

JAPAN
KYOTO | TOKYO



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REJSEPLAN

DATO	TID	PROGRAM
SØ 27.OKT	13:30 15:40	Mødetid i CPH Airport Afgang med SAS SK983
MA 28.OKT	10:40 12:19 13:23 13:57 16:11	Ankomst i Narita Airport Gruppen mødes med guide, som udlevere togbilletter og følger os til Shinagawa Station (Naoshimahold indløser voucher til JR Railpass) Narita Terminal 1(JR Ltd. Express) Ankomst Shinagawa Station Afgang med tog fra Shinagawa Ankomst i Kyoto Station
ON 30.OKT	15.16	Afgang fra Kyoto St. mod Tokyo (Naoshimahold se side 34)
LØ 02.NOV	09:00 12.30 16.05	Bus fra hotellet til Narita Airport Afgang med SAS SK984 Ankomst i Cph Airport

FAKTA

AREAL: 377.944 km²

BEFOLKNINGSTAL: 126,659,683

TIDSZONE: UTC +9 (DK +7)

KURS: 100 YEN = 5,58 DKR

100 DKR = 1.793 YEN



KYOTO

2 OVERNATNINGER

28. OKT - 30. OKT

RYOKAN I

Kyomachiya Ryokan Sakura

kyoto-ryokan-sakura.com

RYOKAN II

Ryokan Ryokufuso

ryokufuso.jp

TOKYO

3 OVERNATNINGER

30. OKT - 02. NOV

HOTEL

Hotel Shinjuku Washington

Shinjuku.washington-hotels.jp

VÆRELSESFORDELING

De traditionelle ryokaner er pr. definition relativt små, så vi bliver derfor delt op på to forskellige ryokaner. De ligger fem-ti minutters gang fra hinanden. Se nedenstående værelsesinddeling.

RYOKAN I

Kyomachiya Ryokan Sakura

1. Stephensen, Torsten Laessoe
2. Daugbjerg, Soeren
3. Jensen, Thomas West
4. Bendtsen, Christian Egedius
Skou, Ujarak Steen
5. Breinholt, Vibeke
Thon, Monica Birgit
6. Egede, Charlotte
Mosbech, Christine
7. Skogstad, Claus
Tybrind, Peter
8. Rosenberg, Hans
Bisp, Henrik
Poulsen, Michael Schytt
9. Rognerud, Anders
Svensson, Simon
Borregaard-Clarke, Stephen
10. Graakjaer, Rasmus
Meyling, Jakob
Højsteen, Jens
11. Bindslev, Bettina
Kjaerulff, Nina Streitz
Kristensen, Lene
12. Lindgren, Helena
Hanefeld, Josefine
Urup, Tina

RYOKAN II

Ryokan Ryokufuso

1. Lysgaard-Hansen, Troels
Pihl, Niels Simon
2. Benediktsdóttir, Ingibjörg
Dick, Cecilie
Moth, Amalie
3. Andersen, Helle Hejler
Cohen Muntz, Janet
Lenardon, Natalia
4. Eriksen, Katrine
Rasmussen, Louise Gerner
Steinicke, Rikke
5. Isidor, Henrik
Soerensen, Peter
Hansen, Erik Skov
Yamut, Niyazi
6. Juul, Frederik
Christensen, Jesper Heede
Lundström, Vidar
Poulsen, Thomas Schytt
7. Hansen, Morten
Illum-Davis, Daniel
Lautrup, Anders
Madsen, Lasse Herbo
Maestro, Sjavit
8. Larsen, Steen Trudsoe
Knudsen, Mikkel Vinter
Lolk, Morten
Laustsen, Martin
Kofod, Hans Christian
9. Brevadt, Michael
Hansen, Kenneth
Lagard, Johnnie
Madsen, Lars Bjoern
Herrestedt, Jesper
Larsen, Hans

Hotel Shinjuku Washington

3-2-9 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Tel: +81 3 3343-3111

Petersen, Søren Daugbjerg	Meyling, Jakob Hoejsteen, Jens	Thon, Monica
Stephensen, Torsten Laessoe	Herrestedt, Jesper Larsen, Hans	Bindslev, Bettina Kristensen, Lene
Jensen, Thomas West		Urup, Tina Kjaerulff, Nina Streitz
Benediktsdóttir, Ingibjörg Dick, Cecilie	Brevadt, Michael Peter Hansen, Kenneth	
Cohen Muntz, Janet Andersen, Helle Hejler	Lagard, Johnnie Madsen, Lars Bjoern	Hansen, Erik Skov Yamut, Niyazi Yusuf
Steinicke, Rikke Eriksen, Katrine	Isidor, Henrik Soerensen, Peter	Borregaard-Clarke, Stephen Graakjaer, Rasmus
Lenardon, Natalia Moth, Amalie	Rosenberg, Hans Bisp, Henrik Hansen, Morten Vestberg	Larsen, Steen Trudsoee Knudsen, Mikkel Vinter
Mosbech, Christine Egede, Charlotte	Rasmussen, Louise Gerner	Illum-Davis, Daniel Lautrup, Anders Villum
Tybrind, Peter Skogstad, Claus	Bendtsen, Christian Egedius Skou, Ujarak Steen	Madsen, Lasse Herbo Maestro, Sjavit
Lundström, Vidar Poulsen, Thomas Schytt	Lysgaard-Hansen, Troels Pihl, Niels Simon	Rognerud, Anders Svensson, Simon
Poulsen, Michael Schytt Lolk, Morten	Lindgren, Helena Hanefeld, Josefine	Juul, Frederik Christensen, Jesper Heede
Laustsen, Martin Kofod, Hans Christian	Breinholm, Vibeke	

HOLDINDDELING

TIRSDAG + ONSDAG

GRUPPE 1	GRUPPE 2	GRUPPE 3	GRUPPE 4	GRUPPE 5	GRUPPE 6	GRUPPE 7	GRUPPE 8
Katrine Rikke Steen TL Mikkel Henrik I Peter S Hans L Martin	Natalia Cecilie Kenneth Michael B Frederik Morten L Håns Erik	Janet Ingibjörg Vidar Thomas SP Lars Bjørn Johnnie Jesper C	Helle Amalie Sjavit Lasse Morten H Anders L Daniel	Charlotte Vibeke Jakob Hans R Henrik B Michael SP Peter T Torsten	Bettina Christine Monica Simon S Anders R Thomas W Rasmus Jens	Helena Louise Tina Troels Søren Simon P Stephen Naz	Lene Josefine Nina Steen S Christian Claus Jesper H

TORSdag

GRUPPE 1	GRUPPE 2	GRUPPE 3	GRUPPE 4	GRUPPE 5	GRUPPE 6	GRUPPE 7	GRUPPE 8
Charlotte Rikke Vibeke Lars Bjørn Steen S Thomas SP Vidar Håns	Helle Cecilie Lasse Daniel Stephen Rasmus Jakob Frederik	Helena Ingibjörg Sjavit Anders L Morten H Jesper H Hans L Jesper C	Louise Katrine Michael B Kenneth Christian Mikkel Thomas W Erik	Janet Natalia Amalie Peter S Naz Johnnie Henrik I Martin	Lene Bettina Monica Søren Claus Simon P Peter T	Josefine Tina Simon S Anders R Hans R Henrik B Troels	Nina Christine Jens Morten L Steen TL Michael SP Torsten

FREDAG

GRUPPE 1	GRUPPE 2	GRUPPE 3	GRUPPE 4	GRUPPE 5	GRUPPE 6	GRUPPE 7	GRUPPE 8
Vibeke Charlotte Amalie Anders R Simon S Henrik I Troels Søren	Cecilie Ingibjörg Michael B Kenneth Jesper H Martin Lars Bjørn Johnnie	Bettina Nina Lasse Anders L Simon P Jakob Hans R Thomas W	Lene Helle Jesper C Thomas SP Michael SP Peter S Erik	Monica Tina Steen TL Morten L Christian Steen S Håns	Helena Katrine Henrik B Jens Vidar Mikkel Frederik	Rikke Christine Claus Peter T Rasmus Hans L Torsten	Josefine Janet Natalia Naz Stephen Daniel Sjavit

ARKITEKTURHISTORIE

Japan har haft en lang og spændende historie med skiftende politiske styrer og religion, samt en helt særegen kultur og arkitektonisk udvikling. Hermed følger nogle hovedtræk:

- Japan er generelt kendetegnet ved højt udviklet håndværk og flittigt brug af landets egne råvarer, som metal, ler, fiber og træ, herunder også bambus.
- Naturkatastrofer, især jordskælv, har påvirket byggeteknikken.
- Man byggede hovedsagelig i træ, indtil omkring 1880, hvor man lærte brugen af jernbeton, stål og nye konstruktionsteknikker fra vesten.
- Begrænset levetid for de oprindelige japanske bygninger, er mange steder resulteret i, at de er blevet erstattet af nøjagtige kopier. Ofte hver 20. År.
- Brugen af træ har medført en vis ensartethed i længdeenheder og rette vinkler.
- Dette modsvarer af de japanske haver, der ofte er meget uregelmæssige. Denne kontrast går igen i samfundsstrukturen. Her står markant stivhed overfor et alsidigt, religiøst og naturbevidst syn på tilværelsen.
- Det japanske klima er præget af sæsonnedbør og varme sommermåneder. Dette afspejler

boligen, der oftest ligger på en åben platform af træ, og omfatter et variabelt skærmsystem, der giver mulighed for luftcirkulation.

- Stort tagudhæng hjælper til at lede regnvandet væk, samt give skygge om sommeren.

FØRBUDDHISTISK PERIODE FØR 538 E.KR.

- Landets kultur er præget af national isolation
- Dyrkelse af modergudinden – neolitisk Jomonkultur
- Jordhuler og hytter, ofte hævet på en platform
- Udformningen af helligdomme fra denne tid er bevaret ved genopbygning, eks. Ise Naiku og Ise Geku fra 478 e.kr.
- Træk som stråtag, tagudhæng og skillevægge i træ. Allerede dengang havde arkitekturen en vis formbundenhed, som kontrast til naturen, der allerede her spillede en stor rolle.

ASUKA PERIODEN 538-645

- Buddhismen kommer til landet
- Indflydelse fra Kina førte til arkitektonisk skalaskift. Man gik over til at bygge væsentlig større.
- Derudover generel raffinering af udsmykning.

ARKITEKTURHISTORIE

NARA PERIODEN 645-793

- Yderligere indflydelse fra Kina. Den nye hovedstad hedder Nara i 710 e. kr. Symmetrisk retlinjet byplan omkring et kejserpalads.
- Buddhistiske templer bygges i stort antal.
- Der er bevaret ca. 20 bygningsværker fra denne periode, herunder tempelklostrene og de kejserlige templer i Todai-ji, Haroy-ji og Toshodai.

HEIAN PERIODEN 794-1185

- Hovedstaden flyttes fra Nara til Heiankyo "den fredfyldte by", hvor Kyoto ligger i dag.
- Bygningskunsten går i en mere kunstfærdig og ornamenteret retning. Påvirket af de nye buddhistiske sekter Shingon og Tendai.
- En ny type byggeri af paladser og adelens boliger opstår, Shinden-zukuri. Denne stil får stor indflydelse på den fremtidige japanske bolig.
- Stilen kendetegnes ved en uregelmæssig fordeling af rektangulære bygninger, ofte forbundet med overdækkede gange eller korridorer. Opført i romantiske haveanlæg med klipper, træer, vandløb og damme.

KAMAKURA PERIODEN 1185-1337

- Borgerkrig. Samuraistret militær regering med Yoritomo som leder.

- Buddhistisk Zen sekt fra Kina får stor tilslutning. Fokus på enkle ritualer, individuel meditation og selvdisciplin.
- Dette medfører en omfattende forenkling af templerne. Små statuer bliver fjernet, lofthøjden øget og materialerne får lov til at stå naturligt frem.
- Den meget enkle Buke-stil kommer til, sammen med samuraiernes huse.
- Denne stil kendetegnes ved, at husene er omgivet af grave eller hegn. Rummene er samlet under et enkelt tag. Der bliver anvendt træ og puds, samt strå og spån til tagene. Gulvene er hævede platforme. Boligorganiseringen fra denne periode anvendes fortsat i japansk byggeri.

MUROMACHI PERIODEN 1338-1573

- Indre stridigheder og borgerkrig. Kejserstyret vender kort tilbage. Ashikaga Takanji overtager snart magten, og der er igen tale om et militærstyre i den magtesløse kejsers navn.
- Politiske stridigheder fører til stilstand i den kulturelle udvikling.
- Der forekommer øget fokus på zen værdier. En bevidst stræben mod enkelthed og uregelmæssighed, som bunder i en særpræget stilling til naturens former og den daglige

MONOYAMA PERIODEN 1573-1638

- Ashikaga Takajiri fordrives fra sin post af de 3 betydningsfulde soldater, statsmænd og kunstnere Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi og Togugawa Ieyasu. Disse 3 samler Japan under en stærk centralregering og skaber hermed fred efter mange års borgerkrig.
- Herskerne igangsætter en omhyggelig genopbygning og reparation af de gamle templer og paladser, der har lidt hårdt under borgerkrigen.
- Isolationismen aftager i takt med, at handel og søfart vinder frem. Europæerne er velkomne i landet og 300.000 japanere lader sig omvende til kristendommen.
- Hideyoshi bygger i udkanten af Kyoto paladset Monoyama.
- Karakteristisk for denne periode er også de store feudale slotte i Osaka, ligeledes bygget af Hideyoshi i 1587.
- Edo er en del af det kejserlige palads i Kyoto
- Nagoya blev færdigbygget i 1611.
- Kendetegnet ved kraftige forsvarsmure, med særpæget hældning for at modstå jordskælv. Omgivet af dybe grøfter eller vildgrave. Vagtårn i træ og flere etager høje teglstenstage.

EDO PERIODEN 1615-1868

- Hideyoshi's slægt dræbt under storm af slottet i Osaka 1616
- Ieyasu bliver enehersker og opretter Tokugawa Shogunat.
- Hovedstaden flyttes til Edo, en landsby placeret, hvor man i dag finder Tokyo, og Ieyasu bygger det store slot, der i dag er en del af det kejserlige palads.
- Landet bliver lukket for udlændinge for at undgå, at disse vil støtte de indre optøjer.
- Stortilfælde offentlige byggeprojekter af templer og pagoder i bla. Tsake og Bessho 1618, samt opførelse af kunstfærdige gravmæler
- Man kan sige, at de offentlige bygninger i nogle tilfælde, har udviklet sig til, at blive mere stereotype og over raffinerede. Det er derfor ofte de ældste, der er mest interessante.
- Dette gælder ikke for boligbyggeriet, der holder sig i nær relation til the-husene.
- Katsura paladset i Kyoto fra 1620 er fra denne periode.
- Perry's indgreb i 1857 afslørede, hvor svagt Shogunatet var.
- Kejseren flytter sin residens til Edo i 1868
- Den japanske isolation ophører.

KYOTO





PROGRAM KYOTO

MANDAG 28. OKTOBER

- 16.11 Ankomst Kyoto station
Guide viser hen til hotel/ryokans
Kyoto centrum på egen hånd

TIRSDAG 29. OKTOBER - RYOKUFUSO

- 08.15 Mødes med guide i receptionen
Afhente cykler ved Kyoto Station
Cykeltur til Kyoto nord og øst
18.30 Cykler parkeres på hotellet
Naoshimahold aflev. cykler ved udlejer
19.00 Fællesmiddag i Gion

TIRSDAG 29. OKTOBER - SAKURA

- 08.30 Mødes i receptionen med gruppen
Afhente cykler ved Kyoto Station
Cykeltur til Kyoto nord og øst
18.30 Cykler afleveres/parkeres ved udlejer
og hentes igen næste morgen
19.00 Fællesmiddag i Gion

ONSDAG 30. OKTOBER (Naoshima se s. 34)

- 08.00 Bagagen afleveres senest 08.00 i receptionen
(køres med bagage-transport til hotel i Tokyo)
09.00 Mødes med gruppen
Cykeltur til Kyoto vest og syd
14.00 Aflevere cykler på Kyoto St.
15.16 Afgang Kyoto Station (Nozomi 30)
17.33 Ankomst Tokyo Station
JR Yamanote Line til Shinjuku
Indkvartering på hotel
Shinjuku by night på egen hånd

14 VLA - JAPAN

KYOTO NORD

KYOTO ØST

KYOTO CENTRUM

KYOTO ST.

KYOTO VEST

KYOTO SYD

VIA - JAPAN 15

INDKVARTERING



Ryokan I / Kyomachiya Ryokan Sakura

228 Butsuguyacho Aburanokoji,
Hanayacho Sagaru,
Shimogyoku, Kyoto
Tlf +81 (0)75 343 3500
kyoto-ryokan-sakura.com

Ryokan II / Ryokan Ryokufuso

600-8323 490 Kanaya-cho,
Nishinotoin Rokujyoagaru, Kyoto
Tlf +81 (0)75 341 7201
ryokufuso.jp

Begge indkvarteringer ligger henholdsvis 10 og 15 minutter gang nord for stationen. Indbyrdes afstand 5 minutters gang.

Traditionel japansk stil med futonsenge og tatami-måtter.
2-6 sengs-værelser (suiter). Morgenmad inkl.
Ryokan Sakura har en fin indre gårdhave – og Ryokufuso udmærker sig ved at have en "onsen" (hottub).



RYOKAN II/ RYOKAN RYOKUFUSO

RYOKAN I/ RYOKAN SAKURA

CYKELUDEJNING





TUNGEN LIGE I MUNDEN

Her et par retningslinjer som er vigtigt at pointere for alle at overholde, således at det går uden problemer og forvirring.

RYOKAN SAKURA

ALLE der bor på Sakura og ALLE der skal til Naoshima næste dag, afleverer cyklerne tirsdag aften kl.18:30. Sakura har ingen cykelparkering.

RYOKUFUSO

Dem der bor på Ryokufuso kan have cyklerne parkeret der. De SKAL aflevere cyklerne onsdag kl.14 samlet.

OBS - cykler skal afleveres samlet og ikke een og een. Udlejningen skal have check på at få alle cykler igen og de er ikke vant til at have så mange cykler udlejet på een gang.

KYOTO CENTRUM

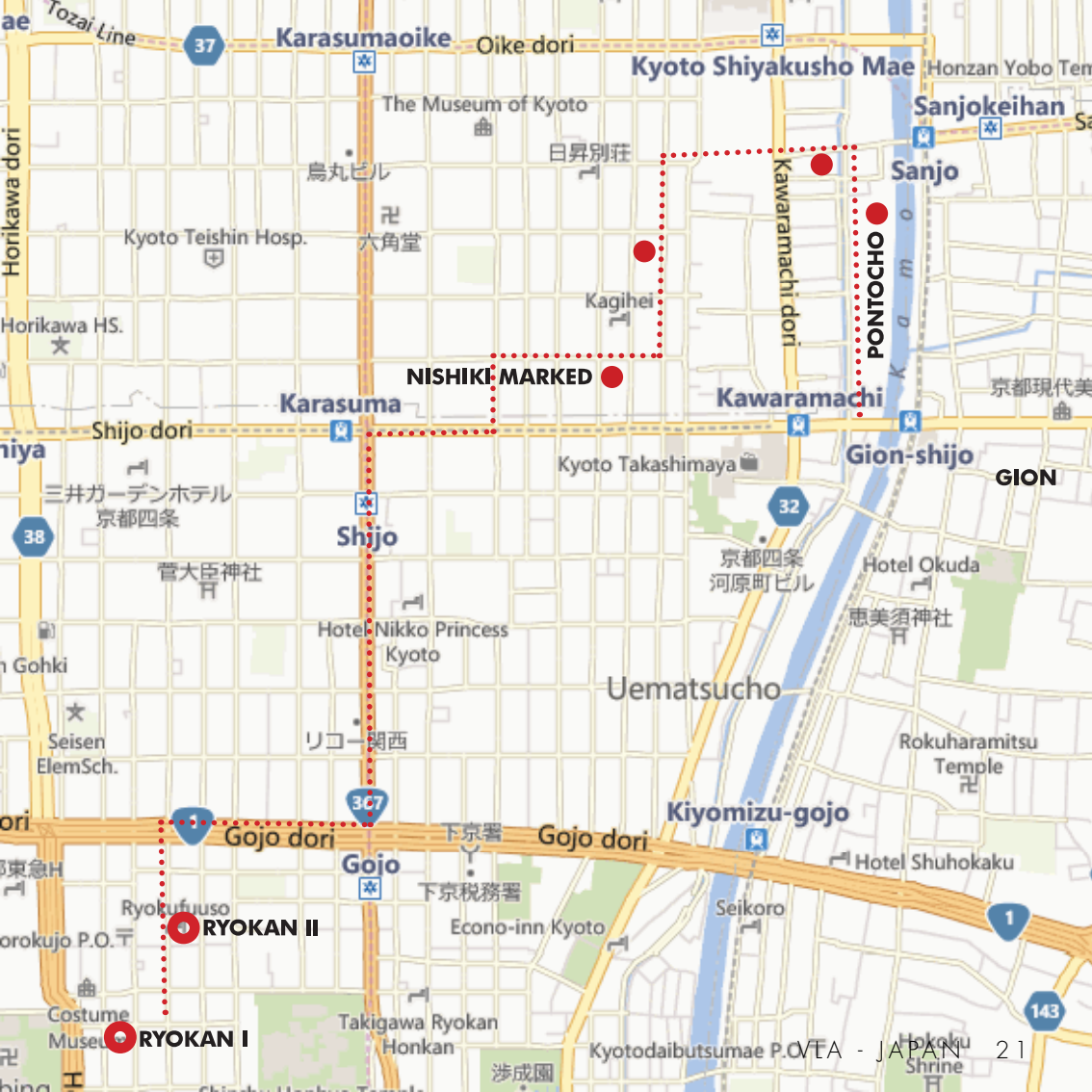


NISHIKI MARKET

Nishiki Market is a narrow shopping street lined by more than one hundred shops and restaurants. Known as "Kyoto's Kitchen", this lively retail market specializes in all things food related, like fresh seafood, produce, knives and cookware, and is a great place to find seasonal foods and Kyoto specialties, such as Japanese sweets, pickles, dried seafood and sushi.

PONTOCHO

Pontocho is one of Kyoto's most atmospheric dining areas. A narrow alley running from Shijo-dori to Sanjo-dori, one block west of the Kamo River, it offers a wide range of dining options, including inexpensive yakitori, traditional and modern Kyoto Cuisine and highly exclusive establishments that require the right connections and a fat wallet.



KYOTO NORD



KYOTO TEMPLES NORTH

Myoshinji is a large temple complex in north-western Kyoto which includes about 50 sub-temples in addition to its main buildings. The subtemples Keishunin Temple and Daishinin Temple permanently open to the public offer visitors a quiet and pleasant atmosphere.

Ryoanji Temple is the site of Japan's most famous rock garden. The garden consists of a rectangular plot of pebbles surrounded by low earthen walls, with 15 rocks laid out in small groups on patches of moss. An interest-

ing feature of the garden's design is that from any vantage point at least one of the rocks is always hidden from the viewer.

Kinkakuji (Golden Pavilion) is a Zen temple in northern Kyoto whose top two floors are completely covered in gold leaf.

Daitokuji is a large walled temple complex. The complex consists of nearly two dozen sub-temples and is one of the best places in Japan to see a wide variety of Zen gardens and to experience Zen culture and architecture.

KYOTO ØST



KYOTO TEMPLES EAST

The Philosopher's Path is a pleasant stone path through the northern part of Kyoto's Higashiyama district.

The path follows a canal which is lined by hundreds of cherry trees.

Approximately two kilometers long, the path begins around Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion) and ends in the neighborhood of Nanzenji. The path gets its name due to Nishida Kitaro, one of Japan's most famous philosophers, who was said to practice meditation while walking this route on his daily commute to Kyoto University.

The Higashiyama District along the lower slopes of Kyoto's eastern mountains is one of the city's best preserved historic districts.

Kiyomizudera is one of Japan's most popular temples. It stands in the wooded hills of eastern Kyoto and offers visitors a nice view over the city from its famous wooden terrace. 13 meters above the hillside below. The busy approach to the temple is lined by dozens of shops and restaurants that have been catering to pilgrims and tourists for centuries.

KYOTO NORD



Myoshin-ji, Keishun-in



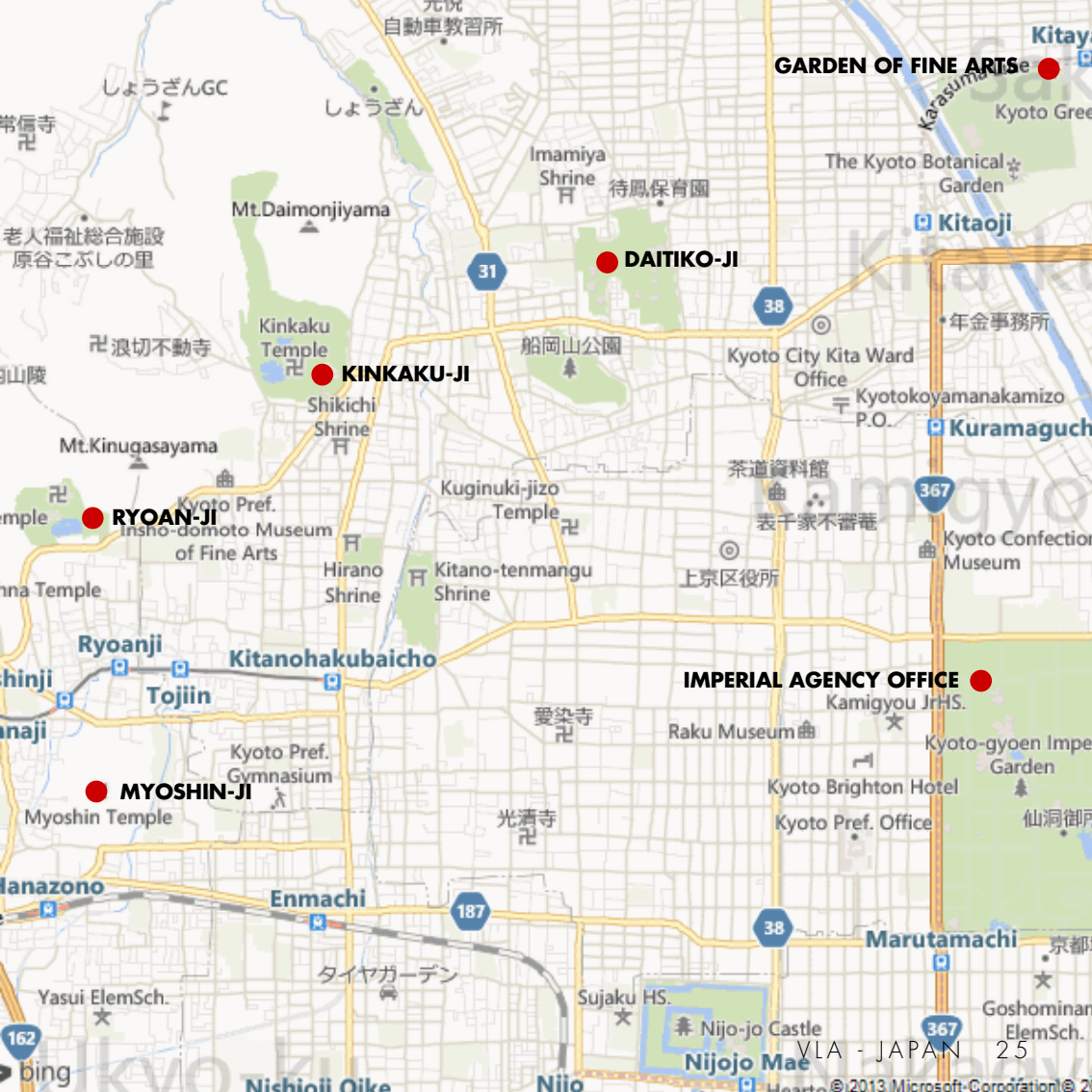
Ryoan-ji



Kinkaku-ji



Daitoku-ji



GARDEN OF FINE ARTS

DAITIKO-JI

KINKAKU-JI

RYOAN-JI

MYOSHIN-JI

IMPERIAL AGENCY OFFICE

KYOTO ØST



Ginkaku-ji



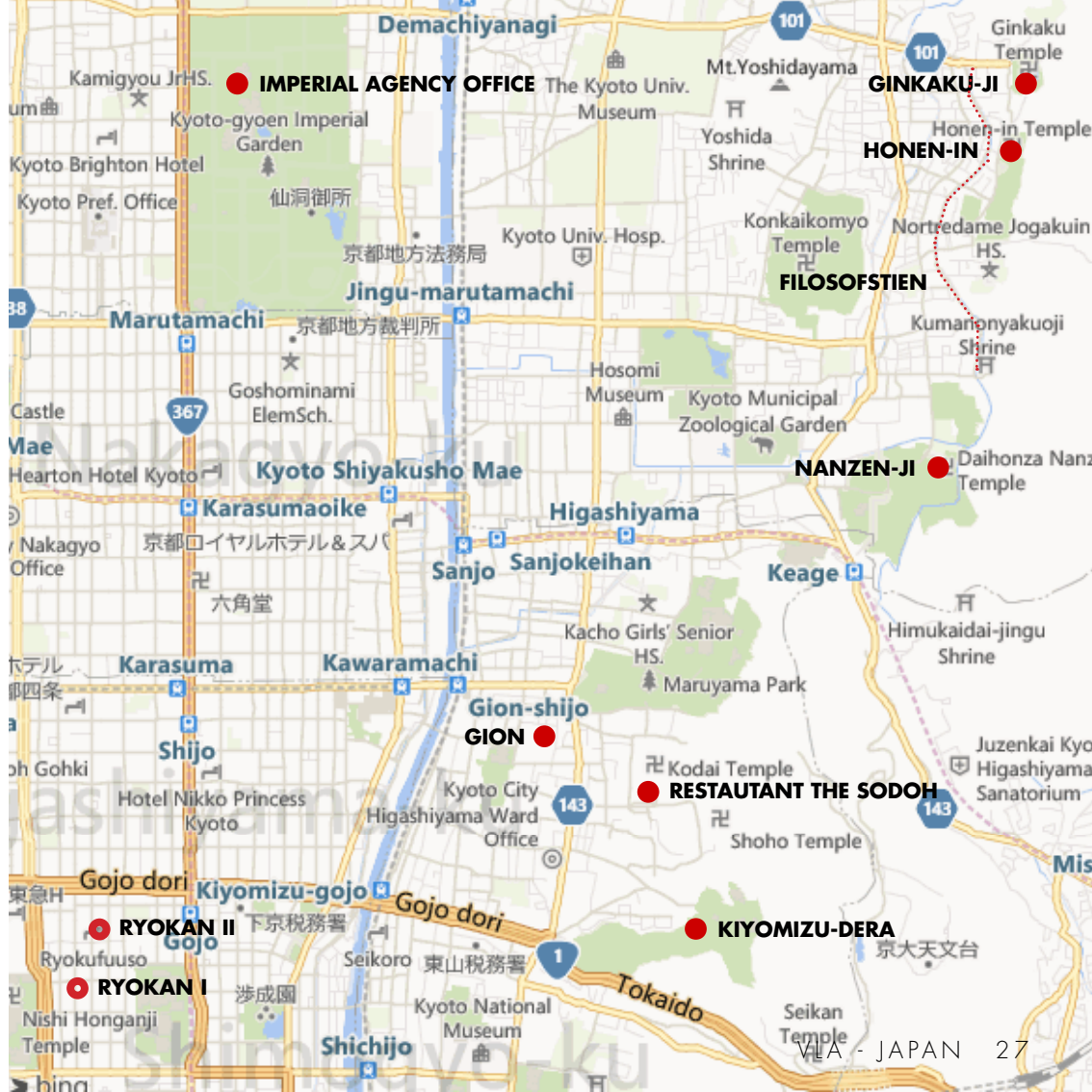
Honen-in



Nanzen-ji



Kiyomizu-dera



IMPERIAL AGENCY OFFICE

GINKAKU-JI

HONEN-IN

FILOSOFSTIEN

NANZEN-JI

GION

RESTAURANT THE SODOH

KIYOMIZU-DERA

RYOKAN II

RYOKAN I



Photography by Che

GION DISTRICT

Gion is Kyoto's most famous geisha district, located around Shijo Avenue between Yasaka Shrine in the east and the Kamo River in the west. It is filled with shops, restaurants and ochaya (teahouses), where geiko (Kyoto dialect for geisha) and maiko (geiko apprentices) entertain.

Gion attracts tourists with its high concentration of traditional wooden machiya merchant houses. Due to the fact that property taxes were formerly based upon street frontage, the

houses were built with narrow facades only five to six meters wide, but extend up to twenty meters in from the street.

The most popular area of Gion is Hanami-koji Street from Shijo Avenue to Kenninji Temple. A nice (and expensive) place to dine, the street and its side alleys are lined with preserved machiya houses many of which now function as restaurants, serving Kyoto style kaiseki ryori (Japanese haute cuisine) and other types of local and international meals.

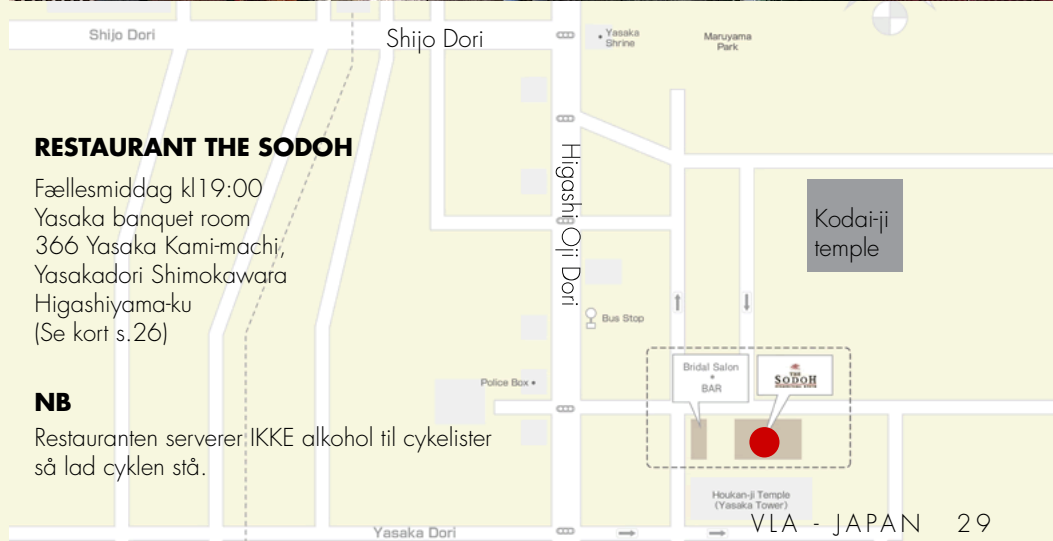


RESTAURANT THE SODOH

Fællesmiddag kl19:00
 Yasaka banquet room
 366 Yasaka Kami-machi,
 Yasakadori Shimokawara
 Higashiyama-ku
 (Se kort s.26)

NB

Restauranten serverer IKKE alkohol til cykelister
 så lad cyklen stå.

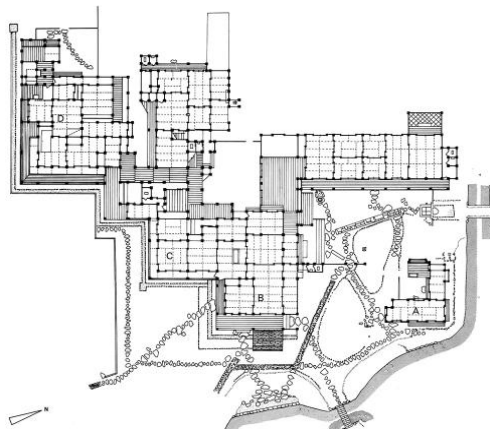


KYOTO VEST



KATSURA IMPERIAL VILLA (1620-1663)
is one of the finest examples of purely Japanese architecture and garden design. The villa and garden in their present form were completed in 1645 as the residence for the Katsura Family, members of Japan's Imperial Family.

The villa can be viewed only on tours held by the Imperial Household Agency. They last about one hour and are in Japanese only, however, an English audio guide is available.





KATSURA IMPERIAL VILLA

The Katsura palace (Katsura Ryoku) is a pivotal work of Japanese Architecture, often described as the “quintessence of Japanese taste.” First revealed to the world by Bruno Taut, the great German architect, in the early twentieth century, Katsura stunned the architectural community of the West. Le Corbusier and Walter Gropius, pillars of the Modernist establishment, were fascinated by Katsura’s “modernity.” They saw in its orthogonal and modular spaces, devoid of decoration, clear parallels to contemporary Modernism, going so far as to laud Katsura as

a “historical” example of Modernity. But this approach obscures a deeper understanding. Though the interior of the palace resembles a Mondrian painting at first glance, the designers of course had no such intention. What the Modernists admire in Katsura does not represent an early indictment of ornament, but is rather the deeply personal reaction of its designer, Prince Toshihito, to the social currents of his age.

KYOTO SYD



FUSHIMI INARI SHRINE

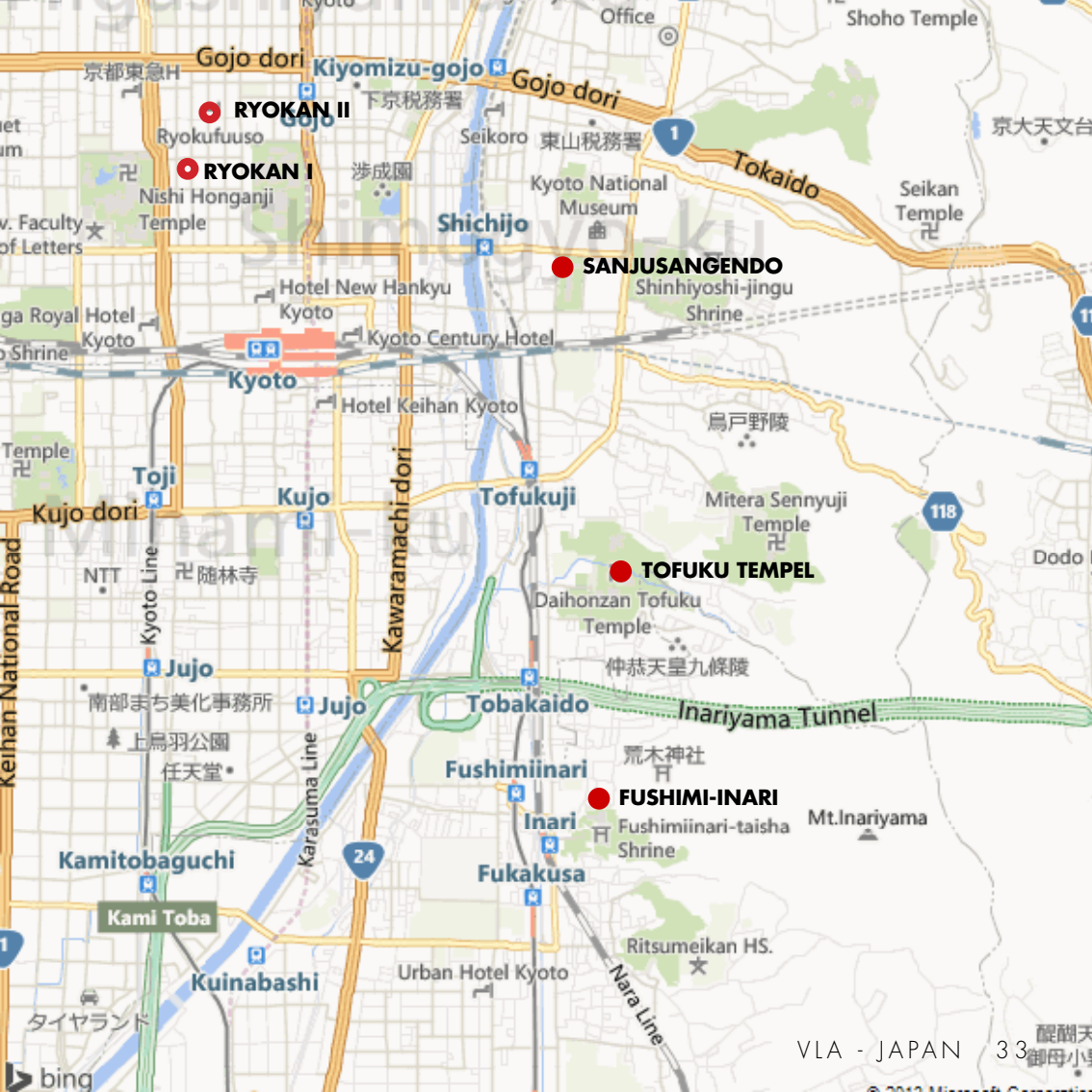
Fushimi Inari Shrine is an important Shinto shrine in southern Kyoto. It is famous for its thousands of vermillion torii gates, which straddle a network of trails behind its main buildings. The trails lead into the wooded forest of the sacred Mount Inari, which stands at 233 meters and belongs to the shrine grounds.

TOFUKUJI

Tofukuji is a large Zen temple in southeastern Kyoto that is particularly famous for its spectacular autumn colors.

SANJUSANGENDO

Sanjusangendo is the popular name for Rengeo-in, a temple in eastern Kyoto which is famous for its 1001 statues of Kannon, the goddess of mercy. The temple hall is with 120 meters Japan's longest wooden structure.



NAOSHIMA PROGRAM

ONSDAG 30. OKTOBER (GÆLDER KUN FOR NAOSHIMA-HOLDET)

07.15 Mødes i receptionen, hvor bagagen afleveres
Bagagen køres med særskilt transport til hotellet i Tokyo
Afgang mod Stationen (cykler skal være afleveret dagen før)

08.02 Afgang Kyoto Station (Hikari 491)

09.20 Ankomst Okayama

09.54 Afgang Okayama (togskift i Chayamachi - 4min)

10.37 Ankomst Uno

11.00 Afgang Uno med færge

11.20 Ankomst Miyanoura, Noashima

NAOSHIMA

Afgang med færge fra Naoshima

16.40 Ankomst Uno færgeterminal

17.00 Afgang Uno st

17.05 Ankomst Okayama

18.00 Afgang Okayama

18.21 Ankomst Tokyo Shinagawa

22.40 Shinagawa-Shinjuku (JR Yamanote Line)

INDKVARTERING

Hotel Shinjuku Washington

Se program for Tokyo

ON 30.OKT



NAOSHIMA

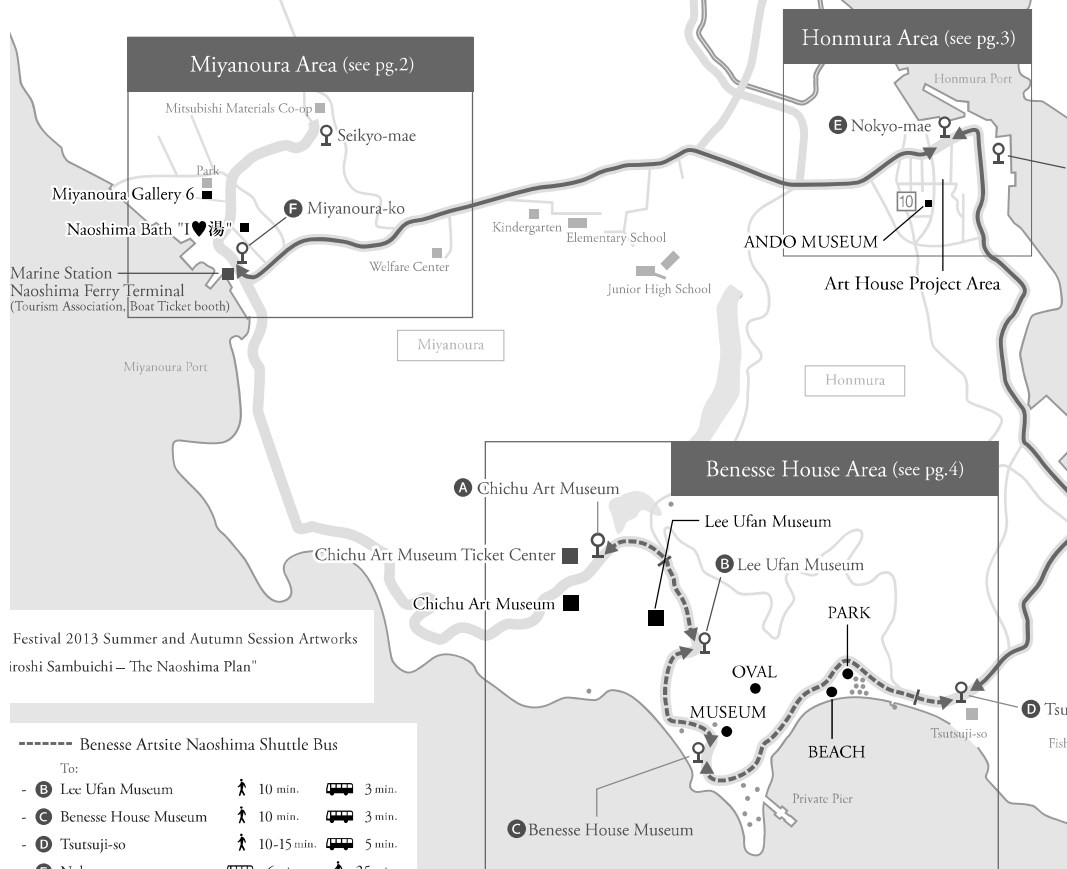


NAOSHIMA ISLAND

Naoshima is an island in the Seto Inland Sea that is known for its modern art museums, architecture and sculptures. Much of Naoshima's art was installed by the Benesse Corporation, which oversees art museums, installations and sculptures both on Naoshima and on neighboring islands. Benesse's museums were designed by the well known Japanese architect Ando Tadao and include the Chichu Art Museum, Lee Ufan Museum and all the buildings of the Benesse House. In addition, Naoshima's municipal buildings and schools

were designed by the modern architect Ishii Kazuhiro.

The island is one of the main venues of the 2013 Setouchi Triennale art festival, displaying one of the highest densities of artworks among the participating ports and islands. This year several new pieces, including the Ando Museum dedicated to architect Ando Tadao, will join the nearly 20 art pieces already found across Naoshima.



NAOSHIMA



SANAA: Miyanoura port terminal



Tadao Ando: Benesse House





Tadao Ando: Chichu Art Museum



TOKYO



● Hotel Washington



TOKYO PROGRAM

ONSDAG 30. OKTOBER

- 18.00 Ankomst med tog fra Kyoto
Indkvartering på Shinjuku Washington Hotel
Shinjuku by night

TORSDAG 31. OKTOBER

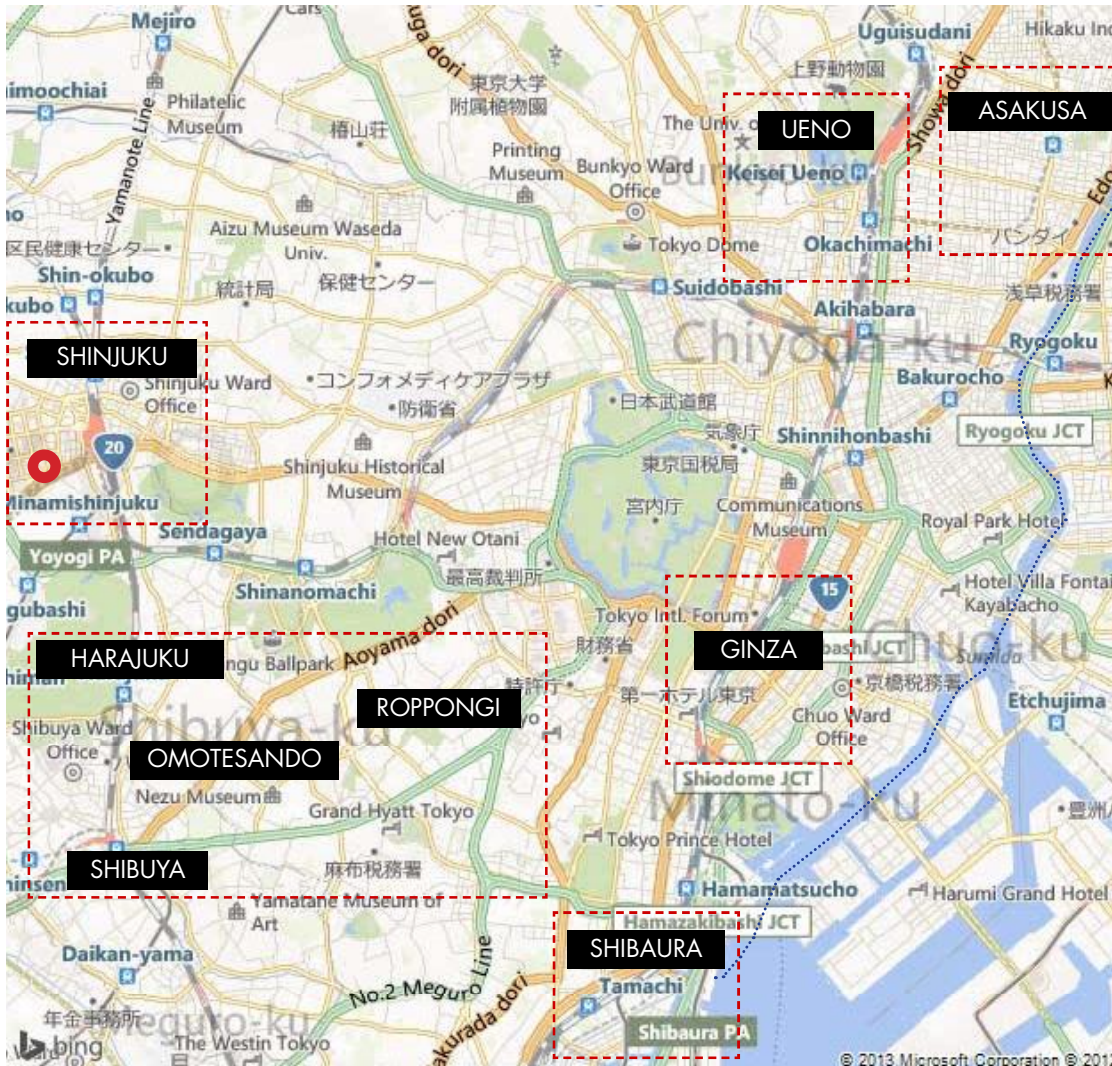
- 09.00 Mødes med gruppen i receptionen
Metro til Roppongi
Roppongi - Omotesando - Harajuku - Shibuya
19.00 Fællesspisning - Shinjuku Sumitomo bygning
22.30 Drinks - New York bar, Park Hyatt Hotel

FREDAG 1. NOVEMBER

- 09.00 Mødes med gruppen i receptionen
Metro til Asakusa
Sejltur på Sumida River
Tur til Yokohama
Aften Ginza - Yurakucho - Shopping og dining

LØRDAG 2. NOVEMBER

- 09.00 Bus fra hotellet til Narita Airport
12.30 Afgang med SAS SK984
16.05 Ankomst CPH



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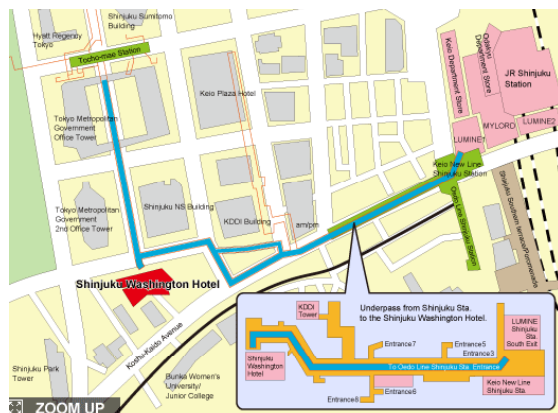
SHINJUKU INDKVARTERING

Hotel Shinjuku Washington
Shinjuku.washington-hotels.jp

5-10 minutters gang fra Shinjuku Station midt i
 skyskaber distriktet.

2-3 sengs-værelser i vestlig stil. Morgenmad
 inkl.

Bonus info: 25 etager, 96m højt 1633
 værelser





SHINJUKU

Shinjuku is one of the 23 city wards of Tokyo, but the name commonly refers to just the large entertainment, business and shopping area around Shinjuku Station. Shinjuku Station is the world's busiest railway station, handling more than two million passengers every day. It is served by about a dozen railway and subway lines.

West of the station is Shinjuku's skyscraper district, home to many of Tokyo's tallest buildings, including Park Hyatt (featured in *Lost in Translation*) and the twin towers of the Metropolitan

Government Office, whose observation decks are open to the public for free (9.30-23). Northeast of the station lies Kabuki-cho, Japan's largest and wildest red light district, while department stores, subterranean malls and electronic shops surround Shinjuku Station on all four sides, including the recently redeveloped Southern Terrace.

Golden Gai is a small, atmospheric nightlife district in Kabukicho packed with over 200 small bars and eateries.



MEIJI-JINGU TEMPEL



Meiji-jingu Shrine

明治公園

Jingu Dai-ni Ballpark

Jingu Ballpark

Harajukugaien JrHS

Kokugakuin HS

Chichibunomiya Rugby Std

Watari-um Art Museum

Gaien Mae

TAKESHITA-DORI

HARAJUKU

Meiji-jingu Mae

Meiji-jingu mae

Aoyama Pa

Aoyama Bell Commons

南青山三丁目緑地

YOYOGI PARK

代々木公園

YOYOGI OLYMPIC STADIUM

Yoyogi Std

NHK Hall

ハローワーク

Shibuya Ward Office

PARCO劇場

akamura

ロフト

MIYASHITA PARK

Shibuya

SHIBUYA

SHIBUYA KRYDSET

こどもの城
青山劇場

Spiral Hall

Tessenkai Nougaku
Kenshujo Theater

Nezu Museum

NEZU MUSEUM

Aoyamagakuin Joshi
JrCol

東建長井ビル

Roppongi-dori

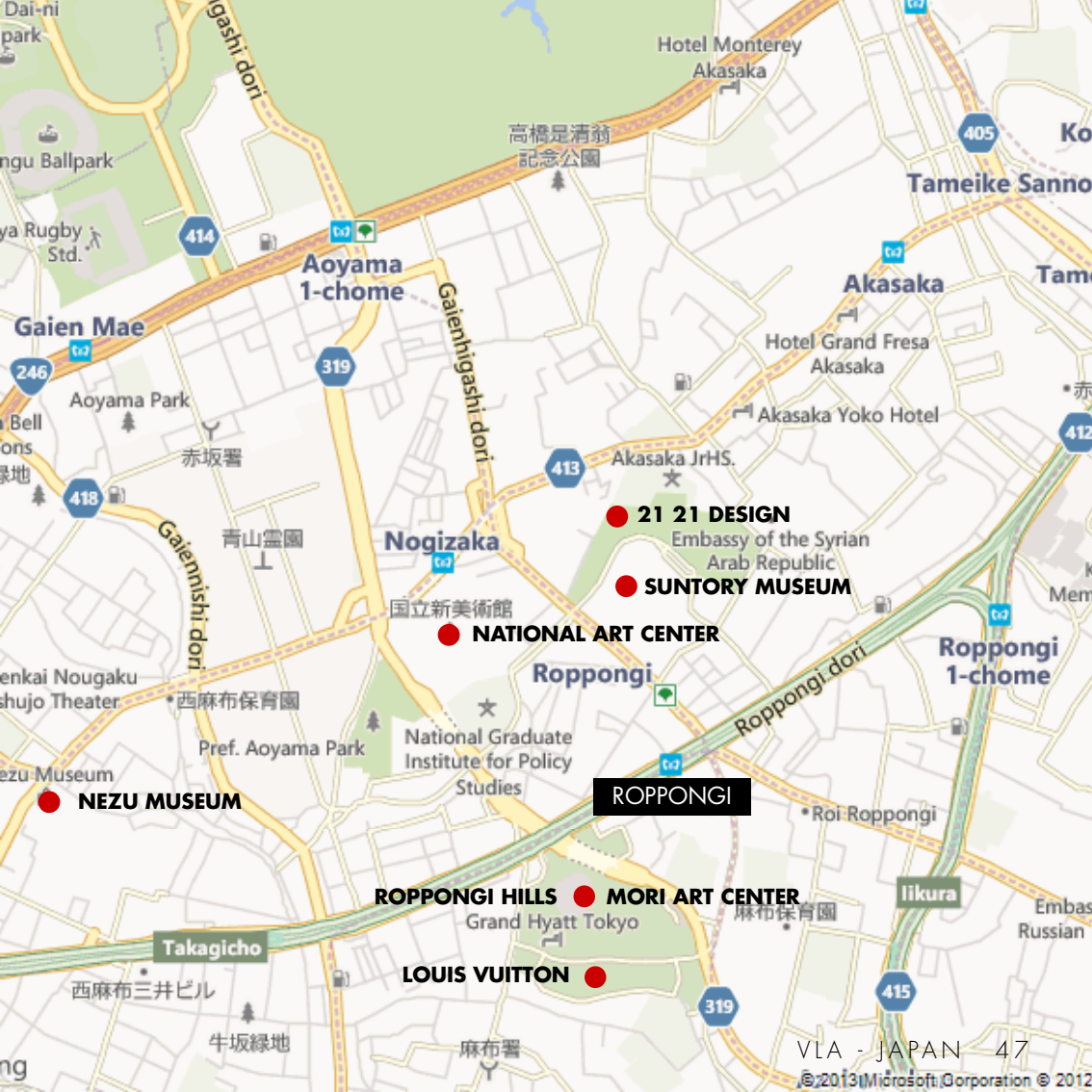
Roppongi-dori

SHIBUYA STATION EXTENSION

46 VLA - JAPAN

bing

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Nogizaka

21 21 DESIGN

SUNTORY MUSEUM

NATIONAL ART CENTER

Roppongi

Roppongi 1-chome

ROPONGI

ROPONGI HILLS

MORI ART CENTER

LOUIS VUITTON

Takagicho

likura

ROPPONGI



ROPPONGI

Roppongi is well known as the city's most popular nightlife district among foreigners, offering a large number of foreigner friendly bars, restaurants and night clubs. Roppongi are home to many embassies and a large expat community.

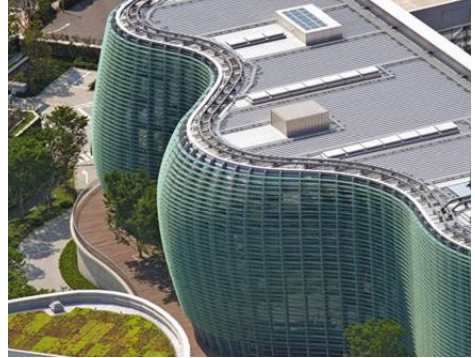
Two of Tokyo's largest recent redevelopment projects, Roppongi Hills and Tokyo Midtown changed the district's face over the past decade and expanded Roppongi's appeal to a wider range of visitors and residents with their

elegant retail, leisure and residential space, offices and luxury hotels.

Thanks to the appearance of several art museums, Roppongi has also developed a reputation as a cultural center. The National Art Center is Japan's largest art museum, and together with Roppongi Hills' Mori Art Museum and Tokyo Midtown's Suntory Museum of Art forms the "Art Triangle Roppongi".



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower (2001)



Kisho Kurokawa: National Art Center (2006)



Tadao Ando: 21_21 design sights (2007)



Kengo Kuma: Suntory museum of Art (2007)

OMOTESANDO



OMOTESANDO

Referred to as Tokyo's Champs-Elysees, Omotesando is a one kilometer long, tree lined avenue, serving as the main approach to Meiji Shrine. Numerous stores, boutiques, cafes and restaurants, including several leading fashion brand shops, stand along the avenue. This area generally caters to an older and wealthier clientele than Takeshita Dori.



SMALL HOUSE

TAKESHITA-DORI

UNDERCOVER LAB

BAISON TEMPEL

TOKYO PLAZA

DIOR

GYRE

OMOTESANDO HILLS

VUITTON

HH STYLE

HH STYLE ANNEX

TODS

COACH

ONE

OMOTESANDO ST.

NEIL BARRETT

COMME DES GARCONS

PRADA

MARC JACOBS

CARINA SHOP

COLLEZIONE

NEZU MUSEUM

OMOTESANDO



Kengo Kuma: Nezu Museum 2010



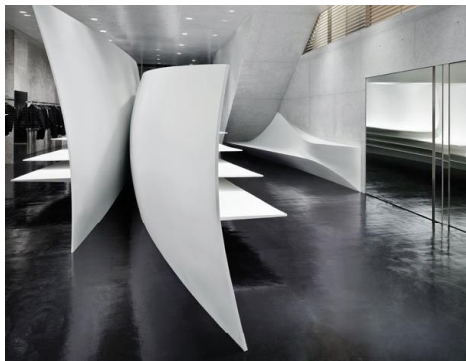
Tadao Ando: Collezione 1990



Herzog & de Meuron: Prada (2003)



Jaklitsch & Gardner: Marc Jacobs



Zaha Hadid: Neil Barrett (2008)



SANAA: Carina Shop (2009)



Future Systems: Comme de Garçons (1999)

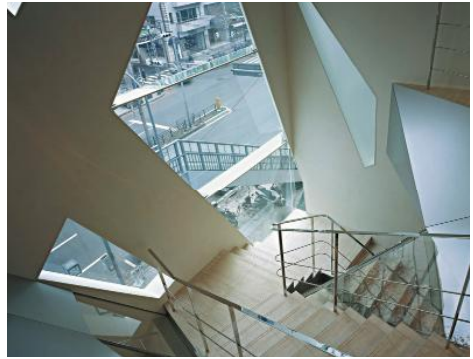


Kengo Kuma: One (2004)

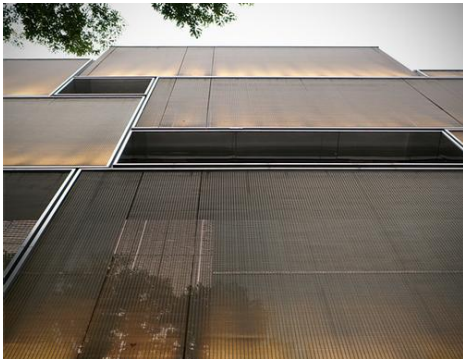
OMOTESANDO



OMA: Coach (2013)



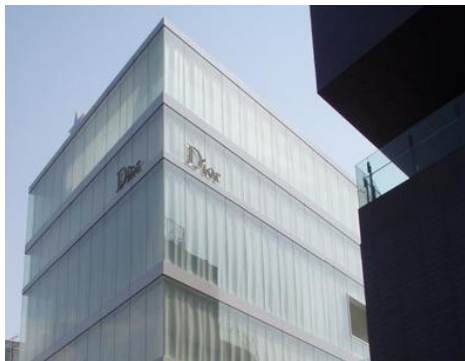
Toyo Ito: Tod's (2004)



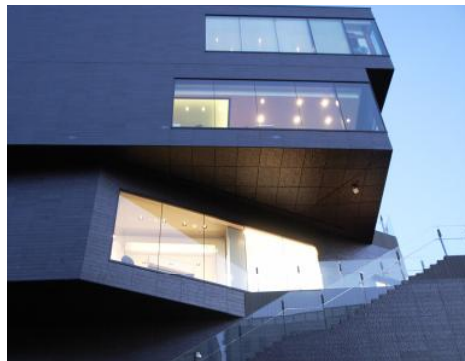
Jun Aoki: Louis Vuitton (2002)



Tadao Ando: Omotesando Hills (2006)



SANAA: Christian Dior (2004)



MVRDV: Gyre (2008)



SANAA: HH style (2000)

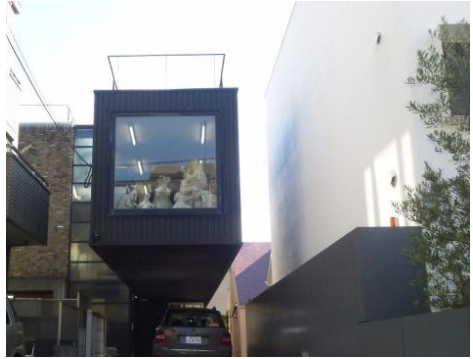


Tadao Ando: HH style annex (2005)

OMOTESANDO



CDI: Audi Forum (2007)



Klein Dytham: Undercover Lab (2007)



Sanaa: Small House



Yuko Nagayama: Urban Prem (2008)



Tokyo Plaza (2012) Hiroshi Nakamura and NAP Architects

GAKE

10 GAKKEDE TING I JAPAN

Det bedste ved Tokyo, er at den hver eneste dag byder på en overraskelse. En af dem, hvor man tænker. 'Det var dog utroligt'. Her får du 10 af dem.

1.SOVER ALLE VEGNE

Bliv ikke overrasket, hvis du sidder på Starbucks og nyder din kaffe, og der sidder en japaner og snorker ved siden af. Japanerne har et helt specielt sovegen og tager gerne en lur uanset hvor de befinder sig. Mange forretningsmænd lægger sig på gaden, sover en brandert ud, og tager direkte på arbejde næste morgen. Også i togene får de en morfar. De har samtidig en vild fornemmelse for, hvornår de er ankommet til deres endelige destination. Med atompræcision åbner de øjnene, rejser sig, og går ud af toget.

2.ALT I AUTOMATER

Der findes flere millioner salgsmatemer rundt omkring i Japan. Bare i Tokyo findes over 2,7 millioner drinksautomater med kolde og varme drikke. Man kan desuden befinde sig på et allermest afsides tempel i den allermindste by - og alligevel slipper man ikke for den lille klas-siske automat. Men det er ikke kun drikkevarer, der kan trækkes i automaterne. I de japanske storbyer, hvor alt skal gå hurtigt og derfor skal

være enormt praktisk er det muligt at finde alt fra skjorter, nudler, æg, fiskeudstyr og paraplyer. Især det sidste er enormt praktisk da et regnvejr i Tokyo kommer meget pludseligt og er meget voldsomt.

3.RØG I LUFTEN

Japanerne er en storrygende nation. Et eventuelt rygeforbud på barer og restauranter ville skabe en revolution i landet. Til gengæld blev det for et par år siden forbudt at gå på gaden og ryge. Det er derfor kun lovligt at indtage den daglige ration nicotin ved de opsatte rygestationer - på gaden.

4.PYNT TIL TÆERNE

De japanske kvinder går meget op i deres udseende og er gennemførte fra top - og ikke mindst til tå. Den nyeste trend er dekoration af tånegle, som findes i mange kreative afskygninger.

5.TALE OG TISSETØFLER

Bliv ikke forskrækket, hvis du bliver budt velkommen af toilettet, når du skal rette din nødtørft. Japan har nogle af de mest avancerede toiletforhold i verden. Der er varme i sædet samt uendelig mange knapper, der blandt andet justerer trykket på vandstrålen, der renser måsen. Kommer du til et privat hjem, står der ofte et par specielle

toilettøfler, som du kan iføre dig.

6.CYKELSPYKOPATER

Det bliver mere og mere populært at cykle i Tokyo - og mere og mere farligt at gå på fortovet. Færdselsregler og cykelstier er nemlig ikke fulgt med det stigende antal to- hjulede i gadebilledet. Derfor gælder det som fodgænger om at holde øjne og øre åbne. Ellers kan man risikere at blive ramt af en cykel, der enten kommer i høj fart forfra eller bagfra, for der er heller ingen regulering, når det gælder hvilken side man kører i. Japanerne er i øvrigt de vilde multitaskere på deres cykler. det er ikke et sjældent syn, at der både bliver talt i mobiltelefon, spis eller drukket samt jongleret med en paraply, hvis det regner. Men der er da forsøgt at lave lidt orden i kaos. Over de store veje er der lavet en cykelsti - som så fortsætter op på fortovet. Genialt.

7.PAS PÅ GRAMSERE

Mænd, der gramser på kvinderne i de propfyldte toge, er et stort problem i en storby som Tokyo. Derfor har man været nødt til at lave togvogne kun for kvinder i myldretiden.

8.BO I EN KAPSEL

Hvis du ikke gider betale for et hotel, kan du altid overnatte i en kapsel. Capsule-hotels er yderst populære - især for forretningsmænd,

der bor langt fra byen. Hotellerne består ikke af andet end en lille boks med seng og fjernsyn.

9.TØJDYR SOM VENNER

Den japanske middelklassemand bor ofte i meget små lejligheder bestående af et enkelt værelse. Til gengæld koster den snildt 8000 -10.000 kroner midt i byen. Mange mænd er ensomme og må derfor trøste sig med tøjdyr. Faktisk bliver 90% af alle tøjdyr solgt i Japan købt af mænd over 30 år.

10.ORDEN I HVERDAGEN

Rulletrapperobotterne findes alle vegne. -Og ve den, der stiller sig i den forkerte side. Det kunne vi godt lære af her i landet.

11.VILDE MED HUNDE

Hundetrenden er gået amok i Japan. De små dyr ligger til skue i vinduerne i dyrehandlen , hvis de da ikke ligger som statussymbol i en special designet hundetaske fra Louis Vuitton. Flere og flere specialbutikker med tøj og accessories til hunde åbner alle vegne.

HARAJUKU



HARAJUKU

Harajuku is the center of Japan's most extreme teenage cultures and fashion styles, but also offers shopping for adults and some historic sights.

The focal point of Harajuku's teenage culture is Takeshita Dori (Takeshita Street) and its side streets, which are lined by many trendy shops, fashion boutiques, used clothes stores, crepe stands and fast food outlets geared towards the fashion and trend conscious teens.

In order to experience the teenage culture at its most extreme, visit Harajuku on a Sunday,

when many young people gather around Harajuku Station and engage in cosplay ("costume play"), dressed up in excentric costumes to resemble anime characters, punk musicians, etc.

Harajuku is not only about teenage culture and shopping. Meiji Jingu, one of Tokyo's major shrines, is located just west of the railway tracks in a large green oasis shared with the spacious Yoyogi Park. Beautiful ukiyo-e paintings are exhibited in the small Ota Memorial Museum of Art, and the Nezu Museum.

YOYOGI PARK

TO 31.OKT



YOYOGI NATIONAL GYMNASIUM

The Yoyogi National Gymnasium in Tokyo, built for the Olympics in 1964, is the most famous work by the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange, which catapulted him to international fame and to the Pritzker Prize. Its aerodynamic, monumental and suggestive design became an icon of the Japanese capital and a benchmark in the Metabolist Movement, distancing himself from the International Style. When it was completed, the National Gymnasium had the world's largest suspended roof and after almost 50 years its completion it still looks extraordinarily well preserved.

YOYOGI PARK

Yoyogi Park is the fourth biggest park in Tokyo (134 acres). It's beside Meiji Shrine — Tokyo's best known shrine (175 acres). Together they form Tokyo's biggest public green space. Yoyogi park is known for its festive atmosphere. It attracts musicians, artists, sports enthusiasts, cosplayers, fashion cliques and party goers. It's a lively spot (especially on Sundays in good weather).

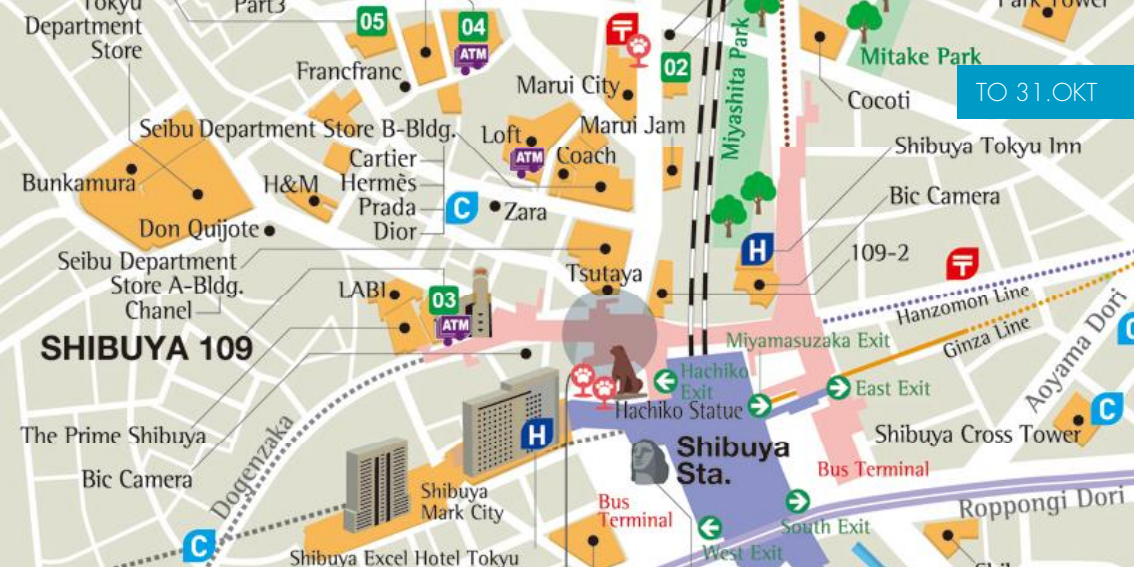


SHIBUBA

Shibuya is one of the twenty-three city wards of Tokyo, but often refers to just the popular shopping and entertainment area found around Shibuya Station.

In this regard, Shibuya is one of Tokyo's most colorful and busy districts, packed with shopping, dining and nightclubs serving swarms of visitors that come to the district everyday. Shibuya is a center for youth fashion and culture, and its streets are the birthplace to many

of Japan's fashion and entertainment trends. A statue of a loyal dog named Hachiko. According to a famous story, the dog waited for his master every day in front of Shibuya Station, and continued to do so for years even after his master had passed away. It is one of Tokyo's most popular meeting points.

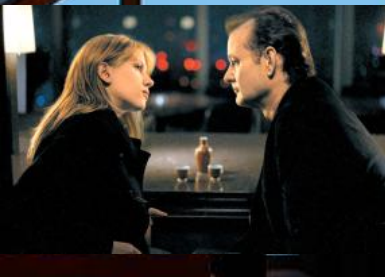


Tadao Ando: Shibuya station Extension (2008)



Bow Wow: Miyashita Park 2011

VLA - OUT AND ABOUT



FÆLLESSPISNING + DRINKS

Vi mødes til fællesmiddag kl. 19:00.

Restaurant:
Shinjuku Seryna
Shinjuku Sumitomo Bldg.
52nd Floor. 2-6 Nishi-Shinjuku Shinjuku-
ku, Tokyo, 163-0252

Efterfølgende tager vi en drink på den legend-
ariske New York Bar fra "Lost in translation".

Park Hyatt
3-7-1-2 Nishi Shinjuku,
Shinjuku-Ku
Tokyo, 163-1055



ASAKUSA



ASAKUSA

Asakusa one of Tokyo's districts, where an atmosphere of the Tokyo of past decades survives. Asakusa's main attraction is Sensoji, a very popular Buddhist temple, built in the 7th century. The temple is approached via the Nakamise, a shopping street that has been providing temple visitors with a variety of traditional, local snacks and tourist souvenirs.

adding diversity to the streets of Asakusa with its interesting architectural design. The eight story building offers a counter providing tourist information in multiple languages, free wifi connectivity, a cafe, and an observation deck which provides good views looking onto Sensoji Temple and the Nakamise Shopping Street.

Asakusa Culture Tourist Information Center by Kengo Kuma was newly opened in 2012,



TOKYO SKYTREE

The opening of the 634 meter tall Tokyo Skytree, a twenty minute walk across the Sumida River from Asakusa, has led to an increase of tourists recently.

The Sumida River Line runs from Asakusa to Hinode Pier (45 minutes, 720 yen, about 12 boats per day).



ASAKUSA CULTURE TOURIST INFO

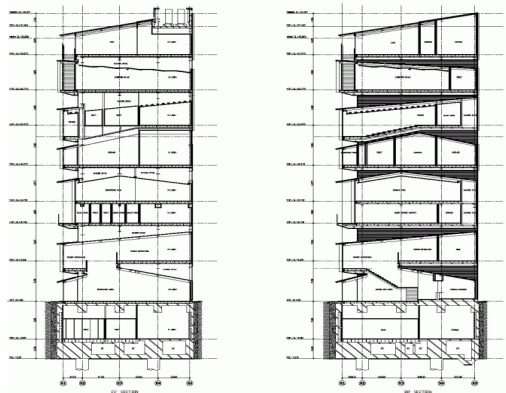


ASAKUSA CULTURE TOURIST INFO
I 2012 åbnede Asakusa Culture Tourist Information Center i 6 etager tegnet af Kengo Kuma.

Herfra er der fin udsigt til den anden siden af floden – med Philips Starcks Asahi beer hall og Tokyo Sky-tree.

Tokyo Sky-tree er med sine 634m verdens næsthøjeste bygning.

Observationsdæk åbnede for publikum i 2012.





MESH HOUSE, KENGO KUMA, 2013



ASAHI BEER HALL, PHILIP STARCK 1989

VOYLA JAPAN

FR 01.NOV



TOKYO SKYTREE (634 METER) 2012

CVLA - JAPAN 71

VEJEN TIL YOKOHAMA



TUREN FRA ASAKUSA TIL YOKOHAMA:

Tag Sumida Riverline Water bus fra Akakusa til Hinode Pier (ca. 45 min) Gå herfra til Shibaura House (ca.20 min) Gå videre til Tamachi station, og tag JR Keihin Tohoku linen mod Yokohama. Stå af på Kamata station og gå til Moriayama House (ca. 14 min).

Tag toget igen videre mod Yokohama.

Turen tilbage mod Tokyo:

Tag Tokyu Toyoko Line fra Yokohama st mod Shibuya. Stå af Okurayama station.Okurayama apartments ligger lige ved station.

Tag toget igen videre mod Shibuya / Ginza.





SHIBAURA HOUSE



Kazuyo Sejima (SANAA) 2011

74 JAPAN

指定



HINODE PIER

TAMACHI ST.

SHIBAURA HOUSE

VLA - JAPAN 75

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MORIYAMA HOUSE



MORIYAMA HOUSE (2005)

The vision of “house as city”—the formation of urbanity on the inside of a building—usually calls for spacious dimensions. But not the Moriyama House, which relates this concept to the Japanese tradition of the minimal apartment. Ten cuboids with different floor areas and heights are freely distributed across a stretch of land not much larger than the lots quartering a dense concentration of single-family housing nearby. The 6-centimeter-thick load-bearing walls, extremely thin even by Japanese standards, are reinforced with steel

plates, thus making large window openings possible. In between, a landscape of paths, courts, and niches unfolds, cascading unhindered on all sides into the public alleys of the district. The boxes harbor five compact rental apartments, some stacked and each having 16–30 m² of space, with respective gardens—plus the relocated apartment of the landlord, who can only access his scattered functional facilities, such as bath and kitchen, from the exterior. Landscape, city, and house become indistinguishable.



OKURAYAMA APARTMENTS



OKURAYAMA APARTMENTS

"This is an apartment building in Okurayama, located near the station. It consists of nine dwelling units, each about 50m². Rather than build as many units as possible, given the site area, we aimed to produce spaces and an atmosphere where people can enjoy living and spending lots of their time."

We conceived the building as a bright, layered stacked structure, complete with enjoyable gardens. The courtyard gardens are created such that they open up to the outside of the site from the rectangular shaped, three-

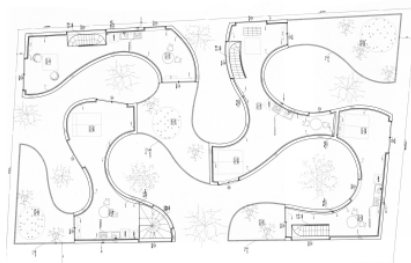
storied volume that occupies almost the entire site. This way, each garden and room opens toward the outside environment, while still maintaining privacy. The gardens cut through a rectilinear space, giving the plan a continuous strip-shape. By cutting this strip-shaped plan randomly, some spaces become interior terraces, while others become exterior terraces. We tried to create a condition where interiors and exteriors are intermingled comfortably and continuously. From windows opening in various directions, people can have different kinds of views, such as gardens with a closed



and quiet atmosphere, softly curved outside walls, or townscapes. Dwellings are gathered together in relation to the open spaces; one dwelling might have a big room surrounded by a garden on the first floor and small bed room on the upper floor, another dwelling might have a three-pronged room and an outside terrace on the second floor, and yet another dwelling might have a big terrace on the third floor. In sum, we hoped to have designed enjoyable and comfortable living spaces where different spaces can espouse various different life styles by spreading gardens, bathrooms,

bedrooms, and living rooms all over the site, in a three-dimensional fashion."

Written by Kazuyo Sejima



YOKOHAMA OSANBASHI PIER



YOKOHAMA

Yokohama is Japan's second largest city with a population of over three million. Yokohama is located less than half an hour south of Tokyo by train.

Yokohama's port was one of the first to be opened to foreign trade in 1859. Consequently, Yokohama quickly grew from a small fishing village into one of Japan's major cities.

The Osanbashi International Passenger Terminal, also known as Osanbashi Pier. It is where

international cruise ships dock when they visit Yokohama. The 400 meter pier has walkways and green spaces that are open to the general public, making Osanbashi Pier an interesting attraction even for travelers not boarding a ship.

The pier was originally built in 1894, but was reconstructed in 2002 by FOA (Foreign Office Architects) as a passenger terminal. Its bold new design incorporates grass and floor boards that mimic rolling waves. The pier is



one of Yokohama's best spots for a walk, and for unobstructed views of the Minato Mirai skyline. Below the walking area there are boarding facilities, shops, restaurants and a hall for small exhibitions and events.

Osanbashi Pier is most conveniently accessed by foot from Yamashita Park. Yamashita Park can be accessed by "Seabass" boats, which depart from Yokohama Bay Quarter (500 meters from Yokohama

Station's east exit. The journey costs 700 yen one way, and half the boats travel directly (15 minutes) while the other half stop at Minato Mirai (35 minutes) along the way.



GINZA

Ginza is Tokyo's most famous upmarket shopping, dining and entertainment district, featuring numerous department stores, boutiques, art galleries, restaurants, night clubs and cafes. One square meter of land in the district's center is worth over ten million yen, making it one of the most expensive real estate in Japan. It is where you can find the infamous \$10 cups of coffee and where virtually every leading brand name in fashion and cosmetics has a presence.

Kurokawa: Nakagin Capsule Tower (1972)
 Kenzo Tange: Shizuoka Press (1967)
 Kumiko Inui: Dior Ginza (2004)
 Renzo Piano: Maison Hermes (2001)
 Jun Aoki: Louis Vuitton (2004)
 Toyo Ito: Mikimoto (2005)
 Sejima: Opaque
 Shigeru Ban Architects:
 Nicolas G.Hayek Center (2007)
 Rafael Vinola: Tokyo International Forum (1996)



FR 01.NOV

(5. SALS TAGHAVE)

VLA - JAPAN 83

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GINZA



Kurokawa: Nakagin Capsule (1972)



Shigeru Ban NG Hayek Center



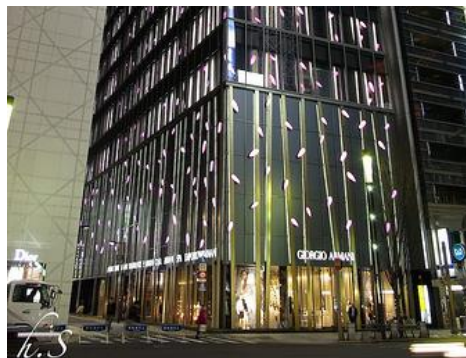
Jun Aoki: Louis Vuitton (2004)



Renzo Piano: Maison Hermès (2001)



Kumiko Inui: Dior Ginza (2004)



Massimilio Fuksas: Armani (2007)



Kengo Kuma: Jugetsudo Kabukiza (2013)



Bohlin Jackson: Apple Store (2013)

YURAKUCHO DINING



YURAKUCHO

Atmospheric dining destination next to the Ginza. Yurakucho offers a wealth of shopping and dining opportunities. Yet at the same time, Yurakucho has a more approachable, relaxed atmosphere than its upscale neighbor, and parts of it maintain a charming, old neighborhood feel.

One of Yurakucho's most interesting draws is the lively restaurant district built up under the brick arches beneath the elevated train tracks of the JR Yamanote Line. Known in Japanese

as Gado-shita, from "below the girder", these favored watering holes of Tokyo businessmen occupy virtually all of the free space under nearly 700 meters of track on both sides of Yurakucho Station.



Sejima Kazuyo: Opaque Ginza (2004)



Peter Marino and Ass.: Chanel (2007)

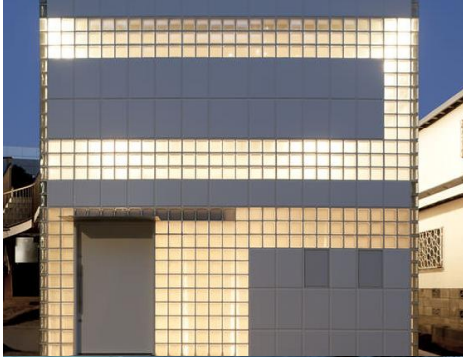


Toyo Ito: Mikimoto II (2005)



Rafael Vinoly: Tokyo International Forum (1996)

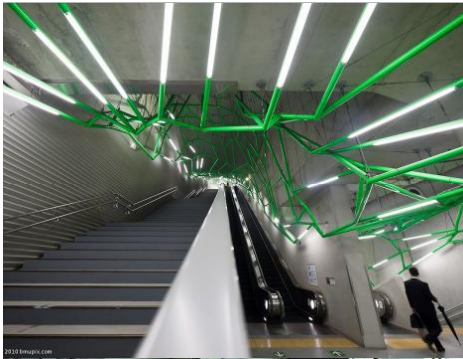
EKSTRA - UENO



Yamashita Yasuhiro: Crystal Brick House (2004)



Tadao Ando: Library of childrens litterature (2002)



Makoto Sei Watanabe: Lidabashi St. (2000)



Taniguchi Yoshio: Gallery of Horyuji Treasures (1991)



CRYSTAL BRICK HOUSE

LIBRARY OF CHILDRENS LIT.
GALLERY OF HORYUJI

MUSEUM OF WESTERN ART

UENO ST.

LIDABASHI STATION

VLA - JAPAN 89

EKSTRA - VEST



Sou Fujimoto: Musashino Art University Library (2010)



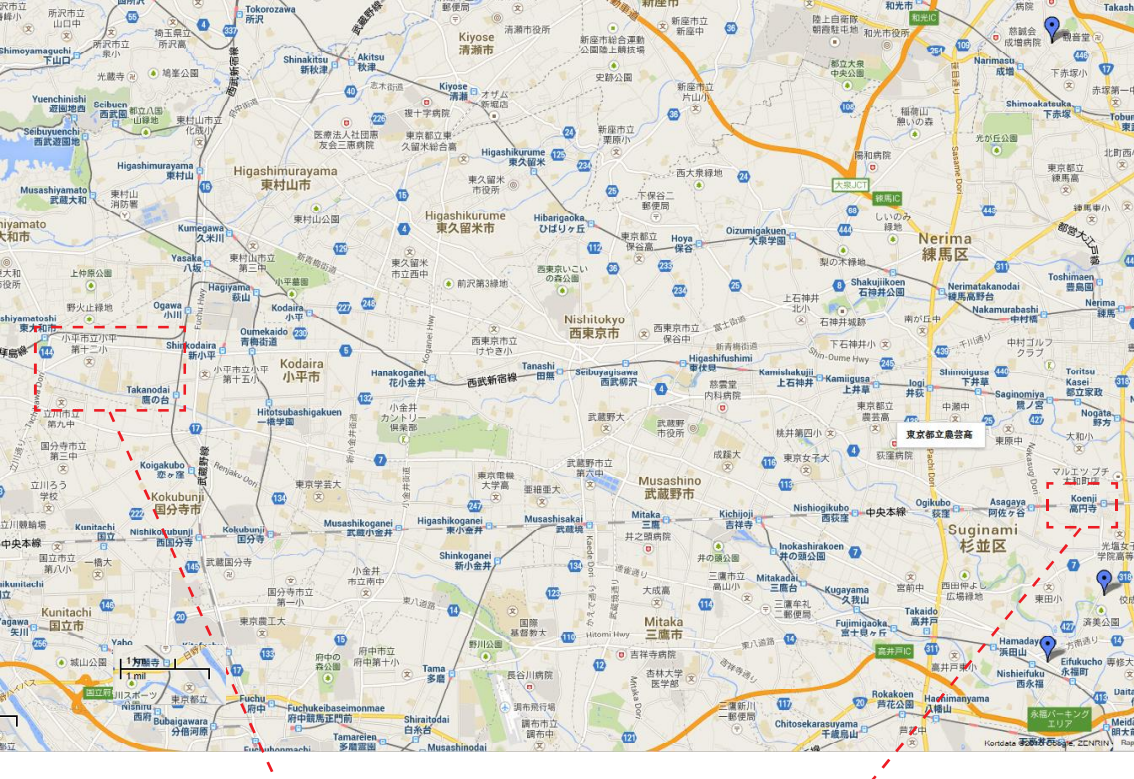
Sou Fujimoto: Musashino Art University Library (2010)



Sou Fujimoto: Na house (2012)

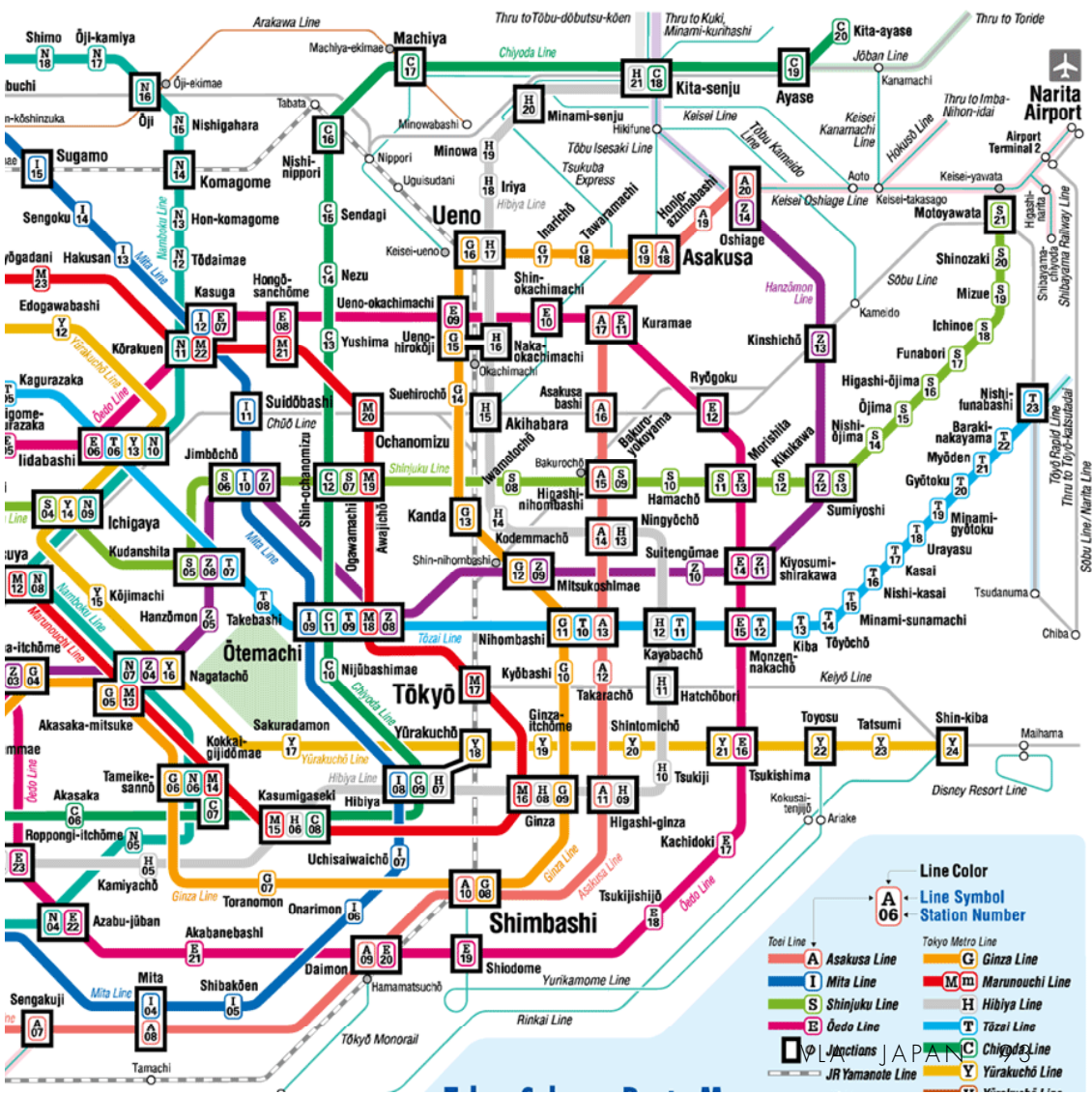


Sou Fujimoto: Na house (2012)



SUBWAY TOKYO





SUBWAY KYOTO

