrine, Todaiji Temple, and Kasugayama Primeval Forest. We walked until the late afternoon and came back at nightfall. The moment when we walked throughout the forest with the red sun at the end of the street was so peaceful. I wish I could hold this moment forever in my mind.

On the 7th day we had a discussion program with young architects and engineers in Obayashi Corporation. The discussion's theme was about traditional architecture. We talked about traditional buildings in our countries and then we discussed about what is the most important factor that we should keep in modern society. Young architects from Obayashi Corporation have shown us a project which they applied traditional images to modern buildings. It is an excellent example and we have gained many new ideas in heritage preservation, both in architecture and construction on their work.

We also had a project with the design team at the Namba office. We moved to the Namba office for a few days, and although it was a short time we learned a lot from their projects and lectures on the structure design of the Namba project. Staff at the Namba office were very kind and friendly, always trying to make us feel comfortable as much as possible. On our first day there, we had a warm welcome party with almost all of the members in the office.

After that, we started designing our project. The aim of our project was to rehabilitate a plaza in the Namba area. We did not have much time but thanks to the collaboration with the design team of the Namba office, we completed our project. Thanks to your encouraging us and sharing all your expertise, the five-day training in your office was so helpful.

The site in our project is located in the heart of Namba, in front of the Takashimaya department store. It connects Namba station, Midosuji street, and other various commercial areas within Namba. It is also an important transportation hub: bus, taxi, pedestrian, bicycle, and subway. In this site, there are two main problems: conflict among many kinds of traffic; and lack of public space for pedestrians. Therefore, we



proposed a plan to redesign the plaza as the main landmark of Namba area, and manage pedestrian and public transportation traffic in the area. Further, we wanted to create a recreational area for visitors and preserve the iconic building (Takashimaya) in this area. Moreover, we

intended to create a pedestrian overpass. In brief, our concept proposed several solutions: transportation strategy; recreation of the central plaza area; a sky-bridge for pedestrians; and underground plans. We hope our proposal will be beneficial and bring sustainable development to this area in the future.

I am proud to be an Obayashi Corporation trainee. It will be a challenge to have another chance to work in a major company like Obayashi Co., but I will try my best to become a good individual with Japanese work ethic. When I was there, I had nice interactions with people from other countries, with many architects and engineers. The training really helped me broaden my view towards life and my career. The one month training is a great memory that will stay with me my whole life. There is no word that can express my feelings at this time, but I would like to say thank you again to everybody at Obayashi Corporation, especially for those who supported us.

Company Training : The Zenitaka Corporation

Lere Dawa Jeanne Elisabeth (Indonesia)

This was my second visit to Japan, especially to Kansai region. I was curious and also excited, thinking about what kind of experiences I would have this time. I was also worried about the training program in the Zenitaka Corporation. However, everything turned out well and the experiences that I had were beyond my expectations.

The Zenitaka Corporation's training schedule was very unique. This unique schedule let us explore various places and learn various things. Mr. Toyama, one of our interpreters, said that "Seeing is believing," which means that the Zenitaka Corporation wanted us, me and Anna Alcaraz, a trainee from Philippines, to see and feel Japanese architecture, culture and tradition directly with our own eyes and senses. Therefore, during our training, 1 or 2 staff members from the design department accompanied by an interpreter would take us to explore the Kansai region.

The Kansai region is the cultural and historical heart of Japan. It displays many idiosyncrasies: the history of Nara, the culture in Kyoto, the mercantilism in Osaka and the cosmopolitanism of Kobe. We were introduced to Japanese old architecture and culture through visits to Nara (Todai-ji and Houryu-ji) and Kyoto (Kinkaku-ji and Kiyomizu-dera). During our visits to temples, we were amazed that these old buildings still can co-exist together until today, surrounded by modern buildings. We also learned about various facts of the temples and their relation to Japanese history, the old construction techniques, and design elements. For a better understanding of Japanese history and culture, they

even took us to museums, such as: Osaka Castle, Osaka Museum of History and the new wing of the National Museum of Kyoto, Heisei Chishinkan, which was designed by Mr. Taniguchi Yoshio. Furthermore, they also took us to Fushimimachi Koutoukuryou in Osaka, which is a traditional guest house belonging to the Zenitaka Corporation and Chouchikukyou, which is a house with a combination of traditional and modern architecture and is maybe the first eco house in Japan. The other museum that we visited was the Earthquake Memorial Museum, part of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution in Kobe, which commemorates the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake of 1995 and educates visitors about disasters and their prevention. It was very memorable because I also had the same experience when an earthquake hit Yogyakarta in 2006.



Church of the Light in Ibaraki



Todai-ji

Houryu-ji

Kansai also has many notable contemporary buildings. Some of them are: Abeno Harukas, (the tallest building in Japan), Umeda Sky Building, Namba Parks, the National Museum of Art, Hep Five, Kaiyukan, USJ, Kyoto Station, Kyoto Tower, and Akashi Kaikyo Bridge. We had the chance to visit them and learned about their construction and design elements and even enjoyed the attractions inside. I was really happy because some of those buildings used to be my learning materials when I was at university. Even now, I still cannot believe that I have already visited them and seen them with my own eyes.

Among those modern buildings, we also visited other projects designed by Mr. Ando Tadao, for example: Osaka Culturarium at Temposan (the former Suntory Museum), Grand Front Osaka, Akka Galleria, Shinsaibashi TO Building, Asahi-Beer Oyamazaki Villa Museum of Art, and the famous Church of the Light in Ibaraki City. We also went to the flower garden at Osaka Station and the green wall near Umeda Sky Building, which were initiated by Mr. Ando.

To give us a better understanding of Japanese construction methods, the Zenitaka Corporation took us to their construction sites. We went to shops in Shinsaibashi that were almost finished and learned about the concrete wall panel installation. We also went to IPS at Kyoto University. Before entering the site, we had a briefing about the building's basic information and the current status of the construction. With our safety helmets on, we were ready to explore the site. And it was surprising to us that they did not use piles as the ground structure, even though it was a 5-storey building (2 stories are basement level). They said that the ground is solid enough to support the building, even if there is an earthquake. Our last site was Kyoto College of Arts and Crafts. It was already finished some years ago but we had a chance to take a tour around the college and were introduced to some art and craft classes.



Onsite at Kyoto University

During our training, I learned not only about the architecture or construction techniques, but also Japanese culture and work ethics. Time was always very important and people would arrive 5 or 10 minutes early. This also applied to our schedule. Everything went according to the schedule and was on time—even when we met the president of the Zenitaka Corporation in the midst of his busy schedule. Next is the office culture towards colleagues and the dedication to the job. The staff members of the Zenitaka design department were hard-working, efficient, and well-prepared. During our training, we always had a short briefing about the schedule and they gave us short background explanations about the buildings. If we had unanswered questions on site, they would research it and explain it later back in the office or the next day. They always did their best to explain what we wanted to know or to accompany us where we wanted to go, with or without an interpreter. I really thanked them because they were patient with me, who can only understand Japanese a bit.

Overall, the training program in the Zenitaka Corporation was fun, interesting, yet relevant to my profession. The trip to many different places, both traditional and modern, made me think about many interesting ideas and new perspectives of architecture. Moreover, this training made me want to learn more about preservation and its relation to the current environment. This training also made us better informed about Japanese culture and tradition and made us totally immersed in it. I realized that culture and people are very important aspects in architecture. This one month program was a great experience where I learned many things and met many new friends. I hope we trainees will be able to utilize and share this knowledge in our future. I am so thankful for this once in a lifetime opportunity.

Company Training : Takenaka Corporation

Jaiswal Sneha (India)

Takenaka Corporation has a legacy of about 400 years. The company has grown from a carpentry unit making shrines and temples to a large architectural and construction firm with projects all around the world. Research and development in design, construction, and engineering technology has remained the backbone of the company's growth. Mr. Ruchanan Patarapanich from Thailand and I were placed in Takenaka Corporation for the 10 days company training program as part of the Ando Program 2014.



Prior to the commencement of the training, there was an orientation in the hotel meeting room. It gave us an opportunity to lay down our objectives and expectations. Through the Training program I aimed at learning the process followed by the company for large scale projects: from inception to ideation to execution. I knew that 10 days is too short a time to be able to become a part of the process itself but a glimpse of important landmarks in the process with a clear understanding could help me understand. I wished to work on the concept stage, visit ongoing construction sites to be able to understand the complexities on site, and also learn the work ethic of Japan.

The setting off day of the training program gave us a clear idea of the working of the organization. The orientation by the human resource team informed us about the company's history and progress while the one by the design management team helped us understand the working system in the office and the process followed for various projects. The broadly prepared schedule by the design management team included design work experience in office, site visits to construction sites, and visits to various places of architectural and tourist interest in and around Osaka.

Out of eight sections within the design team based on building typology, Mr. Patarapanich was placed in the hospitality building section while I was in the institutional building section for training purposes. We were provided with architect mentors in our own sections. They helped us in planning our activities in office and gave assignments as well.

For our office assignments, our mentors made us part of the projects they were working on. They involved us in the design discussion meetings and gave us parts of the project to develop independently with a clear understanding of the thought process and underlying concept involved. As part of this process, we made concept sketches, models, and 3D modeling to explain our designs. We also made material boards and drawings for relevant meetings and design discussions with clients.

Site visits to construction sites were another very important element that was part of our everyday plan. We visited sites at various stages of construction as follows.

- Kyoto newspaper factory former site - for client and contractor meeting prior to starting of construction
- Ritsumeikan University campus site - where construction was going on. Here we got exposed to various construction materials and finishes.
- Umeda Class housing project- to understand isolation systems for earthquake resistance and modern construction technology.



- ASICS sports research centre- a day before the inauguration of the building. The architect presented the concepts and design philosophies followed in the building. We could see the finishing process taking place with great enthusiasm while still preparing for the inauguration function.
- Timber Association building- It was a newly inaugurated office building in Osaka City. It was primarily a building constructed of timber. A number of innovations were made to make the building fire and earthquake resistant.
- Kyoto housing- Another recently completed housing project by Takenaka Corporation. The design emphasized integral spaces within the building especially aiming at older populations.
- Experimental housing- This project aims at experimentation to achieve green and sustainable solutions for housing structures.

These site visits at varying landmark stages of construction helped me understand the process and well organized construction management strategies involved.



We also went to the Takenaka Tools museum in Kobe. The new museum building was inaugurated in October 2014. Apart from the exhibits in the museum, the museum itself is an appreciable piece of architecture with fine details and wood craftsmanship. The Tools Museum unveils and documents the evolution of wood craftsmanship in Japan over centuries. The vast collection of carpentry tools over thousands of years along with their benefits and limitations completed the picture of the need for invention and innovation thus leading to the evolution of modern instruments used for carpentry today. I was particularly impressed by the complicated joinery

details that don't use nails and screws or machines. It was an extremely informative as well as interactive trip.

Apart from our everyday tight schedule with work and site visits, a senior from the design management team, Mr. Sugimoto, spared time on Saturday and after office hours to take us around Osaka and Kobe city.

He took us to Abeno Harukas, Kaiyukan, the Togo Murano exhibit at the Osaka Museum of History, the Ferris wheel, Hep Five, and the Umeda Sky Building in Osaka. Takenaka Corporation takes pride in designing and executing these, which have become the face of Osaka. We also went touring around Kobe to see many of Mr. Tadao Ando's initial works in the city that never came into the limelight. It was interesting to see the evolution in his works.

Through the company training we were exposed to the following:

- Working methodology followed for various kinds of projects in Japan
- Advanced construction techniques
- Design process and concept development
- Research and innovation involved for various projects
- Variety of tools and materials
- Japanese work ethic and office culture.



The enthusiasm and vigour carried by everyone in the office instilled a lot of positivity and passion in me. The office culture and system, which was strict yet jovial and fun, allowed one to develop his/her own style and statement. It was a great opportunity to become a small part of such a legendary organization and I hope we were able to get the maximum out of it efficiently.

Company Training : Daiwa House Industry

Jiu Zhichao (China)

It was an honor for me to be a member of the Daiwa House Industry's team, with another trainee from Nepal. The Ando Program began from Sep 25th this year, and we attended the orientation where the trainees and the staff from the host companies were introduced.

After we arrived in Osaka, at the orientation for host companies, I expressed my hope to learn more about the corporate culture and architecture of Daiwa House Group. Mr. Ikeda and Ms. Banda, who picked us up, and our interpreter, Ms. Nakai, were very enthusiastic, and recorded our thoughts very carefully. Thus we began our learning in Daiwa House Group, knowing more and more about each other.

As the largest prefabricated housing producer in Japan, Daiwa House Group has been working to make life better from when it was founded in 1955. Every staff member here works with passion and a positive can-do attitude. The lectures they gave for us were very informative and accessible, which made us understand the content much more easily.

From the development of modern Japanese architecture through the decades to the business history of Daiwa House Industry, as well as the design concept of individual buildings, we have gradually come to understand Daiwa House Industry more holistically, from the broad to the specific.

For example, we learned to use PITT, which was developed for sales, and the software can help the sales team to design houses according to the demands of customers more rapidly and conveniently. I think wide use of PITT is also a way to better customer service.

Also I was strongly impressed to understand the unique designs of the structures and facilities in the headquarters building itself. The concept of the design is based on the policy of being kind to the environment. This idea is well-accepted by all the staff members of the company.

In the technical research center in Nara, we had the chance to learn about many kinds of new technology to make the residential environment much safer and more comfortable.



There are special window glasses to improve light surrounding, Σ structures for better seismic performance, anti-crime rental SW residences designed for single ladies, and various details in the design of accessible housing, as well as a home video room with absorption material to improve the acoustic environment. I like this technical design very much, especially the ideas and the way of thinking. Also, products such as the HAL® robot suit and mentally committing robot® PARO® not only make the residential design more human-friendly, but also reflect Daiwa House



Industry's great concern for humanity. All of this is around the subject of making the life of ordinary people better, and I deeply feel the efforts of Daiwa House Industry in doing more and better things for ordinary people.



On my visit to the memorial museum of Mr. Ishibashi, I was very impressed by two details. The first one is: the beautiful forest-covered mountains of Japan are the very flesh and blood of the nation, and everyone involved in forestry has a duty to preserve the countryside. These words of Mr. Shozaburo Dogura left a deep and lasting impression on the mind of Mr. Ishibashi. From this I understood Mr. Ishibashi's love and respect for nature. The other detail that impressed me most is that after the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake in 1995, Mr. Ishibashi ordered the company's production lines all across in Japan to be temporarily converted to turning out prefabricated housing on a priority basis, and provided 15,000 houses to the victims. This also touched me deeply.

In this short month, I had a very different experience both in work and life as a member of the Daiwa House Industry's team. What I have learned is not only the corporate culture of Daiwa House Group, but also the simple and steadfast service concept. I wish I can take this as standard in my work in the future, and do what I should seriously, as well as serving more ordinary people warmly and sincerely.

Discussion Program / Kyoto Study Tour

Puteri Mayang Kinanti (Indonesia)

1 Discussion Program

A discussion program was held and led by Professor Guenter Nitschke on October 6. The lecture began with Prof. Nitschke presenting the cities in Japan through two main periods, the 20th and 21st centuries. The emphasis on what Japan is experiencing today was useful, as these are the future problems of other Asian countries.

The second session began after a short lunch break. The first speaker was Ruchanan Patarapanich of Thailand. In his presentation, he explained 3 different types of renewal, all three derived from different cultural roots located in Bangkok. The first, Sri Maha Mariamman Temple, a prominent Hindu temple located on Silom Road, has withstood time through passive preservation. Although physically the temple became almost alien to its modern neighborhood, the activities around the area are what makes it important as it gives life in the space. Another prominent culture that has assimilated into Thai culture was the Chinese influence. Leng Noei Yi Monastery is an example of restoration preservation. The assimilation of the monastery with its surroundings plays an important part in Chinatown; yet, it was visually disconnected. There was no direct dialogue with the community, but the restoration had involved the renewal of old parts of the building with the help of the community, which was what brought the community and monastery together. The last important site was the Golden Buddha Temple, Waat Traimitr, which is a constantly renewed temple. Even though some things change, the aim is to balance the changed and the unchanged. These 3 types of renewal have one objective in mind. Although comprised of different cultural roots, these sites melded with Thai culture, as examples of the renewal and preservation that represents the community in a sustainable environment.

Jiu Zhichao of China argued that city construction is not just a process of unlimited expansion, because as it develops the built environment will become part of its traditional identity over time. He emphasized that large-scale urbanization, i.e. building new districts, is almost as important as the maintenance and renewal of old districts. He introduced the trainees to several contemporary renewal plans in China emphasizing the principle of people-oriented and life based

renewal, especially examples in large cities with historical and cultural traditions such as Shanghai. He also described his current project as an illustration of protection of historical and cultural buildings in a modern context.

Taking a different approach, Kabita Pandey of Nepal presented the importance of preserving old local ethnic architecture styles. In Nepal, the Newari architecture of one of the local ethnic groups has played an important role in sustainable environment, specifically as it reflects social, religious, and cultural aspects inherited in that society. The importance of restoration and preservation of these types of Newari architecture in modern Nepalese housing was evident to keep the tradition and culture alive, especially traditional characteristics of the houses and the methods of construction technology such as roofing, stairs, floors, and windows, but also the facades.



The talk about local architecture continued with the next presenter, Jeane Elisabeth from Indonesia. She introduced Indonesia and its local architecture, particularly vernacular architecture, which is by its nature green and sustainable. Because Indonesian society is comprised of different ethnic groups, the local traditions and culture have their roots in many different styles and traditions. Jeanne illustrated her current project, a villa whose design adheres to the principles of sustainable architecture derived from the vernacular architecture. She said interpreting the local architecture and applying its sustainable principles in modern projects today is a type of renewal, as much as preserving traditional structures.

I, also from Indonesia, addressed a more urban problem of taking a different approach to renewal in neglected built areas—slums—to especially adequately accommodate

current needs and renew the community, keeping the traditional values and kampung feel of the community in the city area. The projects she described represented 2 types of slum upgrading. The first was about the type of renewal done by the community itself in the dense city slum area, where the community redesigned their own environment to a more human one, and the second project was on the Code riverbanks. Both projects showcased the sense of involvement of the community, preserving its core values while making changes to accommodate the needs of the community and suit the changing times.

The next speaker, Anna Alcaraz of the Philippines, conveyed the renewal process of a recognized heritage zone, the revitalization of an old downtown in Iloilo, Calle Real. It was a major commercial area with the majority of the buildings built during the Spanish colonial era. The conservation efforts address the recognized need to preserve and renew the city's historical structure. Design guidelines were applied in the restoration development, mandating that the project retain the original design and all of its features by repairing instead of replacing with identical parts. Reviving the old downtown addresses the issue of sustainability by reusing and maximizing what was existing.

The next speaker was Sneha Jaiswal of India. She explained the increasing need to cultivate sustainable development of built heritage preservation, especially when Indian cultural and traditional values are involved, as in the case of the historic reservoir. It is an embodiment of the pride, faith, and hope of the community it serves. She concluded that even though built things remind people of their cultural background and history as well as heritage, renewal and preservation of structures would have more meaning if the structure can give something back to the society. This is a prime example of the relationship among built areas, man, and society.

The last speaker to present was Vu Son Huy from Vietnam. He presented the renewal and preservation of a tourist site, by first giving a brief history of Vietnam, starting in the early 20th century, when it was a French colony. The French built recreational areas taking advantage of the mountains and terrain of the country, but due to the lack of maintenance, the

area gradually deteriorated. As it is a cultural heritage site, the renewal project of this tourism asset was important to Vietnam, since it embodies historical values even if it is a relic of the colonial period.

2 Kyoto Study Tour

The day started with a journey to Kyoto. Professor Nitschke led the trainees to the Kamo River, which flows through the heart of Kyoto, and explained a little about the background of the city. What was interesting was the layout of the city, which had the original grid pattern; there through the city center runs the Kamo River. Gion has a setting of traditional Japanese streets with traditional facades concealing modern structures inside, while the area has a different feel with the natural setting of trees surrounding the area, almost romantic, which is why many would come and even have pre-wedding pictures taken or walk in the area dressed in kimono. The setting was almost surreal, since it had a different context and feel surrounded by modern buildings. After our visits to Yasaka Shrine and Nanzenji, Ms. Esther Tsoi led us to the Nakamura Sotoji Komuten. After a brief introduction of the pieces and furniture made, we were led to the workshop area, where many woodcarvers from the area were at work. There in the large workspace area were several woodcarvers working on various very unique and complex projects. The workshop was a lovely visit to understand the types and charms of traditionally handcarved pieces that still exist today in our age of mass-manufacturing by machine. The experience of the Kyoto study tour taught us many things as architects through our visits to the heritage sites of Kyoto, particularly the traditional Japanese shrines and temples.



(Please refer to III Discussion Program Reports for the details of the Discussion Program.)

Ando Study Tour (Naoshima ~ Kobe ~ Awaji Island)

Alcaraz Anna Katrina (Philippines)

Visiting the works of the architect we greatly admire, Mr. Tadao Ando, on a three-day study tour was a wonderful experience.

Day 1 (October 8): Naoshima

First, Fukutake Foundation staff briefed us on the three museums we would visit on Naoshima, and then we visited the Ando Museum as our first stop. Its archives convey the story of the involvement of Mr. Tadao Ando in the development of the Naoshima art scene, in particular the buildings that he designed in the island through the years. It is a small house converted into a museum, traditional-looking from the outside, fully renovated inside. The museum not only shows the drawings and the tales behind the buildings, the viewer gets to experience the techniques he employs in most of his work albeit in a smaller scale, that of a house. The inclined concrete wall that slices the space serves not only as a partition but as a surface to reflect natural light. A narrow stair led us down into a small room of about 2 meters in diameter, its walls emitting a soft mysterious glow. This light well showcases Mr. Ando's mastery of bringing in and controlling daylight to achieve his desired impact.

Nestled on a hill, overlooking the surrounding sea is Benesse House Museum, its structure seamlessly incorporated into the landscape. The group dispersed into the museum, its circulation pattern organic, not dictating a specific route. Moving through the museum, modern artworks from different artists are housed in different kinds of spaces. Some would require an exploration outside into the open air, while others like Andy Warhol's "Flowers" are displayed in more seclusion inside the restaurant. The collection was a delightful mix of contemporary art.



Our last stop in Naoshima was the Chichu Art Museum. It was intriguing from the start as the ticket building is set several hundred meters away. This museum somehow defies to be called a building. To me it is a sculpture fully immersed into the landscape. Entering it is akin to entering an ancient ruin guarding its sacred treasure, with foliage freely creeping on its walls, while the long narrow passage was just the right transition to cleanse our minds of the outside world and to completely focus on what was to come.

Previously, I had only a faint knowledge of Monet, but now his works and his delicate style of mixing pigments is engraved in my memory. I think the process of creating architecture around specific artworks is unprecedented. It does take the right space to fully appreciate art. A common thread among all the artists, Mr. Ando included, is that they all work with light as one of their mediums, and all the artwork on display here transcends into the experiential.

Day 2 (October 9): Kobe Area

Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art is a huge museum composed of two rectangular buildings along the waterline of Kobe. What struck me most about this building was the granite stone cladding made to appear like wood shakes. I could not decipher the kind of stone initially, thinking that it was the stone's natural state, until our guide from Mr. Ando's office said that the stone's cut could have also been specified. And I thought, brilliant. Interesting as well was to learn how the weathered look of the steel mullions was achieved. Both touches give the building that understated elegance that I love.

Next stop was the world famous Rokko Housing in the upscale hilly area of Kobe. We were shown a scale model of the three phases of development in the Ando Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, and learned that each phase was actually commissioned by a different owner.

To respect the privacy of the residents, we viewed the buildings from across the street. The modules of Rokko Housing 1, built 30 years ago on a 60-degree slope, appeared to me rather staggered but in actuality are symmetrical. Rokko Housing 2, built ten years later, is a bigger complex, which elaborated on the same concepts as the first one.

The day ended and we crossed the longest suspension bridge called Akashi Kaikyo Bridge, to check in at the Awaji Westin Hotel designed by Mr. Ando.



Day 3 (October 10): Awaji Island

Touring around Awaji Yumebutai during the day revealed its expansive resort conference complex. The site, which used to be barren after being the source of landfill for reclamation projects in the Osaka Bay area, now is notable for the richness and biodiversity of its flora. Surrounding the striking triangular hotel building are a variety of spaces: teahouse, amphitheater, even a greenhouse. I was particularly



drawn to Mr. Ando's delicate modern reinterpretation of the teahouse: the use of copper roofing, and the replacement of the traditional alcove, employing instead a curved glass screen with a small shelf for a flower arrangement. Aside from the greenery, water gardens are a key feature and can be found abundantly integrated with the concrete structures in the resort, from the pebble-bottomed serene pool in the tea area, to the cascading steps at the 100 terraced garden squares, to the still pools covered with one million shells. It somehow brings the observer closer to the ocean view beyond.

The Honpukuji water temple was the final stop of our three-day trip. It is one of my favorites as it is breathtaking in its simplicity. Hearing one's footsteps on the white round pebbles on the approach reminds one to silence the mind and be in the present moment. Aside from the apparent metaphor of the lotus leaf, the temple entrance descending into the surface of the water is like finding peace within oneself, as one has to take the journey to the center of the self.

English Project at Kinki University

Pandey Kabita (Nepal)

The English project at Kinki University was one of the programs that eventually turned out to be a great experience, not only working with the Japanese students but also sharing ideas to finally come up with an idea for the assigned project. It was one of the great days in which we learned more about Osaka and its culture.



The English project was held on 20th October, 2014. All the fellow trainees were very excited about this program. We all arrived at Kinki University Campus. Then we went to the classroom where the program was supposed to be held. We all were warmly welcomed by the lecturers as well as the Japanese students. These students were the English Multicultural Communication and Ceramic Arts majors. After few minutes, there was a greeting speech by Mr. Hideaki Saito, Dean of the Faculty of Literature, Arts and Cultural Studies, followed by a short speech and project outline by Prof. Kiyofumi Okamoto. After that, there was a short introduction of all the Ando Trainees. All the Ando trainees with the professor and some Japanese students went on the campus tour. We got the chance to visit the New Art Building where we explored the various art works executed by the students in the buildings such as paintings, sculptures, glass work, ceramics, etc. One of the amazing things about the building was the color strands of the wall panel, which was cleverly displayed.

Shortly after that we were taken to the cafeteria of the campus, which was also known as the Village E3 [e-cube] . We were so amazed by the building structure. The whole

building was constructed with a wooden frame structure arranged in criss-cross manner. There is a rule that only English may be spoken in this building—no Japanese allowed. This cafeteria was also used for dance performances and many more different events. We also found that Halloween fever had taken over this cafeteria where the staff were in different costumes for the amusement of the customers.



After the campus tour, we got the chance to know the students as well as the University over lunch. Around 1:00 P.M., we started with the group work, which was named “One-tsubo Shop.” We were allotted the space of 1.8m (W) x 1.8m (D) x 1.8m (H) in the arrival lobby of Kansai International Airport for a period of one week. The business could be in any area or service, goods sales, food, etc., but it should not be one that will have no human activity, e.g. setting up vending machines. For this, we all were divided into four groups consisting of two Ando trainees each and a few Japanese students each from the Arts Department and English Communication Department. We were provided with two and a half hours to come up with some ideas and a presentation.



Group A came up with a project entitled “Ice-Dream,” where they proposed the area to be used as an ice-cream parlor. As Japan is world-famous for green tea, this group emphasized the place to sell this ice-cream to the tourists or visitors. The main theme of this group was to sell art work such as vases, provide photo opportunities, and serve ice-cream. This could be a refreshment for the visitors. Also the shape of the area was quite interesting, which could really refresh the visitors.

Group B described their project as “Fun Fan Calligraphy.” The famous Japanese fans with names written in Japanese were the main attraction of their project. They used the space to the maximum including the ceiling to display the fans in a hanging manner. As was apparent from the scale model, the details of the space were quite interesting.

“Hanami” (or flower viewing) was the title of the project of group C whose key concept was that visitors can enjoy eating Japanese food and drink green tea while enjoying cherry blossoms. This group proposed to have a cherry tree as the heart of their project and guests would sit around the tree, enjoying springtime in the Japanese way.



Being part of Group D, we came up with the idea of selling discount passes to the visitors to travel all around Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, and other places. They could buy the passes at greater discount rates and the passes were designed with the use of various color codes. We found that it could be more convenient for the visitors to get information about the different places in Osaka not to be missed in the airport itself. Also the spaces provided could be used to get short information in a short period of time.



Closing remarks were given at the end of the presentations followed by the group photos and sharing of contact addresses. This program was a great experience for all of us where we get to learn more about Osaka as well as the culture, tradition, and architecture of Japan. This program could not be completed in the absence of the hard work and exchange of ideas among the group members. All the Ando trainees are really very thankful to the members of Kinki University, students, and OFIX to organize this type of program for us, which helped us to learn more.

Other Events

Patarapanich Ruchanan (Thailand)

From the 25th of September to 24th of October 2014 I spent what might well have been one of the best 30-days of my life. In this period of time, we, all the trainees, got chances to explore new and different things, environment, people, and culture, and of course had the chance to experience great architecture—Tadao Ando's architecture.

This Ando Program allowed us to be in many places and spaces created by Mr. Ando's creativity. His sense of life and understanding of nature is genuine genius. The spaces enclosed by his super-high quality architectural elements made me realize as soon as I was standing in his crafted space that to see or appreciate architecture through visual media and to be there yourself are absolutely different experiences. I personally believe that to make clear those differences is one of the core ideas of this program. Not just about architecture, but you will sense the differences in many dimensions of life whether they are physical, visual, social, or cultural, because by seeing the differences you will begin to understand how things go.



Before you reach the state of understanding the things around yourself or your environment, you probably need to know their mechanism. They may be architecture, villages, communities, towns, or cities. For this reason there was a warm introductory presentation in the first week of the program, well-prepared by the OFIX team and hosted by the city's representatives, the Osaka Prefecture Government staff. It was a session introducing Osaka city, which I hope will continue to be held. This is because I think it is very important for us to have a rough idea of how the city is arranged, managed, or created as the key concept in our

heads. The rest is our responsibility to get the most out of this exploration.



Also the home stay program which allowed us to experience real Japanese life with the Japanese families on one weekend was filled with new friends and new discoveries.

All of us were fortunate enough to be invited to visit Mr. Ando's office and to meet Ando Tadao himself one afternoon. It was an extremely exciting experience because meeting someone so powerful, so inspiring, and so wise like this great man is not something ordinary. We could see some of his intelligence through his little speech he made during the meeting. Again, he was so powerful, inspiring, and wise in a very calm manner. He said something about how a man should do difficult things. In other words, it was about having a challenger's attitude and being challenged, which I think is one of the most vital qualifications or characteristics an architect should have or should acquire. I'd take that lesson as a very loud background voice in my head.

Another event that I can't miss mentioning would be the Ando Study Tour. In the first week of the program, on September 27, we went on an intensive study tour comprised of three museum visits, all in Osaka Prefecture, guided by staff from Mr. Ando's office. We appreciate the guiding and presentations we received from Mr. Ando's staff. Because we could get almost every answer for all the questions we had, they made the architecture visiting trip perfect.

Chikatsu Asuka Museum in an archeological park called "the Hill of Chikatsu Asuka Fu-doki" in the suburb of Osaka, Sayamaike Museum near Sayamaike pond and the Shiba Ryotaro Memorial Museum in a residential area in Higashiosaka City were the highlights of this tour. Two of them are big historical museums about their own contextual locations. The last one is a small project about a Japanese writer. All of them provided us extremely wonderful experience.



Chikatsu Asuka Museum

It is interesting how the building is hidden in the heart land of the community. Apart from the building itself, the conversation between it and the surroundings is sensationally impressive, not mentioning the conversation of the content inside the building and all the nature and the constructed elements around it.

Sayamaike Museum

It was such a new experience for me to walk through something miracle like what I might call "the curtain of perception". It is the falling-water layer that speaks with all of your sensible touch; vision, light and reflection, temperature, sound, weight of water, and so on.

Shiba Ryotaro Memorial Museum

The last museum we visited, the Shiba Ryotaro Memorial Museum, touched me the most. This museum showed me how Mr.Ando can incredibly deal with small-scale projects. The contrast between the last one and the previous ones is that this place has to express character of specific individual. Through the stained glass wall, the space lighten is lighten in such mild and cozy manner. Through book shelves surrounded, the space is granted with greatness of wisdom while the oak wood furniture tone down the sense of greatness into the very humanly humbleness and warmth.

III Discussion Program Reports

These Discussion Program Reports, submitted by the trainees, are summaries of the reports presented at Discussion Program on October 6th, supervised by Architect Mr. Guenter Nitschke, under the theme of "Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment."

Discussion Program Reports

- Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment
Case of India
- Adaptation in Contextualizing Architecture
- Extending the Vernacular Architecture
- Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment
Case of Bangkok
- Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment
Case of Shanghai
- A Case Study of Newari Architecture
- Calle Real's Revival in the 21st Century
- Idea for Detailed Planning of Tam Dao 1 Tourism Area

Jaiswal Sneha (India)

Puteri Mayang Kinanti (Indonesia)

Lere Dawa Jeanne Elisabeth (Indonesia)

Patarapanich Ruchanan (Thailand)

Jiu Zhichao (China)

Pandey Kabita (Nepal)

Alcaraz Anna Katrina (Philippines)

Vu Son Huy (Vietnam)



Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment, Case of India

Jaiswal Sneha (India)

Being from a country with a strong and vast historic and cultural background, my presentation was based on heritage conservation trying to capture and enhance the graceful ageing process of heritage structures. The history or events associated with these structures becomes part of the spirit of the structure and imparts character to the society. The society in return holds a unique interpretation of it. Structures, based on the need of the community, have been interpreted as having a spirit and shell. The spirit gives character to the community and its location, defining the meaning for its existence and becomes a reason of pride, manifestation, faith, and hope for the society. Similarly the shell serves the need of the society and hence calls for its preservation. Renewal and preservation are two approaches to conservation that in themselves have an embedded character of sustainability. Also a clear understanding of the basis of innovation and the right balance of experimentation with practicality in today's constantly changing environment ensures sustainable development.

NATURAL HERITAGE

The Chipko movement of India started in the 1970's and was a laudable effort to save natural heritage with this wisdom. It was based on the Gandhian philosophy of peaceful resistance to achieve goals. The villagers hugged the trees to protect them from cutters. This connection of the communities with the natural heritage symbolizes a deep-rooted and progressively evolving society.



UTILITARIAN HERITAGE

Grand Anicut is an ancient dam built around the 2nd century A.D. The meticulous planning strategy and sustainable design of the dam has made it the oldest water-diversion or



water-regulator structure in the world that is still in use. The purpose served by the shell, the dam, led to people acknowledging the spirit. The aim is to preserve the spirit by



virtue of the shell. The benefits of renewal and preservation of the Anicut are disaster mitigation through flood control and contribution to economy (agricultural sector) through irrigation. Preparations are being made to include it in the UNESCO list of world heritage sites.

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Kedarnath Temple is an ancient temple considered as one of the most sacred Hindu pilgrimage destinations. The flash floods of 2013 left the place absolutely devastated. However, the faith of the people in the spirit led to the creation of the shell, the temple structure. The aim is to renew the shell by virtue of the preserved spirit. In this case, the benefits of renewal and preservation will be a contribution to the economy through tourism and enhancement of cultural heritage.



Different contexts need different strategies: no holistic 'one size fits all' plan will be effective. However, a successful dynamic model with scope for alterations can be replicated in similar contexts. The aim remains to establish a sense of a place that sustains over a long period of time and becomes a part of the spirit closely linked to the communities. Awareness and citizen participation are important tools in the process as the connection of the heritage to the community is the prime thing to be celebrated. The renewal and preservation of a structure holds value when it can give something back to the society. Preserving our past gives us more understanding and hope for the future.

Adaptation in Contextualizing Architecture

Puteri Mayang Kinanti (Indonesia)

The development of cities progressively advance as societies reapportion the population into urban areas. Many face changes in the cities with increasing community needs causing certain areas or buildings to require critical attention. The need to improve the quality of the environment is a priority. Construction and reconstruction necessary to supply environment improvements became major efforts in sustaining current needs in the long run. The reassurance of renewal and preservation in the redevelopment of neglected built areas is central to adequately accommodate current needs. Therefore, architecture must be able to adapt as times change.

I URBAN RENEWAL AND PRESERVATION

In the process of adapting, renewal and preservation have become current trends in revitalizing problem areas. The issue of history is unavoidable in renewal and preservation. The two are different but interrelated. Urban rehabilitation of problematic structures and neighborhoods involve a combination of renewal activities. Deteriorated structures and incompatible land uses require new uses of design to be proposed that would fit and complement the areas to be preserved. It includes planning and registering the project, approving the plans for renewal, and putting in site improvements for the project. Many would focus on projects such as historical buildings or old cityscapes, although a simple neighbourhood renewal can be a catalyst in revitalizing problem areas.

II PROJECTS

One of the city scale projects in Surabaya involves the improvement of housing conditions. KIP (Kampung Improvement Projects) are long-term city upgrading projects



centered on improvement of deteriorated houses and poor housing conditions in the city, led by the people. Enhancing the environmental quality through an integrated community effort addresses both the physical aspects (infrastructure) and socio-economic conditions of society (business opportunities and job creation) as well as improving the quality of locally available resources. Empowering communities through the

establishment of community institutions and operations helps to grow the initiative, creativity, and spirit of independence in the implementation of development programs in the kampung. Kampung is viewed as an integral part of the city development system. It stands to reason as to why preservation of the city through the comprehensive KIP has become crucial in keeping the sustainability of the community without losing its core and roots.

Similar to the comprehensive KIP, the Code river housing was a major project of improvement and humanitarian work undertaken by the architect Y.B. Mangunwijaya. As a



humanist he was very concerned about the poor community when designing the poor settlement on the banks of the Code River. The project was not only a physical development but also one of human development.

Preservation and renewal of currently problem-ridden distinct communities that struggle to survive aim to preserve the core values of its community alongside making changes to suit the needs of the community and the changing times. There are various ways of renewal and preservation. In Indonesia, which has diverse forms of architecture, the restoration and preservation of buildings also varies according to needs.

To preserve means to maintain ideal conditions. To that end, in this case the architecture or building to be maintained needs to be assessed by a special body that possesses the competence to maintain the value of the preservation of the built environment, while always questioning whether it deserves to be maintained. Both comprehensive KIP and the Code River settlement project have become the good examples of the planning of renewal of space and preservation of not only history but a living link to the community's sense of belonging in the city center where its value and harmony is maintained. Humans changed, then architecture changed because it needs to change as much as it needs to be preserved.

Extending the Vernacular Architecture

Lere Dawa Jeanne Elisabeth (Indonesia)

Humans will face the fact that one day there will be a point when natural resources can no longer meet human needs. Sustainable architecture is one of the solutions to save natural resources and environmental sustainability through designing an artificial environment. Sustainable architecture is not a new solution, however. We have already had it since a long time ago. It is called vernacular architecture.

Vernacular architecture is the architecture that grew and developed from ethnic architecture and was built by craftsmen based on experience (trial and error), using local materials and techniques as well as being a response to the environment in which the building is situated, and is always open to transformation. It also adheres to the basic green architecture principles of energy efficiency and utilizing materials and resources in close proximity to the site. Therefore, it can be said that sustainable architecture is the new form of vernacular architecture.

Indonesia has many different examples of vernacular architecture because of its vast territory stretching from west to east and north to south. Two examples are Honai House and Minahasa House. First, Honai House is the traditional house of the Papua tribes and can be seen in the middle of valleys or mountains. Honai House is designed with a round shape and a conical roof that protects the entire surface of the wall so as not to expose it to rain, damp, cold weather, and strong wind. This house is a 2-storey structure in which the ground floor is used as a bedroom with an excavated hearth in the center for firewood as lighting and to warm the body, and the upper floor is used as a multi-purpose room. Minahasa House (from North Sulawesi) is built on wooden stilts (16-18 stilts) 4-5 metres above the ground to minimize land damage and to avoid obstructing the water flow. The roof is a hybrid of a saddle roof and pyramid roof as a response to heavy rain

and hot weather. The building material is bamboo and wood taken from the nearest forest.

As an architect, I tried to apply the design principles of vernacular architecture in my current project in order to build sustainably. The project is Wewemo Villa in North Mollucas, Indonesia. The problem is the distance from the main island, so that we have to think about the material and workers' transportation. We also have to think about the geographical site's condition. Thus, using techniques drawn from the local architecture is the best way to respond to these problems.



Wewemo Villa

The villa is designed with the local architecture, which is built on stilts, 1 metre above the ground, to minimize land damage and to achieve adequate thermal comfort, beside the wide openings. Each unit is built spreading across the site, blending with nature. The high and wide double pitch roof is a response to the heavy rain and hot weather.

Building in a remote area with limitations in resources and transportation, we choose to maximize the local resources, both materials and workers. Most of the materials are local wood taken from the nearest forest. The workers are local people who will be taught. This way, we can limit the energy used to transport. Moreover, by using the local resources, there will be a new connection between the locals and this building.



Honai House

Minahasa House

Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment, Case of Bangkok

Patarapanich Ruchanan (Thailand)

I introduce renewal and preservation in 3 buildings with 3 different cultural roots in Bangkok to provide a rough idea of the melting-pot culture in the city through architecture. Those buildings described here have their own stories, but what is common to all of them is that each has to adapt itself to the ever-changing context whether through renewal or preservation. I hope to provide some rough ideas of renewal and preservation from different points of view.

Sri Maha Mariamman Temple (Silom Road, Bangkok) : on non-renewal / passive preservation

Founded by a group of religious Indian immigrants in 1879 when there were just sugarcane fields all over the area, Sri Maha Mariamman Temple, or Wat Khaek, meant to be built for Hindu believers only, has been one of the main non-Buddhist places of worship in Bangkok since then. The relationship between the surroundings and the Temple itself can reflect how Hindu culture is firmly entrenched in the way we live. It is rooted in our culture so deeply that we always mix up everything and sometimes we assume it is ours. Through time, Hindu culture, along with many others, has melded into what someone might call Thai Culture. But somehow, standing awkwardly in the middle of those generic buildings in the area, it seems to be the only charming architecture within 500 meters. It's charming not just because of the way it looks, but the way things go within and around the temple. It gives you a sense of peculiarity by its physical appearance within its context and yet, liveliness by the activities and human touch that it draws in at the same time. Therefore it still there, just like when there were just sugarcane fields all over the area.

Leng Noei Yi Monastery (Chinatown, Bangkok) : on restoration

With a highly dense cluster of shophouses, most of which are commercial blocks on the ground floor with residential space above, there are few places that show up as large spaces on the map, which are the places of worship. One of them, the oldest one, has just been finely restored some years ago. Located in the heart of the residential zone in Bangkok Chinatown, Wat Mangkon Kamalawat or Leng Noei Yi Monastery has been one of the most important places in the local area since 1871. It has housed one of the most influential and supportive institutions in the area for many generations. For more than a hundred years it has been the center of the community. Then one day they decided to restore the worn-out

building. The restoration was nothing much more than fixing the old worn-out parts of the building and refurnishing it with some decorative elements. Though not exactly genuinely the same, somehow the restored building gives the impression of the traditional style of Chinese architecture. Yet, the more interesting point is about the bonding between the monastery and the community. It's that the restoration actually went on because the money was collected from the local community, not to speak of how it looks. The restoration of Leng Noei Yi Monastery is beautiful in its way of being.

The Golden Buddha Temple, Wat Traimitr, (Chinatown, Bangkok) : on renewal

On the edge of Chinatown, there is another important place worth mentioning. It's the place that houses the biggest solid gold Buddha statue in the world. Built in 1831, and established as the royal temple in 1959, the Golden Buddha Temple, or Wat Traimitr, has been one of the main attractions of Bangkok. With more visitors coming to see the Buddha, the original space where the statue was kept seemed to be too small for such popularity. In 2007, when the timing was perfect, the year of commemoration of our king's 80th birthday, came the restoration and renewal plan for the new building, Phra Maha Mondop, to house the Buddha. This renewal plan, besides providing a richer and bigger space for the Buddha, is meant to arrange things into order as well. A cluster of small buildings was removed for the new building, which stands vertically instead of horizontally. All of the main functions are packed into a single building that has 3 storeys above the ground level with one storey as parking lots in the underground floor. The first and second floor serve as museum space. The third floor, which the grand staircase leads upward to, serves as the space for the Buddha and religious activities.



There is nothing interesting about this organisation of space except that it is being used for traditional religious Thai architecture. It's just a rare case. In the end, with new space-organization and preserved traditional architectural elements, the renewal of Wat Traimitr is a good example of how things go.

Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment, Case of Shanghai

Jiu Zhichao (China)

Today, contemporary urban renewal plans in China, especially in big cities with historical and cultural traditions such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other places that face choices of one sort or another, should emphasize the principle of people-oriented and life-based planning. The plan should try to reflect the lessons from past redevelopment efforts in other global cities, to find the most suitable way for China's urban update.

Shanghai has one of the highest levels of urbanization among the cities of China, with great achievements in the contemporary urbanization process in China. In the process of old city renewal, the benefits of reconstructive reusing of old buildings and saving the city texture have been brought to the attention of the architectural community, especially the renewal model of Shanghai lanes, which can be summarized as four distinct types.

The first is the model of Xin Tiandi. Xin Tiandi showcases the perfect blending of Shanghai's traditional "Shikumen" houses and state-of-the-art buildings. It features a multitude of restaurants and cafes, retail, entertainment, cultural recreational, commercial, and residential facilities in restored stone-gate ("Shikumen") buildings.

The second is the model of TianziFang, which is an example of social "intervention" renewal. The reconstruction funded by the government includes attracting well-known artists to join art workshops, with business owners participating in the development process by



living upstairs and renting out the rooms downstairs. Now TianziFang has become a creative park that preserves the outward form of life and Shikumen architecture in a holistic manner. For TianziFang, this model has the advantage of preserving the unique traditional and creative lanes condensed down in 80 years.

The third type is the model of Jianye Li, which is located in the historical and cultural area on Hengshan Road. The government and Chinese and foreign developers play the main role in the renewal of Jianye Li. About 40 percent of the area is to retain its residential function, while 60 percent of the area will be converted to apartment-style hotels.



The fourth is the model of cultural preservation, in which the old lanes and Shikumen are renovated in strict accordance with the architectural heritage protection requirements, especially the national law on the protection of cultural relics.

Similarly, the preservation of historical architecture is closely connected with the protection of the surrounding environment. You can't separate a cultural relic building from its history and environment, so preservation of a cultural relic building must extend to its environment. The local regulation expanded the protection of historical buildings from single buildings to groups. It defines demolition, reconstruction, and preservation in the historical and cultural districts, and extends comprehensive regulation to the road, space, façade, and color through an organizing plan of historical and cultural districts protection. Identifying outstanding historical and cultural architecture according to law has two levels: at the deeper level is historical features protection, while identifying historical and cultural districts can be seen as surface level. The combination of the two levels forms the development trend of Shanghai historical and cultural features protection.

A Case Study of Newari Architecture

Pandey Kabita (Nepal)

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present with the experience of the past, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and should integrate social, environmental, and economic sustainability and use these three pillars to make development sustainable. Renewal and preservation is the key for sustainable development in the context of global environment. Architecture of a particular place or region is the mirror of the society of that particular place that reflects social, religious, and cultural aspects inhered in that society. The traditional art, architecture, and culture directly reflect the daily lifestyle of the people, climate, and geographic conditions. Newari architecture has also played an important role in the Sustainable Global Environment.

Every country has its own culture, tradition, and architecture that depicts its identity. Nepal is well-known for its cultural diversity, craftsmanship, art, and architecture and has been widely appreciated throughout the world. Among the various styles, Newari architecture is the vernacular and indigenous style of architecture used by the Newari people in the Kathmandu valley in Nepal and has similar architectural styles to China, Japan, and Indonesia and so on. It is a style used in buildings ranging from stupas and chaitya monastery buildings to courtyard structures and distinctive houses. The style is marked by striking brick work and a unique style of wood carving rarely seen outside of Nepal and has been exported by Nepalese architects including Arniko.

Among the various ethnic groups in Nepal, Newars are one that live in the hills. They are found throughout the Valley with heavier concentration in the central regions of Nepal. Some of the main features of Newari architecture include a sloping roof, low floor height, odd number of openings, thick wall, low height main entrance door, tiki jhya (latticed window) on the first floor, san jhya (large and highly decorative window opening) on the second floor, and so on. Newari architecture is composite in terms of its structure, with load bearing walls and a wooden frame structure. The principle materials that led to the development of this style are wood and brick. Moreover, they are used as building elements using technological processes that have rapidly evolved over many centuries for the creation of this panoramic

style of architecture. Restoration and preservation in a sustainable global environment has been exemplified by the Namuna Ghar or The Model House described below.

Namuna Ghar (The Model House) in Bhaktapur is a typical traditional Newari house, which had been neglected for a long time, until Mr. Rabindra Puri decided to buy and renovate it. It was Mr. Puri who set an example to restore the traditional Newari houses, rather than to demolish and rebuild them. Originally the house was in very bad state. Nobody lived in the house for ten years and there were rumors that the house was haunted. It was used as a chicken farm for the last five years before it was restored at a cost of U.S. \$17,000, which was financed by its owner. When the restoration work started certain elements were found that indicated the house was about 150 years old, and it has been recognized by UNESCO for the outstanding restoration work and awarded Mr. Puri for his remarkable work.

The house has been restored to its original shape, reusing most of the materials. Only a few materials and modern facilities, like the bathroom, are new. For the interior decoration traditional and local materials were used. The restoration methodology was totally traditional with some modern earthquake resistant measures adopted into it.



Namuna Ghar set an example that one could maintain the ancient architectural method of building a house using modern amenities without destroying its ancient looks and values. Many foreigners as well as Nepalese people come to visit the house, making the house more or less like a museum. Exhibitions and cultural events are also organized in the house. The house's guest room is used by scholars who come to Bhaktapur for studies and research.

Calle Real's Revival in the 21st Century

Alcaraz Anna Katrina (Philippines)

In the Philippines, historical downtowns are often left to decay as a new city center emerges in another part of the city. Iloilo City, particularly Calle Real, the main business and shopping street of Iloilo and the Visayas region in the late 19th century, is the country's premier example of downtown revitalization. It is an admirable collaborative effort between the public and private sectors. Five years after the conservation guidelines were promulgated, on August 8, 2014, Calle Real has been recognized as a Heritage Zone by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP).



Iloilo City Cultural Heritage Conservation Council was formed to address the need to preserve and renew the city's historical structures. The committee, composed of six representatives from the public sector, six from the private, and five architects, identified buildings and sites that were considered heritage. This same committee serves as the consulting body for any construction work to be done within their jurisdiction: these are the structures within the Downtown Central Business District, with Calle Real at its core, and other buildings outside the district that are 50 years old. Implementing rules and regulations were drafted and made into law. Tax incentives were put into place to encourage preservation and putting up of new businesses.

The guidelines covered the design of new structures within the zone, as well as parameters for preservation, restoration, and renovation. New development in infill sites within the historical downtown area is now subject to height restrictions. A three to four story height has to be maintained and these new structures should not be taller than the neighboring buildings. Billboards and antennas are now prohibited. New buildings shall also observe the same road setback and covered arcaded walkways to preserve view corridors and

create a consistent visual experience.

Placement of signages is now regulated so as not to overpower the building and streetscape. A maximum of two signages per shop is allowed and their placement should not conceal any architectural feature of the building. After the implementation of this rule the building's facades seemed to heave an almost audible sigh of relief.

It is mandated by the Council to retain and preserve all original architecturally significant design features of all heritage buildings. Building facades in the heritage area are primarily composed of the Upper Facade and the Storefront. The cornice, fascia, and roof top embellishments are the prominent architectural features of the upper facade and these have to be restored to its original intent. The storefront or the lower facade on the other hand, has to maintain its connection to the street by having an open character and maximum window exposure.

During the process of restoration, repairing of an existing original component is preferable to replacing it with a new, even identical one. Should the building have existing significant additions or modifications compatible with the original designs they should be retained as evidence of historical development and architectural evolution. In the case of a missing historical feature, reconstruction should be done accurately based on proper pictorial or textual documentation.



At present, of the eighteen heritage buildings identified along Calle Real, eleven have already been restored. Calle Real is envisioned to become a public heritage park free from vehicles. To test the feasibility of this plan, an ordinance was passed for its pedestrianization every Sunday from 3pm to 9pm, starting from July of this year.

Idea for Detailed Planning of Tam Dao 1 Tourism Area

Vu Son Huy (Vietnam)

Tam Dao is a famous tourist site in Vietnam that has a favorable location, near Hanoi, the capital. Therefore, it is very accessible compared to other tourist sites. This area was discovered and developed by the French at the beginning of the 20th century. By 1940, it had become a mountainous tourist area with buildings and luxurious villas with a diversity of French architectural styles. At present, it is not only a natural area but also a cultural heritage site of architecture. That is the reason why it is necessary for it to be preserved and promoted.

Tam Dao's topography is complicated with steep slopes and deep fragmentation. Therefore, the new detailed planning of this area has to be considered carefully to ensure that it well integrates with the environmental landscape. Although they have a rich architectural heritage, many public buildings and hotels are obsolete and need to be renovated. This image affects badly the general landscape. When we propose new planning, we not only plan for the area that is bounded by the planning boundary, but also for the surrounding area. The aim of this planning is to connect well visiting points in order to transform the journey to Tam Dao into an exciting journey passing through several unique sequenced stages of different atmosphere and feelings, which slowly shift tourists from the noisy, crowded outside world to a calm, healthy, and fresh environment. There are 5 stages: the beginning of the spiritual axis; the pine forest; the residential area; the resort area; and the semi-tropical forest.

First, with the beginning of the spiritual axis, there are some local temples that need to be protected. This will become an attractive place for visitors when they start their mountain trip, bringing the tourists a feeling of luck and the scenery of local architecture.

Second, the pine forest planted by the French is an impressive starting point when the tourists start climbing up the mountain. Therefore, the identity of the pine forest should be protected with a proper management method. No construction

is allowed here, and some road protection structures will be renovated. All electric wires and IT lines will be hidden or ground-embedded in order to preserve the view of the surrounding pine forest.

The next area is a residential area with local houses. The suggestion proposed is to keep small individual buildings here that have a mystic spirit and are built of light materials, such as bungalows, and small individual buildings. No large hotel buildings will be located here. Furthermore, this area is also slated for urban farming combined with ecological tourism. It will ensure better revenue for local people who are currently farmers and hotel managers. The main materials allowed to be used here are brick, stone, wood, and other natural materials. The allowed roof type is a sloped roof with red tile.

The resort area, called the French "Altitude Station," is the main core of the planning area. There are many hotels and public spaces here. The central garden should be reorganized and redesigned with new equipment to propose a better open space for the township as well as better services for the visitors. Some new public pedestrian stairs will be constructed to connect this central garden to any hotels in the area. The planning also proposes to take advantage of the historical buildings as a circle of construction looking down to the south and the valley through the central garden. Some historical buildings will be renovated and integrated into the city plan organization and into the visitors' journey. Landmark buildings with particular designs will be constructed at important points to upgrade the image of the town. The French heritage will be rediscovered with contemporary designs and functionality with the purpose of bringing back the French "joie de vivre" spirit.

The last area is the semi-tropical forest. To bolster the appeal of the trekking attraction, the project proposes more different thematic journeys in connection with the nature. To preserve the existing landscape, no new buildings will be developed and

the forest trekking system will be revived from the old routes discovered by the French.



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Guenter Nitschke
Architect, M.R.T.P.I,
Director, Institute for East Asian Architecture
and Urbanism in Kyoto

Assistant
(Discussion Program/Kyoto Study Tour)
Esther Tsoi
M. Arch. Harvard,
Lecturer at Kyoto Seika University

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Fushimi Ayako
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5FL My Dome Osaka, 2-5 Honmachibashi
Chuo ku, Osaka, 540-0082
TEL: 06-6966-2400 FAX: 06-6966-2401
Email: info@ofix.or.jp