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Intercultural Understanding Vol.10 2020

CONTENTS

003 **PREFACE**

ARTICLES

007 The Investigation of City Hospitals within the Scope of Urban Planning in Turkey
Çiğdem Çelebi and Belinda Torus

013 Small-Scale Shared Housing Projects Outside Public Schemes for the Elderly in Japan: A Comparative Study of Multiple Projects
Junko Miyano

ACTIVITY REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF TURKISH CULTURE STUDIES

017 5th International Conference on Archi-Cultural Interactions through the Silk Road

025 Turkish President Erdogan Visited the Koshien Hall and Was Awarded a Honorary Doctorate by the University

027 Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Japan 2019

030 Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Istanbul 2019

053 “Silk Road Culture and Architecture” Lecture Series

055 Annual Events Apr. 2019- Mar. 2020

OUTLINE OF THE INSTITUTE OF TURKISH CULTURE STUDIES

056 Organization

057 Rules and Regulations of the Institute of Turkish Culture Studies (ITCS) at Mukogawa Women’s University

Intercultural Understanding, 2020, volume 10, pages 3-5

PREFACE

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Intercultural Understanding, the publication of the Institute of Turkish Culture Studies, has reached its tenth volume. We thank everyone who supported us, and we hope to further enrich and expand the Institute's activities in the future. Below is an overview of the activities we carried out during fiscal year 2019 (April 2019 to March 2020).

トルコ文化研究センター紀要「Intercultural Understanding」の記念すべき第 10 巻を刊行することができた。支えていただいた多くの方々に感謝を申し上げるとともに、これを通過点として、今後もますますセンターの活動を発展させていきたい。2019 年度（2019 年 4 月～2020 年 3 月）は、以下のような活動が行われた。

The 5th International Conference on Archi-Cultural Interactions through the Silk Road was held from Monday, June 24, 2019, to Wednesday, June 26, 2019, at the Mongolian University of Science and Technology. It was organized by Bahçeşehir University of Turkey and co-organized by Mukogawa Women's University. A total of eight people delivered presentations from our department, including undergraduate and graduate school students, assistants, assistant professors, associate professors, and professors. I myself gave a keynote lecture. In Mongolia's vast grasslands stands a stele, marking a place of origin of the Turkic peoples. A Mongolian family living in a ger guards this stele as employees of the Turkish government. This international conference series had been held twice in Turkey and twice in Japan. This was the first time it was held in a country besides Japan and Turkey. This conference turned out to be fruitful and meaningful as we were able to interact and exchange ideas with the president of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology, and with the faculty and students of

2019 年 6 月 24 日（月）～26 日（水）にかけて、トルコ・バフチェシヒル大学主催、武庫川女子大学共催で第 5 回「シルクロードを通して見た建築と文化」国際会議をモンゴル科学技術大学にて開催した。本学からは学部と大学院の学生、助手、助教、准教授、教授などの教員あわせて 8 人が発表を行った。筆者は基調講演を行った。モンゴルの大草原にトルコ民族発祥の地を記念する石碑があった。モンゴルの家族がトルコ政府の職員として、ゲルに住みながらこの石碑を守っていた。当国際会議をこれまでトルコで 2 回、日本で 2 回開催した。そして今回は日本とトルコ以外の国での初の開催となった。モンゴル科学技術大学の学長、土木建築学部の教員や学生との交流が始まり、大変有意義な会議となった。

the university's School of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

On Thursday, June 27, 2019, the day before the G20 summit commenced in Osaka, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan of the Republic of Turkey visited Kōshien Kaikan on the Kamikōshien campus of Mukogawa Women's University. Our school awarded him an honorary doctoral degree considering his contribution to the international community by his decision to accept refugees in Turkey and the development of friendship and academic culture between Turkey and Japan. This was much-discussed news in Turkey.

G20 首脳会議が 2019 年 6 月 28 日（金）から大阪市内で開催されるのを前に 27 日（木）、トルコ共和国のエルドアン大統領が武庫川女子大学上甲子園キャンパスの甲子園会館を訪れた。難民受け入れによる国際社会への貢献、そしてトルコと日本との友好および学術文化の発展に寄与した功績により、本学から名誉博士の称号が贈呈された。トルコでは大きな話題となった。

We conduct a short-term exchange studies program yearly called "Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Japan." Ten students from the Faculty of Architecture and Design of Bahçeşehir University, Turkey, came to Japan. Along with the students from the Department of Architecture of Mukogawa Women's University, they used the studios for the second, third, and fourth-year students and engaged in design exercises and fieldwork from Sunday, June 30, 2019, to Saturday, August 3, 2019.

短期留学プログラム ICSA in Japan 2019 を例年通り開催した。トルコ・バフチェシヒル大学建築デザイン学部の学生 10 人が来日し、2、3、4 年生のスタジオで武庫川女子大学建築学科の学生と机を並べて、2019 年 6 月 30 日（日）～8 月 3 日（土）の期間、設計演習やフィールドワーク等に励んだ。

This year, for the first time in a while, we were able to conduct "Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Istanbul," a program providing our students with practical training related to architectural preservation and restoration, hosted by Bahçeşehir University, Turkey. The program was held for a period of 14 days from Sunday, October 27, 2019, to Saturday, November 9, 2019, and 24 of our second-year master's program students and two university faculty members participated in this program. The participants gained valuable experiences through visiting a palace undergoing restoration and touring various workshops. They were also able to experience the making of İznik tiles.

今年度は久しぶりに、トルコ・バフチェシヒル大学において建築保存修復関連の実習を行うプログラム ICSA in Istanbul を実施することができた。2019 年 10 月 27 日（日）～11 月 9 日（土）の 14 日間、本学大学院の修士 2 年生 24 人と教員 2 人が参加した。宮殿の修復現場や各種工房の見学、イズニックタイル制作体験など貴重な体験をさせていただいた。

Fiscal year 2019 saw the 10th Culture and Architecture of the Silk Road event, a lecture series that has been conducted by Mukogawa Women's University since 2015 at an auditorium of the Industry Club of Japan building, in front of Tokyo Station.

武庫川女子大学は 2015 年から、講演会シリーズ「シルクロードの文化と建築」を東京駅前の日本工業倶楽部で開催している。2019 年度は同シリーズの第 10 回を開催した。

It was held on Saturday, May 18, 2019, and the title was “The Silk Road, a Cultural Corridor – Rome and Asia Minor–.” Masanori Aoyagi (Specially-appointed Professor at Tokyo University of the Arts, Former Commissioner for Cultural Affairs) gave a lecture titled “Ancient Rome and the Silk Road,” and Hidenobu Jinnai (Specially-appointed Professor at Hosei University) gave a lecture titled “Cities and Architecture of the Silk Road: Damascus, Isfahan, and Samarkand.” Additionally, Xu Ke (erhu player) performed music related to the Silk Road.

The 11th event of this series, “The Mediterranean and Persia: Interactions between the Two Worlds as Seen in Architectural Space,” was scheduled to be held on Saturday, February 15, 2020. However, unfortunately, it was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

第 10 回は、2019 年 5 月 18 日（土）に「文化の回廊 シルクロード　－ローマと小アジア－」というタイトルで開催した。青柳正規氏（東京藝術大学特任教授、元文化庁長官）による講演「古代ローマとシルクロード」、そして陣内秀信氏（法政大学特任教授）による講演「シルクロードの都市と建築 －ダマスクス・イスファハン・サマルカンド－」、さらには許可（シュイ・ク）氏（二胡奏者）によるシルクロードの音楽の演奏が行われた。

第 11 回は、2020 年 2 月 15 日（土）に「地中海とペルシャ －建築空間から見た二つの世界の交流－」というタイトルで開催予定だったが、残念ながら新型コロナウイルス感染拡大の影響で中止となった。

The Institute of Turkish Culture Studies holds seminars every year at Kōshien Kaikan. These seminars have focused on themes such as the culture, history, and architecture of the Silk Road and its surrounding countries. However, all of these scheduled seminars were canceled as well in 2020 due to the coronavirus disease pandemic. I hope that this pandemic will come to an end as soon as possible.

トルコ文化研究センターは、甲子園会館で、毎年研究会を主催している。そのテーマは、シルクロードとそれを取り巻く国々の文化や歴史や建築に関するものである。ところがこちらも、新型コロナウイルス感染拡大の影響で、予定していた研究会は全て中止となった。新型コロナウイルスの 1 日も早い終息を心より願うばかりである。

Intercultural Understanding, 2020, volume 10, pages 7-12

The Investigation of City Hospitals within the Scope of Urban Planning in Turkey

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Keywords: accessibility, city hospital, location of hospitals, and urban planning

Abstract: City hospital model, recently a current issue in Turkey, has become an important part of the health system and start to be actualized to enhance both the working conditions of health personnel and health services offered to the citizens. Along with Turkey's accelerated privatization policy, in 2017, it was decided to meet the health needs with a system produced by the public-private partnership model (PPP). City hospital investments, which are introduced as an important demonstration of development, have many reflections on the city, health, public and national economy. In this article, the effects of the city hospitals in the context of holistic planning will be discussed within the scope of the location of hospitals, transportation facilities, and accessibility. Ankara Bilkent City Hospital, which was completed as the largest hospital in Europe and is currently used extensively, has been chosen as the case area of the article since the physical environment and city-related problems can be identified and evaluated.

1. Introduction

City hospitals become the main topic of conversation in the health system of Turkey by the introduction of the new law about the construction of service facilities with public-private cooperation by the Ministry of Health in 2013. The city hospital models start to be actualized in 2017 and the construction/design processes of rest hospitals to be open in particular cities are still in progress. In these hospitals, which are envisaged to be patient-oriented, they aim to increase the quantity and quality in spatial areas, to make a positive impact on patient safety and perception, and to educate staffs on the accurate functioning of medical processes. Nonetheless, with the emergence of city hospitals, some operational problems have occurred regarding both the working conditions of healthcare staff such as workload and work hours, and the access of citizens to healthcare services (Sasam Institution, 2018). Especially unforeseen and undefined consequences regarding the accessibility level of healthcare services are noticed after the hospitals are put in practice.

This paper aims to examine the evaluations developed by questioning the location of the city hospitals in the city, to analyze them through the objective of planning, and to provide a planning vision for future city hospitals. In this sense, first of all, the construction model of the city hospitals (public-private partnership) will be examined, which is also criticized administratively, and the targets of implementation of these hospitals will be explained. In this model, although it is aimed to use public services efficiently and to contribute to this development by the private sector, the economic results of the process are discussed with their positive/negative aspects.

The model and the design phase of the hospital include interrelated decisions. In the next chapter, the reflections of the city hospitals on the city in terms of urban planning are evaluated especially with the example of Bilkent City Hospital. These reflections gain importance not only in terms of the connection of a new structure with the city but also in the uncertainties regarding the future of closed hospitals. Therefore, the paper focuses on the processes of these two transformation areas. The evaluation made through the criteria comprises transportation, accessibility, and location with the opinions of planners.

2. The Emergence of City Hospitals

One of the most important services that should be effective in the provision of public services by states is healthcare. As one of the developing countries, in particular, Turkey, the increasing elderly population and the pressure of technology developments on public services led to the need for sustainable reforms. As the third and most significant pillar of the Health Transformation Program, which has been implemented since 2003, city hospitals have been introduced to the Turkish health system. Turkey's 81 provinces, in the framework of an approach developed by the World Bank, were divided into 29 regions (Şengül, 2017). Besides, it is envisaged that existing public hospitals will be closed to realize 70% occupancy rate in city hospitals. As a result, a system in which health services in 81 provinces are concentrated in 29 regions has been defined. Due to some legal obstacles, the first contract of the city hospitals was concluded in 2011 for Kayseri City Hospital (Tatar, 2018). As of 2019, 10 of city hospitals whose 20 signed contracts were completed (Turkey Ministry of Health).

The rationale for the realization of the city hospitals is to increase and improve the capacity of health services in general. Through city hospitals, The Ministry of Health aims to provide a

health campus with quality services thanks to its physical location, better patient satisfaction and to bring together service practicality with the quality of the private sector. Chronic diseases such as obesity, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, the expectations of citizens with the formation of health consciousness, and insufficient quality of the existing hospitals to provide adequate health services, are presented as valid reasons for the execution of city hospitals (Gökkaya et. al, 2018). To provide the quality of hospital service, it is planned that the hospitals have a 5-star hotel standard and that the patient rooms have a washbasin, showers, and toilet. In addition, clinical hospitals, guesthouses, motherhouses, corridors with moving walkways, and heliports have been defined in these city hospital campuses (Sözer, 2013).

The public-private partnership (PPP) model is preferred in the implementation of these hospitals. The logic for this model is that the financing of the project, hence the physical equipment, maintenance, repair, and renovation is in the charge of the private sector; health service delivery and customer guarantee is in the charge of the state (Gökkaya et. al, 2018). The world's first public-private cooperation practice in the health sector was implemented in the UK. According to findings, it caused criticism due to public damage and caused many hospitals to go bankrupt (Sözer, 2013). This model adopted in order to take advantage of the private sector in Turkey, raises several results not only in commercial and legal areas but also in the sense of urban planning. Particularly, the advantages and disadvantages of the hospitals, which are completed and served, for citizens, health workers, and the state are emerging. Also, gathering hospitals that specialize in different fields on a single campus and closing old hospitals is another result affecting urban planning. Therefore, the results of the emergence of city hospitals need more comprehensive and detailed research in the planning dimension.

3. The Impacts of City Hospital in Planning Dimension

City hospitals can be considered as one of the large-scale projects that have recently come up. The fact that public-private cooperation is preferred to provide financing in the construction of such projects and that the government gives the investor uncertain guarantees has many economic consequences (Şengül, 2017). These results ultimately influence the health system in Turkey. And according to Şengül, this situation shows that large-scale projects such as city hospitals have become the center of economic and administrative sanctions imposed by politics (2017).

For the selection of location for city hospitals, Turkey's first divided into 29 regions and a plan has been made that the concentration of health services in 29 centers at 81 provinces. Again, as Şengül states, the selected centers to be metropolitan may feed the underdevelopment level of the remaining provinces (2017). Therefore, he argued that such a centralization project would increase the imbalance between regions.

The planning dimension within the city is determined by the location choices and accessibility of the city hospitals in general. At this point, it is sought to answer the questions about how hospital transformations affect the planning in the city and the study includes the information within this scope. In addition, since these projects are long-term, they can contribute to the process of city hospitals under construction or planned. The evaluation of city hospitals from the perspective of planning will be discussed under two chapters as the effects of the newly established hospitals and the effects of the closure of existing hospitals.

3.1. THE IMPACT OF DISUSED HOSPITALS ON PLANNING

The planning of city hospitals on the periphery of the city and the closure of existing public hospitals with insufficient health services has effects on the surrounding of closed hospitals. With different functions and a number of beds, these hospitals were located too close to the city center, easily accessible. In addition, the commercial enterprises supporting healthcare in the vicinity of the closed hospitals fed the economy there. The fact that city hospitals gather all these public hospitals under one roof offers more comprehensive and new health services in terms of quantity and quality. However, the impact of the closure of existing hospitals and the commercial areas that have lost their function in the surrounding area, which is not given information in the EIA report regarding its future, remains an enigma to be solved.

Şengül evaluates the impact of the closed hospitals on the city through the Ankara case. With the opening of Bilkent and Etlik city hospitals (Figure 1) in Ankara, 14 public hospitals, most of which are in the center, are foreseen to be closed. He states that these hospitals are in Ankara's decaying areas and the closure of them will transform their regions into more 'disused' areas of the city (2017). The term 'disused' refers to abandoned buildings without urban activity and any development of their surroundings. In Ankara case, the health facilities, which were closed to open city hospitals, are located in Sıhhiye, Dışkapı, and Ulus districts in the city center (Figure 1). In particular, the spatial identity and public functions of 'Sıhhiye', which takes its name (in Turkish) from health services, are mostly supported by different health facilities such as education and research, women's health and children, physical therapy, and rehabilitation. These health facilities are pioneering and well established in the field of treatment of diseases that require advanced expertise. The existing hospitals in these regions also fed the commercial and social areas around them with the staff, the patients, and visitors coming to hospitals.



Figure 1. The location of Bilkent / Etlik City Hospitals and city center

In the same period, the relocation of ministries and public institutions to Eskisehir Road has been one of the factors that weakened the economy of these regions. As Şengül points out, city hospitals are not only large-scale health projects but also urban development or urban transformation projects. In this

context, “These projects, which mean urban development at the point they are located, point to the urban destruction in the regions where hospitals were closed” (2017). Therefore, there is a necessity for urban planning for these buildings, which have become ‘disused’ areas in the city center. These buildings, which are also valuable with their location in the city center, can be transformed into areas that meet the public needs and provide social benefits for them.

In the time when the Covid-19 infectious disease is experienced, the purposes of city hospital investments, contributions, or disadvantages to the health sector can be observed much more extensively. During this period, due to the increase in the number of Covid-19 cases and the fullness of intensive care units, it has been decided to reopen some of the closed public hospitals. Since these public hospitals in the city center have comprehensive healthcare infrastructure and easy accessibility by citizens, they supported city hospitals in the fight against Covid-19.

3.2. THE IMPACT OF NEW CITY HOSPITALS ON PLANNING

The poor-quality healthcare services and an insufficient number of beds provided by the existing public hospitals required a new health structure with more effective treatment services. Therefore, the increase in the number of square meters per patient, the collection of several treatment units in one center, and the execution of larger and glorious waiting and entrance areas like in private hospitals, have resulted in a health campus comprising all these features. As this spatial growth requires a much larger land area, the hospital location is chosen from large land areas far from the city center. Urban planning decisions made in site selection shapes hospital accessibility and transportation facilities.

In the case of high-intensity use of city hospitals, the effects of urban planning decisions are much more seen. As stated by WHO (2020), “Preparedness in cities and other urban settlements is critical for effective national, regional and global responses to COVID-19”. In terms of city hospitals, to take more effective urgent actions for Covid-19, it has become necessary to increase the intensive care units and patient care units, to plan full-capacity quarantine rooms, and to prepare urban settings of hospitals for disruptive outbreaks. City hospitals, where all these critical actions are concentrated, have become the center of the fight against Covid-19. Therefore, the urban settings of such hospitals have become even more important in managing the case of Covid-19 in terms of continued access to testing by all who require, transfers between hospitals for load-balancing, and essential public services and infrastructure such as public transportation. The fact that healthcare facilities are easily accessible in public health emergencies such as Covid-19 plays an important role in reducing the impacts and risks of the virus. Therefore, as WHO states (2020), the features of city hospitals on an urban scale have become critical in terms of “preventing the spread of Covid-19, and developing resilience to and preparedness for events of a similarly disruptive nature”.

3.2.1. Location of Hospitals

“Hospital accessibility is a vital factor in identifying areas with a shortage of healthcare” (Wang, Du, Huang & Liu, 2020). When choosing a hospital location, in some cases there is no land suitable for building a large-scale hospital in the city center. In this case, there are two options: multiple hospitals close to the central location and small-scale, with different functions and structures, or large hospitals on the periphery of the city (Gültekin and Zorlu, 2019). Small-scale hospitals located close to the center not only provide public transportation easily but also feed the region economically. Large hospitals in the urban periphery may increase public transport costs and may not be sufficient to transform the social environment as it includes all social facilities.

The Ministry of Health states that Bilkent is a region that can serve other provinces (Çankırı, Karabük, Kastamonu, Bartın, Zonguldak, and Bolu) close to Ankara. Bilkent is planned as the 11th of 29 health centers “considering the density of the population, the ease of road transport facilities, the availability of health workforce, the conditions of the existing health facilities and the service delivery capacities” (Akdağ, 2011). Bilkent city hospital is planned in an area between METU, Bilkent, and Hacettepe universities, reached from only Eskisehir Road (Figure 2). Eskişehir Road is one of the transportation corridors where traffic congestions are currently experienced. The hospital, which is added only on this corridor, brings additional traffic loads. It may create new congestions on roads and junctions around the facility, especially in the entrances and exits of the facility (Öncü, 2017). While the homogeneously spread hospitals in the city facilitate access to health, the city hospitals, which changed the center of gravity of the city, carry great mobility (staff, patients, and patient relatives, approximately 20.000 people in one day) to a single point (Yırtıcı, 2019). Therefore, the availability of transportation infrastructure appears as an important criterion in site selection.



Figure 2. Location of Bilkent City Hospital

Also, the EIA report (2U1K Engineering and Consulting Company, 2014) states that the project site is open to development and where comprises large development projects that will interact and have a significant cumulative impact during the construction period. Cumulative impacts occur the combined impacts of more than one project, and although impacts arising from only one project are not significant, the size of the impact reaches critical levels when evaluated together with other projects. Therefore, the EIA report (2U1K Engineering and Consulting Company, 2014) draws attention to the need for cumulative impact assessment especially for the construction process.

There are many public institutions and ministry buildings in the Bilkent region, and many public officials use Eskişehir Road to reach their workspaces (Figure 2). In addition, this

transportation axis, which also serves a large mosque that has been recently constructed, has become a region where rent is high. At this point, who will use Bilkent City Hospital is an important question. "The Bilkent EIA report (2U1K Engineering and Consulting Company, 2014) explicitly emphasizes that high-income groups living in Bilkent and similar regions will benefit from private health services and will use this hospital in a limited manner" (Şengül, 2017). Therefore, to reach these hospitals, which are mostly used by people from lower-income groups, "a longer-time and costly trip" becomes necessary (Şengül, 2017).

3.2.2. Transportation Facilities

"Transportation issues include lack of vehicle access, long distances and lengthy travel times to reach needed services, transportation costs, inadequate infrastructure and adverse policies that affect travel" (Health Research & Educational Trust., 2017). Elderly, under-educated, minority, or low-income groups are much more affected by transport-related problems. Elderly, disabled, and veterans who are exposed to social isolation are particularly vulnerable to transportation barriers (Health Research & Educational Trust., 2017). Therefore, city hospitals built in the periphery of the city need to have a public transportation plan considering the groups such as patients in need of emergency treatment and elderly people who cannot move without companions. For example, it has been determined that Covid-19 mostly affects the age group of 65 and over, and intensive care units are used mostly by this group. Also, in this type of rapidly transmitted infectious disease, the elderly has to go to the hospital unaccompanied. It is necessary to ensure that they access the hospital without stress and trouble and to reduce the risk of human-to-human transmission. However, extensive and crowded public transport routes can become focal points for transmission.

In this context, the transportation issue of Bilkent City Hospital has been examined and Öncü (2017) evaluated the user profiles and their transportation types. According to his study, the trips to Bilkent city hospital are generally planned through individual transportation such as automobile, taxi, and ambulance. Similarly, in terms of the income levels and the values of their time in a hospital, doctors come to the hospital with individual transportation. Other healthcare staffs also have access to the hospital via a shuttle or public transport. To meet the needs of the city hospital, those who sell goods and services, business followers, and logistic service providers use the highway again. Therefore, when the transportation patterns of the user profiles are examined, it is determined that 70-85% of individual transportation is used. This situation is stated to affect the congestion in transportation corridors (Öncü, 2017).

The quality of the vehicle, which is another factor related to transportation, affects the comfort of the trip in a short time. "Perceived distance and time burdens are frequently cited by patients as a barrier to healthcare utilization" (Health Research & Educational Trust., 2017). When the transportation information of Bilkent City Hospital's website is examined, it is seen that direct transportation is provided only by bus and minibus. Accessed by only one bus or multiple vehicles hospital can be quite challenging for those already suffering from health problems.

Considering the transportation infrastructure around Bilkent, 13 road lanes should be identified to provide access to Bilkent city hospital with 3700 beds (Öncü, 2017). However, the only connection way, in this case, is Eskisehir road with 3-4 lanes (Figure 02). This problematic situation is stated in the EIA report as follows: "The most important cumulative impact will be related to the increase in traffic. Therefore, the plans of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality for traffic management are necessary"(2U1K Engineering and Consulting Company, 2014).

3.2.3. Accessibility

It is essential to consider geographical and transportation barriers in terms of accessibility to hospitals for patients to get accurate and timely diagnosis and treatment services (Zhan et.al., 2020). The main targets of city hospitals with qualified health services and better health outcomes are closely related to "a better and clearer definition and calculation of accessibility to healthcare" (Zhan et.al., 2020). Before the investment of city hospitals, implementations have been made to develop policies to improve family health centers and family medicine services, which are primary healthcare services. This system allows patients to use centers where they can easily access, rather than going to larger hospitals, and reduces healthcare system costs (Santaş et. al., 2019). Therefore, it may be advantageous to have a hierarchical structure in terms of accessibility in the health system and to implement health centers that can be reached in a short time for primary care diseases. However, city hospitals are considered to be a much more favorable system in terms of ease of access (Santaş et.al., 2019). In the study of Santaş, which compiled the newspaper news that wrote the advantageous /disadvantages aspects of city hospitals, easy accessibility is asserted to be the most prominent benefit of city hospitals. Due to the all-inclusive facilities of city hospitals, patients can complete the entire process in one hospital without being referred to other centers. City hospitals are also planned as a complex including social life areas, recreational areas, and shopping centers. These living centers accommodate many units with different functions that support the patient's healing process such as patient education, smoking cessation, advanced aging diseases, health at home, etc. (Ankara Bilkent City Hospital). Providing social facilities and promoting well-being of patients by creating supportive surroundings reveal the advantageous side of the city hospitals.

In terms of accessibility in city hospitals, difficulties in transport standout such as insufficient public transport, distance to the city center. It was stated that the difficulty of accessing the hospital disrupted the control examinations of the chronic patients and many patients who neglected the control applied to the emergency department because of the complications (Pala, 2019). Also, it is argued that emergency cases take longer to reach the emergency service of a city hospital than to the emergency services of closed public hospitals (Pala, 2019). It is stated that with the opening of a trauma department in Bilkent city hospital, all trauma patients in the city have been brought to the city hospital (Koyuncu, 2019). For example, when there is a trauma patient in Pursaklar, a region far from the Bilkent city hospital in Ankara, the ambulance passes the Pursaklar Public Hospital and many public hospitals on the way and brings the patient to the Bilkent city hospital. This situation also makes it difficult for patients and their relatives to return home (Koyuncu, 2019).

4. Discussion

The projects of the city hospitals, which are introduced to the health system with the Health Transformation Program, are presented as planning to provide human-centered healthcare that gives the human deserved value. One of its most important features is that it provides a healthcare service where all

departments are ensured and the patient can implement all operations without transferring to other hospitals. However, as the comprehensive healthcare service delivery requires a separate spatial planning for each department and care center, a huge hospital project is emerging, with many entry and exit points, connected by long corridors at a campus-scale and complexity. In this sense, as the large dimensions and capacities already reached by city hospitals to provide comprehensive health service are realized without multifaceted planning, the negative consequences related with accessibility and transportation become inevitable. Though, planning criteria such as the geographical structure of the city, population distribution, user profiles, the distance of the population to healthcare centers are very critical in such projects.

In the perspective of urban planning, city hospitals have been examined in more detail within the scope of criteria such as transportation infrastructure, accessibility, and location characteristics. In terms of transportation alternatives and routes to the hospitals, the city hospitals could not be fully generated. This planning process has been defined as the dynamic adaptation process after the completion of the project (Sasam Institution, 2018). The hospitals have been opened to service before the transportation alternatives could be developed adequately so that the main alternative becomes a road transport option. Although this situation necessitates the increase and qualification of the existing roads, the adequate and qualified roads connected to the hospital campus has not been established yet. As a specific example, Eskisehir Road connected to Bilkent city hospital indicates this approach. Eskisehir road is a problematic axis due to congestion in the morning and evening hours. Together with the city hospital, alternative roads will be needed for the traffic to be loaded on this axis and a transport infrastructure should be proposed accordingly.

These problems caused by the location choices of the hospitals require more comprehensive and detailed studies for the other city hospitals being planned. In addition, a vision should be put forward for the future process and functions of closed hospitals. In this context, the destruction of health identity that has been built in the city center for years and the deterioration of the spatial distribution of health service with newly opened city hospitals become important discussion focuses. In this sense, the planning of city hospitals does not only cover the new construction area but also the design of the abandoned area.

Again, as seen during global Covid-19, an extensive plan is needed to develop effective responses to Covid-19 on an urban scale. The management of Covid-19 includes a strategic action plan, not only increase the capacity of health services but also facilitate the transfer between health facilities and eliminate barriers to accessing the health system. It can be seen that city hospitals as pandemic hospitals face a great patient burden in this process, and provide healthcare services to constantly increasing infectious patients with both their treatment resources and well-equipped spatial areas. Considering the transformation of city hospitals into pandemic hospitals, the location of these hospitals in the city constitutes an effective factor in such pandemics. Especially, it is very important for critically ill patients living in districts far from city hospitals to reach the hospital by ambulance as soon as possible. Despite this, such patients are brought to the city hospitals rather than the nearest public hospital. For this reason, the location of city hospitals close to the periphery of the city and far from the city center may become problematic. In such pandemics, a geography-based health structure and ease of access to health services stand out to control the spread of the disease.

With the closure of public hospitals in the center and moving to the Bilkent City Hospital, the citizens have been forced to travel more and more time to reach the city hospital. In the Covid-19 pandemic, with the increased transportation time and increased mobility, the virus is likely to spread further. In the situation where city hospitals are inaccessible and insufficient, a few of closed public hospitals are repurposed according to pandemic conditions. Essentially, many closed public hospitals could have continued to provide qualified service for many years with improvements and renovations. Therefore, these hospitals may also be reviewed as a part of the preparedness plan for future pandemics to support city hospitals.

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Small-Scale Shared Housing Projects Outside Public Schemes for the Elderly in Japan: A Comparative Study of Multiple Projects

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Keywords: Elderly Group Living, Age in Place, Shared housing, Care Service Provider, The Long-Term Care Insurance System

Abstract: This paper has examined how a mutual balance can be achieved between aspects such as the care of residents, their privacy, the expenses involved, and the scale of operating companies in order to better implement shared housing for the elderly, which has been developed on an exploratory basis in Japan, under the current social circumstances. Specifically, the three following observations can be made.(1) Reducing the room area in order to keep living expenses affordable will attract more residents who require greater long-term care.(2) Projects that cannot fund the construction of new buildings due to low rent can be executed by refurbishing existing buildings in suburban cities. (3) A strong business foundation that is capable of handling changes in the physical and mental well-being of residents over the long term is necessary, and companies can improve operational stability by introducing a long-term care insurance business or a local volunteering business in addition to their housing business.

1. Introduction

1-1. BACKBGROUND

Aging population is becoming an increasingly severe problem in Japan, with people aged 65 and older now accounting for 28.4% of the total national population (proportion of the elderly). This figure is projected to hit 38.4% by 2065. It is anticipated that the problem of an aging population will also rapidly worsen in the next 50 years in other countries as well. Some factors that are responsible for an aging population include the longer life expectancy of the elderly as well as a declining birthrate due to more individuals remaining single.

In Japan, the Long-Term Care Insurance System was introduced in 2000 and direct support such as long-term care is now provided under a public scheme. However, children play an important role in the mental support of the elderly.

The number of elderly individuals without children is expected to rise in the future, and friends are typically responsible for the mental support of these individuals. Therefore, small-scale housing has been developed in Japan on an exploratory basis to encourage vibrant communal living in which elderly residents can offer mutual support to one another.

These residences are different from housing for the elderly that has been institutionalized under the Long-Term Care Insurance System, and they have been rolled out in response to the various needs of the elderly population under the current social circumstances in Japan.

1-2. RESEARCH QUESTION

However, companies in various regions are still exploring methods for operating this form of housing, and it is still unclear how its operational stability can be achieved. Therefore, through a comparison of multiple residential projects that offer shared housing for the elderly outside public schemes, this paper aims to examine how a mutual balance can be achieved between aspects such as the care of residents, their privacy, the expenses involved, and the scale of operating companies under the current social circumstances.

1-3. OVERVIEW OF LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES IN JAPAN

Elderly residents in Japan are traditionally taken care of by their family members in three-generation households, but the rise of nuclear families has led to an increase in the number of single

Table1_an overview of the residences and facilities for the elderly

Facility categolies	Definitions	The number of residents
Special nursing home for the elderly*	It aims to provide assistance in activities of daily living such as care for bathing, toileting, eating etc. and others, functional training, health control and recuperative care to their residents requiring long-term care.	544,355 ***
Fee-Based Homes for the Elderly*	It provides elderly persons with nursing care services such as bathing, using the restroom, meals, etc. and any other services.	496,771 ***
Senior residences offering services**	It is rental housing for elderly people with providing watching and consulting services for their health.	262,021 ****
Small group home setting for the elderly with dementia*	Assistance in activities of daily living such as care for bathing, toileting, eating etc. and others, and functional training, provided at housings for shared living for persons.	260,800 ***

* is established by Act on Social Welfare for the Elderly

** is by Act on Securement of Stable Supply of Elderly Persons' Housing

*** data from 2019 Statics_Ministry of Health、Labour and Welfare

**** data from 2020 data from the resistration system of Senior residences offering services

elderly individuals and a decline in the proportion of elderly individuals that are taken care of by their children. The introduction of the Long-Term Care Insurance System has led to homes for the elderly being rolled out in response to the needs of elderly residents.

Table 1 presents an overview of the residences and facilities for the elderly that have been rolled out in Japan under the Long-Term Care Insurance System. Facilities that have been made available in large numbers include special nursing homes for the elderly, paid nursing homes, and senior residences offering services. With an increasingly severe aging population problem and an urgent need for long-term care, many homes for the elderly have been designed with the aim of facilitating long-term care for elderly individuals who require such services. However, almost all of these homes have not taken into account the relationships between fellow residents despite having been designed with the same layout as shared housing with shared bathrooms and dining rooms.

The Long-Term Care Insurance System in Japan assesses the need of individuals for long-term care (their long-term care level) on a five-point scale, according to which they will be able to receive the long-term care services required. The residential projects studied in this paper are shared rental housing with shared kitchens, dining rooms, and bathrooms, with the elderly residents receiving the care services they require in the same manner as other elderly individuals living at home. Such services are expected to include assistance with chores such as cleaning and laundry, bathing, and commuting to daycare centers, depending on the individual's long-term care level.

1-4. ELDERLY GROUP LIVING

Some of the shared housing for the elderly studied in this paper is known as Elderly Group Living (EGL). EGL is a way of living that is defined as "a residential arrangement where elderly residents live in a group through mutually supporting and rationalizing aspects of one another's lives in order to compensate for the decline in their physical functions due to the aging process." In EGL, small groups of around 10 residents each share their household equipment and, in many cases, dine as a group. This is a private initiative that takes place outside public schemes.

COCO Shonandai began operations in 1999 and has served as the prototype for similar residences developed in subsequent years. COCO Shonandai was not shared housing for the elderly that had been conceived based on the premise of providing long-term care, but rather, it had aimed to create a stable infrastructure for the daily life of residents and encourage social participation in the course of their everyday life by alleviating the anxiety of living alone in old age and preventing the lack of communication.

A grant was set up based on the template of COCO Shonandai, on the basis of which 10 projects were launched. An organization called Group Living Management Council was established and organized around these operating companies. The author of this paper is a member of this organization and has been conducting research on shared housing for the elderly both inside and outside the organization along with other operating companies.

1-5. METHODS

The construction process, building summary, organizational structure, resident background research, and the reasons for moving in and out were reviewed for each project mainly through interviews with operating companies and the use of resident directories. See the references for more information.(Miyano (2016,2017,2020)) The sizes of corporations were determined based on their ordinary revenue published in the 2019 business report on the Cabinet Office NPO portal website and their 2020 sales in the Teikoku Databank. A comparative analysis was performed for the various projects using this information.

1-6. LITERATURE REVIEW

There have been cases studies conducted on the emerging private shared housing for the elderly by Doihara and Oe(2015) who had studied COCO Shonandai as well as projects that were modeled after it, as well as Miyano and Takada(2016), who had studied "Group House Sakura" which was launched 10 years before COCO Shonandai. Previous case studies have also found (1) a lengthy residence period, (2) the presence of mutual support between fellow residents, (3) significant variations in the nursing care needs of residents depending on the period of time in question, and that (4) the upper threshold of care required for communal living has been similar to that for ordinary households. However, the small sample size was unable to provide a useful comparative analysis, making it difficult to acquire a holistic understanding of the situation. This will be the objective of this paper.

Table2_an overview of the projects studied in this paper

	Locations	Company type	Estab. date of the Gloup Living	Estab. date of the company	Suvey year	the business period	The number of rooms	The area of one room (㎡)	Average nursing care level of residents	Average age of residents
A	Saitama	Co. Ltd.	1990	1990	2014	24	6(3)	14-19(after33)	0.00 ～ 2.00	75.6-90.2
B	Kanagawa	Nonprofit	1999	2000	2013	13	10	25.0	0.16	79
C	Kanagawa	Nonprofit	2003	2003	2013	10	10	24.8	0.43	80
D	Osaka	Nonprofit	1999	2004	2018	14	7	6.6 ～ 10.3	1.68 ～ 3.50	88.5
E	Hokkaido	Nonprofit	1999	2006	2013	7	9	25.0	0.44	90
F	Fukushima	social welfare corporation	1988	2009	2019	10	10	25.2	-	-
G	Hyogo	Nonprofit	2010	2010	2019	9	7	25.2	0.46	82
H	Hyogo	Co. Ltd.	2003	2010	2015	5	4	11.6	2.06	76.5
I	Hokkaido	Nonprofit	2010	2010	2016	6	24	23.7 ～ 33.6	0.25 ～ 0.92	80.9
J	Saitama	Nonprofit	2003	2011	2019	8	10	26.5	0.34	84
K	Kanagawa	Nonprofit	2013	2014	2019	5	10	22.6	0.09	79

2. Analysis of Projects Studied

2-1. OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS

Table 2 presents an overview of the projects studied in this paper. The year of establishment of these corporations ranges from 1990 to 2013. Some corporations were founded for the purpose of setting up shared housing for elderly, while others were not. These residences offer 4 to 10 rooms for each group of residents, with the private area of individual rooms ranging from 14.0 ㎡ to 33.6 ㎡. Meals are provided at all residences, and residents have their dinner (as well as breakfast and lunch in some cases) in a group. For certain residences, resident meetings are held one to three times a month. The residences marked with bold are subsidized projects constructed based on the template of COCO Shonandai.

2-2. NUMBER OF BUSINESS YEARS AND THE RESIDENCE PERIOD AMONG RESIDENTS

Figure 1 shows a comparison of the business period of the various corporations and the average and maximum residence periods among residents. Assuming that elderly individuals move into a residence in their late 70s and vacate the residence when they pass away in their 90s, the maximum residence period is believed to be around 15 years. "Group House Sakura(A)," which has been in operation for the longest period of time, has a business period of 25 years, a maximum residence period of 18 years, and an average residence period of 8 years and 6 months. Like "Group House Sakura," projects D and H all have an operating policy of marketing their residences as a "final home" for residents. Since they have been in operation for less than 20 years, the maximum residence periods for these projects are the same as their respective business periods as many of their first residents still remain over the course of their relatively short business periods. Of course, the average residence period is shorter than the maximum residence period and is only around half the latter due to the early death and departure of some residents. It is believed that residents can continue to live in these residences for as long as they prefer even if their dementia is becoming progressively worse. This is because the companies operating these residences also provide long-term care insurance in conjunction with their housing business, and they have some degree of expertise in the long-term care of the elderly.

On the other hand, the average residence periods for projects B and C are shorter and are less than half of their respective maximum residence periods. The corporations for these projects only operate a housing business without any long-term care facilities. At these residences, residents are unable to continue living there once their dementia progresses. It has also been previously reported that as residents age and require greater day-to-day support, they tend to relocate to special nursing homes for the elderly as these homes are cheaper.

Based on residents living at residential projects for which calculations can be made, the average residence period is 8 years and 6 months.

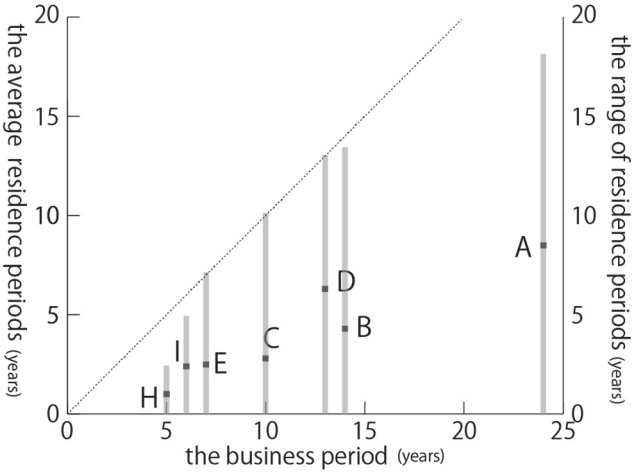


Figure 1_ A comparison of the business period of the various corporations and the average and maximum residence periods among residents

2-3. PRIVATE AREA AND THE LONG-TERM CARE REQUIRED ON AVERAGE

Figure 2 shows the relationship between the area of one room and the long-term care required on average. The grant that was set up based on the template of COCO Shonandai specified a room area of 25 ㎡ as part of its subsidy criteria. Because of this, many rooms have an area of around 25 ㎡. The room area of 25 ㎡ is also the standard room area for senior residences offering services. However, these residences have an en-suite bathroom, whereas the rooms for the projects studied in this paper do not. This makes the latter more versatile as private rooms. The room area of 25 ㎡ at COCO Shonandai was adopted as the template because it was determined that this is the minimum living area that an independent elderly individual requires. On the other hand, projects A, H, and D have smaller rooms to keep their monthly charges lower, which results in them being the choice of residents who require greater long-term care on average.

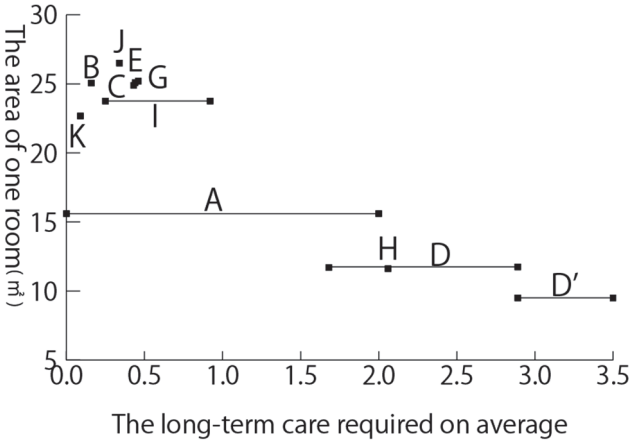


Figure 2_The relationship between the area of one room and the long-term care required on average

2-4. MONTHLY LIVING EXPENSES AND THE LONG-TERM CARE REQUIRED ON AVERAGE

Figure 3 shows the relationship between monthly living expenses and the long-term care required on average. Monthly living expenses include rent, common service charges, housekeeping and administrative charges, as well as the cost of meals, but exclude long-term care insurance premiums that are borne by residents. Projects B, C, K, and J are located in the Tokyo metropolitan area where rent is expensive, and they are all newly constructed residences. The other projects are located in suburban cities. The rent in the area of these projects is low and the companies could not fund the construction of new buildings, thus existing buildings that had been built for a different purpose were refurbished as housing for the elderly in these cases.

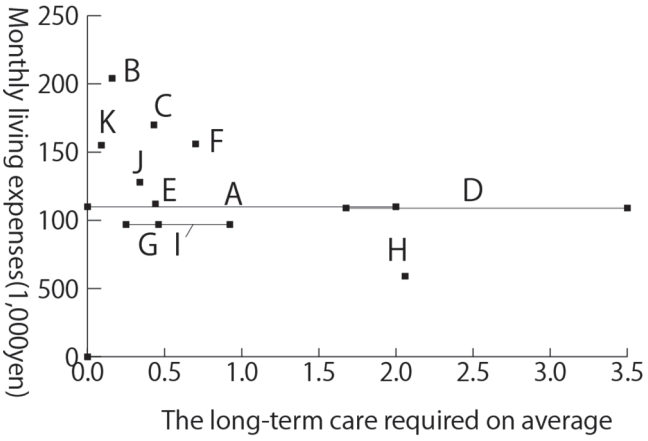


Figure 3_The relationship between monthly living expenses and the long-term care required on average

2-5. THE BUSINESS FOUNDATIONS OF COMPANIES AND THE LONG-TERM CARE REQUIRED ON AVERAGE

Figure 4 shows the relationship between the income of operating companies and the long-term care required on average. The projects studied in this paper are residences for groups of around 10 residents, and the income generated by companies from this business does not very much. In addition, they are not expected to generate large profits. However, there are significant differences in the size of different corporations. Corporations that run a long-term care insurance business involving home visits and daycare centers tend to be larger(A,D,H,and J), followed by corporations that run a local volunteering business engaged in community support activities and salon management(C and E). Finally, corporations that only operate housing for the elderly tend to be small(B,C ,and K).

Although it has been previously reported that the care required by resident communities living in shared housing for the elderly tends to fluctuate significantly over the long term due to changes in the residents' physical and mental well-being, larger corporations have the advantage of being more well-positioned to absorb the fluctuations in these expenses.

On the other hand, companies that only run a housing business require appropriate operational management that is capable of handling any changes associated with the greater care required by aging resident communities.

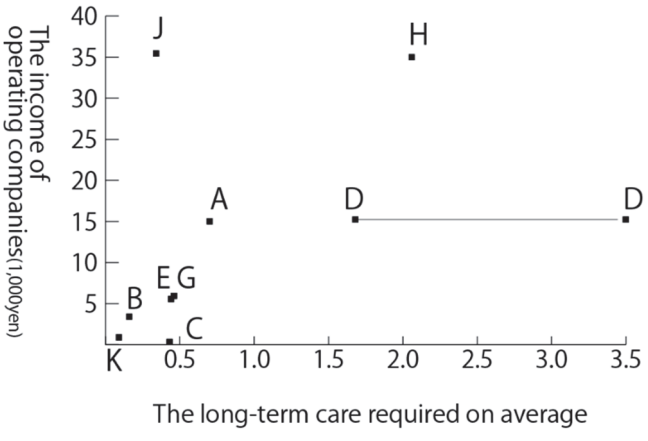


Figure 4_The relationship between the income of operating companies and the long-term care required on average

3. Conclusions

This paper has examined how a mutual balance can be achieved between aspects such as the care of residents, their privacy, the expenses involved, and the scale of operating companies in order to better implement shared housing for the elderly, which has been developed on an exploratory basis in Japan, under the current social circumstances. Specifically, the three following observations can be made.

(1) Reducing the room area in order to keep living expenses affordable will attract more residents who require greater long-term care.

(2) Projects that cannot fund the construction of new buildings due to low rent can be executed by refurbishing existing buildings in suburban cities.

(3) A strong business foundation that is capable of handling changes in the physical and mental well-being of residents over the long term is necessary, and companies can improve operational stability by introducing a long-term care insurance business or a local volunteering business in addition to their housing business.

Current housing for the elderly has been responding to changes in the day-to-day support required by residents through their relocation. While there are limitations to shared housing, it is desirable to affirm the need for a long-term residence from the perspective of offering residential stability to individuals in their old age. It is hoped that a method to facilitate the stable operation of small-scale shared housing for the elderly that draws on the relationships between independent individuals can be achieved.

Acknowledgements

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Intercultural Understanding, 2020, volume 10, pages 17-24

ACTIVITY REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF TURKISH CULTURE STUDIES

5th International Conference on Archi-Cultural Interactions through the Silk Road

The 5th international conference on Archi-Cultural Interactions through the Silk Road, co-sponsored by the International Association of Sil Road Universities (iaSU) and Bahcesehir University (Istanbul, Turkey), was held at Mongolia University of Science and Technology, Central Library, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia from June 24 2019 (Monday) to June 26, 2019 (Wednesday).

iaSU is an association of universities established for promoting exchange between universities in the various regions of the "Silk Road." It includes Mukogawa Women's University and Bahcesehir University at the two ends of the ancient trade route. The association seeks to contribute to the peace and prosperity of countries and regions along the Silk Road by promoting wide-ranging research on lifestyles, technologies, and cultures along the route, with an emphasis on architecture, elucidating the points in common, and creating mutual understanding between those countries.

In the conference, there were many participants from 3 countries such as researchers, architects, designers, engineers and so on in the fields of architecture, urban design and landscape. 30 presentations including an invited talk (lectures by Prof. Dr. Shigeyuki OKAZAKI) were given, and Cultural Trip in Ulaanbaatar was held. During the conference, participants actively discussed and exchanged the views on the cultures of Silk Road countries.



Conference Poster



Opening Ceremony

June 24 (Monday)

The opening ceremony was held at Conference Hall in Mongolia University of Science and Technology (MUST). On behalf of the organizers, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Dundar (chair of the iaSU 2019 ULANBAATAR, MONGOLIA Organizing Committee, vice-dean of Faculty of Architecture & Design, BAU), Mr. Enver Yucel (chair, board of trustees, BAU), Prof. Dr. Shigeyuki Okazaki (dean of Department of Architecture, MWU) and Assoc. Prof. Dr. NIinjagrav Enebish (Director, School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, MUST) addressed a meeting.



Speech of Prof. Dr. Shigeyuki Okazaki (Dean of Department of Architecture, president of Institute of Turkish Culture Studies, MWU)



Speech of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Dundar (iaSU 2019 ULANBAATAR, MONGOLIA Organizing Committee Chair, dean of Faculty of Architecture & Design, BAU)



Speech (Video letter) of Mr. Enver Yucel (chair, board of trustees, BAU)



Speech of Assoc.Prof.Dr. NIinjagrav Enebish (Director, School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, MUST)



Photo shoot in front of the campus of MUST

In the afternoon, sessions on “Sacred & Secular spaces” and “Human & environment relations” were given at the conference. After two sessions, “Project Presentation” were given by students of MWU and MUST. They introduced their architectural project. An active discussion was carried out during the sessions, and the Mongolian students and the Japanese students took the communication positively.



Presentation of student of MWU doctoral program



Presentation of academic staff of MWU


Discussion in session



Presentation of academic staff of BAU

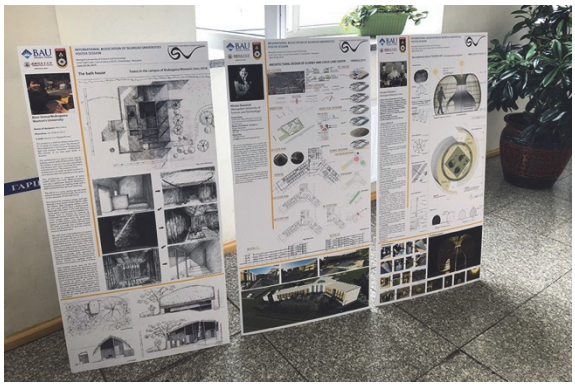


Presentation of student of MWU master program
“The Bath House”


Presentation of student of MWU master program
“Tea Ceremony Room “SASARA-AN” Full Scale Structures Using Shell”



Registration desk


The poster made for the Project Session by MWU and MUST students


The poster made for the Project Session by MWU and MUST students


A MWU student explained the outline of her project to a MUST student.

June 25 (Tuesday)

In the morning, “Project Presentation” were given by students of MWU and MUST. They introduced their architectural projects. After lunch break, session on “Digital approaches,” “Urban and rural practices,” and “Cross-cultural interactions in art and design” were held.



Presentation of undergraduate student of MWU
“”



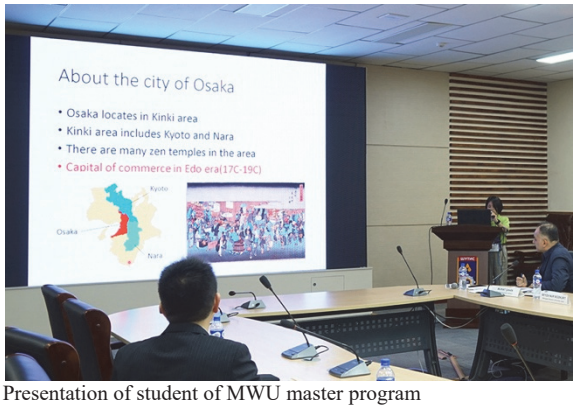
Presentation of academic staff of MWU



Presentation of academic staff of MWU



Presentation of student of MWU doctoral program



Presentation of student of MWU master program


Discussion in Session

In the early evening, an invited talk titled "Architectural Design Works" by Prof. Dr. Shigeyuki Okazaki, professor of the Department of Architecture, Mukogawa Women's University, was held at Conference Hall in Mongolia University of Science and Technology. He explained his many architectural works such as Sun-dome Fukui which was used "Pantadome system", Petra Museum Project, Bamiyan Museum Hisham's Palace Project, HANSHIN RAILWAY Naruo Station. HANSHIN RAILWAY Naruo Station is a nearest statio of the main campus of MWU. He also explained the new campus of Faculty of Architecture, MWU, which will establish in April 2020.



Invited Talk “Architectural Design Works”
by Prof. Dr. Shigeyuki Okazaki (Dean of Department of Architecture, president of Institute of Turkish Culture Studies, MWU)



Prof. Dr. Shigeyuki Okazaki (Dean of Department of Architecture, president of Institute of Turkish Culture Studies, MWU)

In the closing ceremony, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Dundar, chair of the iaSU 2019 ULANBAATAR, MONGOLIA Organizing Committee, said thanks to all who had contributed to the conference and prayed for a reunion at the next 6th International Conference. After that, a commemorative photo with all participants was taken. In the evening, a dinner party was held, and researchers form the world deepened friendships.



Commemorative Photo

February 23

The conference participants went on a one-day Cultural Trip in Ulaanbaatar. They departed from MUST Campus via the bus, first visited Zaisan Hill. Next, they visited Mongolian Nomadic Camp, Gandan Monastery, Mongolian National Museum.

The three-day international conference thus successfully concluded. 5th iaSU was the first holding in the country except Japan and Turkey, was able to have time for very substantial academic interchange.



Beginning the cultural trip via the Bus



Zaisan Hill where can overlook the Ulaanbaatar city



Meet with Mongolian Nomads who came over from the gel built on the grassy plain, riding the domestic animals such as horses, yaks and camels



Enjoy the traditional music that Mongolian nomads plain in the Gel



Buddhist temple of Gandan monastery



Mongolian National Museum

Intercultural Understanding, 2020, volume 10, pages 25-26

Turkish President Erdogan visited the Koshien Hall and was awarded a honorary doctorate by the university

Date：June 27 (Thursday), 2019

On June 27, 2019, one day before the commencement of the G-20 Summit in Osaka City, the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan visited the Koshien Hall at the Kamikoshien Campus, where he was awarded the "Mukogawa Women's University Honorary Doctorate" by the university's president, Kazuyoshi Seguchi.

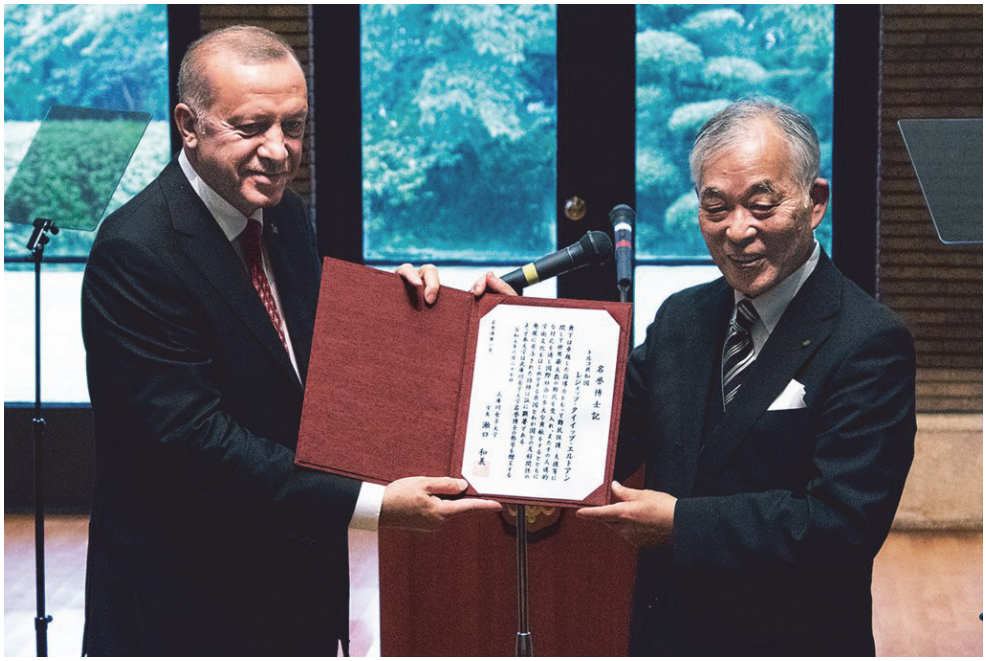
In 2008, the University signed a general exchange agreement with Bahcesehir University in Istanbul, Turkey. Since 2009, there have been active academic exchanges—students and teachers from Turkey are accepted mainly through the Department of Architecture, and graduate students from the university visit Turkey to participate in preservation and restoration works. Turkish architecture and culture are showcased as exhibits and studied at the Institute of Turkish Culture Studies located inside the Koshien Hall.

Upon their arrival, President Erdogan and the first lady were greeted by the university's chancellor Ryo Okawara, his wife, and the University President Seguchi. Thereafter, they went to the Koshien Hall, smiles gleaming on their faces, before moving to the teahouse in the garden, where they were served by yukata-wearing members of the tea ceremony club.

The honorary doctorate presentation ceremony was held in the West Hall of the Koshien Hall. Professor Shigeyuki Okazaki (Department of Architecture), the Chairman of the Institute of Turkish Culture Studies, said, "Many students came to our university from Turkey. Some of them moved on to the master's program," reflecting upon years of academic exchange between the two universities. President Seguchi highlighted the strong bond between Japan and Turkey, which dates back to the Ertugru tragedy of 1890 off the coast of Wakayama Prefecture, saying, "We praise you for your contribution to the advancement of academic culture, on the basis of over 100 years of friendly relationship between Turkey and Japan," handing the president—the first person ever to receive this honor—the diploma and placing the academic hood over his shoulders.

The venue played host to about 300 students and faculty members, together with representatives from the Bahcesehir University and several journalists. During his commemorative speech, President Erdogan cheerfully asked, "Can you please move your cameras a little so I can see the faces of the students," drawing a huge round of applause. He added, "Women are very active in Turkey as well. There was no such concept as women's university so far, but we want to look into the possibilities of women's universities in our country as well so women can make greater contributions," before stressing that "I am so proud I am awarded the honorary doctorate. I would like to move our friendly relationship between Turkey and Japan further."

Thereafter, the president joined the students and said, "Let's take pictures together." He was immediately surrounded by cheerful, affectionate students who fully utilized the opportunity to be clicked with the President of Turkey.



Mukogawa Women's University Honorary Doctorate presentation ceremony





Explanation of the history of academic/cultural exchange with the Republic of Turkey by Professor Shigeyuki Okazaki (Department of Architecture), the Chairman of the Institute of Turkish Culture Studies



Commemorative speech by President Erdogan



Communication of President Erdogan and the first lady with the students of the Department of Architecture and the Architecture Major

Intercultural Understanding, 2020, volume 10, pages 27-29

Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Japan 2019

In accordance with the general exchange agreement between Mukogawa Women's University (MWU) and Bahçeşehir University (BAU), students and professors from BAU's Faculty of Architecture and Design joined "ICSA in Japan 2019" at Koshien Hall and the Architecture Studio on MWU's Kami-Koshien Campus from June 30 to August 3, 2019.

BAU students tackled second-, third- and fourth-year MWU student design projects. By participating in this program, they gained knowledge, learned techniques, and increased their awareness of architectural design. They also joined basic design studios of first-year MWU students and had the opportunity to experience traditional Japanese culture, such as *ikebana* and woodwork.

Participants
Professors: Associate Professor Murat Dündar, Teaching Assistant Sinem Kültür
Students: Büşra Üçer, Canan Irmak Bostan, Elif Zehra Sakacı, Esra Gülenç, Gizem Özdemir, Hicran Gökçen, Işıl İzlem Yaz, Melike Beşik, Naz Özkaragöz, Şevval Güngörer



Prof. Shigeyuki Okazaki (Chair, Department of Architecture, MWU) gave a welcome speech by in the welcome party on July 2.



Assoc. Prof. Murat Dündar (Vice Dean, School of Architecture and Design, BAU) greeted MWU students and teachers in Japanese.



Each BAU student gave a self-introduction in Japanese.



MWU students gave welcome speeches in English and Turkish.



BAU and MWU students visited Itsukushima Shrine and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, Hiroshima together on July 4.



Courtesy call on Chancellor Ryo Okawara and President Kazuyoshi Seguchi of MWU on July 10.



Architectural Design Studio I: Design of small-scale Architectural space through combination of planes



Architectural Design Studio I: Design of small-scale Architectural space through combination of planes



Architectural Design Studio III: Rebuilding Hanshin Koshien Station with a membrane-structured roof



Architectural Design Studio III: Rebuilding Hanshin Koshien Station with a membrane-structured roof



Architectural Design Studio V: Paradise along waterfront



Architectural Design Studio V: Paradise along waterfront



BAU and MWU students experienced *ikebana* together.



Carpenters instructed BAU students in planing.



MWU students held a tea ceremony and invited BAU students on July 19.



Courtesy call on Nishinomiya Mayor Toshiro Ishii on July 22.



Prof. Okazaki conferred the certificate of completion and sketch drawn by him on each BAU student in the farewell party on July 26.



MWU students who studied together presented gifts to BAU students and teachers.



After the farewell party, BAU students treated MWU students to Turkish cuisine.



BAU and MWU students chatted pleasantly.

Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Istanbul 2019

On April 26, 2013, the Department of Architecture and the Architecture Major (6 years in total) at MWU were certified by the Japan Accreditation Board for Engineering Education (JABEE) and recognized as the Architectural Education program that accords with the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education. The program is dedicated to cultivating professional architects with deep insights into the lifestyles and cultures of their own region as well as globally, to facilitate them to be internationally active. With this educational objective, in December 2008, we concluded a basic exchange agreement with Turkey's Bahçeşehir University. As of FY 2010, graduate students in the Architecture Major (Master's Program) and academic staff have been traveling annually to Bahçeşehir University for practical training in conservation and restoration as part of their coursework for periods of approximately 2 weeks.
In FY 2019, a total of 24 second-year Master's students experienced training as part of their overseas conservation and restoration training course from October 27 to November 9.

Participants

Leaders: Professor Yanagisawa and Teaching Assistant Kawasaki
Students: Marino Ichiki, Rino Uema, Natsumi Egusa, Mami Kamada, Eika Gino, Ami Kimori, Airi Kusuhara, Yui Koga, Akari Kobayashi, Sakiko Kondo, Ayane Takato, Yuka Nakagawa, Kanako Nakatani, Mei Nakamura, Haruka Nameki, Chika Noda, Natsumi Hashimoto, Yuho Fujii, Yuka Homma, Niina Miyamoto, Saki Motooka, Michiru Yagi, Toko Yoshimura, Yuki Watanabe

Schedule

October 27	Departure for Turkey
October 28	Tour of Topkapı Palace
October 29	Tour of Bursa
October 30	Creating Iznik tiles and visiting historical wooden residential buildings in Sölöz
October 31	Conservation and restoration training at Yıldız Palace and Dolmabahçe Palace
November 1	Conservation and restoration training at KUDEB
	Tour of Süleymaniye Camii (Süleymaniye Mosque)
	Paying of respects at Bahçeşehir University
November 2	Tour of Edirne
November 3	Tour of large-scale wooden architecture on Büyükada Island, and tour of Beşiktaş
November 4	Tour of the Bosporus Strait, etc.
November 5	Tour of the area around the Golden Horn
	Tour of Bahçeşehir University's Faculty of Architecture and Design building
November 6	Tour of the Sultanahmet district
November 7	Tour of Zeyrek Camii (Zeyrek Mosque), and preparation for sketch exhibition
November 8-9	Tour of Çamlıca Hill, sketch exhibition, and return to Japan

October 27

We departed from Kansai International Airport on the morning of October 27th, took the connecting flight at Seoul's Incheon International Airport, and arrived at Istanbul Airport that night. At Istanbul Airport, we were welcomed by Professor Murat Dündar (the dean) and Professor Sinem Kültür of the Faculty of Architecture and Design at Bahçeşehir University; we then proceeded to the hotel by bus and checked in.



Departure from Kansai International Airport



Meeting the Dean, Professor Murat Dündar, and Professor Sinem Kültür of Bahçeşehir University upon arrival at Istanbul Airport



The hotel and bus used during the stay in Istanbul



The hotel room.



Bedroom located on the second floor loft



Each person is provided with a desk

October 28

Today, we visited Topkapı Palace, where historical sultans lived when Istanbul was the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Professor Dündar provided explanations about the palace, which is comprised of many beautiful structures, gardens, and detached buildings (kiosks), while we made sketches. The sheer beauty of the colorful Iznik tiles and domes was impressive.



Tour of Topkapı Palace



Explanation using a model



The space where Imperial Council was held



A library with beautiful Iznik tiles



Group photo on the terrace



Lunch at the restaurant inside the palace



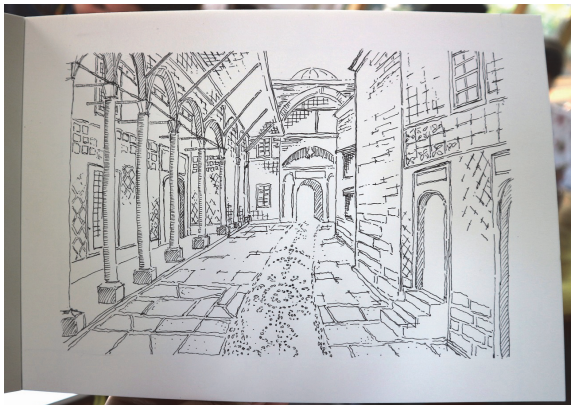
Visiting the Harem



Sketching in the palace courtyard



A selection of student sketch



A selection of student sketch

October 29

Today we visited Bursa, the earliest capital of the Ottoman Empire. First, we visited Cumalıkızık, a traditional village with a history of approximately 700 years. The word "Cumalı" comes from the word for "Friday"; the name has its origins in the fact that people from neighboring villages would come to gather at the mosque on Fridays. This village has attracted attention in recent years; many buildings are being conserved, reconstructed, and restored. We strolled the mazelike streets and learned about distinct features of construction and design in traditional houses. Then, we went to Bursa city center and visited Koza Han—a former caravansary; Ulu Camii (grand mosque); Yeşil Türbe (green tomb)—the mausoleum of Mehmed I; and Yeşil Camii (green mosque).



Tour of Cumalıkızık



Touring with students from Bursa who participated in ICSA in Japan 2019



Receiving detailed explanations about particularities of the construction methods



Lunch in Cumalıkızık with traditional Turkish fare such as gözleme and chai



Sketching the townscape of Cumalıkızık



Professor Dündar provides an explanation at Ulu Camii (Grand Mosque of Bursa) in Bursa



Tour of Koza Han　A section once used as a caravansary is now being reused



Tour of the mosque in the courtyard of Koza Han



Tour of Yeşil Türbe (The Green Tomb)



Tour of the recently-restored Yeşil Camii (Green Mosque)



The scene at dinner　Enjoying köfte, a traditional food, at a famous köfte restaurant in Iznik



A selection of student sketch



A selection of student sketch



A selection of student sketch

October 30

Today, we practiced making Iznik tiles at the Iznik Foundation near Lake Iznik. Iznik tiles are crafted materials essential to traditional Turkish architecture such as Topkapı Palace. First, the staff gave an explanation on the materials and process of making Iznik tiles. Then, in the atelier, students practiced painting tiles in the traditional patterns they had chosen. Thanks to the open atmosphere of the atelier and cooperation of the staff, students were able to enjoy the process of making tiles. We also visited the construction site of the new Iznik Foundation building, which will include areas such as an exhibition room, a library, and an office.After lunch, we visited Hagia Sophia, where restoration work was completed in 2011. Finally, we visited the town of Sölöz, where we viewed large-scale traditional wooden residential buildings that are said to have been built over 100 years ago. Then, we headed back to Istanbul.



Receiving an explanation from staff on materials and methods to create Iznik tiles



Observing the painting of the tiles



Receiving an explanation of the painting process and characteristics of the glaze, with a demonstration



Attempting to paint while receiving instructions



Iznik tiles painted by students



Iznik tiles painted by students



Commemorative photo



Students present the staff with a gift as a token of their gratitude



Visiting the construction site of the new Iznik Foundation building



Tour of Hagia Sophia



Tour of Hagia Sophia　Where restoration work was completed in 2011



Visiting large-scale wooden residential buildings in Sölöz; Unique construction method not seen in Japan

October 31

Today, we received training in conservation and restoration at Yıldız Palace and Dolmabahçe Palace. First, we went to the workshop at Yıldız Palace. This workshop serves Turkey's national palaces, including Yıldız Palace. Here, we were fortunate for the opportunity to witness workshops for furniture finishing and decoration, timber processing, carpet-mending, and so on. Then, we visited the Dolmabahçe Palace, a site currently undergoing restoration. We also took measurements of a door undergoing restoration. Many specialists are involved in the work of maintaining the palaces, and through our experience, we were able to grasp the steadily ongoing nature of restoration—which is based on highly scientific surveys—and the importance placed on traditional techniques.



The timber processing workshop in the Yıldız Palace workshop



The timber processing workshop



A special facility where the palace's large carpets can be cleaned



The carpet workshop　The thread is dyed, and the carpets are mended one stitch at a time



Gold leaf finishing workshop　Receiving an explanation on the two kinds of gold leaf and the restoration process



Lunch at a restaurant in the vicinity of Dolmabahçe Palace



Dolmabahçe Palace



A tour of the restoration site　Receiving an explanation in the hall



A tour of the restoration site　Climbing the scaffolding to observe the restoration work near the ceiling



The workshop adjacent to the restoration site　Receiving an explanation on the partial restoration of the decoration



The door restoration workshop　Receiving an explanation on a door restoration report



Taking measurements of a door undergoing restoration



Parquetry workshop　Receiving an explanation on the restoration of parquet flooring



Students present staff with a gift to express their gratitude

November 1

Today, we received training at KUDEB, a municipal organization in Istanbul responsible for the conservation and restoration primarily of wooden architecture. First, we watched a video that provided an overview of KUDEB. Next, we received an explanation about door restoration methods while observing real doors or drawings. A carpenter demonstrated the cutting and planing of parts, the use of wooden plugs, and so on. Students also had the opportunity to use the plane. Finally, using a model, we learned about characteristics of the frameworks of wooden houses in the Süleymaniye district. In the afternoon, we visited Süleymaniye Camii (Süleymaniye Mosque), designed by the Ottoman master architect Mimar Sinan, and sketched. In the evening, we went to Bahçeşehir University to pay our respects to University President Professor Şirin Karadeniz, who warmly encouraged our students. Finally, we took a commemorative photo on the rooftop terrace overlooking the Bosporus Strait.



The office of KUDEB, a municipal organization in Istanbul responsible for the conservation and restoration primarily of wooden architecture



Watching a video about KUDEB's activities



Receiving an explanation on the restoration of doors from houses more than 100 years old



Receiving an explanation on the restoration of doors from Hagia Sophia



Observing the cutting of parts that comprise the doors



Students try their hand at cutting parts while receiving an explanation about Turkish carpentry tools



Speaking to participating students of the KUDEB workshop



Receiving an explanation of a model of the framework of an actual restored building



Commemorative photo



Visit to Süleymaniye Camii (Süleymaniye Mosque)



Sketching Süleymaniye Camii



Visit to Bahçeşehir University



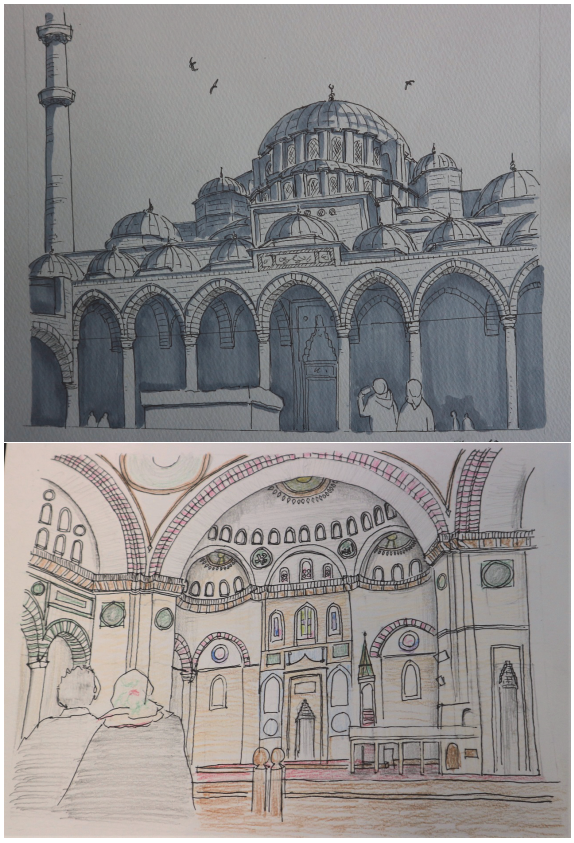
Paying respect to University President Professor Şirin Karadeniz



Everyone gathers for a commemorative photo on the rooftop terrace



A selection of student sketch



A selection of student sketch

November 2

Today, we toured Edirne, located near the borders of Greece and Bulgaria. Formerly known as Adrianopolis (Adrianople), this city was once the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Even after Istanbul became the capital, the city served as an important semi-capital of the Ottoman Empire. We visited Selimiye Camii (Selimiye Mosque), which is considered to be a masterpiece of the Ottoman architect, Mimar Sinan, and sketched. Next, we visited Eski Camii (Eski Mosque or Old Mosque), the oldest mosque in Edirne, and Üç Şerefeli Camii (Üç Şerefeli Mosque), a mosque that possesses the first large domed space completed by the Ottoman Turks. Finally, we visited the Complex of Sultan Bayezid II Health Museum, which is a distinct example of restoration architecture and has a unique space for music therapy.



Tour of Selimiye Camii (Selimiye Mosque) Mimar Sinan's greatest masterpiece



Sketching Selimiye Camii (Selimiye Mosque)



Group photo holding sketches in front of Selimiye Camii (Selimiye Mosque)



Tour of Eski Camii (Eski Mosque or Old Mosque)



Interior space with a series of small domes Writings from the Koran are depicted on the pillars



Tour of Üç Şerefeli Camii (Üç Şerefeli Mosque)



This mosque possesses the first large domed space to be completed by the Ottoman Turks



Tour of the Complex of Sultan Bayezid II Health Museum



The Complex of Sultan Bayezid II Health Museum　Professor Dündar provides explanations about the exhibition



Inside the psychiatric ward　A space for music therapy
The sound of the water in the fountain in the center was also used as therapy



A selection of student sketch



Dinner in Edirne

November 3

Today, we visited Büyükada Island—an island in the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmara, off the coast of Istanbul—and toured the Greek orphanage, a large-scale wooden building. To reach the Greek orphanage, we climbed a steep slope from the port on foot and proceeded through a mountain path in a pine forest. We toured the building as architect Mr. Polidis, who belongs to the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, provided explanations. The orphanage was originally built as a hotel in 1898 and is said to be one of the largest wooden buildings in the world; it is five storeys high and approximately 20,000 m2. The building is now abandoned, and discussions are underway regarding its conservation and restoration. After visiting the orphanage, we returned to Istanbul and visited Sinan Paşa Camii (Sinan Paşa Mosque), designed by Mimar Sinan, in Beşiktaş.



Boarding the boat from the port to Büyükada Island



Gazing at the views of the Asian and European shores and townscapes of the Princes' Islands from the deck of the boat



As automobiles are forbidden on Büyükada Island, we went up to the hilltop by foot



Tour of the Greek orphanage　An architect named Mr. Polidis provides an explanation



Tour of the Greek orphanage　Sketching



Mackerel sandwiches for lunch, an Istanbul specialty



Enjoying Turkish ice cream known as “dondurma”



Tour of Sinan Paşa Camii (Sinan Pasha Mosque) in Beşiktaş



Dinner at a lokanta (restaurant) in Beşiktaş



A selection of student sketch

November 4

Today, students spent the morning preparing their sketches for the exhibition and working on their reports. In the afternoon, we went on a tour of the Bosporus Strait. The scenery of the Bosporus Strait is protected by law. We learned about particularities of the scenery unique to Istanbul, such as lush green hills, traditional wooden buildings and palaces along the coast, the Camii (mosques), and the houses on the hillside. After that, we sketched views of the sunset on the Bosporus Strait from the rooftop terrace of Bahçeşehir University.



Tour of the Bosporus Strait Boarding the boat



Gazing at traditional wooden houses and palaces along the coast, houses on the hillside, and so on



The left side of the photo is Europe, and the right is Asia



Silhouettes from domes and minarets of the Old Town



The campus of Bahçeşehir University



Sketching the view of the Bosporus Strait from the terrace of Bahçeşehir University



A selection of student sketch



A selection of student sketch

November 5

Today, we visited the Golden Horn area. First, we visited Eyüp Sultan Camii (Eyüp Sultan Mosque) and the surrounding cemetery, which comprise a sacred area for Muslims. We were joined by two Turkish students who had participated in ICSA in Japan 2019. Then, we took a cable car to Pierre Loti, famous for its magnificent views of the Golden Horn, and sketched the city of Istanbul, which can be seen from the café. Restoration work was recently completed on the building where Pierre Loti is said to have written his novels, and we were shown the inside of the building just before it reopened. Next, we visited the Rahmi M. Koç Museum. What was once a dockyard with Byzantine-era buildings has now been conserved, restored, and reborn as a museum that hosts many visitors. The museum is a successful example of conservation and restoration work in Turkey; here we learned about conservation and restoration methods for Byzantine architectural remains. Thereafter, we visited Bahçeşehir University's new campus, the Beşiktaş north campus, where the dean, Professor Murat Dündar, guided us through the Faculty of Architecture and Design building.



Tour of the cemetery near Eyüp Sultan Camii (Eyüp Sultan Mosque), an area that is holy to Muslims



Tour of Eyüp Sultan Camii



Tour of Eyüp Sultan Camii (inside)



Receiving an explanation in the square about the significance of Eyüp Sultan Camii for Muslims



Going to Pierre Loti by cable car



Sketching the view from the Pierre Loti Cafe



Networking with students from Bahçeşehir University



Tour of the building where Pierre Loti is said to have written some of his novels Completed restoration work



Visit to Rahmi M. Koç Museum The museum makes use of Byzantine era buildings



Bahçeşehir University Tour of Beşiktaş north campus



Professor (Dean) Murat Dündar provides an explanation about the university in the dean's office.



Tour of the Faculty of Architecture and Design buildings



Viewing 3D printers



Viewing the making of models



Viewing laser cutters



Dinner at a Lokanta (restaurant) near the university

November 6

Today, we visited the Sultanahmet district in Istanbul's Old Town. First, we went to Hagia Sophia, a masterpiece of Byzantine architecture that boasts a large dome that is 31 meters in diameter, and sketched. Then, we visited Sultanahmet Camii (Sultanahmet Mosque), also called the Blue Mosque. Because Sultanahmet Camii is currently undergoing restoration, we were unable to view the whole interior; however, the transformation before and after restoration can be seen on some of the walls, thus highlighting for us the importance of restoration work. Finally, we visited the Underground Palace—an underground reservoir from the Roman era with ceilings supported by 336 marble pillars. Turkish students who had participated in ICSA in Japan 2019 also joined today's tour, further deepening our cultural exchange.



Tour of Hagia Sophia We were joined by Turkish students who had participated in ICSA in Japan 2019



Tour of Hagia Sophia A portion under renovation Professor Dündar provides an explanation



Tour of Hagia Sophia Mosaics



Tour of Hagia Sophia Sketching



Tour of Sultanahmet Camii (Sultanahmet Mosque) Currently undergoing restoration



Tour of Sultanahmet Camii (Sultanahmet Mosque) (inside)



Areas which have not been cleaned remain black (near the center of the image)



Sketching Hagia Sophia



Tour of the Underground Palace (the Basilica Cistern)



Heading to the bus through Gülhane Park

November 7

Today, we visited Zeyrek Camii (Zeyrek Mosque), which was originally built as a Greek Orthodox monastery and has also been used as an Islamic seminary. The restoration is now complete, so we were able to visit the beautiful interior and sketch. We then sketched Camii's exterior from a café in the nearby gardens. In the afternoon, we borrowed a classroom at Bahçeşehir University and prepared for the following day's sketch exhibition.



Tour of Zeyrek Camii (Zeyrek Mosque)　The building was originally a monastery in the Byzantine era



Restoration of the interior has also been completed



The pillars have also been reinforced



Sketching



Sketching the exterior from the cafe



Preparing for the sketch exhibition in a classroom at Bahçeşehir University



Considering the layout and affixing sketches to a black board



University President Professor Şirin Karadeniz came by to show her support



We also offered gifts to Professors Seda Nur Alkan and Mina Hazal Taşçı, who helped us a great deal throughout this training trip



Dinner at the university cafeteria

November 8-9

On the morning of November 8th, we visited Çamlıca Hill, which lies on the Asian side of Istanbul and offers a sweeping view of the city where we had conducted our study tour thus far. We held our sketch exhibition at the entrance hall of Bahçeşehir University starting at 1 pm. In addition to academic staff and students from the Faculty of Architecture and Design, many ICSA Japan alumni also attended the exhibition. At the sketch exhibition, students from Bahçeşehir University shared their impressions of the training tour using a mixture of Turkish and English. Mingling and networking followed, as we deepened our cultural exchange while enjoying the students' sketches. Many students and academic staff shared their opinions with us, and it was ultimately a very worthwhile exhibition. We then headed to Istanbul Airport to embark on our return trip to Japan. On the evening of the 9th, we arrived in cheerful spirits at Kansai International Airport. We had completed 14 fulfilling days of training.



Tour of Çamlıca Hill



Turkish students who had participated in ICSA in Japan brought us refreshments



Sketch exhibition　Professor Dündar's speech



Professor Yanagisawa's speech



Student speeches



Mingling together while enjoying the sketches



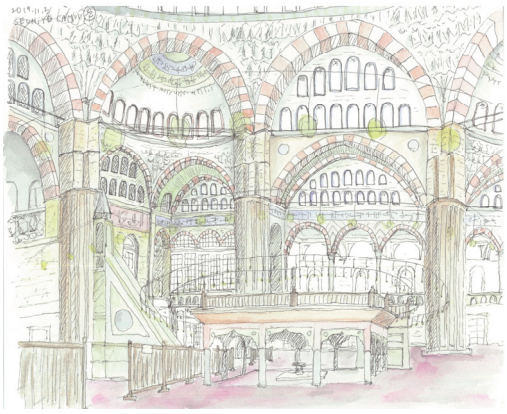
Students g a word of thanks and offer a gift to professors Dündar and Kültür, who generously helped us from the preparation stage of our training through to the end. Thank you very much.



We safely arrived at Kansai International Airport. It was a fulfilling overseas training experience.



A selection of student sketch



A selection of student sketch

Intercultural Understanding, 2020, volume 10, pages 53-54

Silk Road Culture and Architecture Lecture Series ＃10

The Silk Road, a Cultural Corridor - Rome and Asia Minor

Date： **May 18 (Saturday), 2019, 13:00～**
Venue： **The Industry Club of Japan Hall (Tokyo, Japan)**
Lecturers： **Prof. Masanori AOYAGI (Specially-appointed Professor at Tokyo University of the Arts, Former Commissioner for Cultural Affairs)**
Prof. Hidenobu JINNAI (Specially-appointed Professor at Hosei University)
Performer： **Mr. Xu Ke (Erhu performer)**

For the 10th iteration of the "Silk Road Culture and Architecture" lecture series, erhu performer Xu Ke was invited to perform music from the Silk Road, in addition to lectures given by Masanori Aoyagi, specially-appointed professor at Tokyo University of the Arts and Former Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, and Hidenobu Jinnai, specially-appointed professor at Hosei University.

The title of the lecture given by Masanori Aoyagi was "Ancient Rome and the Silk Road." Major factors in the prosperity of the silk road may have included the fact that Greek merchants had reached as far as India even before the times of ancient Rome, with Greek spreading as an international language in the same way as Aramaic languages, and the fact that territories spanning the East and West were under the stable control of large states such as the Roman Empire and the Han Dynasty as well as the Parthian and Kushan Dynasties. Mr. Aoyagi spoke in detail about a wide range of subjects, such as the ideology which supported the long prosperity of the vast Roman Empire, the flexible urban structure of the capital city of Rome and its provinces, the substantial social capital of the empire such as transport systems and infrastructure, and the Roman army.

Xu Ke performed erhu pieces for the attendees of this lecture event. The erhu is a traditional Chinese instrument which is played with the bow inserted between the two strings. "Hu" refers to a tribe of people living in the northern and western parts of ancient China. Thus, the erhu is thought to have been introduced to inland China via the Silk Road. Xu Ke gave an impressive performance across a wide range of genres, including works he composed himself as well as arrangements of classical compositions, filling the hall with powerful music.

The title of the lecture given by Hidenobu Jinnai was "Cities and Architecture of the Silk Road: Damascus, Isfahan, and Samarkand." The capital of Syria, Damascus, is an oasis city, and it is said to be the oldest remaining human settlement where people have lived continuously. Based on precious photographic records from before the Syrian civil war, Mr. Jinnai gave an introduction to various areas in the city that are made up of courtyard architecture, and the courtyard-style residential housing that he has investigated. In addition, he also provided explanations regarding the plaza spaces in the ancient cities of Isfahan in Iran and Samarkand in Uzbekistan, as well as the spatial structures of mosques, souks, and distinctive Arab courtyard-style houses.



Opening address by Professor Okazaki, Head of the Department of Architecture



Lecture by Prof. Masanori AOYAGI



Lecture by Prof. Hidenobu JINNAI

Annual Events Apr. 2019- Mar. 2020

Date	Events
May 18, 2019	**"Silk Road Culture and Architecture" Lecture Series #10** "*The Silk Road, a Cultural Corridor - Rome and Asia Minor*" (Prof. Masanori AOYAGI, Specially-appointed Professor at Tokyo University of the Arts, Former Commissioner for Cultural Affairs / Prof. Hidenobu JINNAI, Specially-appointed Professor at Hosei University / Mr. Xu Ke, Erhu performer)
June 24-26, 2019	**5th International Conference on Archi-Cultural Interactions through the Silk Road**
June 27, 2019	**Turkish President Erdogan visited the Koshien Hall and was awarded a honorary doctorate by the university**
June 30-August 3, 2019	**Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Japan 2019**
October 27-November 9, 2019	**Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture (ICSA) in Istanbul 2019**

OUTLINE OF THE INSTITUTE OF TURKISH CULTURE STUDIES

Organization

Position	Affiliation	Title	Name
Director	Department of Architecture	Professor	Shigeyuki Okazaki
Researcher	Department of Architecture	Professor	Satoshi Matsushita
		Professor	Toshitomo Suzuki
		Professor	Yusei Tazaki
		Professor	Shigeki Tosu
		Professor	Kazuhiko Yanagisawa
	Department of Landscape Architecture	Professor	Haruyoshi Sowa
		Professor	Noritoshi Sugiura
		Professor	Azusa Uemachi
		Professor	Koji Yoneda
	Department of Architecture	Associate Professor	Keisuke Inomata
		Associate Professor	Junko Miyano
		Associate Professor	Fumie Ooi
		Associate Professor	Hiroyuki Tagawa
		Associate Professor	Akira Tanaka
		Associate Professor	Hideaki Tembata
		Associate Professor	Tomoko Uno
	Department of Landscape Architecture	Associate Professor	Junko Morimoto
	Department of Architecture	Lecturer	Aya Yamaguchi
	Department of Architecture	Assistant Professor	Yuuka Nakamura
	Department of Landscape Architecture	Assistant Professor	Yuna Tanaka
	Department of Architecture	Visiting Professor	Kunihiko Honjo
Visiting Researcher	Bahçeşehir University (Turkey) Faculty of Architecture and Design	Professor	Murat Dündar
Assistant	Department of Architecture	Assistant	Rimako Funato
		Assistant	Yuka Kawasaki

Reviewers of *Intercultural Understanding*

Name	Title and Affiliation
Yasushi Asami	Professor, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Mitsuo Takada	Professor Emeritus at Kyoto University, Japan
Shuichi Hokoi	Professor Emeritus at Kyoto University, Japan
Kosaku Maeda	Professor Emeritus at Wako University, Japan
Minako Mizuno Yamanlar	Representative of NPO The Japanese-Turkish Friendship Association, Japan
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Kazuhiko Yanagisawa	Professor, Mukogawa Women's University, Japan
Toshitomo Suzuki	Professor, Mukogawa Women's University, Japan

Intercultural Understanding, 2020, volume 10, pages 57-59

Rules and Regulations of the Institute of Turkish Culture Studies (ITCS) at Mukogawa Women's University

(Establishment)
Article 1 The Institute of Turkish Culture Studies (hereinafter "the Institute") shall be located in Mukogawa Women's University (hereinafter referred to as "the University").
(2) The Institute shall be operated under the administration of the University's School of Architecture for the time being.

(Objective)
Article 2 The objective of the Institute is as follows:
(i) to conduct comparative studies on life, technology, and culture centered on the architecture of Japan and Turkey as the east and west starting points of the Silk Road, and to clarify the cultural base common to both countries beyond their differences in history, climate, and so forth.
(ii) to conduct, by pursuit of the above-mentioned aims, extensive studies on life, technology, and culture centered on the architecture of neighboring Silk Road countries, clarify similarities among them, and contribute to new mutual understandings that promote the peace and prosperity of the Silk Road region.
(iii) to support international exchange of students predominately in the field of the human environment and conduct international educational activities in the fields of architecture and human environment based on the achievements of the studies mentioned in (i) and (ii).
(iv) to discuss internationally the achievements in research and education mentioned in the preceding three items, introduce (*or* transmit) them to the world in various ways at every occasion, and share common values with people around the world.

(Operation)
Article 3 The operations of the Institute to achieve the above-mentioned objectives are as follows:
(i) to conduct studies in cooperation with the Research Center of Japanese Culture Studies, Bahçeşehir University, Istanbul.
(ii) to hold an international workshop, the "Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture in Japan (ICSA in Japan)," where architecture and human environment students of the world, centered around Turkey, are invited every year in principle to support a similar workshop, the "Inter Cultural Studies of Architecture in Istanbul" that is held at the Research Center of Japanese Culture Studies at Bahçeşehir University, and to send teachers and students of the University's School of Architecture for research and educational activities.
(iii) to hold seminars, introduce research achievements, exhibit, and organize lectures concerning life, technology, and culture, centered around architecture, to which researchers, business persons, and residents who belong to the field of studies conducted by the Institute are invited.
(iv) to hold permanent and special exhibitions on the life, technology, and culture of neighboring Silk Road countries, centered around Turkey.
(v) to conduct public relations activities, such as publication of the research and educational achievements of the Institute, symposiums, and so forth.
(vi) other operations required to accomplish the aims specified in the preceding article.

(Organization)
Article 4 The Institute may establish research departments with respect to differences in research fields to perform relevant activities.

(Director)
Article 5 The Institute shall install a director.
(2) The chancellor shall appoint the director from among professors.
(3) The director shall be appointed for a period of two years and may be reappointed.
(4) The director handles the operations of the Institute under the president's direction.

(Vice Director and Head of Research Department)
Article 6 The Institute may install a vice director and heads of research in each department referred to in Article 4.
(2) The chancellor shall appoint the vice director and heads of the research departments from among the faculty. The latter positions may be substituted with adjunct teaching staff.
(3) The vice director assists the director and engages in the administrative operations.
(4) The vice director fills in for the director under the director's direction.
(5) Each head controls his research department and engages in research under the director's direction.

(Senior Researcher)
Article 7 The Institute may install senior researchers with the chancellor's approval.
(2) The director appoints senior researchers from among the researchers.
(3) The senior researchers will assist their heads and engage in research.

(Researcher)
Article 8 The Institute shall install researchers as required.
(2) Teachers at Bahçeşehir University may be appointed as researchers.
(3) The researchers will engage in research under the director's direction.

(Temporary Researcher)
Article 9 The Institute may install temporary researchers as needed.
(2) The president appoints temporary researchers upon the recommendation of the director.
(3) The period of the appointment shall be less than one year and may be renewed when necessary.
(4) The temporary researchers will engage in specific research or joint research.

(Assistant)
Article 10 The Institute may install assistants.
(2) The assistants will assist in research under the director's direction.

(Steering Committee)
Article 11 The University shall establish a steering committee for the Institute (hereinafter "the steering committee") to deliberate basic policy concerning the Institute's operation.
(2) The steering committee shall consist of a director and a few members chosen from among the vice director, the heads of the research departments, the senior researchers, and researchers.
(3) The president will appoint the members of the steering committee.
(4) The director shall be the chairperson of the steering committee.
(5) The chairperson shall convene and lead the steering committee.
(6) Members shall be appointed for a period of two years and may be reappointed. When a vacancy arises, the successor's term of office shall be the predecessor's remaining term.
(7) Details of the steering committee shall be otherwise laid down.

(Secretariat)
Article 12 The Institute shall install a secretariat.
(2) The secretariat shall consist of a few members and the chief clerk of the School of Architecture shall be the chief of the secretariat.
(3) The members of the secretariat will handle clerical duties under the guidance and supervision of the chief clerk under the director's direction.

(Supplementary Rules and Directions)
Article 13 In addition to what is provided in these rules and directions, necessary matters concerning the administrative operations of the Institute shall be prescribed by the director.

(Modification or Elimination of the Rules and Regulations)
Article 14 Modification or elimination of the rules shall be implemented with the chancellor's prior approval.

Supplementary Provisions
(1) The rules and regulations shall be enforced beginning on July 29, 2009.
(2) From the day the rules and regulations are enforced until March 31, 2011, the term of the appointed directors and members of the steering committee shall begin on the day when they are appointed and end on March 31, 2011, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5, paragraph (3) and Article 11, paragraph (6).

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