

Stitches

Aditya Athreya Rao



Courtesy of the Freer gallery, Smithsonian
Institution, Washington DC

Blending landscape fabric through the golden threads of spatial identity in San Riku coastline, Otsuchi, Iwate, Japan.





reaction?



Seawall construction at Rikuzentakata looking toward the bay. The mound visible in the foreground is the site for future pine forest revegetation. Image: Hayden Mallory



25m!







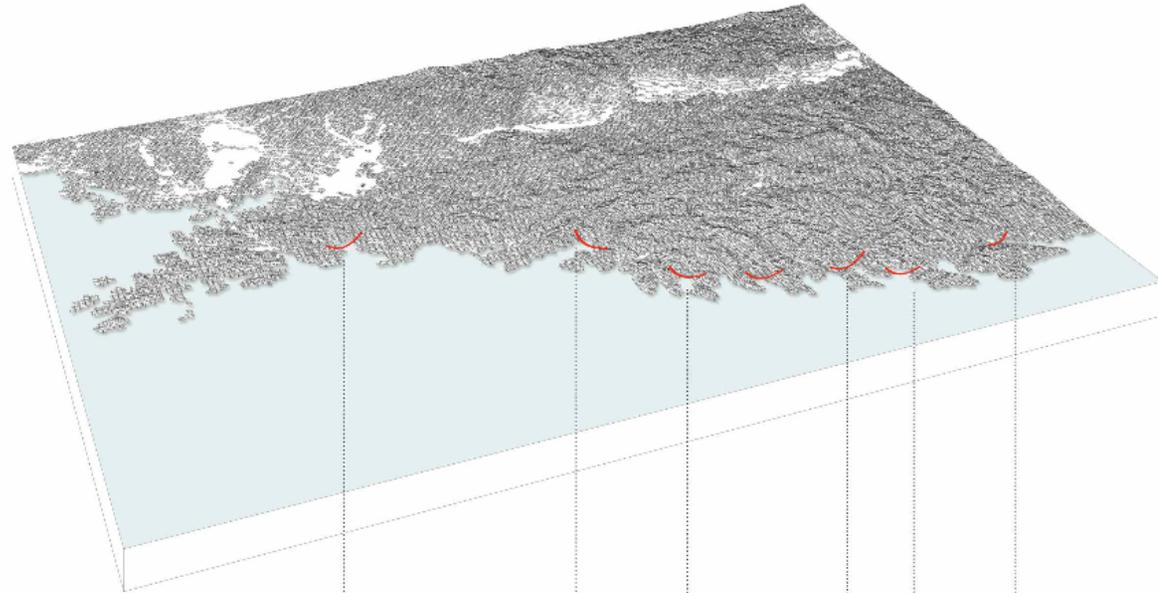
NHK WORLD
JAPAN

Hurry home to me.



Japan, Iwate, March 2011

15,896 deaths,
6,157 injured,
2,537 people missing



The coast of Iwate Prefecture

12 municipalities

(5 cities, 4 towns, 3 villages)

Area: 4,946 km²
Population: 2,40,000

Local Industries

Along with a booming fishing industry, an abundant sea, our coast is home to businesses focusing on precision machinery, steel manufacturing, and connector-related industries.

The town faced problems before the tsunami. It is important to recognise these.



Diagrammatic Problem Statement

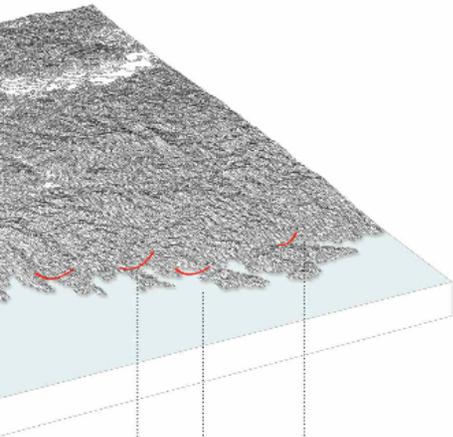


Before Tsunami

L1 / L2



Hu
De
Re
Mi



The coast of Iwate Prefecture

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Area: **4,946 km²**
Population: **2,40,000**

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Along with a booming fishing industry thanks to an abundant sea, our coast is home to businesses focusing on precision machinery, steel, cement manufacturing, and connector-related industries.

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Diagrammatic Problem Statement

Kamaishi
34,505 people

Otsuchi
12,178 people

Miyako
54,573 people



Identity



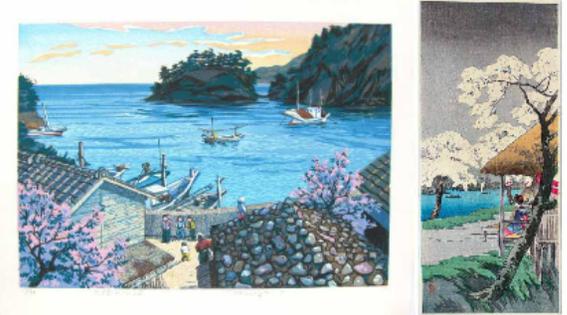
Damage Districts	Est. 2012	Damage value of capital	Damage per capita	GDP per capita	% of Damage cost to GDP
Iwate	25,399	764	3.2%	4250	10 year worth
Count	7,464	3,705	47.3%		
Total	33,863	4,410			
Miyagi	34,443	1,635	5.1%	8,302	6.8% year worth
Count	23,359	4,827	20.5%		
Total	68,306	6,445			
Fuku-shima	34,354	1,270	3.7%	7,228	5.1% year worth
Count	22,211	1,862	11.9%		
Grand Total	98,664	3,702			

Property damage	Change in Population
House destroyed - 3,029	15,941 → 15,732
Damage houses - 796	20% decrease in population

Population	1980	2011
1000	24,381	1,300 @ 8.5%
10000	243,810	13,000 @ 5.5%
100000	2,438,100	1,300,000 @ 5.5%

Cost of building post tsunami -
13% items higher than pre-tsunami

Cost Benefit of Engineering solutions



Identity can be found in its landscape, streets, people and life and not in built works.

Mono flow economy



50% population - working category
Average income -
< \$5000 than iwate average

7 Years (unfinished)

- 2 month Reconstruction Plan
- 2 year Recovery phase
- 3 year Revitalization phase
- 1 year Expansion phase (delayed)

Identity



- Depopulation
- Lack of identity to Urban structure
- All amenities in place, but lack of citizens recognizing it as their structure
- No public, recreational and creative spaces



Before Tsunami

L1/L2



After Tsunami

Human Casualties

Deceased	1234
Related Deaths	47
Missing	437

Budget vs time -

\$55,700,000 to \$50,000,000

25% loss of population in tsunami

1980	- 21,292 people
2011	- 15,276 people
2045	- 6,220 people

Aging population



Time for Reconstruction



Lack of an ecological overview

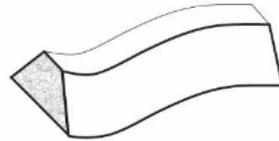


Identity can be found in its landscape, streets, people and life and not in built works.

Population	15,276	11,732
<15 yo	1,749 (11%)	1,156 (9.8%)
Productive age	8,579 (56%)	6,462 (55%)
>65 yo	4,948 (32%)	4,114 (35%)

- Cost of building post tsunami -
1.5~2times higher than pre-Tsunami

Cost Benefit of Engineering solutions



Mono flow economy



Identity



ement



Budget vs time -
\$55,700,000 to \$550,000,000

25% loss of population in tsunami!

1980 - 21,292 people

2011 - 15,276 people

2045 - 6220 people

50%
population - working category
Average income -
< \$5000 than Iwate average

7 Years (unfinished)

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After Tsunami

In Casualties

sed 1234

d Deaths 47

g 437

Aging population



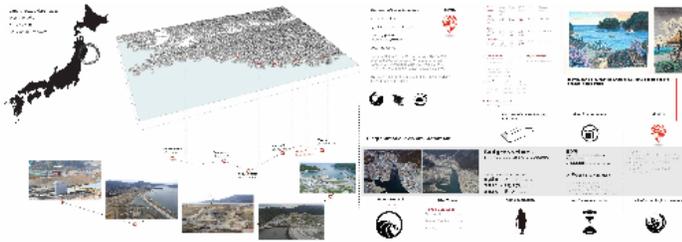
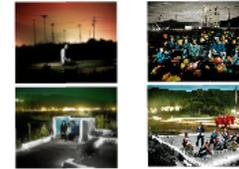
Time for Reconstruction



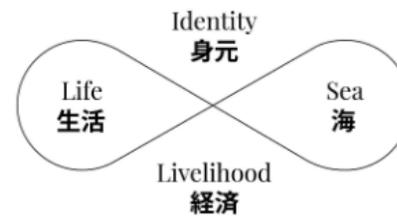
Lack of an ecological overview

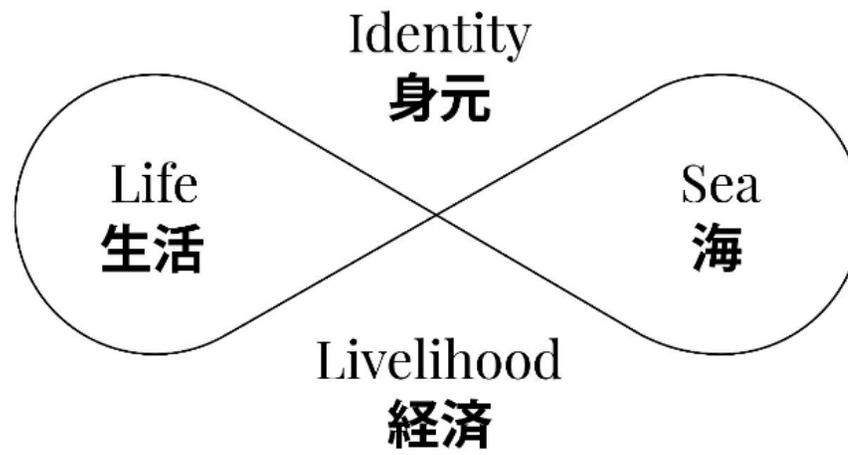


The Situation

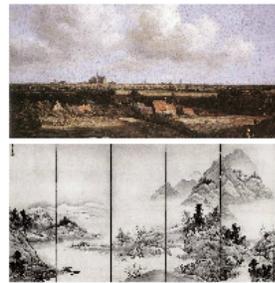
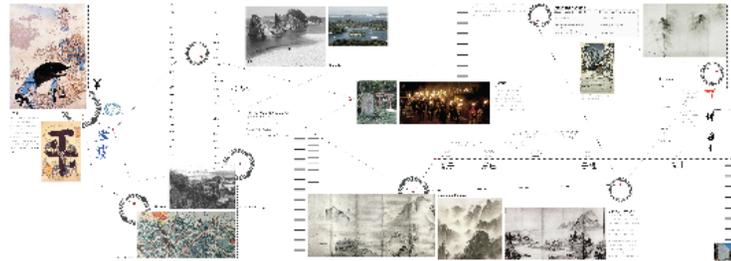


Theoretical Framework





Contextual History



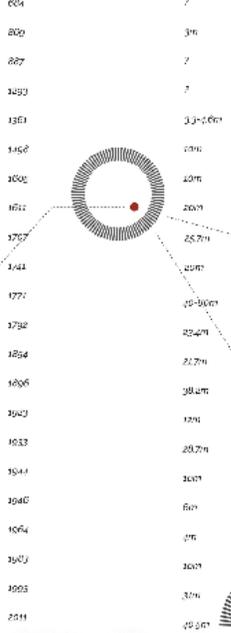


Myth
The origin of the word 'tsunami' is from the Japanese word 'tsunami' which means 'big wave'. It is a combination of 'tsu' (big) and 'nami' (wave). The word 'tsunami' is used to describe a large wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.



津波

¥



サンリク

'The First Thing in the Morning'
by Takuocho Ishikawa
An article about a homeless old man
Miyuki to Isuzu
Takuocho Ishikawa's story



Character



Memory

There are many memories of the festival. I remember the festival when I was a child. It was a very happy time. I remember the festival when I was a child. It was a very happy time. I remember the festival when I was a child. It was a very happy time.



History



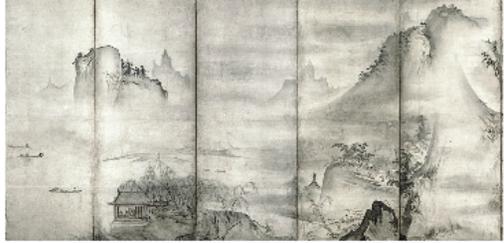
1971-1972



風景

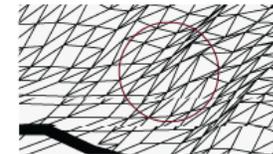
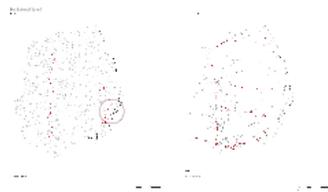
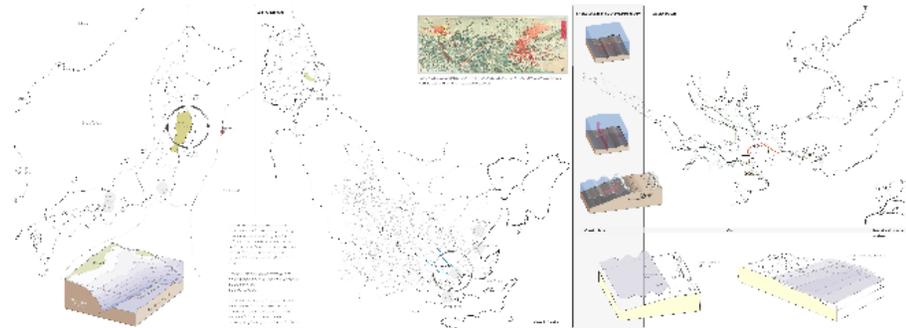
景色

Landscape Painting

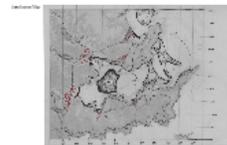
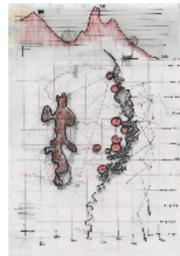


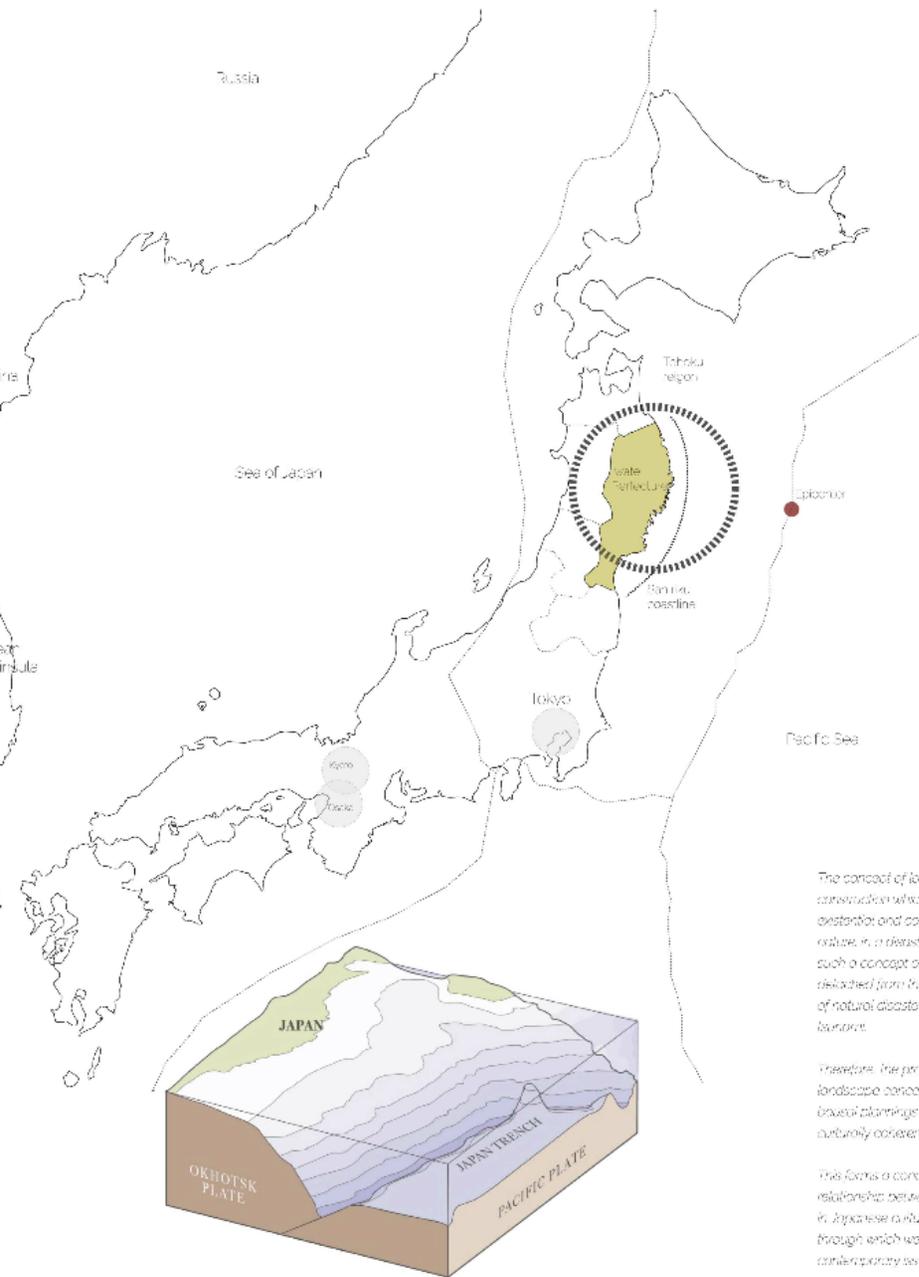


Site Introduction



Context Map





Watanabe Kazu Utagawa 1876-1881 and other artists seeking to bring the sudden devastation of Sanriku tsunami to urban Japanese audiences

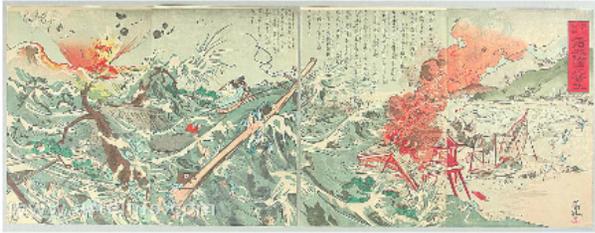
The concept of landscape is a cultural construction which reflects the given, socially constructed and cosmological perception of nature. In a disaster-prone country like Japan, such a concept of landscape is by no means detached from the frequent occurrence of natural disasters such as earthquake or tsunami.

Therefore, the procedural understanding of landscape concept is indispensable for making local planning culturally coherent.

This forms a conceptual base regarding the relationship between people and nature in Japanese rural and historical context through which we can reflect on the contemporary issue of tsunami disaster in Japan.



Otsuchi Dist.

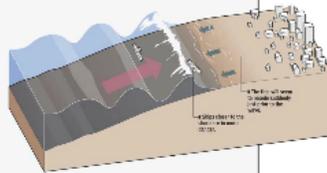
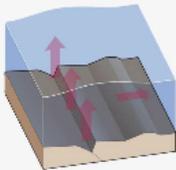
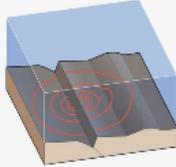


Kobori Unshō (1597–1644) and other artists seeking to bring the sublime devastation of a Sanriku tsunami to urban Japanese audiences

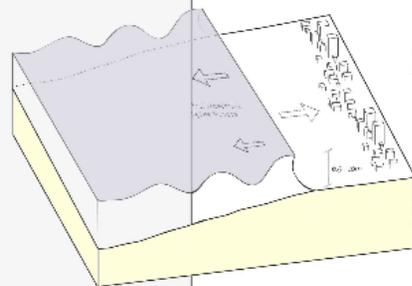


Otsuchi District

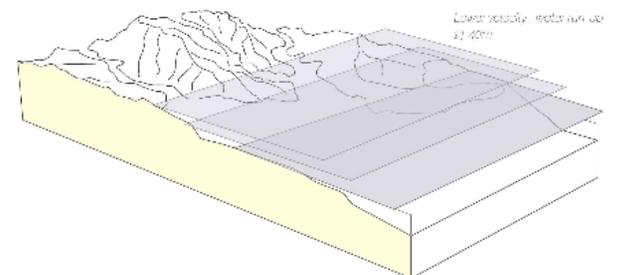
Understanding the tsunami morphology



Coastal Plain



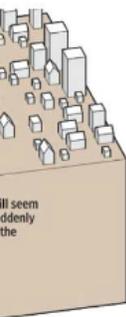
Rias



Dendritic Drainage pattern

Otsuchi District



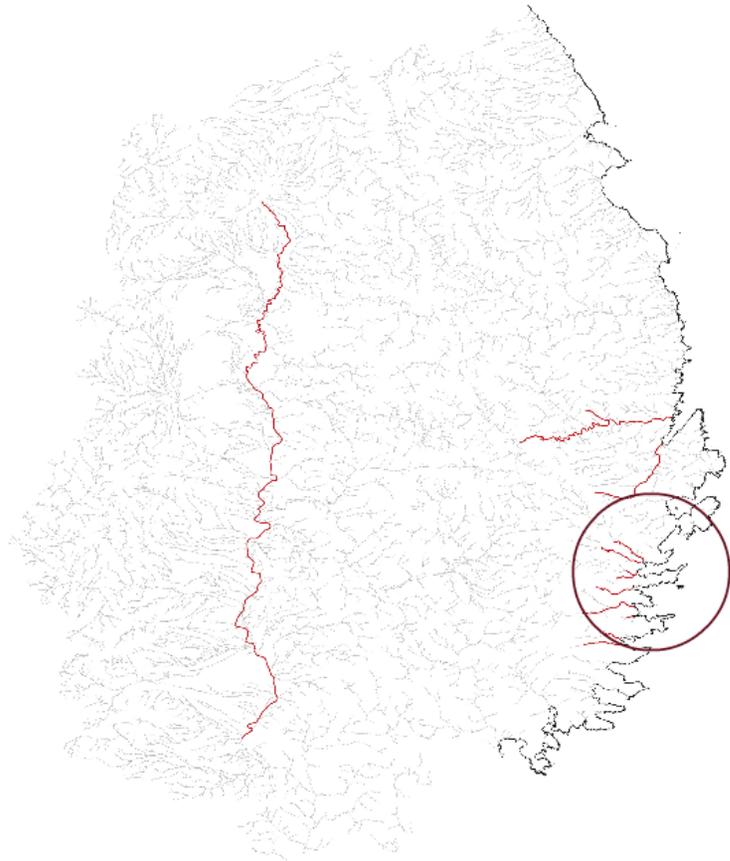


It seem
identical
the

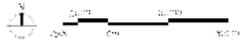


Perfectural Level

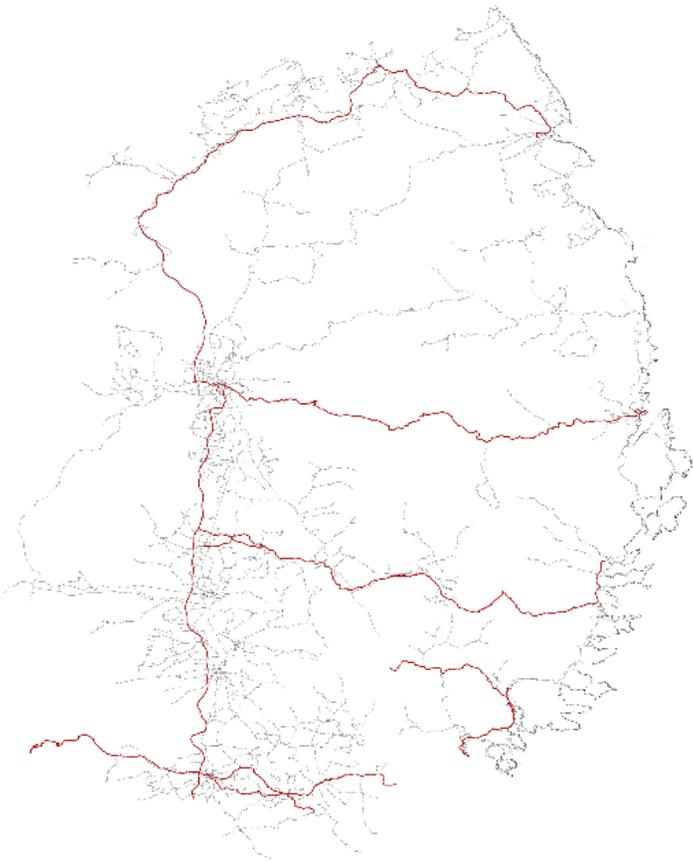
Water System



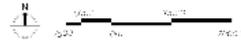
Red line: Main water supply line
Grey lines: Secondary water supply lines

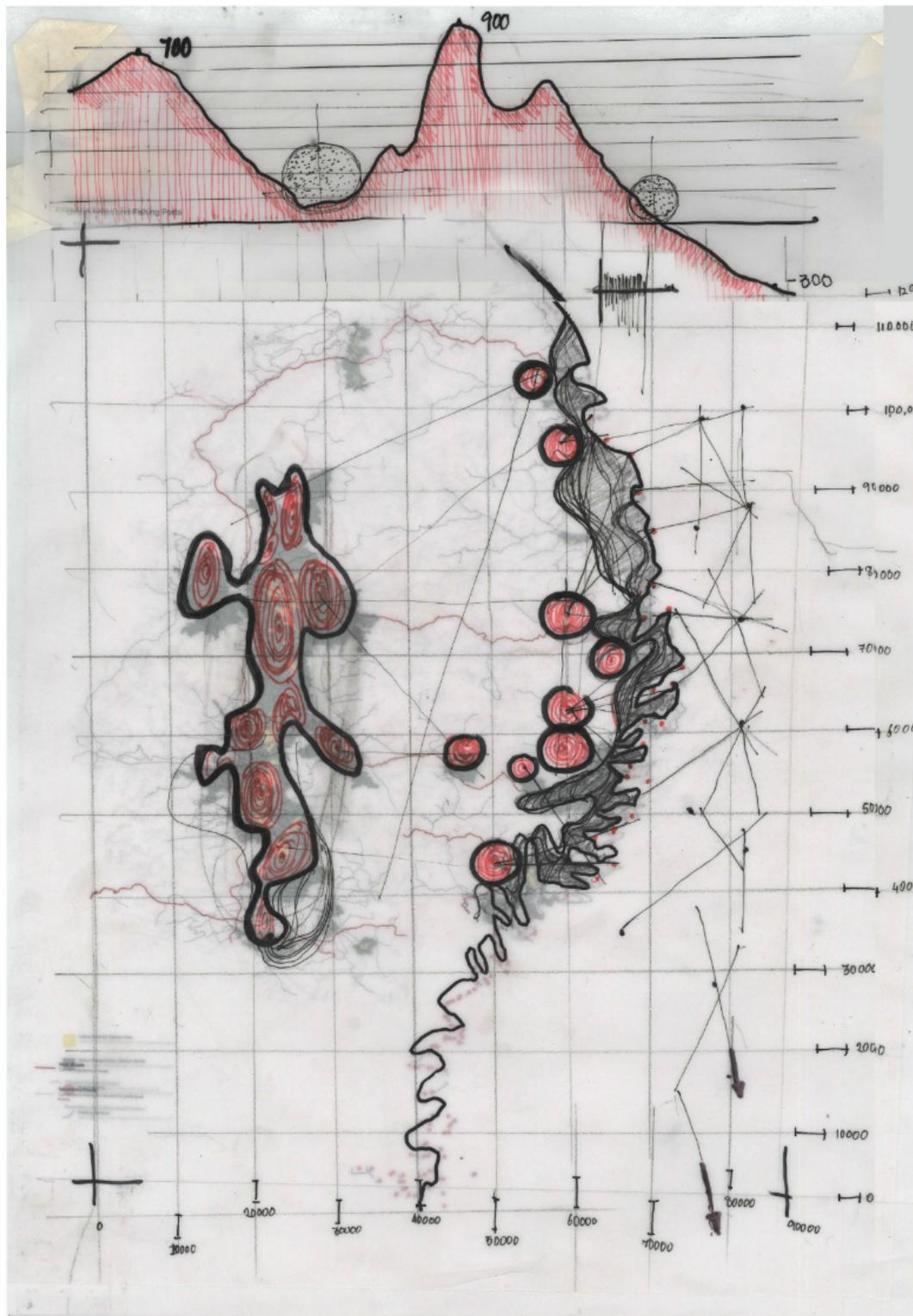


Infrastructure in Transport

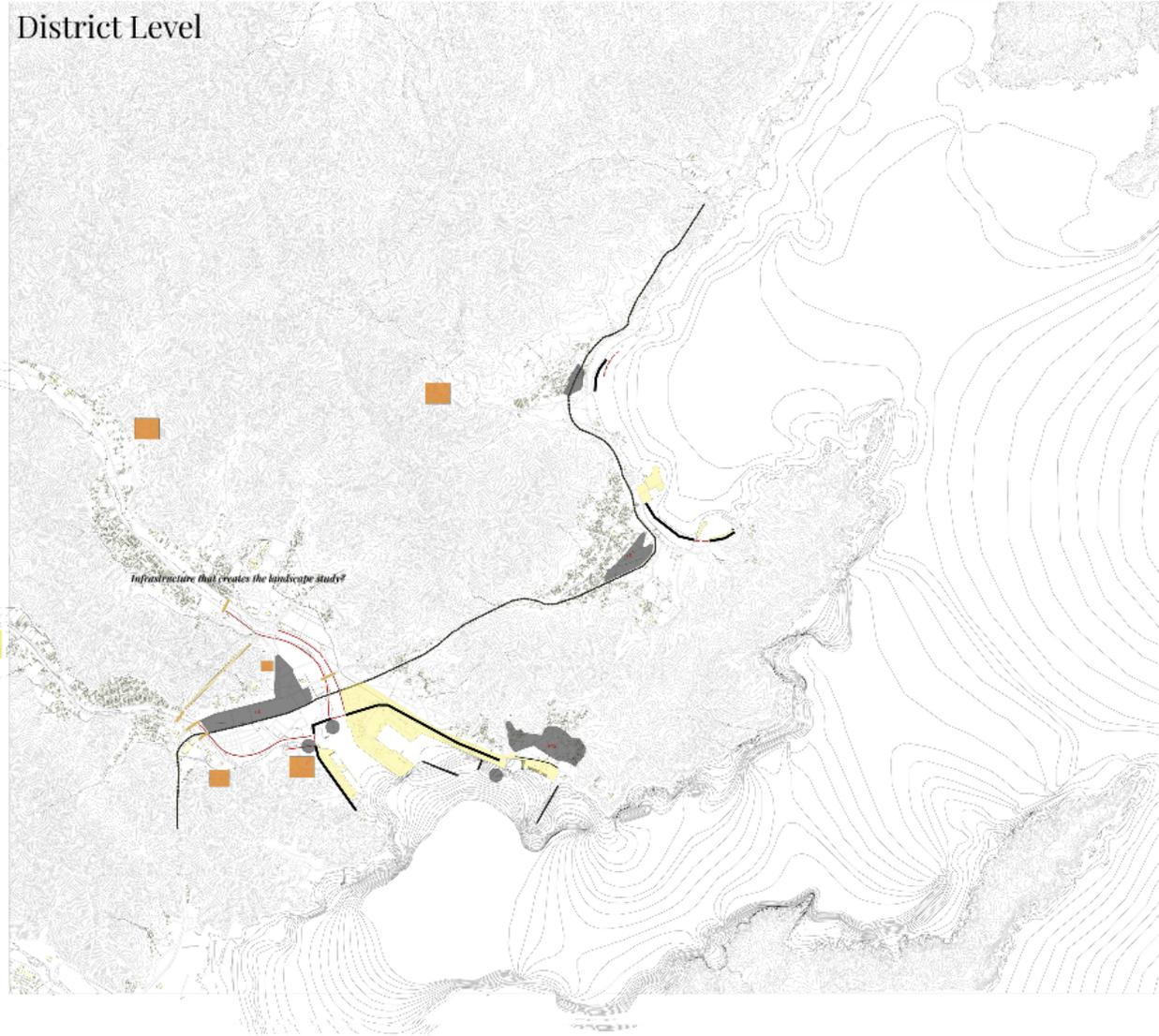


Red line: Main transport infrastructure
Grey lines: Secondary transport infrastructure

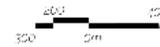




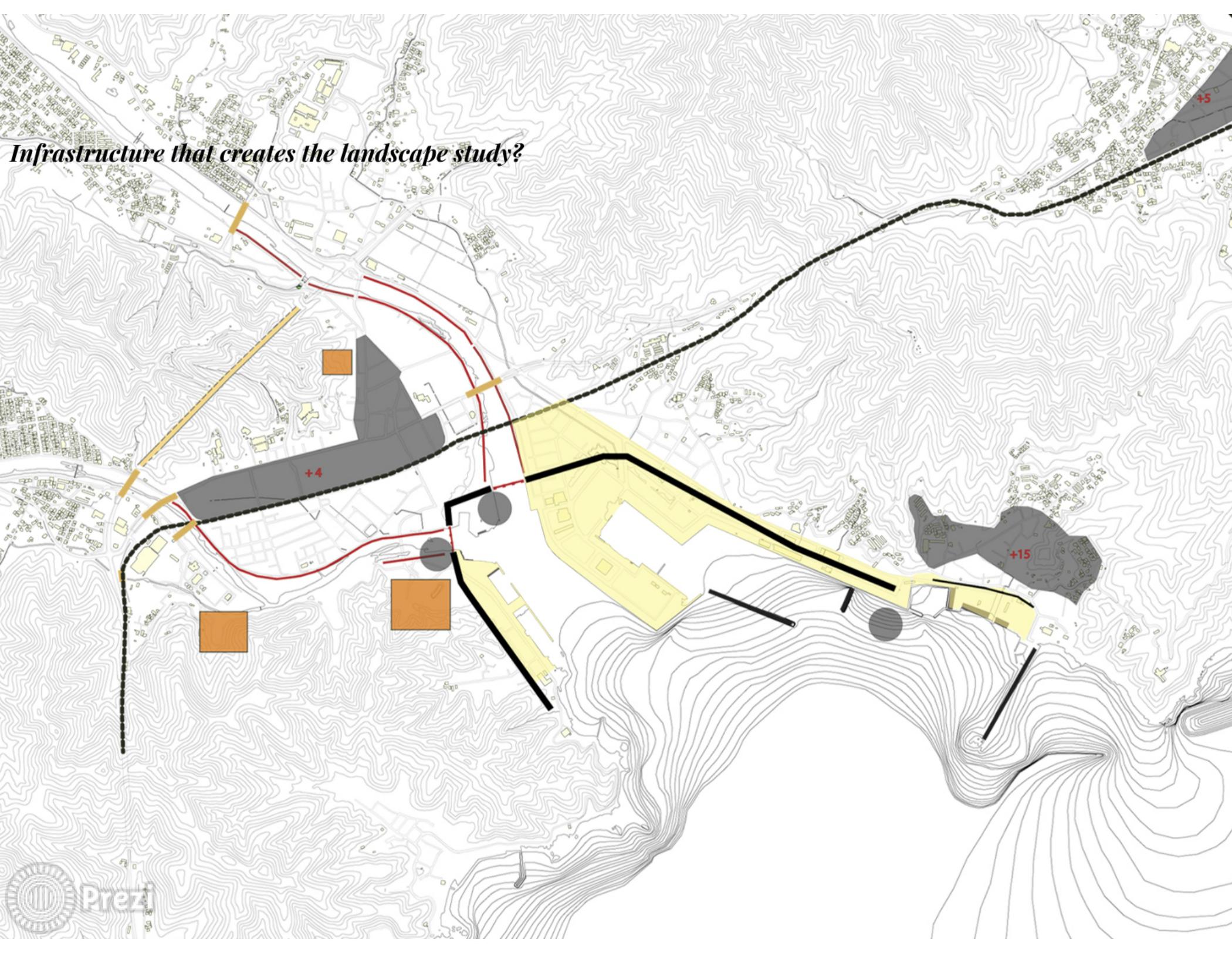
District Level



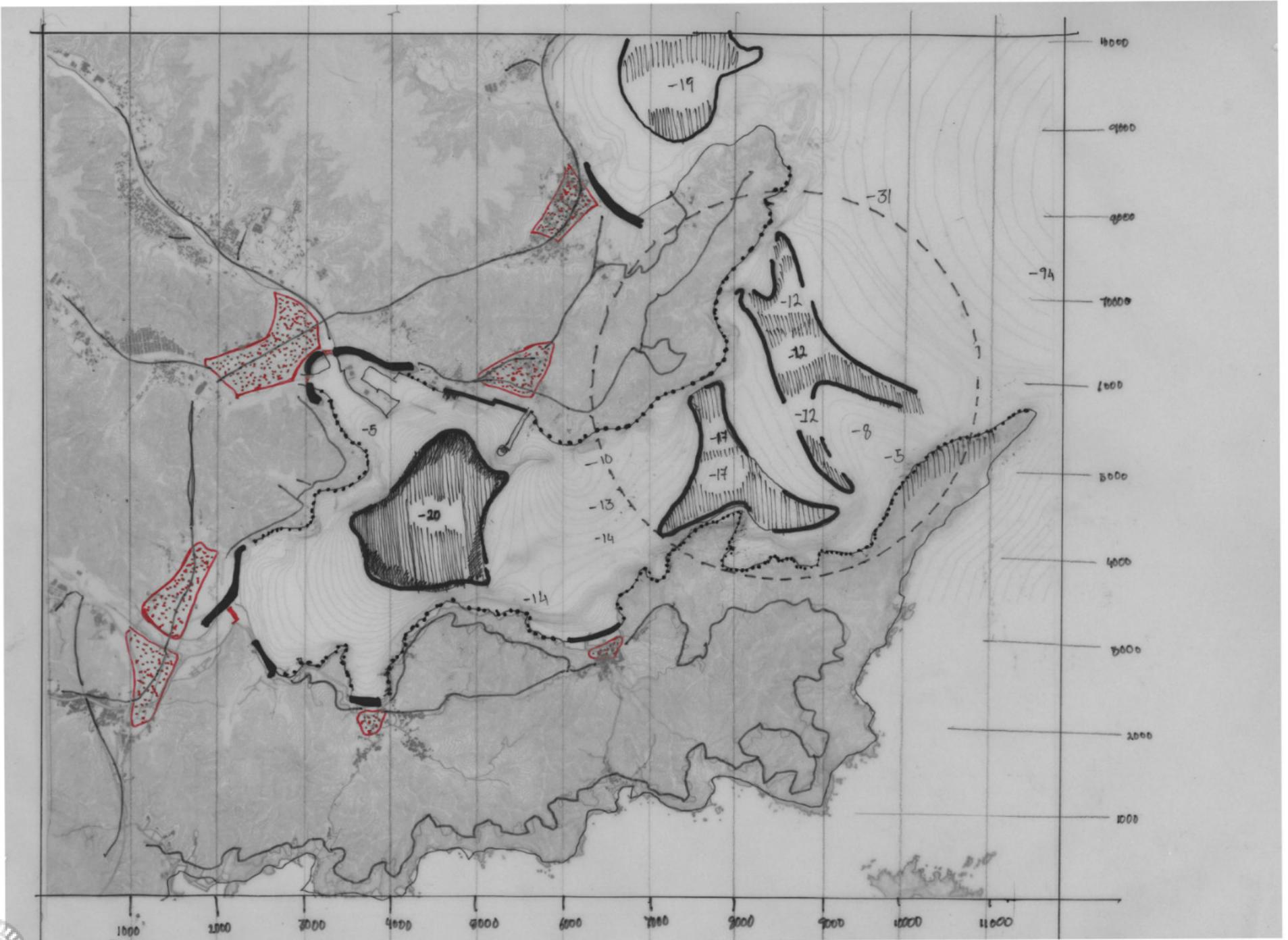
Large scale Infrastructure
City scale



Infrastructure that creates the landscape study?



map



The site's
Landscape Morphology

The diagram illustrates the landscape morphology of a coastal region. It features a topographic map of a mountainous area with a river system flowing into a bay. The map is divided into several sections: 'Mountainous Pine forests' on the left, 'Rias/Estuaries' in the center, 'Bay Mouth' on the right, and 'Outside Bay Mouth' on the far right. A large red circle highlights the central 'Rias/Estuaries' area, which is labeled 'Deposited flatlands and fishing villages'. Below the topographic map are three rows of images: botanical specimens, animal photos (including bears, a cow, and various fish), and circular landscape photographs. Labels for the landscape photos include 'View of the bay mouth', 'View of the bay mouth', 'View of the bay mouth', 'View of the bay', and 'View of the bay'.



Oryza Sativa
and Paddy fields



Seagrass Phyllospadix iwatensis



Oryza Sativa



Hijiki Sea Weed



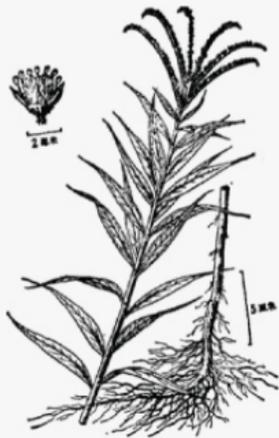
Pinus Densiflora



Cryptomeria japonica
Chaemecyparissus
Chaemecyparissus
plantation



Echinochloa kruskowskii



Penthorum chinense

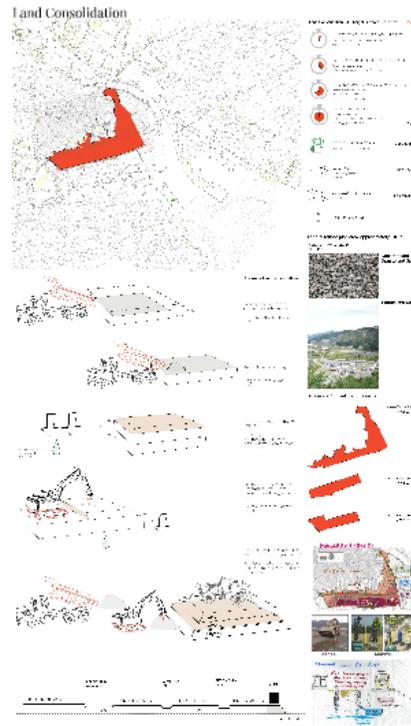
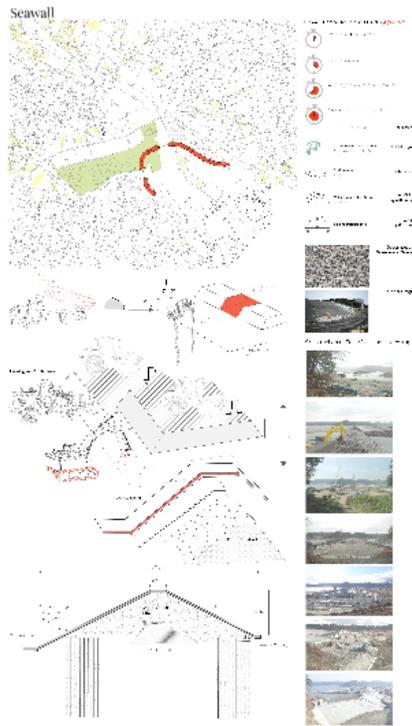


Hijiki Sea Weed
Kombu Sea Weed



Field Weed communities

Tectonic Analysis



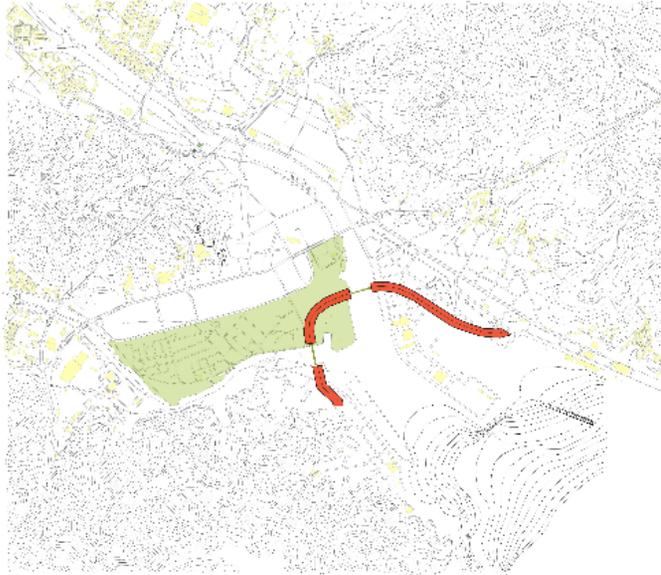
Re-evaluate the materials

Using the materials generate three



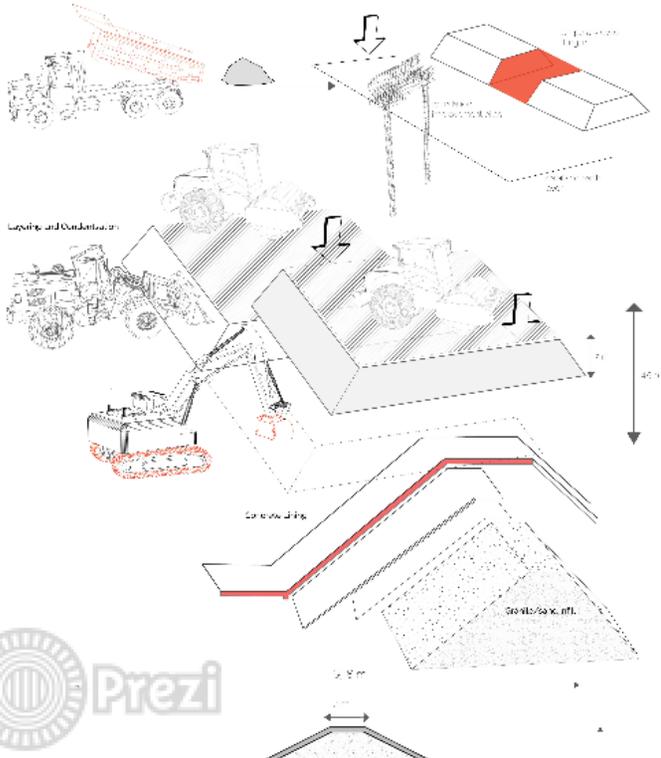
Tectonic form

Seawall



Seawall - height 10 meters - length 9 years -

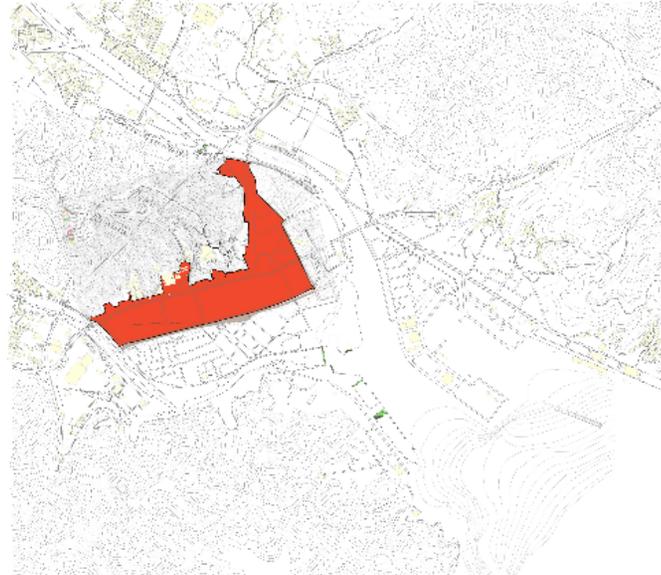
- 1. Reduce the sea level
- 2. Reduce the sea level
- 3. Reduce the sea level
- 4. Reduce the sea level
- 5. Reduce the sea level
- 6. Reduce the sea level
- 7. Reduce the sea level
- 8. Reduce the sea level
- 9. Reduce the sea level
- 10. Reduce the sea level



Construction of Sea Wall - Jamisni example

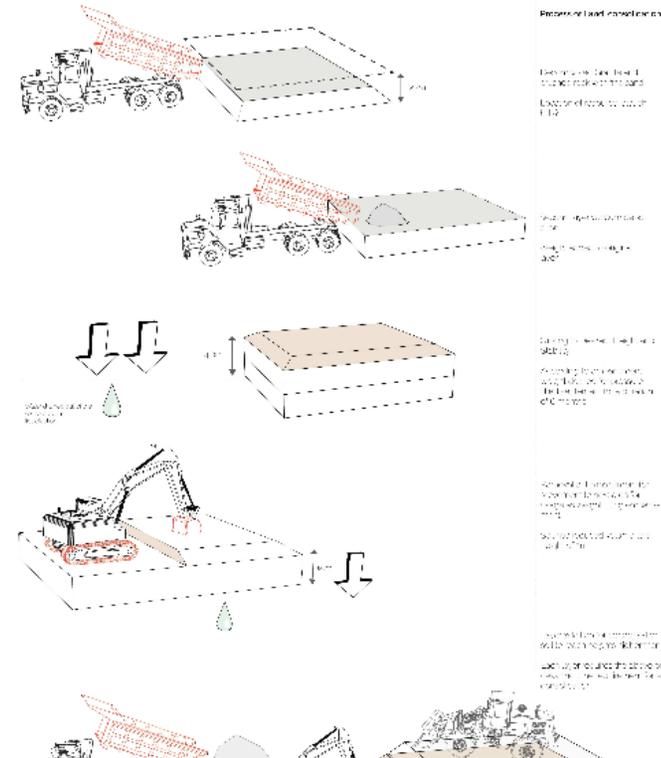


Land Consolidation



Land Consolidation - can height - years - intensity

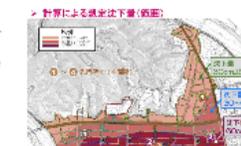
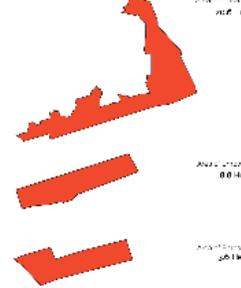
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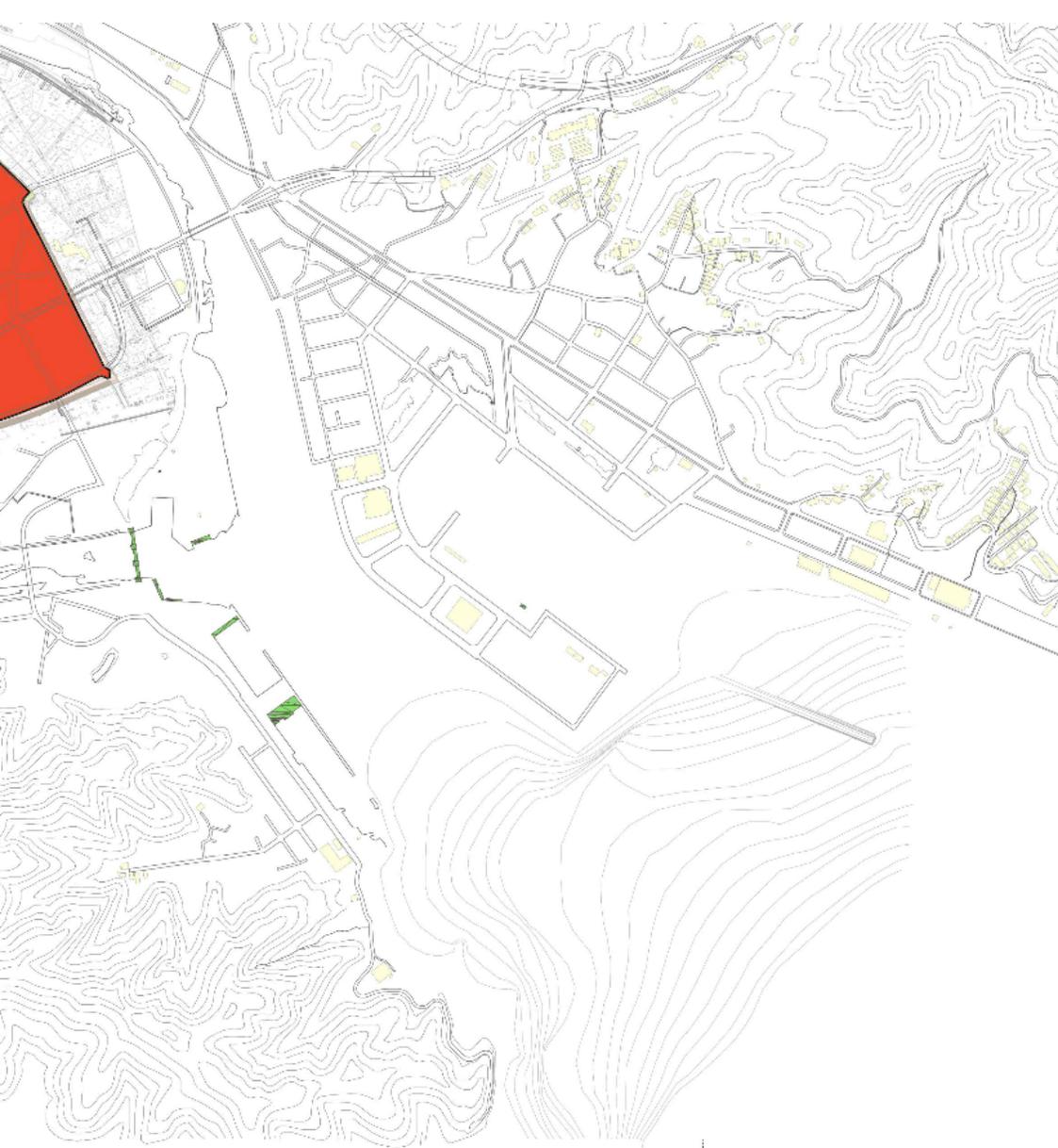


Land purchase plan area approximately 80 ha



Process of Embankment movement





Second layer of 2 m - 1 month
 Embankment - 1 month
 Consolidation time - 6 months



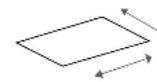
Embankment removal
 Embankment Removal - 1 month
 Construction of roads and structures - 3 months
 Liquefaction period

5 years



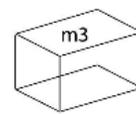
Expense - Approximately
 Cost as per euros - 102 million Euro

13.1 billion yen



Surface Area -
 Divided into 3 parcels of
 Hectares

33.2 hectares



Volume of Crushed Gravel -
 cubic meters

1.32 Million m3



Height of Raised level

4 m

Land purchase plan area: approximately 8.0 ha

Heisei 24 - Heisei era 34
 2012-2018



**Decomposed
 Granite and Gravel**

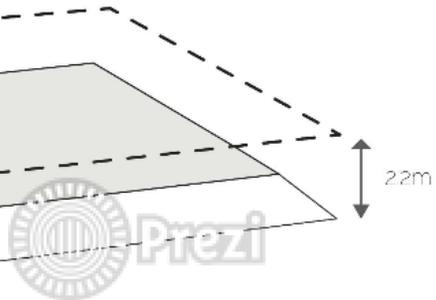


Source and Usage

Process of Land consolidation-

Decomposed Granite and
 crushed rock with fine sand

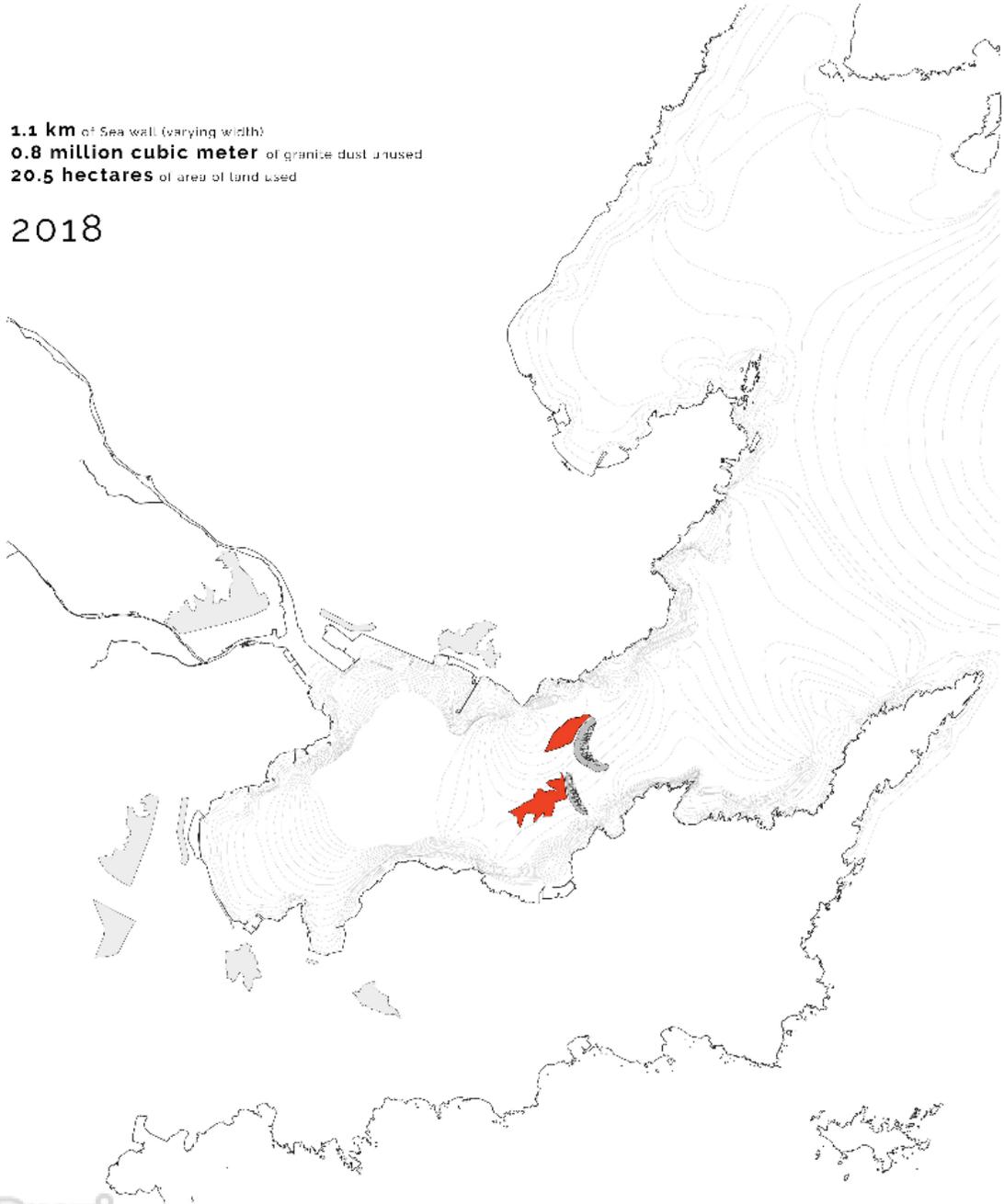
Location of resource: Otsuchi
 hills?



Re evaluating the materials

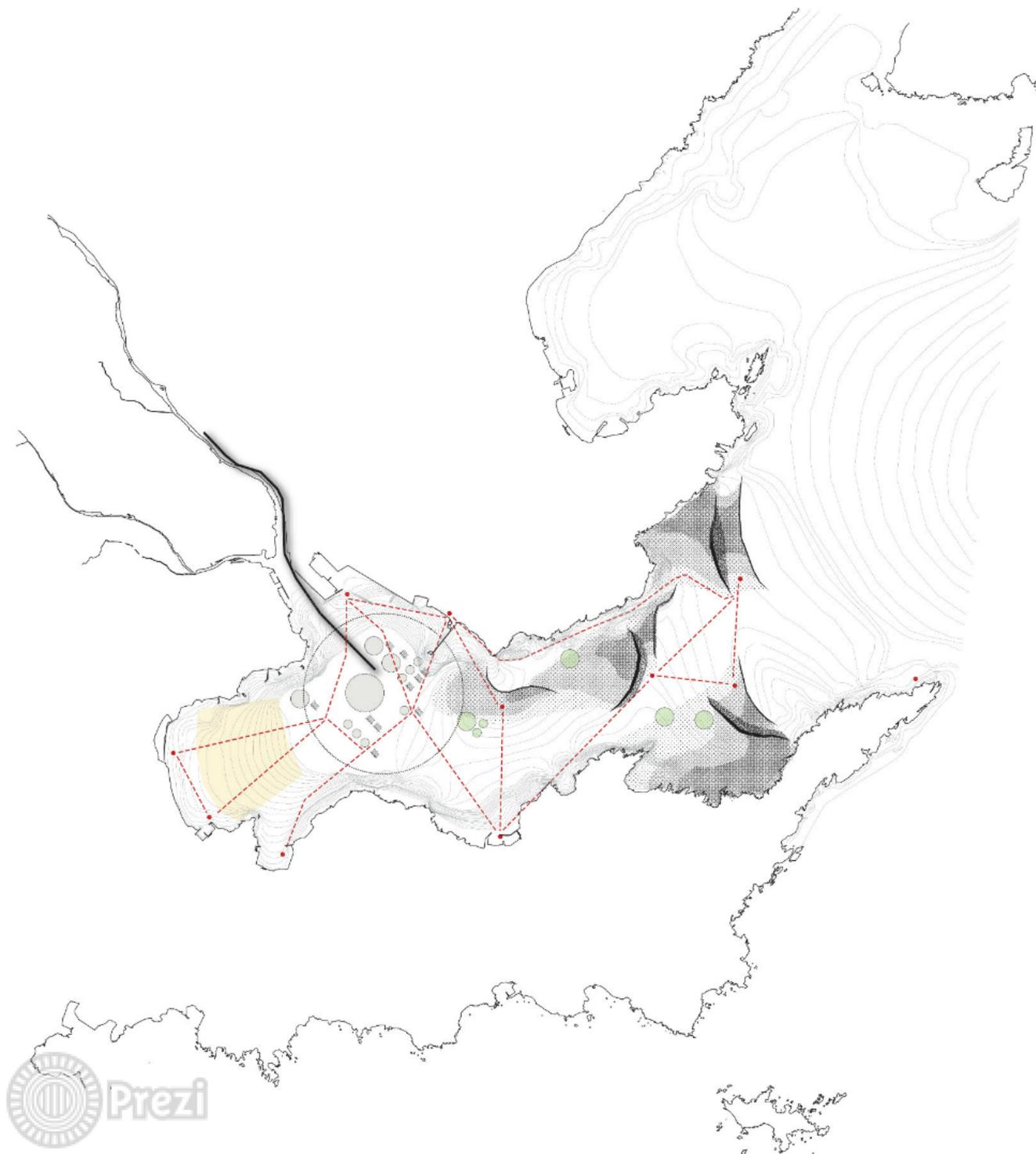
1.1 km of Sea wall (varying width)
0.8 million cubic meter of granite dust unused
20.5 hectares of area of land used

2018



Using the materials to create

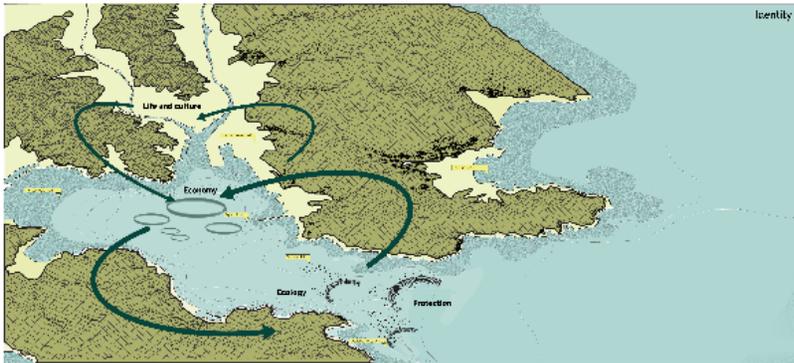
Landscape



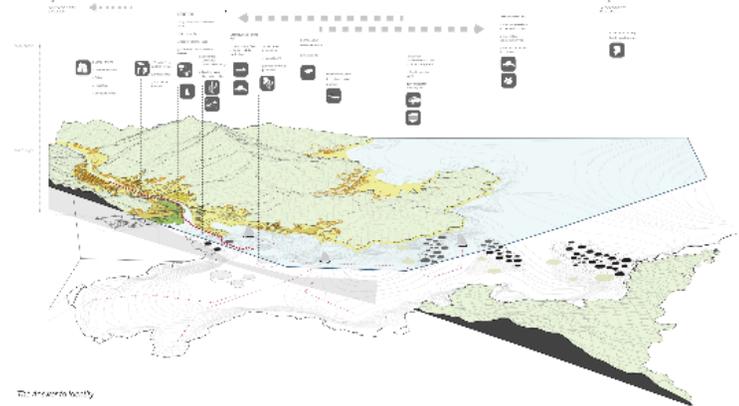
Testing the theory

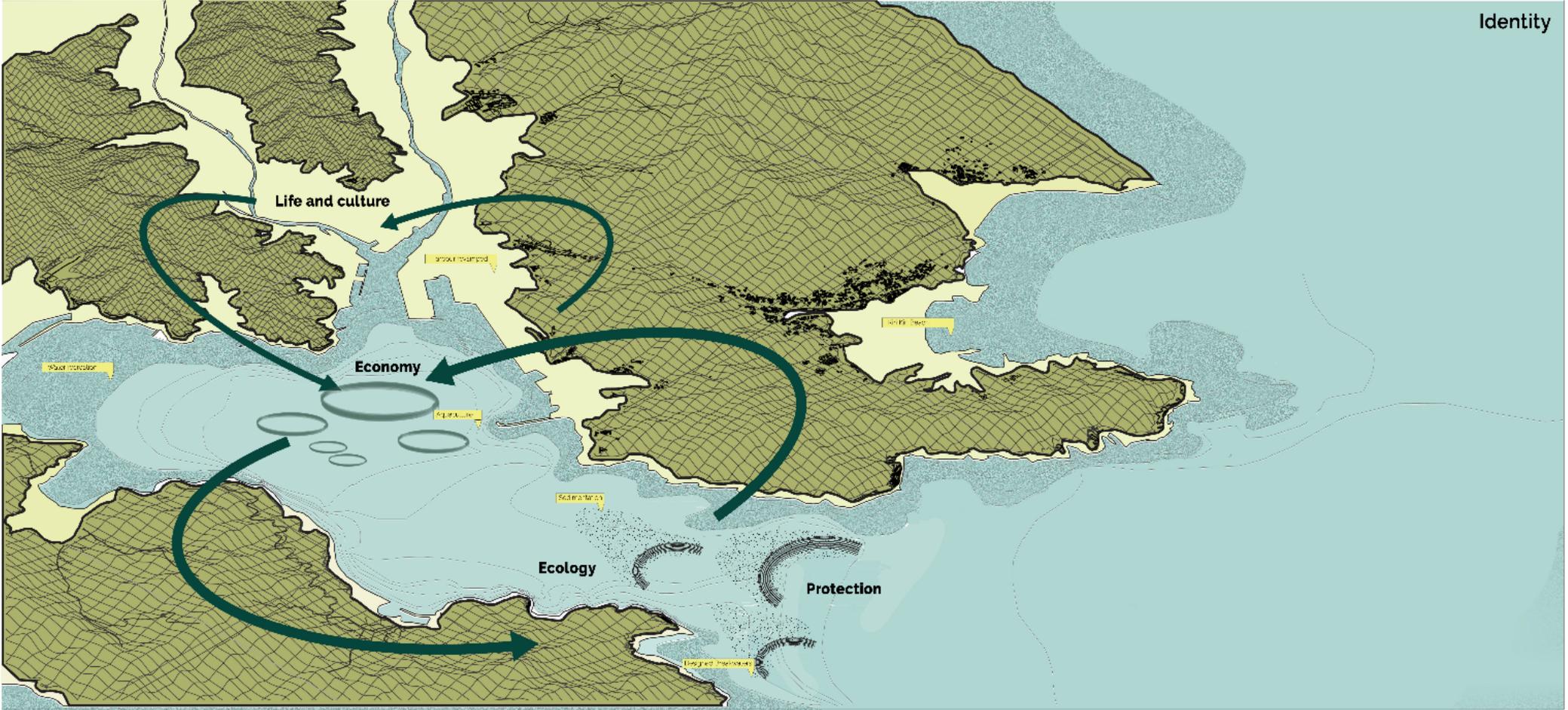


Concept

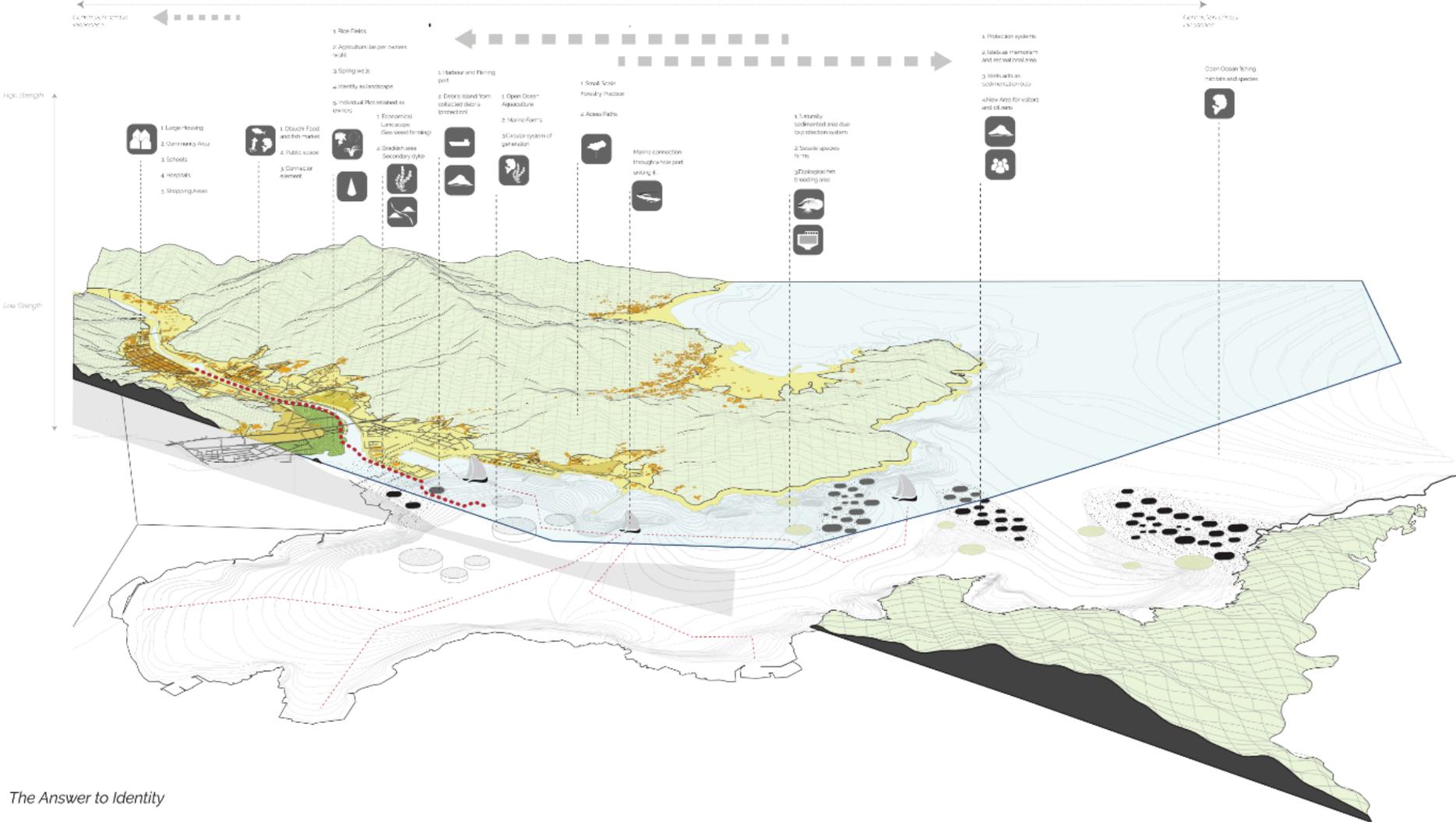


Adapting a new intervention

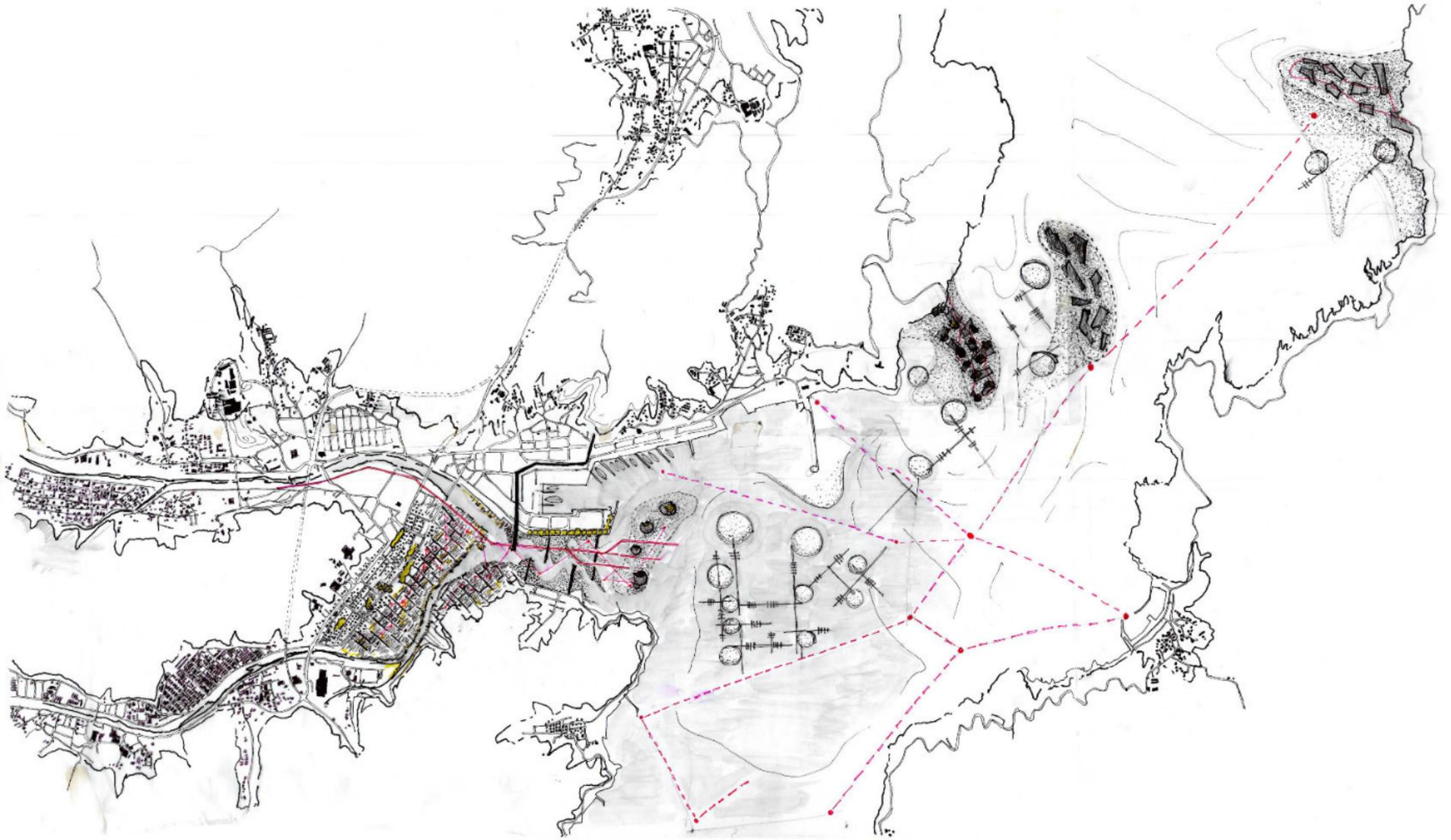




Adapting a new intervention



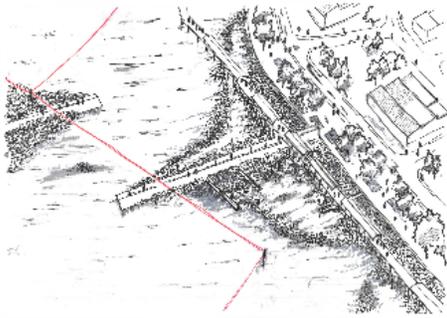
The Answer to Identity



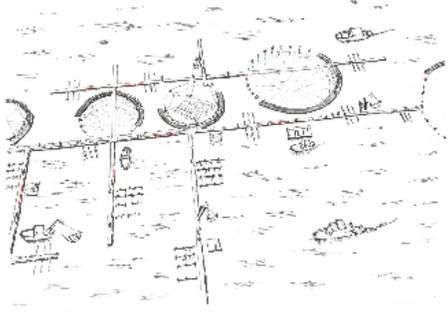
Design



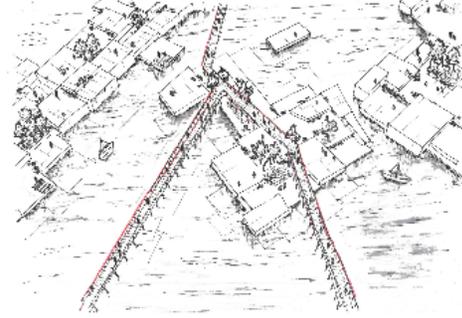
Agricultural Landscape



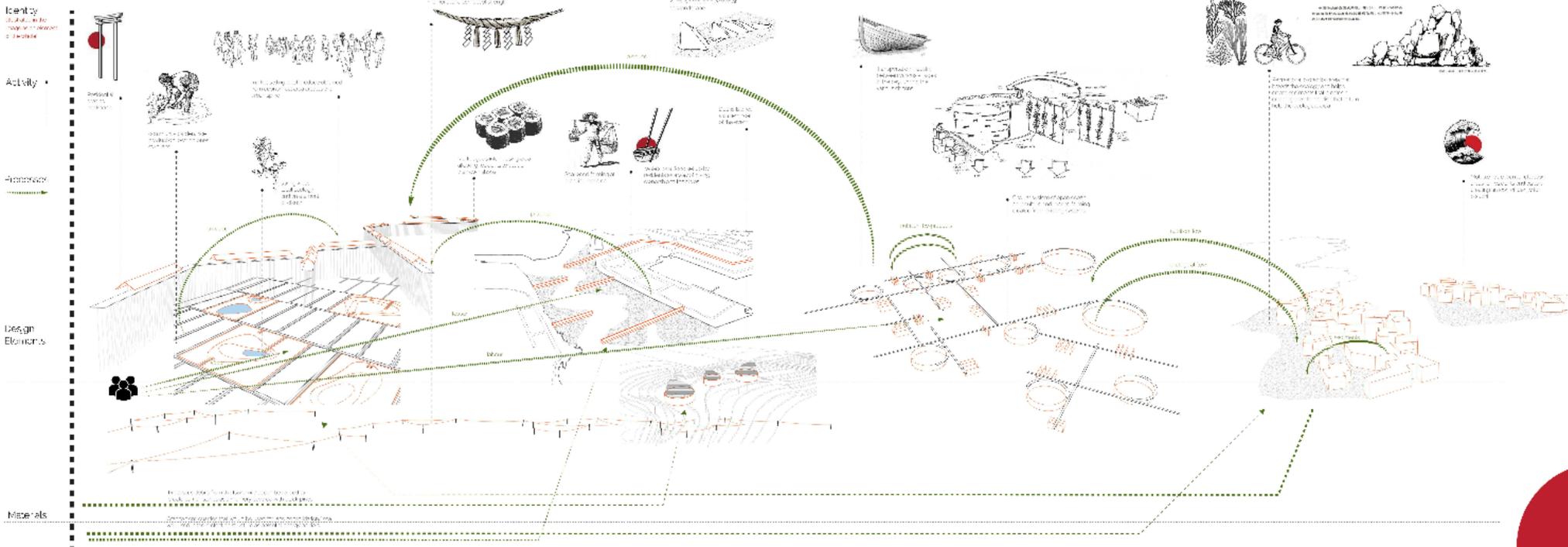
Adaptive Intermediate



Economical Landscape



Protection Landscape



Agricultural Landscape

Adaptive Intermediate

Econ

Identity
(illustrated in the image as an element of the whole)

Activity

Processes

Design Elements

Materials



Residental area as backbone



community garden: food production, owning area own land



market selling local produce obtained from community area and outside urban spine

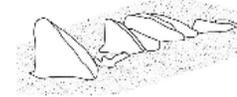


spring wells, local ecology and an element of obscurity

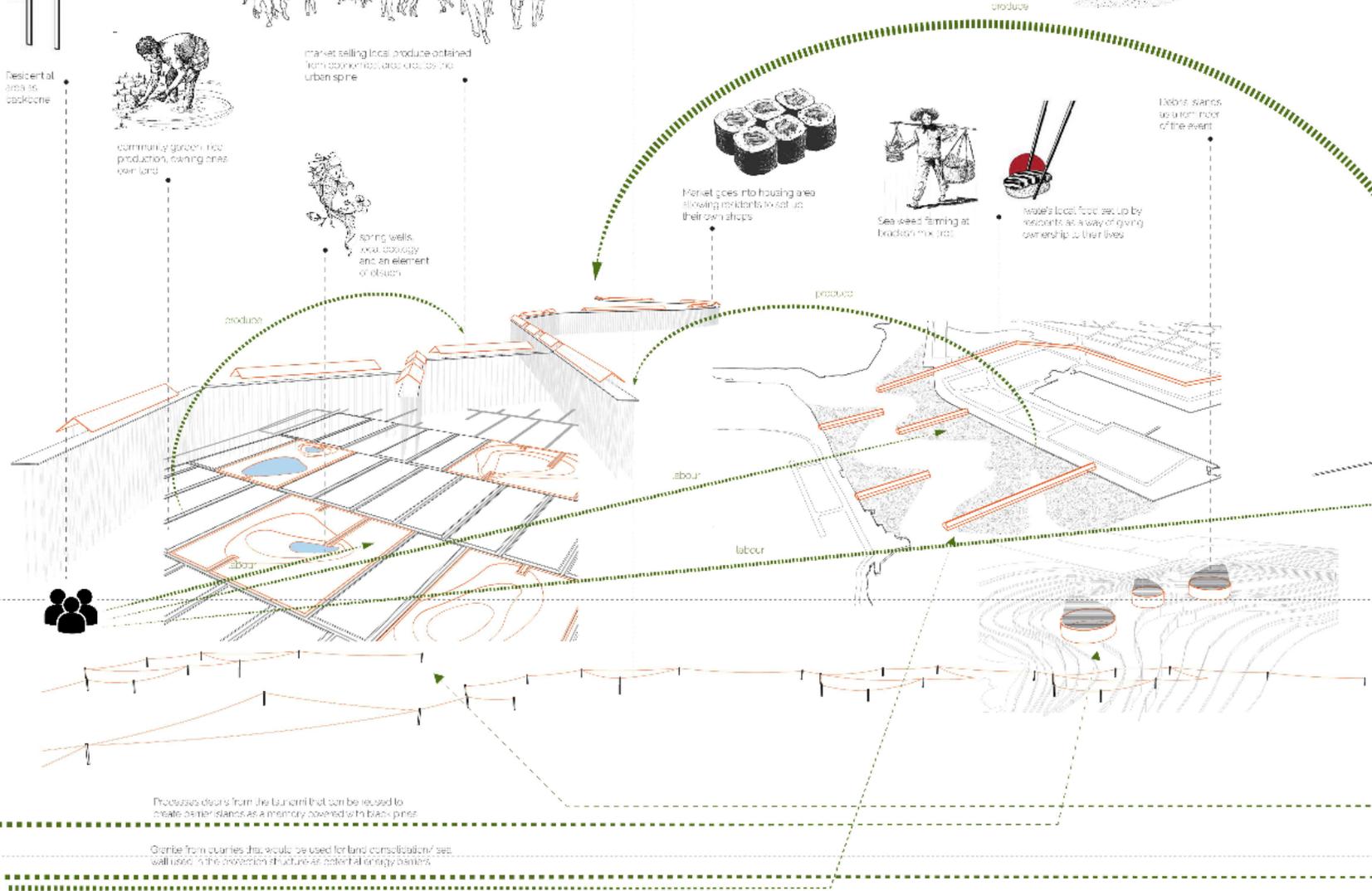
shimenawa rope tying these landscapes together, plus a memorial and symbol of strength



Ru Landscape has many such islands, an element of this embrace



transcript of industry between various villages in the bay, uniting the various islands



Market goes into housing area allowing residents to set up their own shops



Sea weed farming at beachside markets

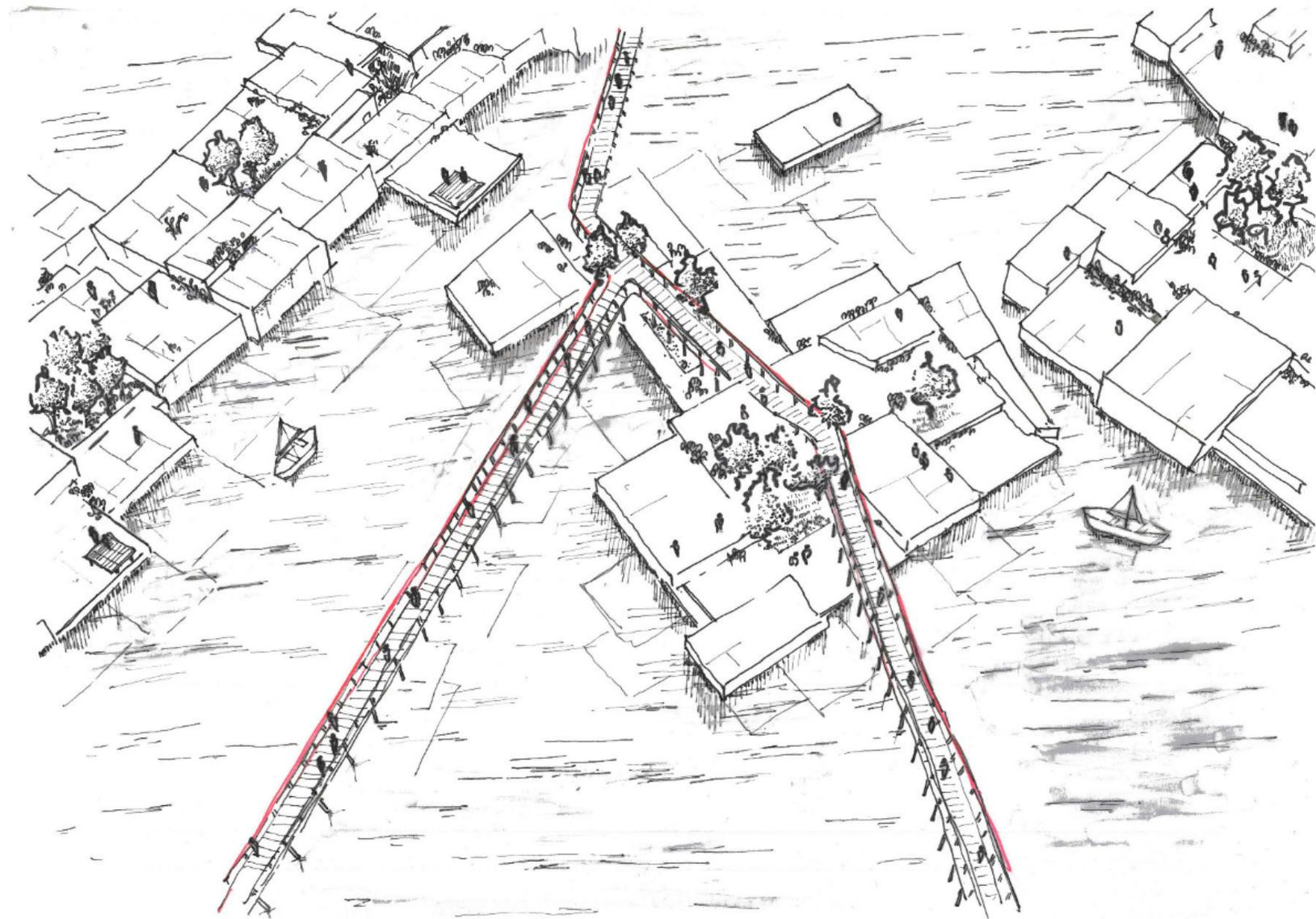


local food set up by residents as a way of giving ownership to their lives

Decorative stands as a reminder of the event

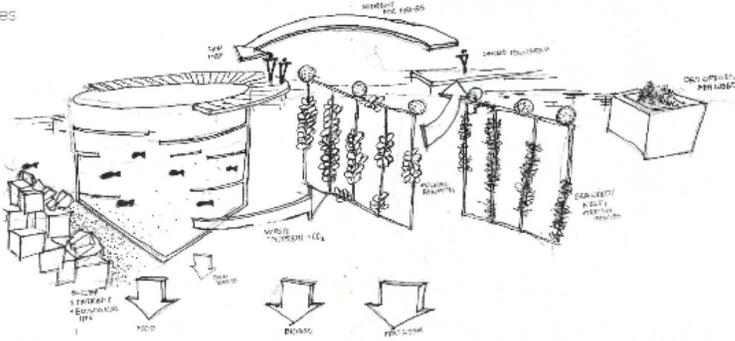
Processes derive from the function that can be reused to create barrier stands as a memory covered with black pine

Gravel from quarries that would be used for land consolidation/ sea wall used in the protection structure as potential energy barriers



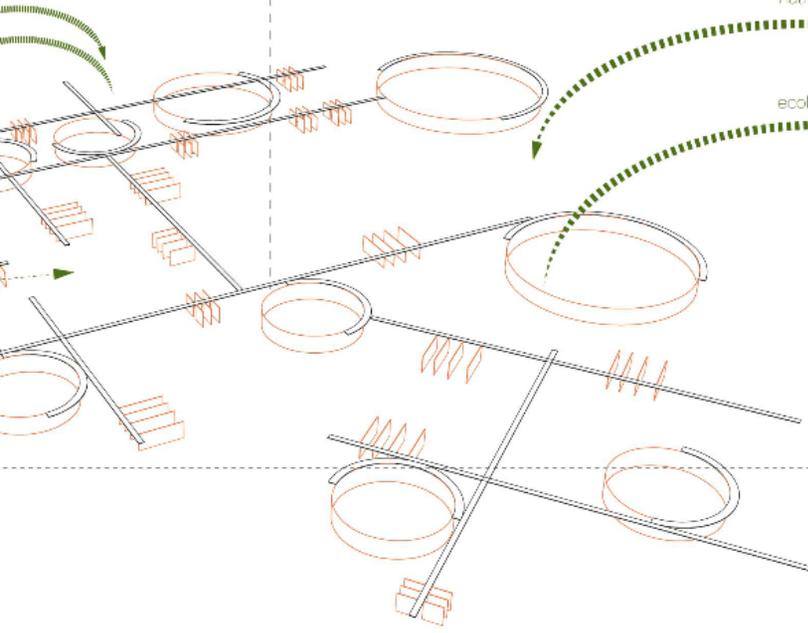
Protection Landscape

Industry
Villages
the



- Circular system of open ocean aquaculture and marine farming created from existing systems

by-products



可通过白描的形式来表现。

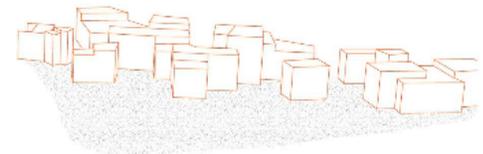


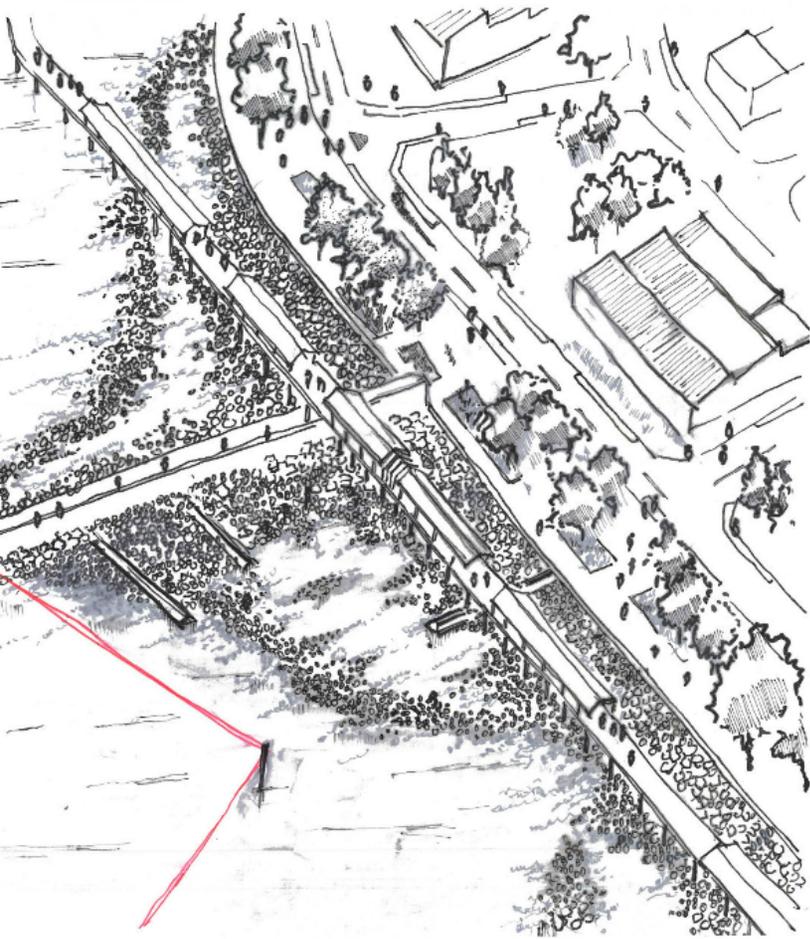
空、海、陆、综合中国山水意境。

- Recreational, protection area that breeds the ecology and helps create sediments that creates a breeding area for the fish that in turn help the ecological area

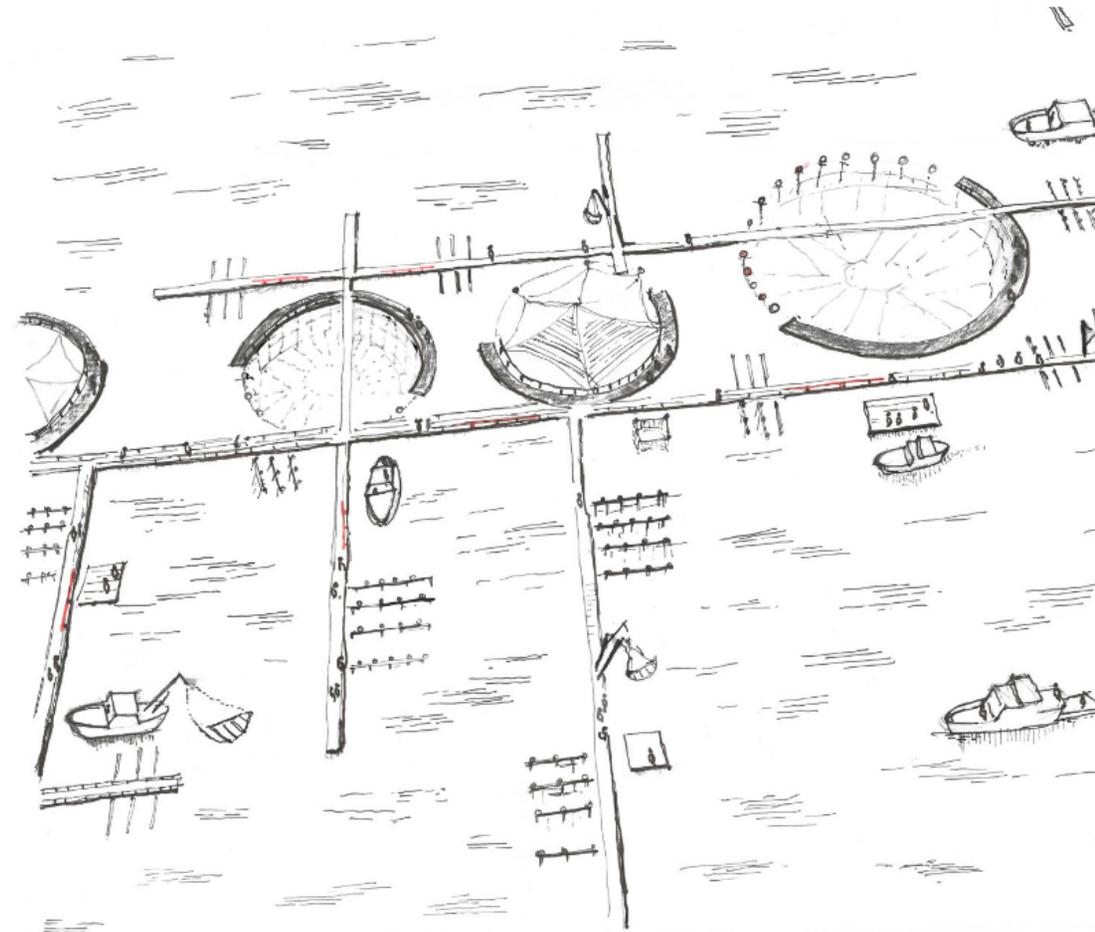


- Multiple recreational, reflection areas for residents and visitors creating an icon of identity for osuchi





Optive Intermediate



Economical Landscape



Ria Landscape has many such islands, an element of this landscape

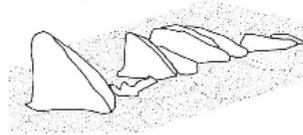
Adaptive Intermediate

Economical Landscape

shimenawa rope tying these landscapes together, plus a memorial, and symbol of strength



Ria Landscape has many such islands, an element of this landscape



produce



Market goes into housing area allowing residents to set up their own shops



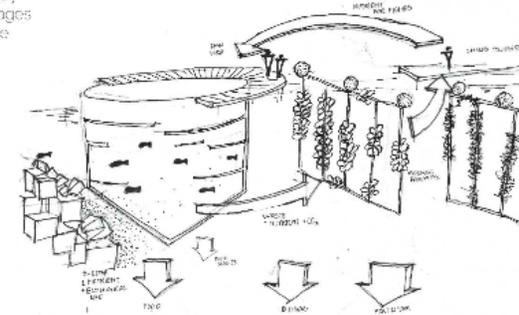
See weed farming at brackish mix area



Iwate's local food set up by residents as a way of giving ownership to their lives

Debris islands as a reminder of the event

Transportation industry between various villages in the bay, uniting the various citizens



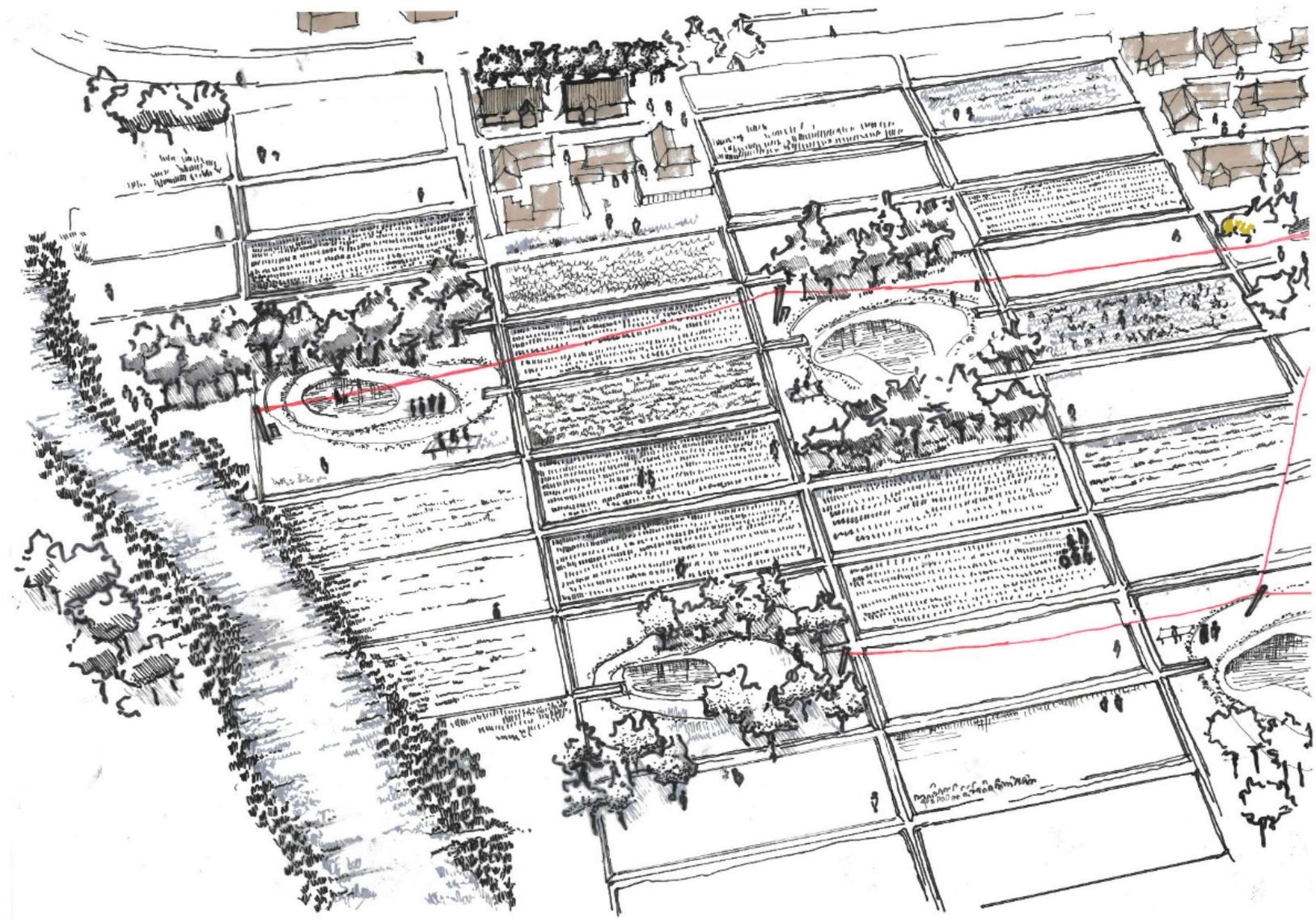
Circular system of open ocean aquaculture and marine farming created from existing systems

produce

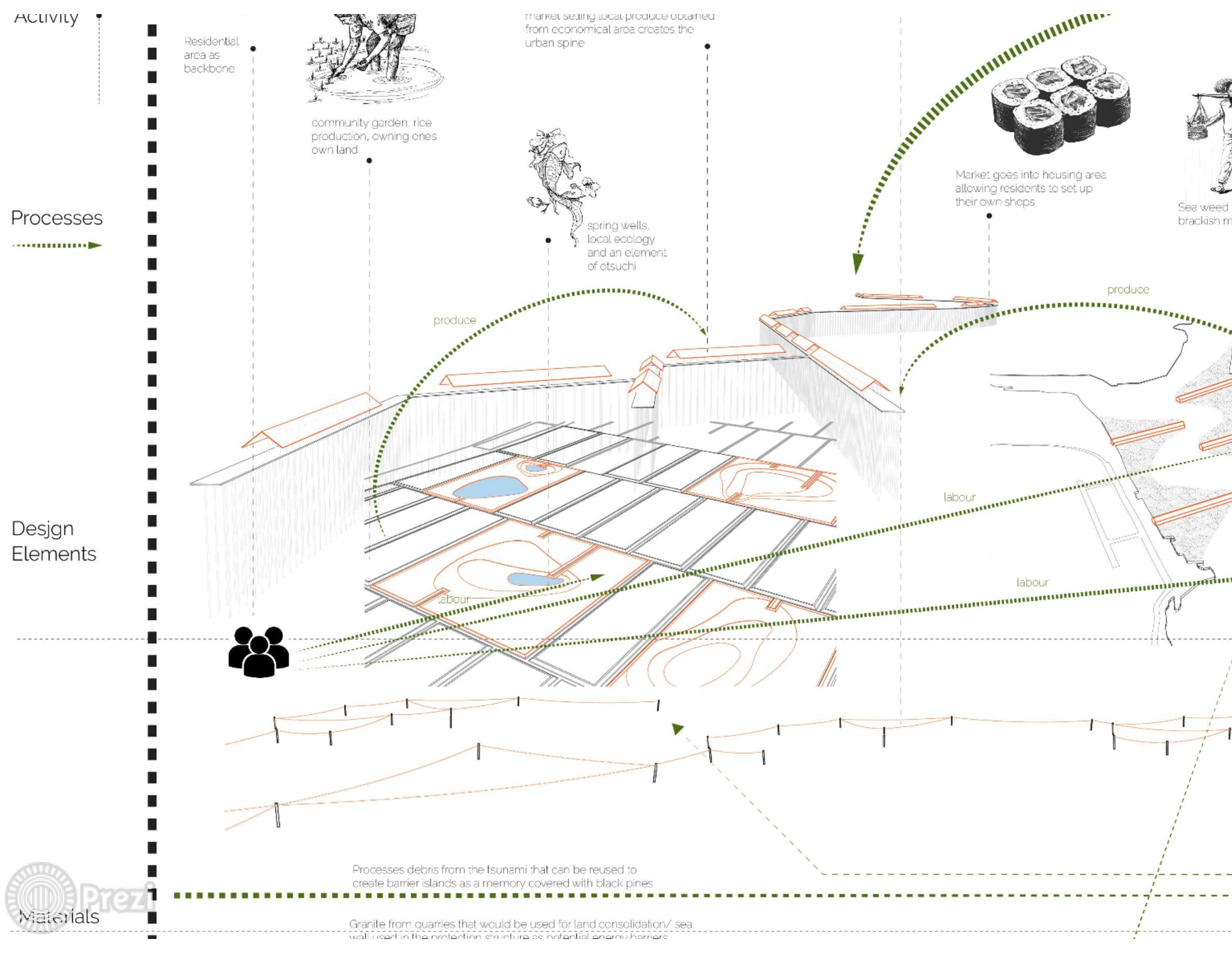
nutrition, by products

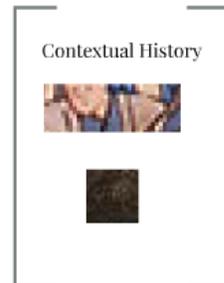
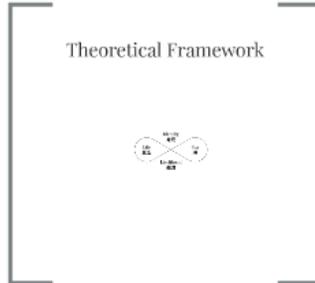
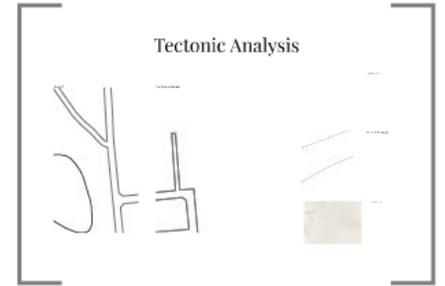
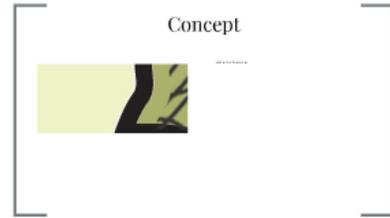
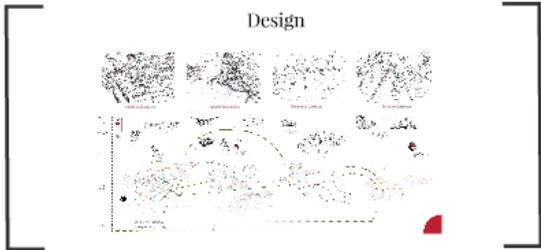
labour

labour



Agricultural Landscape





NHK WORLD
JAPAN

Aizawa