

## Report to the Canadian Team on Sustainable Buildings 2005

### Tokyo

This city, with a population in excess of 12,000,000, proved to be large, reasonably priced, densely populated, well organized, and with a population that accommodates these conditions with grace and discipline.

The Tokyo subway/rail rapid transit system is complicated, particularly when it comes to purchasing a ticket. There are many lines, some of which run parallel, and the ticket purchased must be for the correct line and at a price high enough to cover the distance to be traveled. This is controlled by requiring the ticket to be inserted in the automatic entrance both to enter and to leave. Fortunately, signs are presented in Japanese, Korean and English.

Driving, like England, is on the left-hand side of the road. Drivers are quite disciplined, use their signals well, and occupy smaller lanes than are typical in Canada. Traffic seemed to flow quite well, with a much higher proportion of taxis than a typical Canadian city. These taxis featured drivers wearing white gloves, with lace covers on the headrests and seat backs that looked like they were changed every day.



Japan has two main religions, Shinto and Buddhism, and many Japanese belong to both. One tour guide suggested that “Shinto is for happy times, and Buddhism for sad times.” There are many impressive temples throughout Tokyo for both religions.



There is an endless supply of service staff at hotels, rapid transit, conference centers, in fact just about everywhere. Tipping is not common, and there seems to be no expectation on the part of the service staff that there will be a gratuity offered.

Meals featured plentiful amounts of food and at reasonable prices once outside the hotel. Even hotel meal prices were comparable to a downtown hotel in a major Canadian city. It was necessary, however, to adjust to the exchange rate of approximately JPY100 to \$1.00Cdn. Thus a meal which was listed at JPY3000 was \$30.00Cdn. In addition to Japanese and Chinese food, Korean and Australian restaurants were also available.



There are some idiosyncrasies for which Japan is well known – one of these is bathroom fixtures. One tour guide noted that the Toto Washlet toilet (<http://www.washlet.com/default.asp>) which features a complete washing and drying cycle, is found in almost every Japanese home – they were certainly found in many hotel bathrooms. The model in the picture (not a Washlet) was found in a public washroom by one of our Team members, and features grey water recycling as well as space saving.



Another one is gambling, for which there are many gambling parlours along the streets of Tokyo. On the weekend, most of these seemed to be packed with players.

### Conference Organization

The conference was held at the International Convention Center PAMIR immediately adjacent to the New Takanawa Prince Hotel, with a passageway between the two buildings. Also nearby were the Takanawa Prince Hotel and the Shinigawa Prince Hotel, along with about 4 other members of the Prince Hotel chain. All events took place in this facility except for the banquet on Wednesday evening, which was held in the Hiten Banquet Hall in the hotel.

The conference was spread throughout the three levels of the centre, with the Exhibition, Plenary Sessions and larger presentations held on the third floor, lunch and poster exhibits on the second level, and smaller meeting rooms on the ground level.

Attendance at the conference was about 2300 individuals, far exceeding the 1400 who attended GBC2002 in Oslo. The conference organizers had received over 800 abstracts from presenters. In order to accommodate all of these, the organizers accepted about 250 for presentation, and asked the rest to prepare poster displays. These displays were presented during the lunch break on the three days, and were changed each day. Thus a presenter had only one poster session to present his/her topic.

The opening party was held on the third floor of the convention centre, but used only one section of the available room. Food was available in plentiful supply and in varieties to suit every taste – in fact there was lots of food available as the party wound down. Conditions were sufficiently crowded that it was difficult to cruise the room looking for old acquaintances from earlier conferences. In addition to welcoming remarks, from our own Nils Larsson and others, the organizers apologized for not providing a larger room – only in Japan.

## Conference Overview

The conference was launched at the opening plenary session. Following words of welcome from Shigetaro Yamamoto and Nils Larsson, Co-Chairs, Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamodo arrived with her considerable support team to take her place on the stage. A presentation was then delivered by Tomonari Yashiro, Chair of the Academic Program providing background to the conference.

Princess Takamodo was then invited to address the conference. Among other activities, she has written books on sustainable communities, and represents Japan at several conferences on related subjects. She gave a very thought provoking speech in impeccable English on the subject of sustainability, and the failure of humankind to slow the rate of consumption of resources and destruction of species since the commitments made at the Rio conference.

The keynote speaker at the plenary session was Ernst Ulrich von Weizsacker, Member of the German Bundestag and Chairman of the Bundestag Committee on Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. While acknowledging his lack of background on buildings, Dr. Wiezsacker nevertheless set the stage for the conference with a thought-provoking overview of the lack of sustainability in the direction taken by our developed society, and the need to change our thinking and approach. He has been instrumental in changing some things in his native country.

The plenary sessions on Wednesday and Thursday featured a Japanese speaker and a western speaker, each discussing aspects of sustainability.

The Academic Program was focused around 20 units or themes. These covered a very broad range of subjects, and each included a number of presentations as well as posters presented each of the three days. The Academic Program, including a list of these themes, is included herein

A copy of the program at a glance is included herein.

## Team Canada Display Booth

The GBC/SB05 Canadian Team display booth was one of the very best country displays. Our location was immediately adjacent to the entrance, and we took full advantage by placing identification on the outside of the booth facing people entering the exhibit area.

The booth was set up on Monday afternoon by Jackie and Bob, with the capable assistance of Christine Landriault of Industry Canada. Thanks to the careful planning of Jackie and her committee, the posters could be mounted on the walls of the



booth without pins or tape that would damage the painted walls (in accordance with the rules provided).



The exhibit used the full wall space available in two adjoining booths, a total of 18 m of linear wall, and with strategic identification including Canadian flags above the booth (not permitted, according to the rules) and Canadian Team logos at the top of the booth, there was no doubt about the country of origin of the projects and the team. To assist in the identification, the Conference Committee provided caps with suitable Canadian identification including a maple leaf flag for Team members and other Canadians.

The display posters were clear and colourful, with detailed explanations of the features of each building. For the three evaluated buildings, the evaluation results were presented using at least two methods, GBTool and Green Globes, with the addition of LEED for TOHU.

The promoters of the Toronto Green Building Festival occupied the adjoining booth, and were also identified as being an organization from Canada. Collectively, Canada had one of the largest exhibits out of the 50 at the exhibition, with a total of 10 countries participating.

The exhibit was open all three days from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm. Each visitor to the booth was invited to take away a mini-CD imprinted with the Team logo and with a PowerPoint presentation on each evaluated project, and on CIRS.

On the first morning, Princess Takamodo toured the exhibit, and visited the Canadian exhibit. On being introduced to Bob, she looked over his shoulder and spotted the Queen's ILC project. "My husband went to



Queen’s, and I have been there several times,” she stated. Since Bill Nankivell of B+H Architects was in attendance, he described the project to her in considerable detail. The Princess stated that she will be in Toronto in March, 2006, to open the Japanese pavilion at the new addition to the Royal Ontario Museum, and Bill proudly noted that he will be there as well as his firm has partnered with Daniel Libeskind on the design. (For more information on Prince Takamodo, see the attached article by Robert Fulford).

### GBC/SB05 Canadian Team Presentation

The Canadian Team presented our buildings on Wednesday morning. The presentation, ably facilitated by Gord Shymko, was organized so that a knowledgeable person described the project for approximately 10 minutes, followed by a member of the Team who discussed the evaluation of the project. The speakers and their projects were as follows:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Presenter</b>	<b>Evaluation Presenter</b>
MEC – Montreal	Anne Auger, SB05 Cdn Team	Jiri Skopek, SB05 Cdn Team
TOHU, chapiteau des artes	Marc Blouin, Architect	Gord Shymko, SB05 Cdn Team
Queen’s University ILC	Bill Nankivell, Architect	Doug Webber, SB05 Cdn Team
Centre for Interactive Research in Sustainability	(no one present)	(not applicable)



The project presenters provided considerable insight into the design features of the buildings, and the evaluation presenters gave their knowledgeable overview of the key issues encountered in the evaluation using each of the tools applied to that project. Unfortunately, there was no one at the conference to present the CIRS project, and the audience was invited to visit the Canadian Team booth to learn more details.

## Summary

In total, there was about 40 Canadians who attended the conference of which 9 were Team members. These included Anne Auger, Bob Bach, Teresa Coady, Jackie Evans, Nils Larsson, Doug Pollard, Gord Shymko, Jiri Skopek, and Doug Webber. Anne and Teresa had the foresight to bring along one offspring each, who were both immediately counted in as part of the Canadian contingent. In addition, for service above and beyond the call of duty, Bob named Christine Landriault an Honorary Team Member.

Everyone assembled for a group photograph which is included herein.



## Schedule at a glance

floor	3 F					2 F	1 F					
room	3-E Hokushin	3-A Kohun	3-B Suiun	3-C Hakuun	3-D Keiun	2-A Fukuju, 2-B Suehiro	1-A Zuikoh	1-B Kyokkoh	1-C Gyoukoh	1-E Ohgyoku	1-F Seigyoku	1-G Kohgyoku
<b>September 26 (Mon.)</b>												
15:00~20:30	Registration / Reception					Welcome Party (19:00~20:30)						
<b>September 27 (Tue.) Day1</b>												
9:30~10:30	Opening Session					Lunch and Lounge	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h1>Action for Sustainability</h1> <p>持続可能な世界に向かって今、行動を</p> </div>					
11:00~12:30	Plenary Session 1 Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker											
12:30~14:30	Exhibition 9:30 17:00	*Poster Session 1										
14:30~17:30		unit1 Energy use and climate 1: Emerging architecture	unit4/5 Building environmental assessment tools 1: Current assessment tools	unit2 Resource-productive material use	unit13 Sustainable urban regeneration	Lunch and Lounge	unit9 Sustainable structural systems	unit11 Sustainable management of existing building stock	SB04 Regional conferences session	<sup>16-40</sup> Assessment case study session 1	Assessment case study session 2	Student session
<b>September 28 (Wed.) Day2</b>												
9:00~12:00	Exhibition 9:00 17:00	unit1 Energy use and climate 2: Design methods and strategy	unit4/5 Building environmental assessment tools 2: Emerging assessment tools	unit3 Indoor environment	unit12 Urban environmental systems	Lunch and Lounge	unit7 Future frameworks for next technologies	unit16 Applying industrial ecology to construction industry	unit19 Environmental ethics and buildings	<sup>8-40</sup> Assessment case study session 3	Assessment case study session 4	<sup>10-30</sup> IBEC Awards
12:00~13:40		*Poster Session 2										
13:40~15:00	Plenary Session 2 Ryoichi Yamamoto / Jaime Lerner					Lunch and Lounge	unit8 Management of technologies	unit15 Procurements and process design	IPCC and sustainable building session	Assessment case study session 5	Assessment case study session 6	Session on sustainable building education
15:30~18:30	unit1 Energy use and climate 3: IEA and sustainable buildings & communities	unit4/5 Building environmental assessment tools 3: Applications	unit14 Rapidly populating cities/rapid urbanization	unit17 Partnership between stakeholders								
19:30~21:30	Banquet											
<b>September 29 (Thu.) Day3</b>												
9:00~12:00	Exhibition 9:00 16:00	unit1 Energy use and climate 4: Analysis of building performance	unit4/5 Building environmental assessment tools 4: LCA / Assessment tools	unit18 Design and implementation of effective and efficient policies	<sup>10-15</sup> Shinkenchiku Residential Design Competition 2005 <sup>12-45</sup>	Lunch and Lounge	unit6 Healthy buildings / cities	unit10 Theory and methods in support of adaptable buildings	unit20 Holistic approach / Case illustrations	Assessment case study session 7	Assessment case study session 8	
12:00~14:00		*Poster Session 3										
14:00~16:00	Plenary Session 3 Tadao Ando / Richard Rogers					Lunch and Lounge	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h1>SB05Tokyo</h1> </div>					
16:00~17:15	Closing Session											

Legend: Plenary Sessions Exhibition Breakout Sessions Special Sessions Poster Sessions\* Others

\*Each poster is exhibited in one of the Poster Session Zones for a whole day. Q&A are performed in front of the poster.

## Academic Program

- [01\) Energy use and climate -Technology and design for energy conservation](#)
- [02\) Re source-productive material use](#)
- [03\) Indoor environment](#)
- [04\)&05\)Building environmental assessment tools](#)
- [06\) Healthy buildings/cities](#)
- [07\) Future frameworks for next technologies \(biomass, hydro-economy, adaptation to environmental change\)](#)
- [08\) Management of technologies](#)
- [09\) Sustainable structural systems](#)
- [10\) Theory and methods in support of adaptable buildings](#)
- [11\) Sustainable management of existing building stock](#)
- [12\) Urban environmental system](#)
- [13\) Sustainable urban regeneration](#)
- [14\) Rapidly populating cities /rapid urbanization](#)
- [15\) Procurements and process design](#)
- [16\) Applying industrial ecology to construction industry](#)
- [17\) Partnership between stakeholders](#)
- [18\) Design and implementation of effective and efficient policies](#)
- [19\) Environmental ethics and buildings](#)
- [20\) Holistic approach / Case illustration](#)

## Robert Fulford's column about Prince Takamodo

*(Globe and Mail, December 3, 1997)*

Tokyo

One day in 1991 I heard someone at the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo call Prince Takamado "the Canadian prince." That description was purely figurative, of course. He's a cousin of the emperor of Japan and their family reaches back, at least in theory, to the dawn of history. If certain Canadians regard him as our prince, it's because he attended Queen's University in Kingston, because he still collects Inuit sculpture and speaks affectionately of Bruce Cockburn's records, and because he's generous about lending his imperial presence to Canadian events in Japan. Also, he met his wife at a Canadian diplomatic party, and they live with their three daughters in a section of the Imperial Palace compound just across the road from the Canadian embassy that Raymond Moriyama designed in 1991.

One of his friends calls Prince Takamado "the least regal of all the royal family." Unlike most princes, he holds a day job. Since 1981, when he returned from Canada, he's been working as an administrator for the Japan Foundation, which promotes Japanese culture around the world. He's obviously glad to be there. "This is daily life to me--a very important connection with real life." It troubles him, though, that princely duties eat into his time at the foundation. He's anxious not to turn into an ornament. "I'm a bit worried about becoming a nuisance rather than a useful staff member." He makes about 40 ribbon-cutting trips a year, usually inside Japan.

When we talked in the foundation offices, I asked him how he chose to go to Queen's. "The primary thing was to learn English," he began. "I had studied it for years, but that didn't mean I could speak. One of my brothers had gone to England and one to Australia, so it seemed logical I should go to North America. Canada was good for security reasons and I liked the idea of it." Queen's sounded manageable for a stranger. And it had few Japanese students--in Kingston he would have to speak English or not speak at all. He arrived there in 1978.

At age 22 he was on his own, for the first and probably the last time in his life--though an RCMP officer lurked in the background. He stayed with a doctor's family for three months and then moved into a graduate residence (the Mountie moved in next door). "I was expecting culture shock, but I adjusted easily. Those years, they were wonderful. It was much more difficult when I came back to my own culture."

He already had a law degree, and in Kingston he merely audited courses. He began at the Queen's law school, a mistake. Japanese and British law are so different that nothing connected. He also found himself drowning in Latin phrases, brand new to him--and not what he was there to learn. "I gave up on that." He audited psychology courses, and courses in the history of music. He travelled, skied in the Laurentians and the Rockies, made friends, and watched ballet, one of his great interests, the National Ballet in Toronto and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens in Montreal. He's still far more than a casual fan. When Ballet B.C. played Tokyo some years ago, he not only went to the performance but attended rehearsals as well. And in the 1980s, for two and a half years, he wrote about ballet for the *Tokyo Shimbun*, an experience that demonstrated his curiously limited life.

It would be unthinkable and scandalous for a Japanese prince to criticize a citizen; it would be outrageous if he criticized a foreigner. So the pieces he wrote every month on ballet were journalistic oddities, reviews with the negative parts left out. "I never called my writing criticism. Because I could not write anything bad or nasty, I tried to help people to appreciate the performance." There was a comic

side to this, which he could appreciate as much as anyone: "Readers began to think that whatever I didn't mention must have been something that should have been criticized." To omit was to condemn. From his friends in the ballet world he often heard a question about something he'd ignored: "Was it *that* bad?" Eventually he found the work dull and gave it up.

His views of Canada, reinforced by recent visits, are unusual. Talking about buying habits, for instance, he remarked, "In Japan we go for brand names, designer collections. In Canada nobody worries about that sort of thing--they go for the quality." He seems to have struggled with the differences between Japan and Canada. In his first year in Canada he was impatient when the post office and the bank didn't work swiftly. "I was always thinking how much more efficient things were in Japan." His second year changed him. He decided Canada, more relaxed and easygoing, was also "more natural and humane." In his third year he came to a balanced understanding of the fact that a small country with many people inevitably would be different from a big country with few people. And yet, comparing the only two societies in which he's lived, he still says: "Which is more natural to human life? I think the Canadian way." Spoken like a Canadian prince.

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