

—— THE ANDO PROGRAM 2015



Osaka Invitational Program for Short-Term Overseas Trainees in Architecture and Arts 2015

Osaka Foundation of International 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 1992. The entire amount of his winnings was donated to the Osaka Prefectural Government, from which this program started in 1993 and is now on its 23rd year. Since its beginning, this program has invited 209 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.

New for this year is a discussion on urban planning with Osaka Prefectural Government staff and a workshop with master's students enrolled in the Faculty of Architecture at Kinki University. Following last year, the program included a visit to Naoshima in the Seto Inland Sea, where a collection of the essence of Ando architecture can be found, and I spent memorable time with them. This year we also received many applications; 43 in total. We expect that the popularity of the program will continue to grow.

We hope that this report will be helpful not only to the trainees, but also to young Japanese professionals active in the global community.

March, 2016

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 master's 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 8 countries)

Bangladeshi, Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian, South Korean, Nepalese and Vietnamese



Program duration

September 25 (Fri) –October 23 (Fri) , 2015 (29 days)

Program hosts

Osaka Prefectural Government, 4 general construction companies in Osaka and Kinki University

- 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 an

international understanding education event (English Project)

Profile of Mr. Tadao Ando

- 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
- 1988 GALLERIA 【akka】 Osaka
- 1989 Church of the Light, Ibaraki
- 1992 Benesse House/Naoshima Contemporary Art Museum & Annex (1995), Naoshima
- 1994 Chikatsu-Asuka Historical Museum, Kanan
- 2000 Awaji-Yumebutai (Awaji Island Project), Awaji
FABRICA (Benetton Communications Research Center), Treviso
- 2001 Pulitzer Foundation for the Arts, St. Louis
ARMANI/TEATRO, Milan
Sayamaike Historical Museum, Osakasayama
Shiba Ryotaro Memorial Museum, Higashiosaka
- 2002 Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, Kobe
The International Library of Children's Literature, Taito
Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, Fort Worth
- 2003 4 x 4 House, Kobe
- 2004 Chichu Art Museum, Naoshima
Langen Foundation, Hombroich Museum, Neuss
- 2006 Omotesando Regeneration Project (Omotesando Hills) Shibuya
The Palazzo Grassi, Venice
- 2007 21_21 DESIGN SIGHT, Minato
- 2010 Chaska Chayamachi, Osaka
- 2012 Kamigatarakugo Association, Osaka
- 2013 ANDO MUSEUM, Naoshima

Training Schedule

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

Trainees



Bhimala Krishna
Chaitanya
(Bangalore • India)
CnTArchitects
Architect



Sony Pandey
(Kathmandu • Nepal)
Tribhuvan University
Graduate Student



Fitri Amalia Prabawati
(East Java • Indonesia)
BENSLEY
Architect



Shabnam Mustafa
(Dhaka • Bangladesh)
BRAC
Architect



Yoon Hee-Jung
(Seoul • South Korea)
University of Sydney
Graduate Student



Niño Angeliko Mancera
Ricardo
(Quezon • Philippines)
University of the
Philippines- Diliman
Architect



Tang Baopeng
(Shanghai • China)
Shanghai Construction
Design & Research
Institute, Co., Ltd
Architect



Huong Ly Duong
(Ho Chi Minh • Vietnam)
Florence Design Academy
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 may differ as they reflect the experiences, learning and opinions of each of the trainees.

Contributors

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

Company Training

- Obayashi Corporation
- The Zenitaka Corporation
- Takenaka Corporation
- Daiwa House Industry Co.,Ltd

Courtesy Visit to Mr. Tadao Ando and Other Events
Discussion Program / Kyoto Study Tour
English Project ~ Kinki University ~
Awaji Island /Naoshima Tour

OFIX

Fitri Amalia Prabawati (Indonesia)
Shabnam Mustafa (Bangladesh)
Yoon Hee-Jung (South Korea)
Huong Ly Duong (Vietnam)

Bhimala Krishna Chaitanya (India)
Tang Baopeng (China)
Sony Pandey (Nepal)
Niño Angeliko Mancera Ricardo (Philippines)



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

Following last year, the Osaka Prefectural Government conducted a 2-day training program, on September 28 and 29, to welcome the 8 trainees who have just arrived in Osaka. A courtesy visit to the Vice-Governor, Mr. Takeuchi, "Osaka Promotion" discussion and lectures about urban strategy and earthquake resistant measures by the Department of Urban and Public Works and Department of Housing and City Development were given. Additionally, for the first time this year, the trainees were provided comprehensive learning opportunities including a walking tour of modern architecture in Kitasenba and a discussion with staff from the Osaka Prefectural Government, to meet the needs and interests of the trainees.

On the first day, the trainees paid a courtesy visit to the Vice Governor of Osaka, Mr. Takeuchi at the Osaka Prefectural Government Sakishima building. Mr. Takeuchi greeted the trainees, addressing "Osaka is making every effort to create attractive urban spaces that are both Japanese and foreigners. I hope you will experience the charms of Osaka and gain a lot of exciting experiences and useful new knowledge for your future career and research through the training." Afterwards, a trainee from Nepal made a speech on behalf of the 2015 trainees, expressing their goals and expectations during their stay in Osaka.



After the courtesy visit, the trainees were given the chance to learn about the charms of Osaka and its energy policy through the presentations by Osaka Prefectural Government staff in English. These presentations focused on an introduction of Osaka, the inheritances from the Japan World Expo 1970 and the climate change policy. The trainees were busy taking notes on the places and buildings they wanted to visit, while enthusiastically listening to Osaka's progressive energy-saving measures.



Next, they went to see the vibration control device model and the vibration control damper in Sakishima building, and the staff from Department of Housing and City Development explained the mechanism. Since the trainees were keenly interested in earthquake resistant measures on buildings, many questions about the technology and function of the devices were asked.



In the afternoon, lectures on Osaka urban strategy, city planning and infrastructure strategy of Osaka were given by staff from the Department of Urban and Public Works and the Department of Housing and City Development, and trainees learned about general outline and efforts on city planning of Osaka. The unique situations and issues such as the changes in urban areas (e.g. the formation of residential communities in the suburbs after the war, and the return of the population to urban areas after 2000), which are not seen in their countries, received a great deal of interest from them.

Following the lectures, for a site visit, they walked around the modern buildings in Kitasenba. As they intently listened to the explanations of the histories and stories of the buildings such as Osaka City Central Public Hall, Osaka Club, Kitahama Retro Building, they were quite busy taking pictures of the beautiful buildings illuminated in the sunset.



On the 2nd day, another series of lectures were given in the Sakishima building on individual projects such as urban planning (e.g. land readjustment projects, urban renewal projects, development permit/ building confirmation system), Grand Design Osaka, landscape policy and approach of Osaka Prefectural Government to preventing disasters of wooden houses. This year, reflecting the interests of the trainees, new themes including landscape policy to develop communities by improving and making use of the landscape, and anti-earthquake measures such as seismic retrofitting for wooden houses were introduced. A lively discussion and opinion exchange on each project continued even beyond scheduled time periods.



After the lectures, the trainees had a discussion with the staff from the Osaka Prefectural Government. “Land ownership system and mechanism of reflecting public opinions” and “Projects to protect the scenery” were picked up as themes and trainees presented systems and case studies from their countries. They mentioned that it was meaningful to learn about the efforts and approaches of different countries, as well as the opinions of the staff from the Prefectural Government.

It was a short 2 days, but the trainees were able to gain extensive knowledge on Osaka’s town history, present condition and future activities, in preparation for the company training from the next day (Sep 30th.) They commented that the knowledge acquired from the training formed the foundation to deepen their understanding about Osaka and architecture in their later activities with their assigned companies and site visits.

Company Training : Obayashi Corporation

Fitri Amalia Prabawati (Indonesia)

Located in a beautifully renovated building, Daibiru-Honkan, Obayashi Corporation had given us, Ms. Sony Pandey from Nepal and I, a great opportunity to be part of their team for practical training.

The first day was full of surprises, as we had never thought that we would be welcomed this warmly. We were greeted by all of the senior and younger members who support our trainee program. Later, we had a lecture on the Tokyo Skytree and the Space Elevator Construction Concept.



Tokyo Skytree is now the tallest tower in the world at 634 meters in height, replacing the Canton Tower in China. It took 3 years and 8 months before its completion in 2012, serving its main purpose as a television and radio broadcast tower for the Kanto area. It's meticulously designed, transforming from its triangle shape at the base to round shape at the top. The idea for the main structure was taken from the five-story Horyuji Temple which has survived many earthquakes till this day. They installed a concrete core in the middle and provided hydraulic dampers. When an earthquake hits, the dampers absorb the energy and stabilize the tower. The metal structure frames were produced in many areas around Japan before being shipped to the site, where they were welded one by one. While many construction ideas were developed in regards to the design, site, scheduling and other challenges, digital technology was also introduced to support the accuracy of measurements and site identification.

The Space Elevator Construction Concept is the idea to make an effective two-way trip from earth to the outer space by 2050. The earth port will be located under the sea. To withstand earth movement and space conditions (space debris, solar flares etc.), carbon nanotube cable was developed. Complex calculations and concept designs have been and continue to be developed due to the intricate challenges faced by this project. We couldn't hide our amazement at this project's concept. We were even more impressed when the lecturer said "If we believe that it is possible then it will be. So we must believe that it is possible".

During our training program with the design department team, we were given an assignment project to design a museum that represents our country's culture. We were given two actual sites in Kyoto that we visited on the second day, and learned that each site has its own potential and issues. Kyoto, in particular, has more regulations to consider in terms of designs. As part of the assignment, they took us to Kyoto National Museum which was fascinating to see the preserved older buildings coexisting with the newer buildings.



During the 4 days from day 3 to day 6, we had discussions with the staff from the structure and facility departments about developing and completing the project. Although our project was not actually real, they took it very seriously and participated actively in discussions with us. The 7th day was our final presentation day. We were nervous, but thankfully the presentation went very well. We had many questions

and suggestions from the audience, which helped to enrich and broaden our designs. What struck me the most among all the opinions was the notion that the value of a building is determined by how much respect and consideration is given to the surrounding natural and social environment.

On the 9th and 10th day, we had site visits. On the first session, we were scheduled to visit Toyonaka Bunka Geijutsu Center, Osaka Castle and Abeno Harukas. The next day we visited Hankyu Awaji construction site, Port of Osaka and Osaka Aquarium Kaiyukan.

Located in Toyonaka city, Toyonaka Bunka Geijutsu Center is now under construction in a joint venture between Obayashi Corporation and Nikken Sekkei Ltd. Two theaters (main and secondary) together with one gallery, an open space and a café are being built to accommodate various community events and exhibitions. The wooden walls of the theatre were shifted slightly in order to generate better acoustics. Also, a sliding stage was designed so that it could be easily adjusted to meet various purposes, and chairs were developed so that the audience could sit comfortably.

After that, we went to Osaka Castle which was restored in 1931. We were surprised to find out that the castle's appearance from the outside remains original, yet the interior is modern and newly rebuilt.

Lastly, we visited Abeno Harukas. It is a commercial building and the tallest building in Japan. We had the 360°panorama of Osaka from the observatory deck, overlooking places such as Port of Osaka, Kyocera Dome Osaka and Osaka Castle.

The next day, we visited the Hankyu Awaji construction site where two-storied rail stations were being built. We were impressed to hear that construction only takes place during the 2.5 hours every day when trains do not operate, as it is a busy junction. The current station is still functioning so that new structure was installed on a temporary area next to the existing station. Soon after it is completed, the structure will be shifted to the current station's location.

The next stop was the Port of Osaka. Taking a cruise on Osaka Bay, we were able to see bridges, the whole Osaka Aquarium Kaiyukan and a part of Universal Studios Japan. Osaka Aquarium Kaiyukan was our last stop. It was mesmerizing to watch sharks and sting rays swimming in the big main tank and their beautiful colors.

In the end, we would like to thank staff of Obayashi Corporation for this wonderful experience. In spite of the short period we got to work with them, we were amazed by the way they work both on site and in office. Their work ethic combined with their systematic, effective and impartial approach to their work made us realize that we still need to further improve in the future.



Company Training : The Zenitaka Corporation

Shabnam Mustafa (Bangladesh)

The Zenitaka Corporation has been one of the leading construction companies in Japan for more than 100 years, specializing in various sectors such as general contraction, planning, design and execution of domestic and overseas construction, urban, suburban and marine developments, real estate and engineering. Niño Angeliko Mancera Ricardo from the Philippines and I, Shabnam Mustafa from Bangladesh, were given an opportunity to work under the supervision of the Zenitaka Corporation. During the 10 day training, we worked on a project, studied building codes, took notes on construction sites, and designed an office building. Our whole journey with the Zenitaka Corporation can be divided into 2 phases: design and study.

This was the first time that Ando Program trainees were given a design project by the Zenitaka Corporation, so their staff were as anxious as us regarding the outcome. We were given the assignment on the very first day and instructed to work on the project in between site visits so that we could give a final presentation on last day of the training. After that, they introduced to us some previously constructed and ongoing projects of the Zenitaka Corporation so that we were able to know more about the ideas, philosophy and concerns regarding each project. It was interesting to observe how - after taking into consideration the function of the building - they focus on making their design as simple as possible, and emphasize the structure's connection to the surrounding landscape.

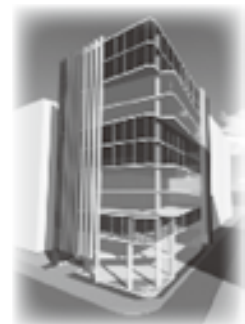
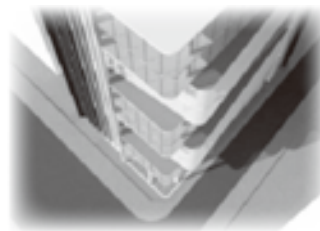
We were given a corner-site in central Osaka, just a 20 minute walk from Utsubo Park, to design an office building. The Zenitaka team provided us with all the necessary documents we needed to start our design, explained how to evaluate the urban landscape and its surroundings, and also taught us about building codes in Japan. Learning about Japanese building regulations was very informative as they are different from those in Bangladesh and the Philippines. We got 6 days to work on this particular project. As there wasn't enough time for us to understand the whole design procedure, we tried to learn about the different building regulations as quickly as possible, and then started sketching up our own thoughts based on them. One-hour meetings were held every evening at 4pm, where we discussed our

progress with the design team while simultaneously working on planning and 3D modeling. The design team placed more importance on the process rather than the outcome, encouraging us that even if we couldn't complete the project within the allocated time, we should not skip any of the steps involved. They were always available to give us advice on our concept and how to structure it up in a module, and answered all of our inquiries.

After 9 days, we presented our projects. We were honored to have the design team leader from the Tokyo head office come to Osaka to attend our presentation. Here are the basic concepts of our projects.

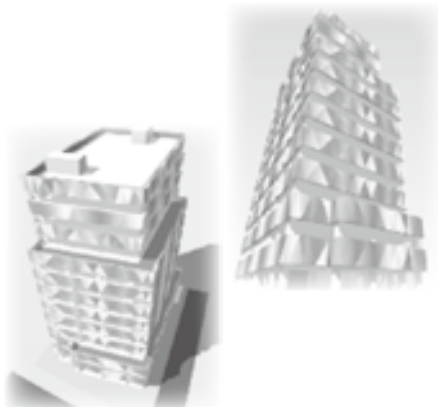
Design Project by Shabnam Mustafa

The site is situated at a 4-way intersection, and my design was based around giving pedestrians a view of the sharp angle of the building, regardless of their physical position. It also hoped to create the allusion for approaching cars that the building was a rotating, fluid structure.



Design Project by Niño Angeliko Mancera Richardo

The concept was to mimic the ability of stacked stones with their unique form and incredible balance to give the building a lighter appearance.



We had 3 days for study tours. On the first day we roamed around in Osaka, visiting the magnificent Osaka City Hall and its surrounds, as well as the exit of Keihan Railway's Naniwabashi station. We didn't know that this particular exit was designed by Mr. Tadao Ando. We also visited GALLERIA **【akka】**, which was quite different compared to other commercial buildings in the Shinsaibashi area. Later that day, we visited Osaka station and Grand Front Osaka. Umekita Plaza is simply an amazing open space which succeeds in connecting people with their surroundings. Whether one is there for work or leisure, this oasis has the capacity to serve everyone.



Our second site visit was at the new building site of Kyoto University in Kizu city, Kyoto. On site we observed the different techniques being used including an implanted steel column, structural system combining steel and concrete, and a precast concrete that contains exterior wall implanted with tile window sashes.

On the last day of our study tour, the Zenitaka team took us to Shitennoji temple and then to Nara. Walking along the Nara Park, we fed the deer and proceeded on to Todaiji Temple. We enjoyed the transition of fall colors in Isuien garden, and the deeper we entered the park, the more it felt like a piece of art living in solitude. Later in the evening, we went to Houryu-ji temple, which is considered to be the oldest wooden temple in the world. Despite the temple being 1400 years old, it is still standing like a gem in the sun. We found a tourist information booth where we were informed about a kimono trial event, and luckily we had a chance to try wearing kimonos as well.



Through the training, we were able to develop a strong bond with the Zenitaka team, which allowed us to understand each other despite not speaking each other's language. There were times when we understood what was being said so well that we didn't actually need interpretations. Even though it was a short period of time, I am so grateful for the opportunity to be a part of the Zenitaka Corporation.

Company Training : Takenaka Corporation

Yoon Hee-Jung (South Korea)

Mr. Krishna Chaitanya, an architect from India and I were allocated to Takenaka Corporation for practical training. With 400 years of experience, Takenaka Corporation started making carpentry works for shrines and temples, and nowadays has become a well-known architectural and construction company with not only domestic but also international projects all around the world. Over the years, their design, engineering, construction and managerial capabilities have won global recognition.



On our very first visit at Takenaka Corporation Osaka headquarters, I was struck by the strong feelings of sturdiness and security given by the building. Located in the corner of a busy Midosuji boulevard intersection, this massive dark-coloured tiled building with its tightly structured windows welcomed us for the next 10 days of training. As I was aware that I would not be able to get involved in the whole process of a project given the short training period, I was expecting to be involved in a certain stage of a project instead. Therefore, I presented my personal aim to learn not only Japanese skill sets and effective procedure methods for projects, but also understand the work culture at Takenaka Corporation.

Both of us were assigned to be supervised by our tutors, Mr. Sugimoto, Mr. Toda and Mr. Maruko. I really appreciate their effort and hard work. Thanks to their guidance, we could understand the inner workings of a large organization made up of many divisions.

Takenaka Cooperation maintains strict disciplines and rules to avoid confusion between different divisions, creating a pleasant and effective working environment. During the training, I discovered that design team members stayed calm and positive when cooperating with other departments including clients and construction staff, while providing prompt design responses.

As a part of the practical training, we had the opportunity to be involved in design work, visit Mr. Tadao Ando's buildings and Takenaka's work sites, observe acoustic designs and more. There are eight sections in total within the design team based on building typology. I was allocated to Group 7 which handles and specialises in hotels (including all mixed-use buildings with hotels) while my partner, Mr. Chaitanya, joined Group 3 – the residential housing section.

My tutor was very considerate of my ambitions and allowed me to be involved in the initial stages of a hotel design project in Naha city, as well as a mixed-use building in Kobe city which includes a department store, cultural facilities, offices and a hotel.



I started with having a design discussion meeting to understand the project, its concept and purpose, and then moved on to the research stage to find the most suitable image and atmosphere for the design based on the client's demands. There were several discussion meetings to check that the direction of the design was on the right track. I realized that team co-operation was an important and required component, particularly as we were working with other departments to make adjustments and keep the project balanced. It was quite challenging not only communicating in different languages but also understanding and working within a different work culture. However, I am grateful that I was able to receive such a valuable learning experience.



During the training, many site visits were scheduled for us. Through site visits we had the opportunity to learn about the different stages of a construction site, as well as the different types of finishes and materials. When we visited Abeno Harukas, the tallest building in Japan, and Tennoji Park, we had the chance to study about the whole design process of each, from the design concept to the completed product. Both are meticulously designed and well-constructed in terms of accessibility and multi-purpose functionality.



Additionally, visiting an apartment building in Minamihorie that was still under construction was another great opportunity to understand Japanese people's standard of living, culture, life style, as well as the different stages of construction. The underground isolation system for dealing natural disasters such as earthquakes was particularly fascinating.

Through this training, I learned not only about Japanese work culture and building new relationships but also about developing my own design style and skill set with maximum efficiency. I would like to extend my appreciation to all the people at Takenaka Corporation who were involved in this program.



Company Training : Daiwa House Industry

Huong Ly Duong (Vietnam)

Mr. Tang Baopeng from China and I were given a great opportunity to work at Daiwa House Industry for a 10-day company training. On the first day, we had a chance to learn about Daiwa House Industry's history, philosophy and company outline. We were very impressed by the story of Mr. Ishibashi Nobuo, who founded Daiwa House Industry in 1955 and used his own experiences of a typhoon to invent the "Pipe House", which is made up of many iron pipes. Then we were given a lecture at the head office and were overwhelmed by the scale of the company. The head office's building has lots of greenery and provides a comfortable space for employees to work, thanks to the extensive utilization of smart technology. I felt that the design of this building focuses not only its functionality but also takes into consideration the surrounding environment. All staff members are very enthusiastic and honest about their work, and we felt that it was this positive attitude that contributed to the company's success.

The 2nd day was amazing. We had a lecture on robots such as HAL and PARO. These robots were designed to enrichen the lives of elderly people and people with disabilities. For Daiwa House Industry, the benefits for society are given top-priority over the company's profit, and I believe this philosophy is the key to their success. In order to provide a better life for people, they believe that all employees must work tirelessly and share their knowledge with each other. After this lecture, we had a chance to learn about residential and complex housing designs. Their houses with earthquake-resistant Σ structures and anti-crime residences for single women prove how much emphasis Daiwa House Industry gives to the smaller details. Lastly, in the lecture about overseas business we learned that we must understand the law, culture and required skills before making any foreign investments.

During the 3-day training in the Central Research Laboratory in Nara, we learned about new technologies such as Σ structure, special glass to improve light, fire resistance system, smart house, agri-cube, vertical garden, soundproofing technique, material testing, solar panel, universal design and so on. All these technologies are excellent because they contribute to the preservation of the environment and such. At Daiwa House Industry, newer and better technology that is both eco-friendly and people-friendly is being developed so that people can live more enriched lives. We hope we can apply the information and technology, we learned about during these three days, in our own countries in the future.



We visited the Osaka Dai-ichi Hotel, located in Osaka Marubiru, where we had a lecture about the greenery business. This project is based on Mr. Tadao Ando's idea to make the building eco-friendly while also giving it an artistic appearance so that it attracts more customers than ever before. Furthermore, we learned how to use Dream PITT - software used to design a house based on the demands of the client in a short amount of time. It surprised us how convenient and easy the software was to use. Previously, it was difficult to draw a plan or 3D perspective without the designer being present, but since this useful software can help draw a plan easily and present it to customers speedily, I hope it will become popular worldwide.



Furthermore, during the training, we were given the chance to not only visit traditional buildings but also modern buildings. We visited two brand new modern house models at their house exhibition: the Xevo Σ (Σ structure for earthquake resistance) and the Xevo Granwood (wooden structure). Those houses are designed in a sophisticated way with the main focus on natural light, safety and comfort. After that, we visited the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, designed by Mr. Tadao Ando. This experience was unforgettable, as we were particularly impressed by the contrast between shadow and light. Also, we went to Daiwa House Industry's Nara Factory where we observed the process involved in producing prefabricated houses. Everything is a effective collaborated effort, called prefabrication method, between human craftsmanship and robotic repetitive preciseness, resulting in a product of superior quality.

Besides the modern buildings, we also visited the historical sites such as Todaji Temple and Osaka Castle, where we could see impressive Japanese craftsmanship and traditional architecture. The most surprising thing about the Todaji temple was the Great Buddha statue. We learned how they were able to effectively construct such a beautiful statue back in the days. We spent such a peaceful time in Nara, admiring the large size and attractiveness of Todaji Temple. At last, we went to visit Osaka Castle. The foundation of the castle, which is made of stone and has a pyramid shape, is very durable and can withstand even the strongest of earthquakes. During the construction, many new skills and technologies were developed to protect the castle against enemies and natural disasters. Inside the castle, we walked around admiring exhibitions on the life of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, his golden tearoom and the life of a samurai. It was my first time to see samurai cuirasses and swords. I really appreciate the way Japanese people respect their traditions in modern times.

Thanks to Daiwa House Industry, we have gained much knowledge and learned about many new technologies. We hope to apply all the knowledge we have acquired during this training and we can contribute to the development of our countries.



Courtesy Visit to Mr. Tadao Ando and Other Events

Bhimala Krishna Chaitanya (India)

The day we arrived in Osaka was a whirlwind of things, meeting the other trainees for the first time and having an orientation regarding our program and stay. We were looking forward to an intense one month ahead in a new country. Thankfully, the first thing that followed was Ando Study Tour in Osaka.



Ando Study Tour

We started the day with a visit to Chikatsu Asuka Museum. For most of us, it was the first time seeing a building designed by Mr. Ando in person. As we approached closer, my expectations were exceeded even at the first glimpses of the museum, sitting serene in the lap of nature like a meditating monk. We were lucky to have a staff member from Mr. Ando's office to guide us around and explain to us various ideas that went into designing and constructing the museum. We took our time to explore the museum, like kids in an amusement park. Each of the spaces had a peculiar quality and the sequential arrangement unfolded like a narrative, most of which was quite overwhelming. The idea behind the shape and expression of the building was evident to us once we saw the exhibits and understood their significance in Japanese tradition. It felt as if the building had always existed there just like the hills and trees that surround it.



The next stop was Sayamaike Museum. The timing of the visit was planned so that we could experience the water spectacle before entering the museum. It was a pleasant surprise. The museum itself is about Japanese water engineering techniques, and we could catch glimpses of the sensitivity of the museum building towards its exhibits. By now we started observing the attention to detail that went into designing the structure. The most striking part was how the architectural intent merges so well together with the structural and functional aspects of the building.

The last place we visited was Shiba Ryotaro Memorial Museum. This museum was smaller than the two museums we visited during the day. However, the context was quite unique. It was constructed in the garden next to the author's house, in the middle of the dense residential neighbourhood. The building itself seemed to reflect the spirit of one of Japan's most beloved authors with all the books and an enormous bookshelf inside. After being shutter happy for most of the day, it was a welcome break for us that photography was not allowed inside the museum. We could completely concentrate on experiencing the building.



Courtesy Visit to Mr. Tadao Ando

From the moment we received the acceptance letter from OFIX, the thing we trainees were most looking forward to was visiting Mr. Ando's office and meeting him. The courtesy visit happened three weeks into the program. By then we had visited many of Mr. Ando's buildings, and interacted with many Japanese people, experienced and understood many aspects of Japanese customs and practices. So by the time we visited Mr. Ando's office, we had so many thoughts in our minds.

The office staff were courteous and let us look around the office. Whether it was the books, the models, or curious little items, it was a joy walking through the office and seeing people work. Then came the moment of reckoning, and before we could grasp the significance of the moment Mr. Ando was in front of us. He was so full of energy that it rubbed onto us and we were at the edge of our seats as the ambience suddenly changed.

Mr. Ando spoke at length about things on his mind, being an architect in Asia, how to become better architects, as well as about books, knowledge and our choices. He even ventured as far as geopolitics and country specific observations. Mr. Ando was kind enough to gift us books he selected and personally autographed. These are gifts we will cherish and proudly preserve. Unfortunately, the whirlwind visit ended but needless to say, it was one of those intense experiences which will last a lifetime.

Homestay Program

The main objective of our visit to Japan was to experience and understand Japanese architecture and the technology supporting it. But to truly understand those aspects, we needed to be familiar with the sensitivities and customs of the Japanese people. This is where the host family program plays a pivotal role. Through this, all of us trainees were given a unique opportunity to experience first-hand what it means to live as Japanese people. Having spent one weekend with us, the families helped us see things from a different perspective, giving us invaluable insights into the everyday lives and values of Japanese people. It was heart-warming to see the genuine interest the host families had taken to welcome us trainees into their families and acting as our window to Japan.



Discussion Program / Kyoto Study Tour

Tang Baopeng (China)

1 Discussion Program

The discussion program was held under the theme of “Renewal and preservation in a sustainable global environment.” The coordinator of the program was Prof. Guenter Nitschke, and Ms. Esther Tsoi who helped as an assistant. At first, Prof. Nitschke gave us a lecture on “Kyoto Preservation versus Renewal Four Epochs of Kyoto History with Emphasis on Sense of Place and Sense of Community”.



For the second session, presentations were given by trainees. The first speaker was Mr. Bhimala Krishna Chaitanya of India. He expressed that the first step to deal with globalization or the so-called global environment is to acknowledge and understand it. In this context, he introduced various types of sustainable renewal methods used in India.

Ms. Sony Pandey of Nepal was the second speaker. She introduced economic, social and environmental theories, and used the “Guthi system” in the Newar community in Nepal as an example of renewal and preservation.

The third speaker was Ms. Fitri Amalia Prabawati of Indonesia. Her title is “Modern or Traditional Julah?” and she introduced one of the oldest Balinese traditional villages where their main goal is to preserve the village and its community through restoration.

The fourth speaker was Ms. Yoon Hee-Jung of South Korea. She demonstrated how South Korea has been dealing with these challenges using the most innovative technologies available by discussing two recent projects in detail - the New Seoul City Hall and the Cheong Gye Cheon renewal urban project.

I, Tang Baopeng of China, was the fifth speaker. I introduced the Xidi and Hongcun villages, which still hold the appearance of traditional villages that have mostly disappeared in the last century. Their streets, ancient buildings and decorations, as well as residences with complex water systems have been designated as cultural assets, with the villages being an example of man and nature existing harmoniously.

The next speaker was Mr. Niño Angeliko Mancera Ricardo of the Philippines. He introduced the Vigan City that was cited by UNESCO as the ‘best model for world heritage site management practices’ for maintaining its high-level of cultural preservation and continued efforts towards improving the city in the midst of increasing demands of its growing population, without compromising the heritage site’s structural makeup.



The seventh speaker was Ms. Shabnam Mustafa of Bangladesh. In her presentation she discussed different types of architecture that have recently risen in prominence. One is called Dinajpur, located in the north-west of Dhaka, and the other one is Chittagong, Bangladesh's the second biggest city in the south-east. She argued that the purpose of preservation is to not only restore elements of the past, but also to prepare for the future.

The last speaker was Ms. Huong Ly Duong of Vietnam. Her presentation highlighted the preservation of Hanoi's historic areas and how to utilize the best elements of traditional houses when designing modern buildings. She discussed that architecture is one of the most important factors in the formation of a country, culture and more broadly, a civilization.

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



Having heard a lot about the unique style of the Japanese rock garden, I was very anxious to visit Hojo garden in Nanzenji Temple. Japanese rock gardens, commonly seen in Zen temples, are gardens without water. The main characteristics, rocks and sand, symbolize the natural landscape. For example, white sand represents rivers, oceans and clouds, while rocks stand for mountains and waterfalls. The Japanese rock garden is a unique type of traditional Japanese garden, and as we sat on the wooden platform on the edge of the courtyard we could feel the spirit of Zen. It was as if we were listening to a special Japanese melody.

2 Kyoto Study Tour

The next day we visited Kyoto. In my imagination, Kyoto had always been a romantic place where you could see women in beautiful kimonos walking down the cyan stone road with green willow trees on the both sides. The moment I finally arrived in Kyoto and exited the train station located underground, I could not hide my excitement. Prof. Nitschke gave us a brief introduction about the history of the Kamo River, which flows through the heart of the city with several bridges running over it. Then we started our journey by walking along the Shirakawa Stream in Gion, enjoying the surrounding old buildings and landscape. The Shirakawa area was beautiful and peaceful, with many people wearing kimonos and even taking wedding photos.

Later that day, we paid a visit at Mumeisha to learn more about Kyoto's lifestyle and artwork. It is a machiya building known as omoteya-zukuri and registered as a tangible cultural heritage site that is designed to suit Kyoto's climate. Inside the building, we were able to experience a tatami room, lattice windows, furniture, and a courtyard. The beauty of these traditional Japanese elements left a great impression on us.

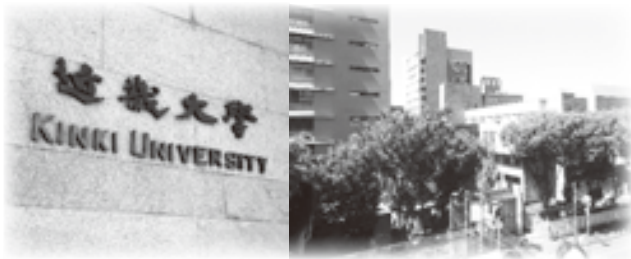
At last, we arrived at Kyoto station. We were blown away by the station's magnificent open ceiling space which is covered by glass in a grid-like design reflective of Kyoto's street grid network.

Time flew by quickly but the beautiful memories with the 8 trainees will never fade. It was a special month filled with new friendships, places and knowledge.

English Project ~ Kinki University

Sony Pandey (Nepal)

The English Project at Kinki University Higashiosaka campus was an interactive program conducted in English between the Ando trainees and the professors and students of Kinki University. Kinki University has six campuses around Western Japan and is one of the nation's largest universities. It has a total of 14 faculties, eight of which are situated at the main campus, called the Higashiosaka campus. At first, students from the Department of English Multicultural Communication gave us an introduction about the university and then took us on a campus tour. We visited various departments, design studios, workshops, labs, classrooms, and the village E3 [e-cube] . During the tour we learnt about the characteristics of the university and student life in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.



In the afternoon workshop, we met with Master's students from the Faculty of Architecture to discuss design ideas for the glass-encased area on the first floor of their faculty, which is presently being used as the entrance gallery. The theme of the workshop is "A Tea Room within a Glass" and our task was to freely propose design ideas for a room like Sen no Rikyu, who had created a unique space with his free way of thinking. The five keywords: "Form, Space, Material, Function and Contemporaneity" had to be kept in consideration when designing the space with a concrete floor and enclosed by large glass. During the design, we had to consider various aspects such as its use, circulation, materials, access, surrounding scenery and many other components.

A wide variety of ideas were presented by the participants. Some of us were influenced by traditional Japanese architecture and its use of various materials including timber, bamboo, rock gardens, while the idea of Japanese traditional tea house was incorporated in many of the designs. Other participants had completely different design concepts that were inspired by creative ideas such as making a space for relaxation using various modern features like hammocks, hanging seating spaces, and utilizing natural elements like water.

The discussions after each presentation were helpful to understand the ideas and concepts involved and to remove any confusion. It was a friendly environment where all members were keen to know more about each other's perspectives on the different designs.

Each trainee's perspective and vision for the design of the space are briefly discussed below.

First, Mr. Niño Ricardo from the Philippines developed the room as a place to rest and re-energize amidst the busy campus environment, proposing a room with eight hammocks signifying the simplicity of sleeping, called "Lotus Cradle."

Ms. Shabnam Mustafa from Bangladesh had the idea of designing the area as a space to sit and relax while observing people pass by.

Mr. Krishna Chaitanya from India developed the "Room for Contemplation" where students would come for various activities and enjoy a free flow designed space.





Other trainees proposed designs influenced by traditional Japanese culture. For example, I, Sony Pandey, designed the space as a tea room inspired by a traditional Japanese tea house where students could enjoy tea and also use it as an informative tea ceremony gallery.

Ms. Yoon Hee-Jung from South Korea focused on designing a space to allow people to take themselves on a journey towards peacefulness with tea, titled “Integration of all Journeys”.

Ms. Huong Ly Duong from Vietnam came up with her design inspired by the kanji character of “tea”, which is composed of the characters for grass, man and tree.

Ms. Fitri Amalia from Indonesia designed a space to showcase architecture students’ presentations and exhibitions, or to be used as a newsroom.

Mr. Tang Baopeng from China designed this area as a space for business negotiation or leisure. He freely divided the space, creating a difference in elevation so that separated rooms can have different functions.

Moreover, many students from Kinki University presented ideas where the elements of Japanese architecture and tea rooms were well incorporated into their designs. It was quite impressive to observe their artistic modern spaces, which were designed to made the best use of traditional materials such as tatami and shoji screens (sliding paper doors), and adopted the effective use of light/shadow, light/darkness, stillness/motion and crevices. It was equally interesting that they created spaces they wished to have in their busy daily lives including a room to calm their minds, a waiting room and a reading space. We, the trainees, were able to deepen our knowledge of Japanese culture and architecture from their presentations.

We found this project very interesting as we were given a chance to visit the university, and communicate and share our opinions and ideas with the students. The discussions and presentations helped us boost our communication skills and interactions with students who have the same academic background. It was a wonderful opportunity to get to know the differences and similarities in design approaches, as the initiatives, ideas and views of participants differed for each project.



Awaji Island / Naoshima Tour

Niño Angeliko Mancera Ricardo (Philippines)

Visiting Mr. Ando's masterpieces on Awaji Island and Naoshima was indeed one of the best architectural tours of the 2015 Ando Program.

Day 1 Awaji Island

Accompanied by two staff from Tadao Ando's office as our tour guides, we made our first stop at the Honpukuji Temple. Its stark contrast with the traditional Japanese architectural style stands out among the other structures within the quiet and low-profile neighborhood. You have to walk through a narrow path leading to the water temple. Upon reaching the rear side of the temple, a bold rectangular concrete wall greets the visitors. The wall mysteriously covers the structure behind. A concerted path was designed to lead the visitors to a singular point of access.



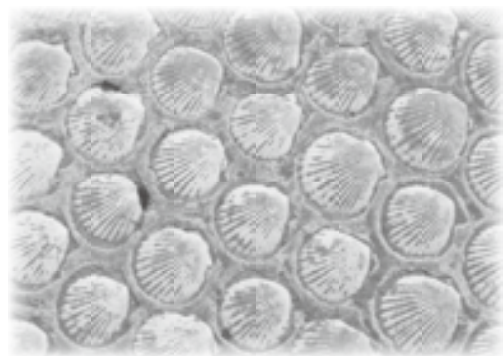
The elliptical bowl of lotus plants and the structure beneath it are the much-kept secrets behind the bold concrete walls. The uniqueness of Mr. Ando's timeless design vision becomes evident with this temple. The dramatic descent at the central axis of the elliptical bowl was one of the best architectural approaches I have ever experienced. The simplicity of the form and the focus of the experience to a singular path have truly enthralled every visitor.

Underneath the lotus pond the main temple contains the traditional elements found in a Buddhist temple. The familiarity of the space and even the location of the statues create the same ambience as a traditional Buddhist temple. As you walk through along the corridor, the sunlight at the rear side of the temple area dramatically penetrates the red wooden lattice that also diffuses the light into the surrounding space.

As we leave the temple, the ascent from the underground seems to allude to the renewal of oneself through the experience inside the temple. Looking up at the sky from the narrow vista made by two concrete walls made us appreciate nature and our environment even more.

After visiting Honpukuji Temple, we went straight to Awaji-Yumebutai. This vast development filled with green is a tribute to nature, as it was a landfill before. This development mainly consists of a hotel, a greenhouse, and a modern park.

The stunning geometries of the structures captivate every visitor into the complex. It is easy to get lost in the multi-axial vistas like a maze. The combination of concrete, glass, and shells builds the architectural paradise of Awaji-Yumebutai. One million scallop shells were laid piece by piece by hand across the vast development signifying the water element, which channels through the concrete buildings.



The design freedom given to Mr. Ando was perfectly justified by the terraced gardens and the geometrical complex of man-made structures. Different species of flora are scattered across the matrix of concrete terraces. Samples of concrete monuments skewed in different orientations give the visitors an unlimited number of perspectives and approaches that delight the eyes. The roaring sound of the cascading water from the plant terraces above completes the mimicry of the natural environment. Indeed, this development gives a unique experience which you can only have on Awaji-Yumebutai.



Day 2 Naoshima

On the next day, we departed Awaji Island and continued our journey to Naoshima to discover more of Mr. Ando's works. This remarkable island is dotted by art museums that house the works of Claude Monet, Walter De Maria and Andy Warhol.

After a 20-minute ferry ride, our first stop at Naoshima was the Ando Museum. A small retrofitted house was made into a museum for models and drawings of Mr. Ando's iconic works. Concrete walls are hidden inside the wooden façade keeping the retrofitted structure blended with the surrounding urban fabric. A play of light and shadow gives you a sense of belonging in a signature Ando space.

The Benesse House Museum was our second stop of the trip. Huge atria and volumetric spaces are the main architectural features of the museum; but these features don't compete for attention with the more startling artworks exhibited inside. The museum also has a café inside where we stayed and immersed ourselves in the art space.

The last stop of the trip was the Chichu Art Museum which happens to be my favorite Ando structure. The museum is hard to define as a building, as it is completely immersed with the mountainous landscape of Naoshima. It is a series of structures and confined spaces strongly defined by the simplest geometries: triangle, square, and rectangle. The permanent exhibit spaces of the triumvirate of art undeniably enthrall every visitor. Surreal spaces, played by light, shadow and volume captured my senses – the experience comparable to the serenity of quiet worship spaces. It is as if one's consciousness is suspended from the earth while the museum allows you to think freely and at the same time influence your emotions.

In essence, our short but incredible two-day tour of Awaji Island and Naoshima gave us a sense of the scale of how Mr. Ando has contributed to the development of the region as a tourist destination and his passion for the advancement of art. His iconic works in these two islands are truly living and timeless testaments to the marvelous flair and genius of Mr. Ando in architectural design.



III Discussion Program Reports

These discussion program reports submitted by the trainees are summaries of the reports presented at Discussion Program on October 5th, supervised by architect Mr. Guenter Nitschke, under the theme of "Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment."

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

Bhimala Krishna Chaitanya (India)

Living in a country like India, one is always surrounded by the past. India has been shaped by generations of rich history and nurtures various craft forms like art, architecture, literature, poetry, drama, and other various traditional forms of expression. Living against such a rich background is central to how we see ourselves and our identity as individuals, communities and as a nation . It is also our responsibility to transfer this heritage to the next generation. In India, opening up of the economy in the early 90's led to an inflow of capital and companies. Rapid development and increased pressure on cities gave rise to commercialized construction and rampant growth, which meant the demolition of older buildings and neighbourhoods. Under the guise of globalization, there was wanton destruction of the historic urban fabric and through sheer neglect, historic settlements are being reduced to concrete jungles.



“To ignore the reality of a globalized world, or to recognize it but not respond will make many communities the victim rather than the beneficiary of globalization.”

Thus the first step to cope with globalization or the so-called global environment is to acknowledge and understand it. In this context let us explore various types of renewal methods at work in India right now.

The government and its various subsidiaries have a pivotal role to play in the sustainable renewal and preservation of India's heritage. On a broader scale, the planning principles and development controls exert a direct influence on the welfare of our heritage. Documentation, mapping, and classification of urban heritage is the first step that can be taken towards conservation. Complex issues like maintaining the character or the architectural harmony of a place cannot be addressed without adequate support from the policy making agencies. Starting at the grass root level, it is important to work with people, educate them, and make them sensitive to the issues at hand. A lot of settlements in India have been continuously inhabited; there is no clear demarcation in the built environment with respect to time periods or style. In such cases it is impossible to isolate structures to be conserved. The ownership of many of these structures lies with the people, with some of them inhabiting these structures. Another model of sustainable renewal is direct private investment in a heritage institution. This model has been widely adapted across India to befitting ends.

Globalization can be a very confusing state, blurring boundaries between identities and belonging. There can be periods of mis-development or unregulated growth, which often result in the decay of our urban fabric. It is however very important to cultivate an attitude of conservation, which is the only hope of making the individual feel at home in the urban environment. We need to shift our priorities on what our cities are becoming. We need to take the right strides along with globalization and try to take whatever opportunities we can out of it and channel ourselves into a better environment for ourselves and our future generations.



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

Sony Pandey (Nepal)

With such a fast rate of development and urbanization, the need for thinking about a sustainable environment is essential. Approaches for creating a sustainable environment may differ, as each country has its own unique characteristics in art, architecture, culture beliefs, historical origins and development. Though the approaches and methods may be different, the common objective of creating a sustainable environment remains the same.

The United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development's (the Brundtland Commission) definition of sustainable development reads: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" .

The core of mainstream sustainability thinking has become the idea of three dimensions: environmental, social and economic sustainability. The social and economic aspects are related to human development whereas environmental sustainability depends upon the available natural resources, and their proper consumption and mobilization without degradation of the environment. Sustainable environment mainly focuses on a quality of life that can last for a long term period.

One of the best examples of renewal and preservation of the social dimension is the "Guthi system" in the Newar community of Nepal. The Guthi network is based on caste-based patrilineal linkages. The traditions and rituals are passed on generation to generation. There exist different Guthi for different purposes like worshipping, chariot processing of the gods and goddesses, organizing feasts, or even funeral processions. Guthi came into being due to the realization of the need to live together, earn a living to ensure one's livelihood, and the need to work together for a common purpose. The Guthi acts as an active method for

the renewal and preservation of social and cultural values as people of different age groups have to participate actively in the programs organized by the Guthi and exchange and share information from one generation to another. This helps in preserving culture with the introduction of new ideas and renewal of existing shortcomings.

Currently most of the new constructions are reinforced concrete-based and adapt modern building designs and façades. Though new buildings are constructed, the traditional façades have to be maintained to preserve the essence of the city, using various adaptations and construction techniques that help preserve the architectural elements and address the sustainable environment issue.



The massive earthquake of 25th April, 2015 has damaged many of the historical buildings and cultural heritages in Nepal. Many of the buildings have to be dismantled and there is a chance for new construction. Preservation and renewal of such important buildings has to be emphasized by BBB (Build Back Better) program.



Traditional or Modern Julah?

Fitri Amalia Prabawati (Indonesia)

The village of Julah is located in Buleleng, in the north of Bali. This village is one of the original Balinese villages from the Pre-Bali Aga. Several of its social characteristics are: they don't distinguish caste in language; don't place great importance on soroh (the patrilineal family tree); don't pray outside the village; don't identify their kawitan (first ancestors who came to Bali); don't practice nyiwe rage (meditation on the Hindu god Shiva); say Trisandya (Hindu mantra) or conduct kramaning sembah (worship). They hold funerals before sunset and they have to be held without fire whether as a Ngaben cremation or not. They don't use incense and flowers or sit in the padmasana position when they pray and also don't build monuments or temples for their religious buildings. Usually each area of a house is occupied by one or more families, there is only one main door that always opens on / overlooks the "Rurung" (main street), and their buildings are divided into "Luan" and "Teben." The buildings usually located in the "Luan" area are Sanggah Kemulan (ancestor pavilion), Sanggah Misi (sacred pavilion), Bale Jajar (prayer pavilion), Bale Jait (sewing pavilion), Bale Meten (bedroom), dan Bale Sakenem (six-pillar pavilion), and the buildings located in the "Teben" area include the paon (kitchen) and badan celeng (boar meat pantry). Material such as coconut fiber, man-made bricks and clay for the wall, and woven bamboo and wood are used. Thus Julah deserves particular attention in the process of cultural preservation.



Existing condition

Phase 1 program (2013)

The government made a program for Julah Village's preservation. Phase I (2013): Angkul-angkul (gate) renewed with new materials (plaster paint, stone, and metal sheet for the roof), and a ramp and fixtures (trash bin & street light) were added to the main street.

However this is not the same as the original conditions. Instead of preserving its authenticity, the identity of Julah as one of the oldest traditional villages in Bali was eliminated. The residents prefer the program, which offers a cleaner and newer look for their houses. The disappearance of water resources not only provoked the residents of productive age to abandon their livelihood as orange farmers but also made them leave the village to look for another job outside. The lack of working-age population has had a negative impact on the regeneration of weaving. Looms are rare, as most had been converted into furniture; the scarcity of raw materials forces the craftsmen to buy raw materials from outside the village.

In light of these issues we came up with this new proposal. The idea was to restore the village to original design, and not only improve the physical conditions but also add more value to the social and cultural sector. It would restore traditional Julah village to its original form, including the traditional houses, the main corridor, the public baths, the community centre, and infrastructure in the physical sector. In the non-physical sector, it would list up their cultural properties, give them community outreach, assist them in the development of their community, develop their cultural soft power, and create an event to promote their village to the public.

In the end, is preservation to eliminate the old and develop it into something new but still keep the essence of the traditional building, such as the original shape, or to keep them in their original form, as it is? Architecture itself can be seen as a sort of time travel through our world from the past, present, and the future. Tradition becomes a reminder of how things were in previous times. It's ideal to keep the pieces from the past while we still build for now and the future.

Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment, Case of South Korea

Yoon Hee-Jung (South Korea)

In modern society, people all over the world face and inevitably are affected by the current issue of sustainability in the global environment. As there are many unexpected phenomena like global warming, which brought negative aspects to many societies globally, citizens have started paying attention to their environment and taking care of it for the future. For these reasons, the concepts of eco-friendly renewal design and preservation have spread in many industries globally. I would like to demonstrate how we handle this matter with the most developed and innovative technologies by introducing in particular detail two recent projects: the New Seoul City Hall; and the Cheong Gye Cheon urban renewal project.

The below left picture shows the current Seoul City Hall located in the heart of Seoul, which has a great mixture of our tradition, history, and future with innovative construction methods. This building was designed to create a space for integration of preserving the existing historic cultural heritages (the Renaissance-style stone building in front) and contemporary urban space through restoration of historical value of the building site and sustainability-minded future use, as well as formation of practical connections between the ground and the underground spaces and provision of creative plans for preserved structures. Thus, this new design allows the site to be promoted as the connection point of the metropolitan public space and all transportation networks. Moreover, this represents a new image of Seoul and its cultural importance in modern society.



The architect of the building was inspired by one of the traditional architectural elements, called “Cheoma” (eaves) from a traditional Korean house called “ Hanok ” specifically its form and its function, which adjusted the climate conditions to create comfortable living spaces for our ancestors. He appreciated this traditional architectural element and focused not only preserving its theories but also reinterpreting this into a form with current surroundings. He also approached his design theories through sustainability and tried to achieve eco-friendly structure and



1910 ~ 1945

2000

present

energy savings. Hence, the New Seoul City Hall has become the most sustainable platform of linking the past, the present, and the future of Seoul and creates a better eco-friendly environmental space to function through all generations and cultures by providing an open and warm welcoming atmosphere to the public as part of the preservation purpose.

Continuing to an older project, the Cheong Gye Cheon urban renewal project also attracted much global attention as one of the most successful sustainable urban renewal development projects in Korea. Here, the Cheong Gye Cheon (‘Cheon’ means a creek or a stream) runs through the heart of Seoul, and is a tributary of the Han River. In the late 1960s, we were focusing on construction only for need without any intention of sustainability or eco-friendly structures. To accommodate growing numbers of vehicle users, we built the elevated long freeways (Cheong Gye Freeway) and deck on top of this creek by covering it with concrete. As a result, this whole stream was buried as history until 2002. Then, we decided to restore this creek, addressing the issue of sustainability and revealing its natural beauty to Seoul citizens. At the same time, the government wanted to increase and improve connectivity within Seoul as this long expressway was creating a clear visual and physical division between the north and south side of Seoul. Therefore, Seoul city tore down the freeway and daylighted approximately 6 kilometres of the historic stream. During the restoration, most of the construction materials such as scrap iron, concrete, and asphalt from demolition of the concrete deck structure and elevated express highways were reused and salvaged, making this project even more sustainable.

Those two projects were successfully well designed and constructed in sustainable ways to restore and preserve heritage sites while changing their whole atmosphere with current global sustainable issues by practical solutions, sustainable features and developed technologies for welcoming people and serving as a paragon of human and environmental co-existence.

The Ancient People's Residence in Anhui Province

Tang Baopeng (China)

Ancient people's residence in Anhui province is a great example to explore the significance of protecting cultural heritage. Xidi and Hongcun are two traditional ancient villages that still have an appearance that has disappeared or changed in the last century for most other villages. The style of their streets, the ancient buildings and decorations, and the residences with a traditional water system are all unique cultural heritage.



1 The style of the buildings is not only grand and elegant but also addresses safety

The ancient people's residences are laid out in a courtyard pattern with large spaces. The buildings have white walls and gray tiles. Seen from a distance, the roof looks ancient and plain. The horse-head walls' gray and white color composition with the beautiful scenery in the background actually produces a serene and pleasant effect. After exposure to the sun, wind, rain, the walls have acquired a peculiar beauty, with an interesting aesthetic and a sense of the weight of history. The ancient people's residences are generally divided into two parts, housing and appurtenances, and each has its use. This is typical of courtyard dwellings; although this layout reflects the traditional self-enclosed concept, compared with the I-shaped connections to vestibules and bedroom found in pre-Song Dynasty homes, it is more spectacular, practical, and safe. Even the fireproof horse-head walls contain the artistry of the ancients. It is not only functional as a fireproof safety feature, but the unique implementation also shows the construction techniques of ancient Chinese craftsmen.



2 Environmental design based on a "harmony between man and nature" artistic conception that deliberately reflects a garden style

The "harmony between man and nature" artistic conception and garden style is the way the designers of the Huizhou ancient environment design pursued their goals and achieved the characteristics of this village. "Man and nature" is a view of the relationship between man and nature in Chinese philosophy. The ancient Anhui villagers naturally paid attention to the "harmony between man and nature" artistic conception, achieving a garden atmosphere conducive to their physical and mental health, thereby improving their quality of life and taste.



The small courtyard is generally an important part of the residence, mostly built in imitation of a garden, and it is often paved with green slate, or with tiles in different colors in a variety of exquisite patterns. If the area is larger, the décor will be at a higher level, mostly with a rockery, pond, parterre, bonsai, or a variety of flowers. There would be ventilation in the courtyard wall tracery, with a pool dug to bring in water. Throughout the year, the courtyard is always an inviting place, where water flows, fish swim, and flowers emit fragrance, which is a feast for the eyes of the residents.

3 The use of bionics in the overall planning according to local conditions

Especially, Hongcun was designed and constructed as a village of bionics as early as the 15th century. Hongcun village is called the "cow-shaped village" because it looks like a black cow lying beside the mountains and streams if people look down from above. The ingenious design of the village's water system provided convenience for villagers to use goods production water, domestic use water, and fire-fighting water, and also adjusted the temperature and environment of the village. The cow-shaped village and the manmade water system planned and constructed by the ancient villagers of Hongcun village is "one of the great wonders in the history of architecture."

Revisiting Vigan: A Basic Overview of Strategies for Sustainable Heritage Conservation in Vigan City, Philippines

Niño Angeliko Mancera Ricardo (Philippines)

Vigan city, the capital of the Ilocandia region of the Philippines, is the best example of progressive preservation of an old colonial town in Asia. The city, built with old materials of the Spanish colonial era, managed to preserve its charm and old glory through the centuries. It embraced its past and brought its charms into the future by employing the technologies and methods of a modern society.

Declared a world heritage site by UNESCO in 1999, Vigan still continues to serve as a model for heritage conservation, achieving its recent title as one of the New7Wonders Cities of the World in 2014.



The town plan of Vigan was based on the Laws of the Indies issued by the Spanish Crown to its colonies. Composed of 141 rules and decrees, the Laws of the Indies were considered by the governor-generals (leaders of a colony) as the fundamental guidelines for Spanish colonial urban planning in their territory of responsibility.

The basic city center layout for Vigan includes a government building, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a central plaza. From this established center, houses of prominent Filipino and Spanish families surrounded the anchor government and religious institutions. Most of these houses are commonly called Bahay-na-Bato, (lit. stone houses) which were ubiquitous in almost every Philippine town during the Spanish colonial era. The houses were built using local rock and wood for their structural components, and seashells/colored glass for some of the finishes, such as windows and interior partitions.

Through the years of various developments in the city, many of these centuries-old houses had already been demolished to

give way for newer structures serving different modern living purposes. However, some of the owners of these ancestral houses do not want to alter their original state and the architectural value of the structures and instead proposed to extend the life span of the houses.

The call for support in the upkeep of the ancestral houses was heard by the local government with the help of the national government. Decrees, city ordinances, and local projects came in to save the ancestral houses of Vigan. Through these measures, Vigan transformed itself from a sleepy old city into a major tourist destination in the Philippines.

In 2012, Vigan city was again cited by UNESCO as the 'best model for world heritage site management practices' for its maintenance of high-level cultural preservation standards and the continued efforts to improve the city without compromising the heritage structures while balancing the increasing demands of its growing population.

UNESCO outlined nine parameters as criteria for declaring Vigan city as the best model. The local government answered these and laid out their strategies and successful solutions. Some of them were:

- Continuous cultural mapping
- Stakeholder workshops; public forums for transparency in the planning process
- Delineation of historic core and buffer zones of the city to protect the value of the city
- Controlled development measures in accordance with the city's architectural style
- Periodic funding from the internal revenue allocation of the city (1% of Ilocos Sur's budget)
- Continuing the traditional town fiestas, boosting the cultural sense of its residents as well as the tourists
- Constant environmental assessment and conservation of the city's natural resources

In essence, the renewal and preservation efforts of Vigan city are successful because of the strong political will of the local government and the initiative of its residents, propelling the city as a conservative yet modern bastion of progress.

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

Shabnam Mustafa (Bangladesh)

Today most of us may assume that we share a common understanding about globalization, even though our experiences and geographical locations vary. It's high time that different views about globalization should stimulate us to reexamine the practices of preservation itself.

With the growth of urbanization and modernization, the architecture of Bangladesh has evolved from representing a culture defined by climate, religion and culture to our diversified contemporary lifestyle. It also reflects the economic progress and secularity of the country.



The architecture of this region has seen phases like Mughal Islamic architecture, terracotta temple art, Indo Saracenic revival style, and then modernist architecture. I would like to discuss two different types of architecture of very recent years. Dinajpur is to the northwest of Dhaka, and Chittagong, the second biggest city, is to the southeast.

Meti School, Rudrapur Village, Dinajpur

This hand-built school was constructed in 4 months using several traditional methods and materials presented in a new way. According to the architect, she wanted to improve the existing building techniques and make them sustainable by tapping the potential of the locals. This design solution may not be replicable in other parts of Bangladesh as it is highly contextualized to the local conditions and climate.



Chandgaon Mosque, Chittagong

The architect imbued the traditional role of a typical mosque into this mosque situated on the periphery of the port of Chittagong. It serves both as a place of spirituality and as a gathering place for the community. The architect identified the essential elements of a typical mosque and merged them into a new form. It's a very smart projection of modernity through form, while the space still serves the needs of local custom and tradition.

Dhaka

Dhaka still contains the legacy of temples, mosques, forts, tombs, and bridges from the Mughal period (1610 to 1717). British colonial rule presented new areas with new opportunities and Dhaka gained importance as an administrative, educational, and commercial focal point. During the last 15 years many post-modernistic approaches have emerged, and some sensitive solutions have come out of this practice. Architectural fusion is taking place. Designers here are becoming more sensitive towards the preservation of what Dhaka had been.

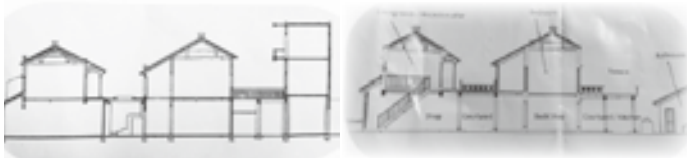
The conflict between preservation/sustainability and globalization is more cultural than technical. It's more or less about how we have been living and how we want to live in the future. In this era, the purpose of preservation should not be only to reinstate the past, but also be prepared for the future. We need to be enlightened and reshape old ideas in response to new questions, new realities. According to preservation architect John Eifler, if a city or a building cannot meet tomorrow's standards it will be obsolete over time. And that will lead the public and policymakers to wonder why they should devote precious resources to hold onto something insignificant. "Preservationists have to reinvent themselves—or they will become dinosaurs."

Hanoi's Ancient House : A Model for Future Architecture

Huong Ly Duong (Vietnam)

1 Hanoi's Old Quarter

One thousand years ago during the Ly dynasty (1009-1225), the artisans from the village outside the capital gathered together to create a big business quarter in the city center, forming Hanoi's Old Quarter. Because of the need for trade and exchange, their houses were designed to be a residence combined with a shop and craft workshop. After 1975, the ancient houses were degraded and deformed. Fortunately, in 1999, the Hanoi People's Committee collaborated with the Council of Toulouse (France) to implement the project "Preservation and Renewal of Hanoi's Old Quarter."



Before renewal

After renewal

2 The ancient house at 87 Ma May

This house was built around 1890 as a residence combined with a shop. It was renovated in 1999 and has now become a typical Vietnamese traditional house to research and visit in Hanoi. It faces the street and has a Vietnamese traditional architectural style called "tube house." The total area is around 157.6 square meters with a depth of 28 meters. The façade is smaller than the back. In Vietnamese culture, people believe that this extension will bring wealth and prosperity to them. The layout plan follows the Vietnamese traditional standard with the following order: 1st living area - 1st courtyard 1 - 2nd living area - 2nd courtyard - kitchen - bathroom. The two courtyards with the small Asian style gardens allow in natural light and provide good ventilation.

From 1975 to 1999, five families lived there and they affected the house negatively by encroaching on the courtyard, pouring concrete on the wooden floors, removing the original wooden staircase, adding a new concrete staircase, and a three-storey building at the backside. During this time, this house was degraded and deformed and was unsafe for use. In 1999, after research and evaluation, the architects demolished the concrete staircase and the concrete floors, and renewed and replaced the wooden beams. Now, it has been restored to its original architecture and has become a place to see Vietnamese traditional architecture.

3 Applications to new buildings

Traditional style of architecture is also applicable to new buildings. First of all, the courtyard acts as a communication and relaxation space. The beautiful garden with fresh air will make the space more comfortable so that people can enjoy it. The houses in Hanoi are very crowded and narrow, so the courtyard can provide daylight and fresh air for the household. The average humidity indoors is also lower than the humidity outdoors so that it can prevent mold growth. Due to the ventilation and the natural light from the courtyard, the household can save energy consumption.

Secondly, the sloping roofs are covered with two layers of tiles: flat tile inside and toe-cap tile outside to keep the house warmer during the winter and cooler during the summer because the flat layer inside acts as insulation. There is a gap between the tile layers to let wind go through.

Thirdly, the load-bearing structure was made out of wood. The use of wood material gives a cool feeling in summer and a warm space in winter. The walls are built from earthenware brick and lime mortar, which can reduce humidity, restrict bacteria, be waterproof, and limit wall cracks so that it will be more durable and safer than the new materials. Rattan products are made from bamboo, which is sustainable and eco-friendly. It has good strength, flexibility, and workability and does not require many tools or technologies to produce.

Lastly, the principal colors of the house are brown from wood, light yellow from lime mortar, and green from plants. Those colors also act as a temperature controller. The light yellow is fade-resistant compared to other colors and symbolizes the Vietnamese concept of wealth and power. Also, brown and green are related to the colors of the earth and will bring stability to the household.

There are lots of things that we can learn from our ancestors. They teach us how to live harmoniously with nature and how to use natural resources effectively. In the technological era, we should not only preserve tradition but also combine it with our new technology to build a better world.

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