

Executive report of

The International Presidents Forum (IPF)

at the JIA National Convention 2017
In Tokushima

10:00-12:00

29 September 2017

@ Hotel Clement Tokushima 18F, Sky-banquet GINGA
Tokushima, Shikoku

Edited by Prof. Kazuo IWAMURA, FJIA



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Agenda

- 10:00 Welcome Remarks by the JIA President
- 10:05 Introduction of the Attendants
- 10:10 Remarks and Q&A (15 min. each) by
 - 1) AIA, 2) ASA, 3) KIRA, 4) KIA, 5) ARCASIA
- 11:25 Wrap-up Remarks by the Moderator
- 11:40 Discussion by All
- 11:55 Group Photo Session
- 12:00 Adjournment



Remarks by CHO Chung Kee
President, Korea Institute of Registered Architects

Vernacular Architecture in Korea

Presentation by SHIN Eul Shik



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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

Vertue

Korean Vernacular Characters

01

- Natural
- Contextual
- Organic
- Eco
- Healthy
- Human
- Sustainable
- Cohousing
- Territory
- Layers
- Hierarchy
- Void
- Geometric Geography
- Flexibility
- Variable
- Diversity
- Hangeul
- Goryeo Chungja. . . etc



Juhablu in Changdeokgung
(Korean Palace)



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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

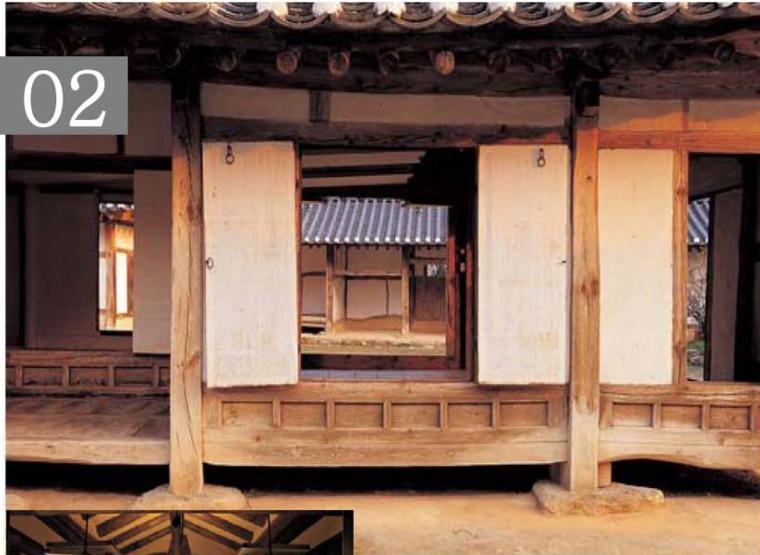
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V

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Korean Vernacular Characters

02

- Natural
- Contextual
- Organic
- Eco
- Healthy
- Human
- Sustainable
- Cohousing
- Territory
- Layers
- Hierarchy
- Void
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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERD ARCHITECTS

V

ertue
Korean Vernacular Characters

03

- Natural
- Contextual
- Organic
- Eco
- Healthy
- Human
- Sustainable
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- Territory
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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERD ARCHITECTS

V

ertue

Korean Vernacular Characters

04

- Natural
- Contextual
- Organic
- Eco
- Healthy
- Human
- Sustainable
- Cohousing
- Territory
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- Hierarchy

Void

Geometric Geography

- Flexibility
- Variable
- Diversity
- Hangeul
- Goryeo Chungja. . . etc



Jongmyo, a place of worship



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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

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V

ertue

Korean Vernacular Characters

05

- Natural
- Contextual
- Organic
- Eco
- Healthy
- Human
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- Territory
- Layers
- Hierarchy
- Void
- Geometric Geography
- Flexibility**
- Variable**
- Diversity**
- Hangeul
- Goryeo Chungja. . . etc



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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

해남 기득한집 design.co.kr

V

ertue
Korean Vernacular Characters

06

- Natural
- Contextual
- Organic
- Eco
- Healthy
- Human
- Sustainable
- Cohousing
- Territory
- Layers
- Hierarchy
- Void
- Geometric Geography
- Flexibility
- Variable
- Diversity
- Hangeul
- Goryeo Chungja. . . etc



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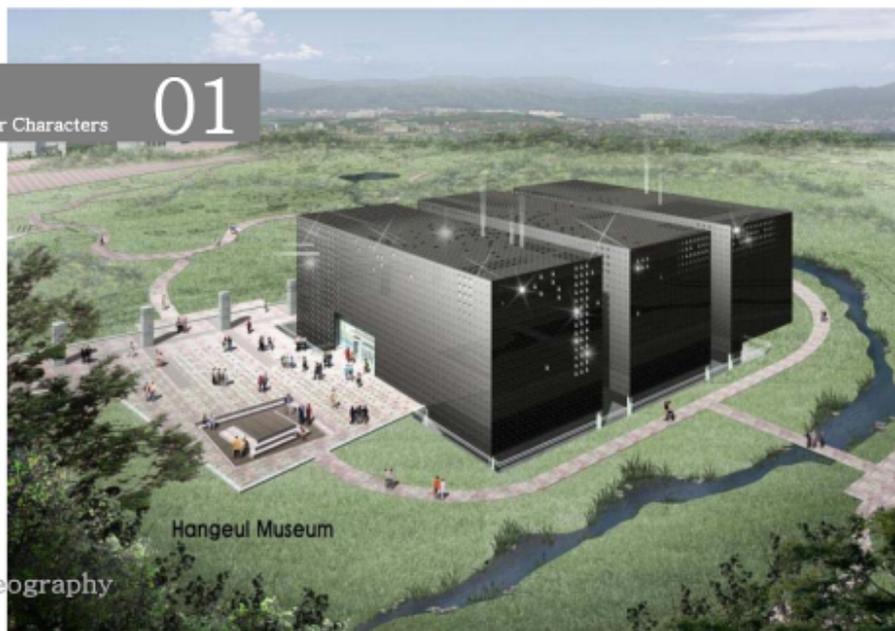
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Korean Vernacular Characters

01

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Competition for the Hangeul Museum

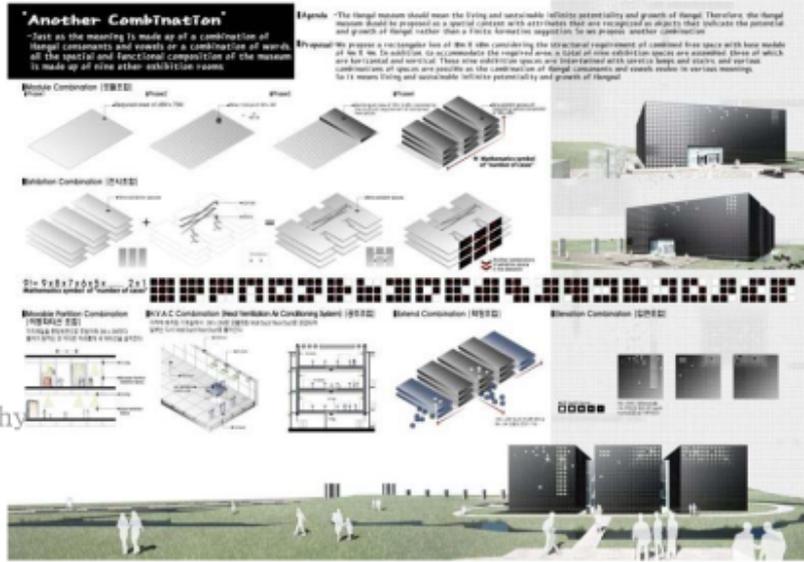
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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERD ARCHITECTS

Case 02

Korean Vernacular Characters

Natural
Contextual
Organic
Eco
Healthy
Human
Sustainable
Cohousing
Territory
Layers
Hierarchy
Void
Geometric Geography
Flexibility
Variable
Diversity
Hangeul
Goryeo Chungja. . . etc



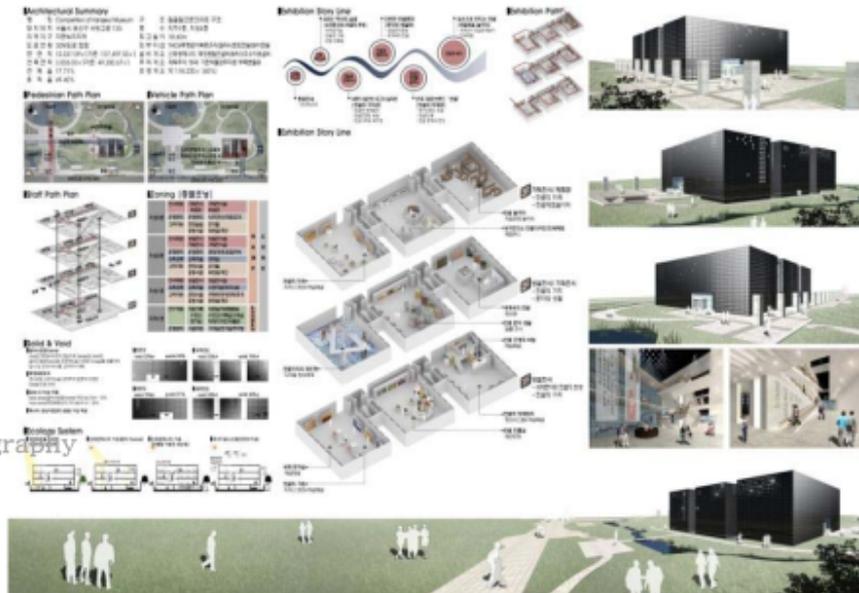
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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERD ARCHITECTS

Case 03

Korean Vernacular Characters

Natural
Contextual
Organic
Eco
Healthy
Human
Sustainable
Cohousing
Territory
Layers
Hierarchy
Void
Geometric Geography
Flexibility
Variable
Diversity
Hangeul
Goryeo Chungja. . . etc



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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERD ARCHITECTS

Case 04

Korean Vernacular Characters

Natural
Contextual
Organic
Eco
Healthy
Human
Sustainable
Cohousing
Territory
Layers
Hierarchy
Void
Geometric Geography
Flexibility
Variable
Diversity
Hangeul
Goryeo Chungja. . . etc.



 KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

77

Case 05

Korean Vernacular Characters

Natural
Contextual
Organic
Eco
Healthy
Human
Sustainable
Cohousing
Territory
Layers
Hierarchy
Void
Geometric Geography
Flexibility
Variable
Diversity
Hangeul
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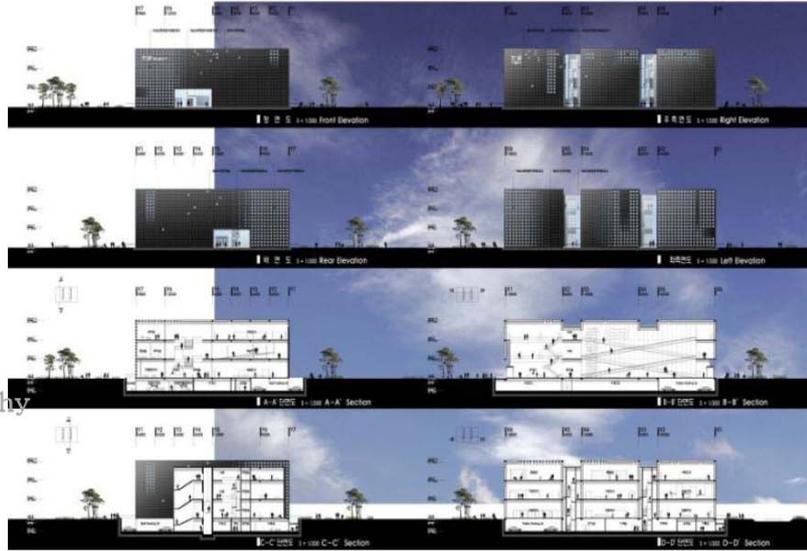
 KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

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Case 06

Korean Vernacular Characters

- Natural
- Contextual
- Organic
- Eco
- Healthy
- Human
- Sustainable
- Cohousing
- Territory
- Layers
- Hierarchy
- Void
- Geometric Geography
- Flexibility
- Variable
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- Goryeo Chungja. . . etc



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KOREA INSTITUTE OF REGISTERD ARCHITECTS

Thank you for your attention!!





Welcome Remarks
by Masaharu ROKUSHIKA,
JIA President



Remarks by BAE, Byung Kil

President, Korean Institute of Architects



Vernacular Architecture in Korea

The theme of Vernacular architecture which the world is interested in again is also one of the issues of Korean architects. There are many difficulties for the current address of ‘Vernacular architecture’ of Korea to be defined in the background of complicated history. As the Korean peninsula underwent the history of several wars, it had much of residential environment formed with hygiene and survival as the main purpose. Despite the fact that pieces of traditional architecture called “Hanok (Korean housing)” remained, the slums made of wood panels due to the concentration phenomenon of population was the top priority task for solution facing that era.

High-density apartment houses were formed in full force through economic growth and housing supply policies, which was realized using international materials and forms consisting of cement and steel reinforcement. Although our contemporary residential space configuration follows space hierarchy of the traditional architecture in history, it is still difficult to find advantages of regionalism architecture in the aspects of material, environment and culture.

So-called architectural style made of the architectural language of a region may be considered in our country now as the attempts to reconstruct the context of traditional architecture called ‘Hanok’ that has been interrupted for a century. Korean peninsula has four distinct seasons including a hot and humid climate. ‘Hanok’ that has evolved in the past history of 5,000 years amidst such environment contains all of our country’s nature, geographical characteristics and life styles. In addition, Hanok does not have historical figures having patents for architectural styles, and has no popularization of even special styles used for public architecture from certain architectural schools.

While traditional architecture cannot represent the regional architecture, Hanok style is appearing again for the recent few years as a new challenge of our country’s regional architecture. The regions of Seoul called Buk-chon, Seo-chon and Ikseon-dong are preserved and activated as the region having genetic properties of Hanok to coexist with contemporary facilities. In addition, to find and establish our identity, we are also renovating the spaces of Hanok through urban regeneration, and developing them by combination with the contemporary spaces. Hanok of column-beam type has a potential capable of newly configuring inside spaces for dressing up while leaving the framework of the old architectural style.

Considering the appearance of traditional Hanok, it had a great unity nationwide in the aspects of space, equipment and materials of the architecture, while the types of space configuration varied only slightly from region to region depending on the climate. Foundation is prepared by using stone and column-beam type of structure is formed by mortise jointing to form the walls with soil and straw bundles and finish them as a plastered wall. For the openings, subtle illumination is composed by attaching Hanji (traditional Korean paper) onto the wood bar of the lattice. In addition, the most scientific advantage of Hanok style is found in the heating system of ‘Ondol’ which warms the entire interior through floor heating. Although the characteristics of carrying out the floor living are the same as that in Japan, the method of heating is different due to a difference in climate and living. Ondol is also an efficient floor heating equipment system that is already being expanded worldwide, and is still being maintained in our living.

The architectural style made in a region by accumulation of time is the most rational space configuration method for the region. However, when you visit Korea, you can see numerous apartment complexes first rather than the architectural style of Hanok. Due to the housing supply policies mentioned earlier, the large-scale apartment complexes have already become another culture of ours and the look of our cities for the past 70 years. Although the inside space contains an evolved space of Hanok, the apartment that has become a means of economical investment also becomes the space producing fiercer competitions and chilly relationships.

We think that the regionality of architecture is closely related to history and reflects the appearance of our life. In the past, Korea has failed to recognize importance of the features and the small living culture accumulated in the region focusing only on economic growth by redevelopment and new town formation after demolition. It seems that several developing countries in the world are now in the similar situation. Although the new vernacular architecture may not be caused only with region-friendly material configurations, I think that the recognition of the value of vernacular architecture is a measure capable of maintaining continuity of the culture.

Architecture of Korea in the past century has grown together with numerous trials and errors. Still, for the approach to urban regeneration and development as well as architecture of advanced IT technology, we may be in the situation difficult to find obvious answers from our society as well. I hope that many possibilities for vernacular architecture are found in accordance with the era of accepting the region’s identity and diversities.



A Hanok traditional house, preserved in Rakkung (라궁, 羅宮), Gyeongju



Vernacular Architecture in KOREA

Presentation by Dr. KIM Yong Seong
Vice-President, KIA

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Korean Institute of Architects

01

LOST OUR VALUE OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN KOREA

- There are many difficulties for the current address of 'Vernacular architecture' of Korea to be defined in the background of complicated history.
- As the Korean peninsula underwent the history of several wars, it had much of residential environment formed with hygiene and survival as the main purpose.

86



87

High-density apartment houses were formed in full force through economic growth and housing supply policies of Korean government, which was realized using boring box form architecture consisting of concrete and steel.



88

Until the 1990s, we used rationalism and economic priorities. There was neither time nor mind to look back on what we were doing in terms of our architectural identity.



02 Hanok

THE POTENTIAL OF TRADITIONAL KOREAN HOUSE

89

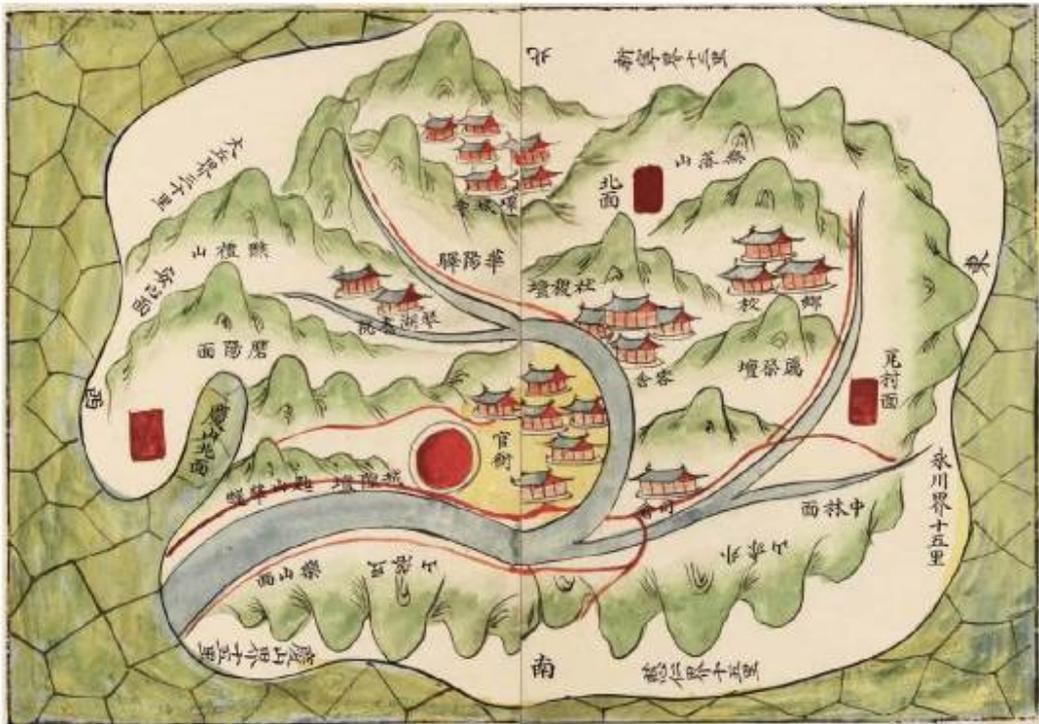
- The awareness on Hanok as an old day's antiquated and inefficient architecture demolished a lot of Hanoks with historical value.
- In big cities of Korea, only small clusters of Hanoks remain.
- However, the value of Hanok has been highlighted from the 2000s the efficient of Hanok's ecofriendly function and healing effectiveness have been emphasized.
- Today, the number of people who tries to move in Hanok is growing rapidly to cure the diseases such as atopy, asthma which are mainly caused by urban environment.



VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

90

- Hanoks are traditional Korean Houses. Korean architecture lends consideration to the positioning of the house in relation to its surroundings, with thought given to the land and seasons.
- Korea has blazing summers and freezing winters. These Hanok were made from the natural resources of earth soil, stone, and wood in the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). Clay tiles were used for the roof, (afforded by nobility) and thatch was used for roof by common folk.



91

Geopolitical position of Hanok is called *Baesanimisu*, meaning that the ideal house is built with a mountain in the back and a river in the front.



92

The roof and eaves of our Hanok are formed to make harmony with natural environment and topography of Korea.



93

The materials used in Hanok, such as soil, timber, and rock, are all natural and recyclable and do not cause environmental pollution.



94

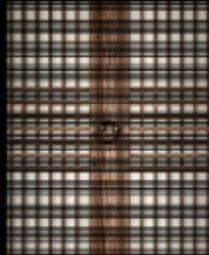
The environment-friendly aspects of Hanok range from the structure's layout, space composition to the building materials which were used.

Materials

PATTERN



ROOF



WINDOW & DOOR



ENTRANCE



FOUNDATION
&
FENCE

95

Hanok's have their own tiled roofs (Giwa), wooden beams and stone-block construction. Hanji (Korean traditional paper) is lubricated with bean oil making it waterproof and polished. Windows and doors made with Hanji are beautiful and breathable.

Cheoma is the edge of Hanok's curvy roof which is the one of the aesthetic part.

The lengths of the Cheoma can be adjusted to control the amount of sunlight that enters the house.

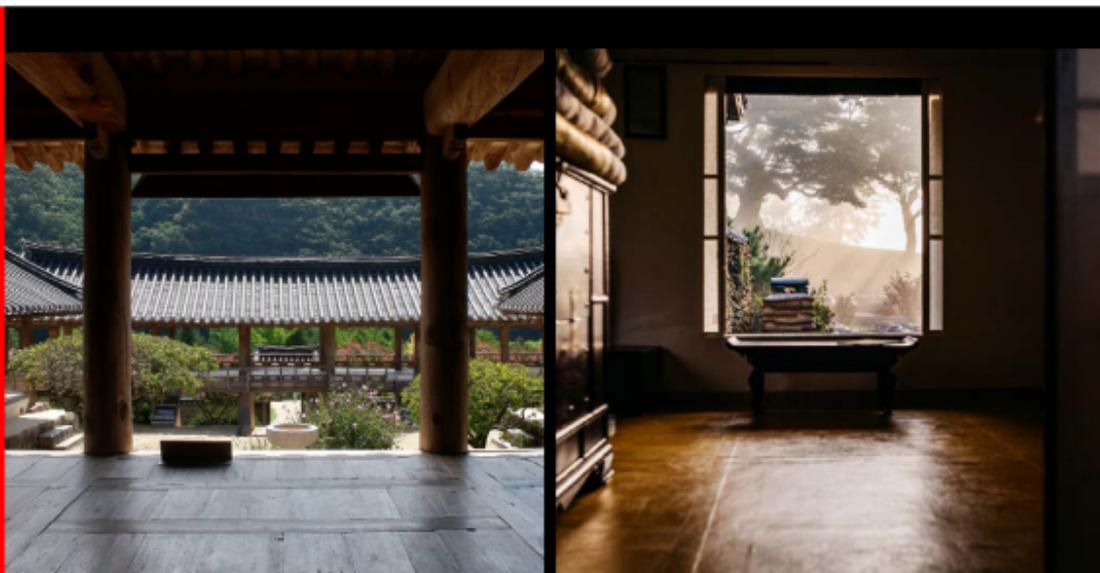
96





Components of Hanok looks complicated, but in fact, Hanok has a simple column-beam and assembling system, which combines the module unit components without using steel nail.

97



MAKE A SCENE ON THE FLOOR DECK

BRING NATURAL SCENERY

Hanok is characterized by harmony with nature rather than attempting to conquer nature. Another uniqueness of Hanok is their passive design system for cooling in summer and heating in winter which is called "Ondol"

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03

NEW ATTEMPTS OF HANOK AS VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

While traditional architecture cannot represent the regional architecture, Hanok is appearing again for the recent few years as a new challenge of our country's regional architecture.

To find and establish our identity, we are also renovating the Hanok through urban regeneration, and developing them by combination with the contemporary architecture.

99



A

House in Macheon by Studio Gaon

100

From location to orientation, the architects deliberately planned this project based on the view of the mountains and Feng Shui.



The architects designed space to make a scene and borrow natural scenery into inside of living space.

101



Whether you're on the porch or inside in the living space, each large window or sliding door frames a beautiful view of the surrounding nature.

102

B



Cherry Blossom House by TRU Architects

103 The wood gable roof clad with dark-gray roof tiles resonate with Hanok architecture.



104 A deck on the ground floor as well as on the upper floor right below the roof provides a cool space to relax in the hot summers.

Presentation by KIM Yong Seong, KIA



105 The smaller space in the observatory frame the mountains in the distance.

C



106

GA On Jai by IROJE KHM Architects

Presentation by KIM Yong Seong, KIA



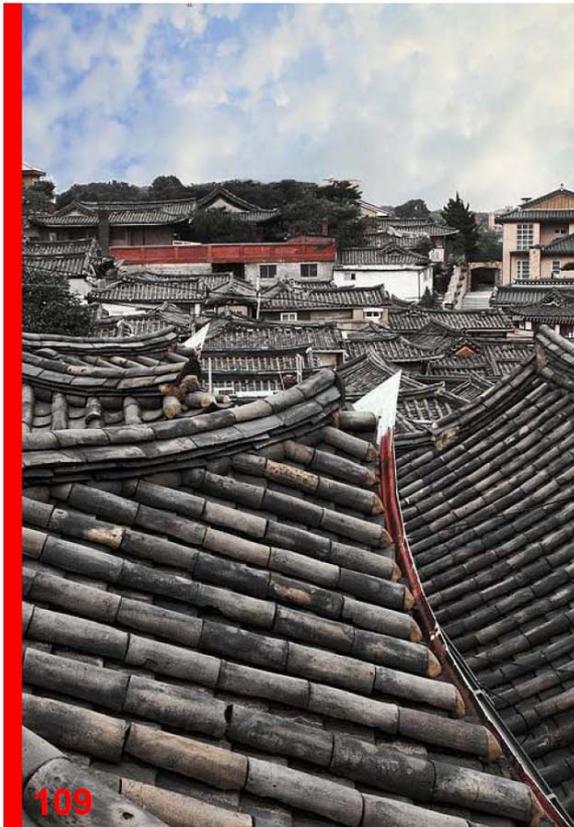
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A modern house take on Hanok architecture, this project took the traditional Hanok roof and abstracted it into a more dynamic element.



108

It uses traditional Hanok courtyards by bringing the nature into inside of courtyard rather than framing artificial landscape what exists outside the walls.



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- Hanok focuses on the spatial and spiritual relationship to its various surrounding contexts and environment.
- Many villages in Korea show mixed urban development of both traditional Hanok and modern homes that take into consideration with the characters of traditional architecture in a unique way.
- To find and establish architectural identity, we have tried to adapt principles of Hanok architecture through urban regeneration and develop them by combination with the contemporary spaces.

I feel endless glory and gratitude for being with you representing the association on this subject.

I hope that many possibilities for vernacular architecture are found in accordance with the era of accepting the region's identity and diversity in species.



THANK YOU!!

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Presentation by Dr. KIM Yong Seong, KIA Vice-President



Presentation by Sathirut Nui TANDANAND, ASA, ARCASIA Past President

Remarks by Sathirut Nui TANDANAND

Past President, Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA)



The finest Restaurants in any country will have 3 types of kitchen:

1. Traditional Restaurant; using traditional ingredients, spices and herbs to achieve the best of the original flavor.



In architecture, we have the same type called historic "conservation and preservation" where all traditional forms, proportion, materials, are used to have continuity with our past.

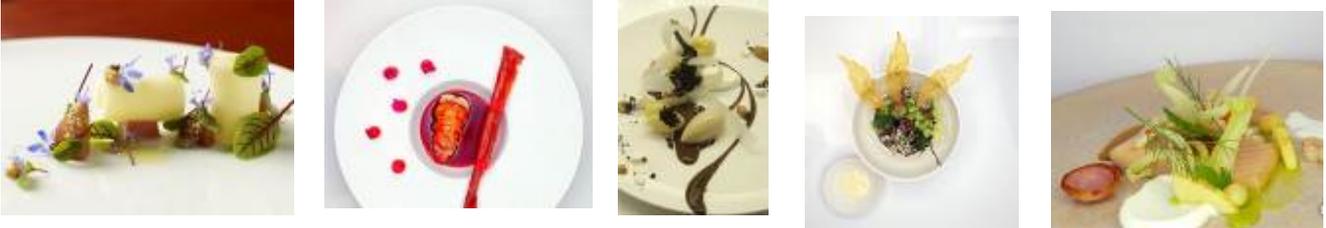
2. The Fusion Restaurant; using traditional ingredients in combination with western ingredients from western cuisines.



In architecture, we have this combination also. If you look at our recent history, we went through a period called "Post Modernism" or a combination there of.



3. The Avant-garde Restaurant: This type of restaurant is the most interesting because for example, they may call themselves Spanish or Italian or French or Japanese, but taking only the essence of that culinary ingredients then transforming the dishes by using science, technology, chemistry, and art to present a totally new look, shape, and flavor.



I believe that we as architects from Thailand, Japan, or anywhere for that matter, keep the essence of what is our cultural heritage but transform our architecture into something creative and new.

This will be the most exciting and unique architecture for our region. I hope that we should promote this creativity in architecture but still retain the essence of our heritage.

Video show as an appendix

“Cooking in Progress”



Wrap-up Remarks by Kazuo IWAMURA

Past Vice-President, UIA & JIA



A. *What do you as a professional organization, or your architects in general see in your Vernacular as something that is valid in other cultures?*

B. *Do you as a professional organization offer any program to promote awareness of the virtue of your Vernacular in your country?*

These are the questions raised for the IPF 2017 conforming to the main theme of JIA Convention 2017 in Tokushima, which is “Architects and *Dochaku* (土着: A Japanese term that refers to “native,” “vernacular,” or “indigenous.”).”

The given convention’s sub-theme is “Live Glocally” that represents the integral concept of the Global view and the Local activities, namely GLOCAL concept and attitude (The original related slogan is; “Think Globally, Act Locally.”).

It should be noted that one of the most important aspects of “Vernacular” is “Diversity” stemming from the locality including its climate, geography, ecology, history, local materials, building methods, way of life, etc. On-site measurement is one of the best methods for understanding, and making dialogs with past craftsmen who created such vernacular diversity. (cf. P62-64)



It should be noted that one of the most important aspects of “Vernacular” is “Diversity” stemming from the locality including its climate, geography, ecology, history, local materials, building methods, way of life, etc.



Abha, Saudi Arabia

The Vernacular



Bruges, Belgium



Jeddah, Saudi Arabia



Crete, Greece



Santorini, Greece

The Diversity

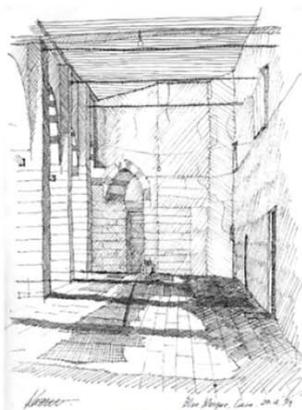
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Abha, Saudi Arabia

The Vernacular



Cairo, Egypt



Damascus, Syria



Tunis, Tunisia

The Diversity

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Dubai, UAE

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Corsica, France



Goslar, Germany

The Vernacular



San Gimignano, Italy



Ios, Greece



Venice, Italy

The Diversity

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Learning from the Vernacular through on-site measurement

HAUS DAERR, Muro, Haute-Corse, Calvi, Corsica, FRANCE

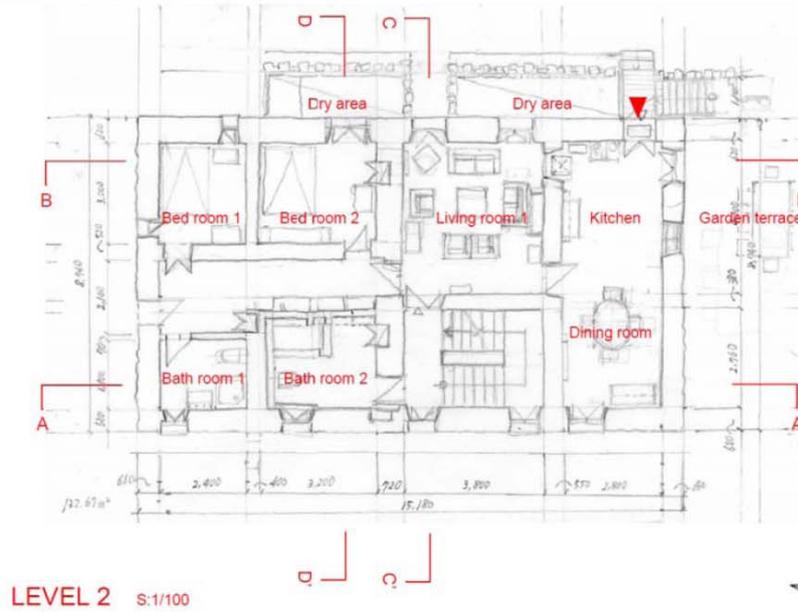
Measured, drawn on site & compiled by Kazuo IWAMURA, August 2017



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On-site measurement stimulates creative dialogs with the past craftsmen.



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On-site measurement stimulates creative dialogs with the past craftsmen.



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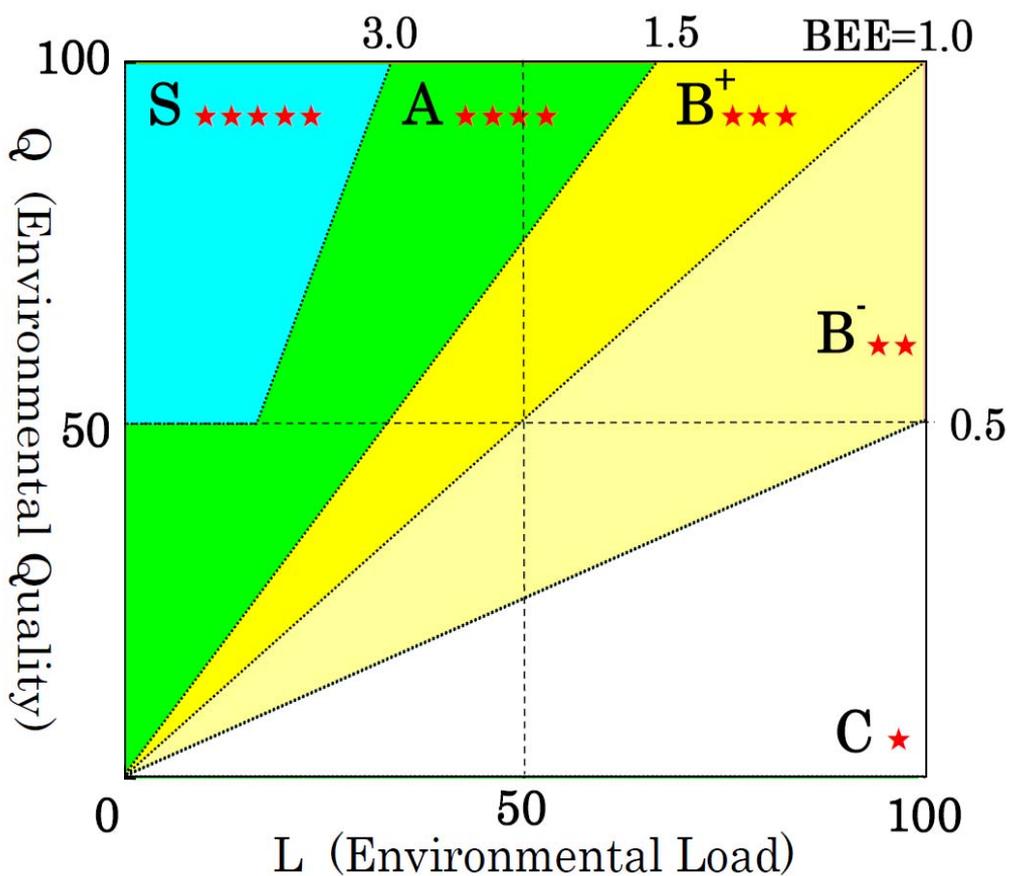
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Assessing vernacular houses by means of CASBEE

Since a decade, such vernacular factors became possible of being comprehensively assessed by the Japanese rating system “CASBEE (Comprehensive Assessment System for Built-Environment Efficiency)” through the unique index BEE (Building Environmental Efficiency), which is

$$\mathbf{BEE=Q/L,}$$

the ratio of the total score of the environmental Quality (Q) to that of the environmental Load (L). The former “Q” represents the health and comfort for instance, and the latter “L” includes the emission of CO₂ and other pollutants to the neighbors (cf. P66-67). IWAMURA has been one of core members, who developed this system since 2000.



BEE Chart of CASBEE



Assessment results of the Vernacular Housing around the world through CASBEE*-Home (DH)

*Comprehensive Assessment System for
Built-Environment Efficiency

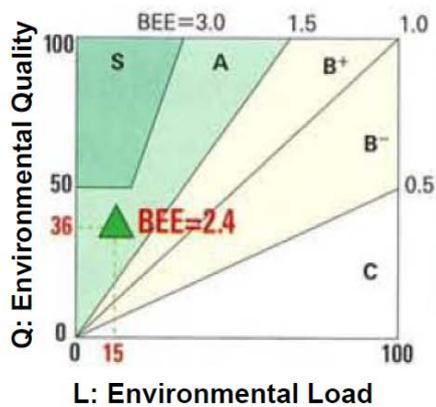
Prof. Kazuo IWAMURA

Courtesy of Prof. S. MURAKAMI & Prof. T. IKAGA

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1. Stilt house on water in Malaysia

Result of CASBEE labeling:
BEE=36/15=2.4 → **A Class**



(Courtesy of Prof. Murakami & Prof. Ikaga)

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マレーシアの水上住居
快適な場所を
住民が選択

高湿度多湿地域の伝統的建築の一環として選んだのは、マレーシアの水上住居だ。海岸線を中心に海に浮かんで延びる柱構造の住居が形成された集落にある住居だ。また、民衆が打ち込んで高床式の建物を建設している。

この住居で過熱環境などを抑制したところ、海面からの発熱の影響によって、床下の温度上昇が抑制されていることが確認できた。快適性を確保するための水田利用は、従来の建築デザインを考えるうえでのヒントになる。

CASBEE-住まいで、水上住居の性能を評価したところ、「換気を大切に使い」を減らす(LR2)や「まちなみ・生態系を豊かにする(Q3)」での高評価は、ほかの伝統的な住居と同様の傾向だった。

また、水上住居では開口部やすき間が多く、換気や採光を確保しやすかった。そのため、「室内環境を快適・健康・安心にする(Q1)」の評価が、トルコやイランの伝統住居に比べて高かった。

【平面図】 海からの強い風を室内に引き込むために換気や自然な自然の風を上手に誘導している。さらに、高床式の構造により、床下の温度上昇を抑制している。

【断面図】 床下には水田が広がる。水田は、換気や採光を確保しやすかった。そのため、「室内環境を快適・健康・安心にする(Q1)」の評価が、トルコやイランの伝統住居に比べて高かった。

【Q1】 室内環境を快適・健康・安心にする(Q1)の評価が、トルコやイランの伝統住居に比べて高かった。

【Q2】 まちなみ・生態系を豊かにする(Q2)の評価が、トルコやイランの伝統住居に比べて高かった。

【Q3】 換気を大切に使い(Q3)の評価が、トルコやイランの伝統住居に比べて高かった。

さらに、高床式の構造により、床下の温度上昇を抑制していることが確認できた。快適性を確保するための水田利用は、従来の建築デザインを考えるうえでのヒントになる。

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CASBEE-住まいで、水上住居の性能を評価したところ、「換気を大切に使い」を減らす(LR2)や「まちなみ・生態系を豊かにする(Q3)」での高評価は、ほかの伝統的な住居と同様の傾向だった。

また、水上住居では開口部やすき間が多く、換気や採光を確保しやすかった。そのため、「室内環境を快適・健康・安心にする(Q1)」の評価が、トルコやイランの伝統住居に比べて高かった。

Thanks to our five honorable guest speakers, the IPF 2017's theme has been developed extremely deeper and wider from their own and regional viewpoints, which provided all of us with explicit and tasteful images, as well as aesthetic and scientific aspects.

The JIA must sincerely appreciate their tremendous contributions.

Lastly, I would like to mention my favorite Chinese poem that is very much meaningful and relevant to the theme.

內 氣 萌 生

Internal energy brings life.

外 氣 成 形

External energy creates form.

內 外 相 乘

Both internal and external energy complement each other.

風 水 自 生

Feng Shui will then be born naturally.

20 topics addressed during the discussion

Noted and compiled by the moderator.

1-1. Balloon-frame house with wood cladding, a universal building method in US, has been developed according to the local circumstances (availability of materials, workforce, and the skill for example).

1-2. Such a “modern” building method of the 19th century can be also considered “Vernacular” in North America.

1-3. It is easy, forgiving, flexible, affordable and resilient in nature.

1-4. In Japan this building method, known as “2x4 building system,” has been adapted to the locality, which became quite popular nation-wide since the mid-20th century.

2-1. ASA has been involving in very diverse initiatives respecting the Vernacular for the community design as well as applying to resilient solution in the aftermath of natural disasters.

2-2. Documentation of the vernacular buildings is essential for the demonstration and dissemination of its value in the local context.

2-3. ASA’s above initiatives show explicitly how to practice the social responsibility of our profession. This is very much informative for every architects association world-wide.

3-1. Hanok, a Korean vernacular building style, has been recently reevaluated as Korean identity of built-environment including landscaping. It is becoming more popular than the postwar mass production of high-rise boxes.

3-2. Hanok shows the aesthetically high quality of the Vernacular and its adaptability to the comprehensive locality.

3-3. Many of state-of-the-art architectural practices in Korea include interpretation of Hanok for the contemporary society.

4-1. Progress of cooking corresponds to that of architectural design; Traditional, Fusion and Avant-garde.

4-2. We as architects from US, Korea, Japan, Thailand, or anywhere for that matter, keep the essence of what is our cultural heritage but transform our architecture into something creative and new.

5-1. Vernacular solutions can be assessed scientifically wherever it is located, through CASBEE (cf. P66) for instance.

5-2. BEE, the ratio of environmental Quality to environmental Load, allows to assess the vernacular possibly higher than contemporary BaU (business as usual).

5-3. On-site measurement of the vernacular buildings provides us with stimulating dialogs with past local craftsmen. This gives us tremendous hints for our practices today.

6-1. A question was raised about the meaning of “Wabi (侘) & Sabi (寂)” and the interpretation into contemporary architectural practices in Japan. This is the sophisticated principle philosophy of the Japanese Tea Ceremony arising from Zen Buddhism.

6-2. It is deeply related to an extreme simplicity through getting rid of added ornaments or decorative elements as much as possible. Therefore, it reminds us of “Minimalism” or “Less is more.” Appreciation of the aging process of building materials is also associated with this kind of simplicity.

6-3. Additionally, it refers to a sort of mind-set or lifestyle of knowing the feeling of “Sufficiency” within “Un-sufficient physical circumstances.” This is closely related to the Vernacular solutions and efficiency on the basis of its locality.

7-1. Given the above and other observations, the IPF 2017 revealed that the Vernacular has extremely broad and deep meanings that stimulate our daily practices of designing the sustainable built-environment and the relevant social systems.

7-2. All attendants expressed at the end that the IPF 2017 went off very well, and that such an occasion be repeated for further development (The next IPF will be held in Tokyo in conjunction with ARCASIA Congress in September 2018.). See you all then!!





9th 28th Thu 29th Fri 30th Sat

JIA 建築家大会2017四国
阿波おどりの国
とくしま大会

十数年ぶりの四国での全国大会。
前回の内子大会から、
時代は大きく変わりました。
全国の地域に共通する、
建築を取り巻く課題について
海に囲まれた四国に
再び籠って話し合います。

「建築家と土着」を考える。
「環境」「防災」「AI」といった
今日的な課題に哲学や
経済といった概念を交差させ、
「地域の知恵」に基づく
「建築家と土着」の意味を問い、
次代を照らす光を
見つけ出せたらと思います。

主会場
あわぎんホール
徳島市藍場浜2丁目14番地

9月28日[木]

- 午後:シンポジウム「防災」
- 午後:シンポジウム「環境」

9月29日[金]

- 午前:シンポジウム「AI」
- 午後:大会式典
- メインシンポジウム「建築家と土着」

9月30日[土]

- エクスカージョン

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