A Method for Surveying Private Residences and

Urban Streetscapes

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I. The purpose of the survey

Defining the history and value of the town

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 - · The reason for conservation
 - · Identifying the objects which should be conserved

Defining the characteristics of an area

- Specifying the buildings which should be conserved
- Methods for controlling new architecture (Building location, size, design, etc.)

Gaining a grasp of the present situation of the area



- Creating a basic register of the structures within the area
- Formulating a policy for improvement with the purpose of restoration
- Formulating a policy for revitalization of the area

II. Method of investigation



Duong Lam Village in Vietnam



Duong Lam Village in Vietnam



1. Collection of basic informational material

Purpose: To shed light on the history and structure of the town.

Method: Collection of preceding studies, documents, old maps, and old photographs.

Notes: The survey is conducted in advance to obtain background knowledge.

Collection is also carried on vigorously during the survey, and interviews with relevant persons are conducted as well.

2. Obtaining and/or creating a basic map

Purpose: To understand the structure of the town. The map is to serve as the basic information for the survey. The map is to serve as the basic information for conservation management.

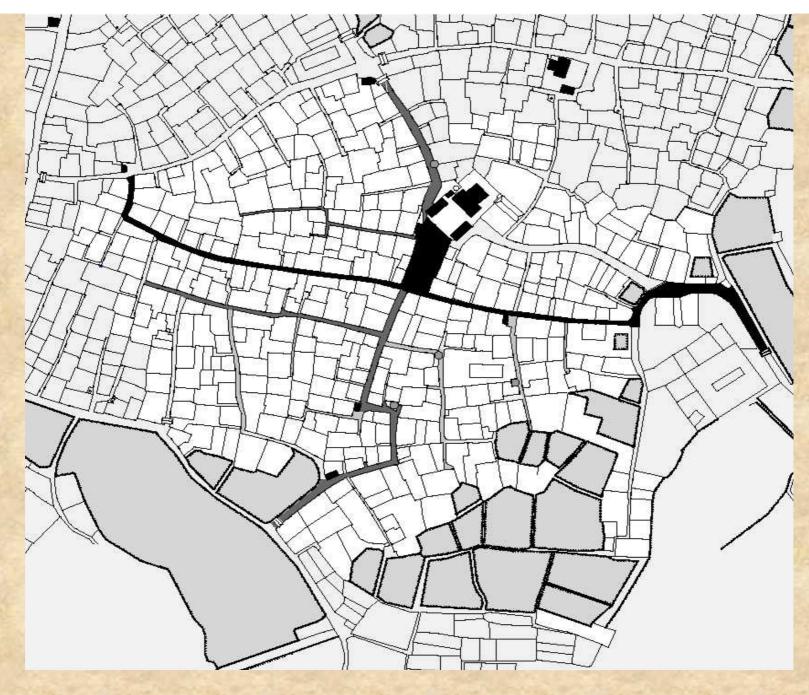
Method: A map is obtained which contains existing plot boundaries and the outline of existing buildings. When there is no such map, one is created during the initial stages of the survey.

Notes: This information will be necessary for every stage of the process. It is the top priority item in the survey.



Map; we got before on-site survey





Structure system of the village

- 3. Gaining a grasp of the present situation of the community
- Purpose: To understand the structure of the town. To obtain information for smooth execution of the survey. This information will be utilized in considering the role of community residents in the efforts toward conservation and restoration.
- Method: Utilizing government information and interviews with residents, the community units are entered onto the map.
- Notes: Workshops are held as needed while the survey is being conducted.

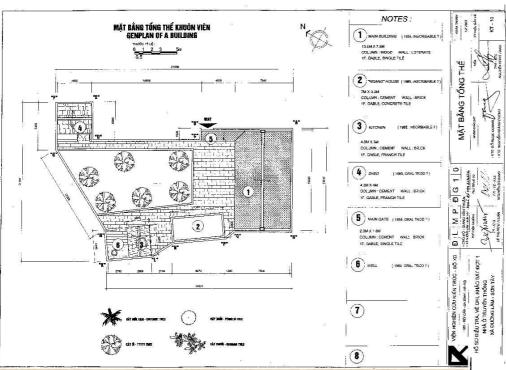
4. Exhaustive survey of the present situation

Purpose: To identify the characteristics (street structure, scenery, etc.) of the entire area. To gain a grasp of the present situation of the area. To select the buildings on which "building inspections" are to be performed. This information will be utilized for the purpose of deciding the range for conservation.

Method: Working from a map, every site and every structure (buildings, gates, fences, stone walls, waterways, wells, and all other man-made structures) within the surveyed area is given a number and plotted onto the map. A list is generated using notes on general descriptions and photographs of every structure.

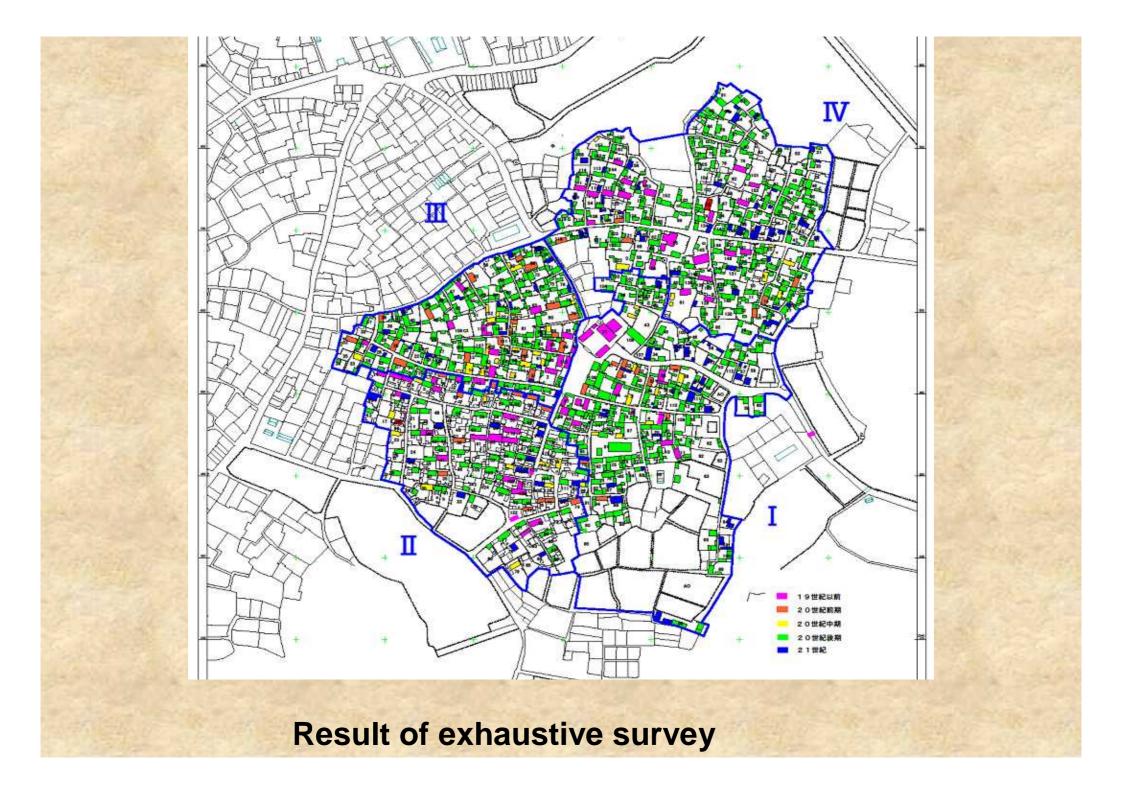
Notes

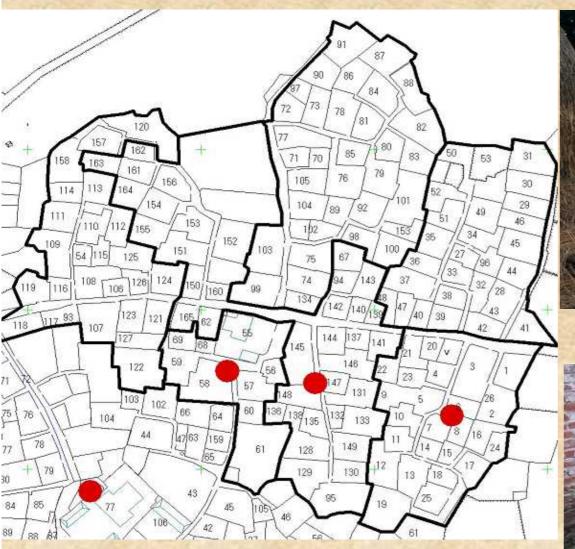
: This is done as the first step of the on-site survey. It encompasses all traditional and new buildings. The items for the general description notes are to be decided in advance, so that the investigator can focus on writing those notes during the on-site survey. The detailed surveys will be conducted later, so the focus is exclusively on list creation without spending time on individual surveys.



Result of exhaustive survey











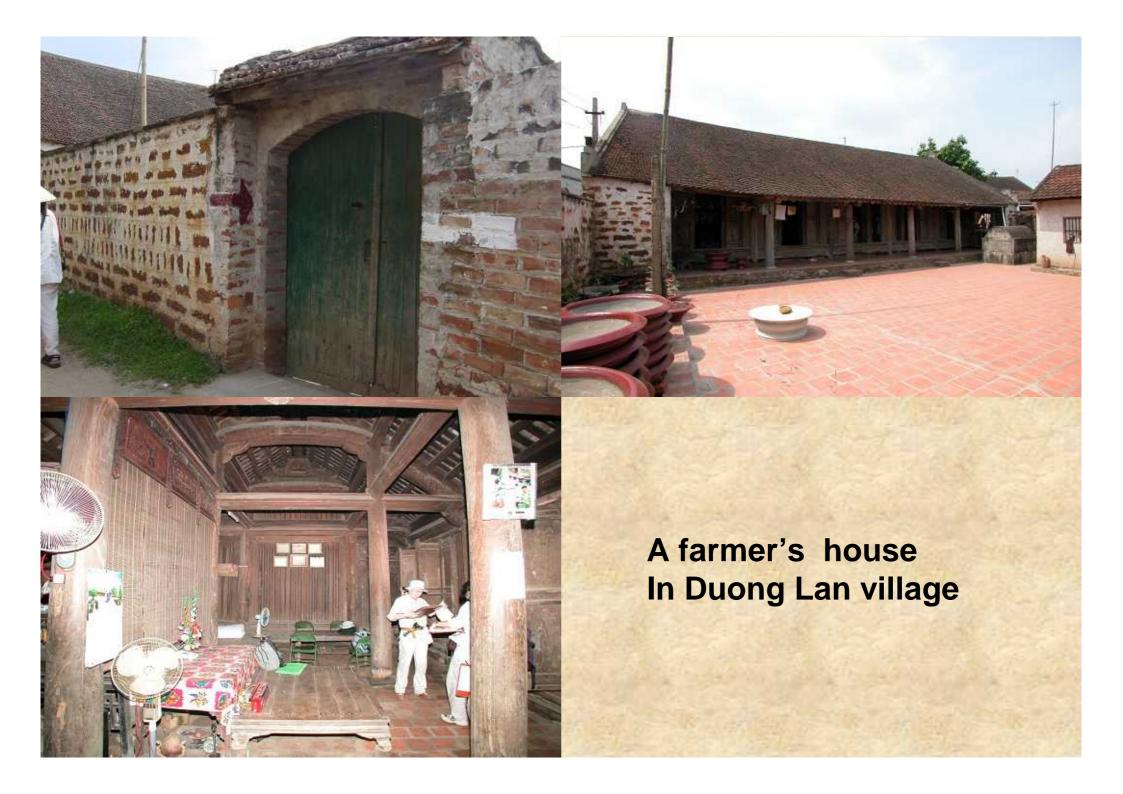
Communities and wells

5. Building survey (Survey of private residences)

Purpose: To identify the characteristics of a building in the area.

Method: Based on the exhaustive survey, a traditional building that shows the characteristics of the area is chosen and subjected to a building survey.

Notes: Whether to conduct a survey on all the traditional buildings within the area or to limit the number of buildings is to be decided on the basis of the budget and time allowed for the survey. The survey is to include not only the building itself but the building site and the usage of the building.



A.Drawing up of protocol:

The items to be identified are laid out in a spreadsheet, and entries are made on site.

ドンラム村農村集落保存プロジェクト 二次調査票

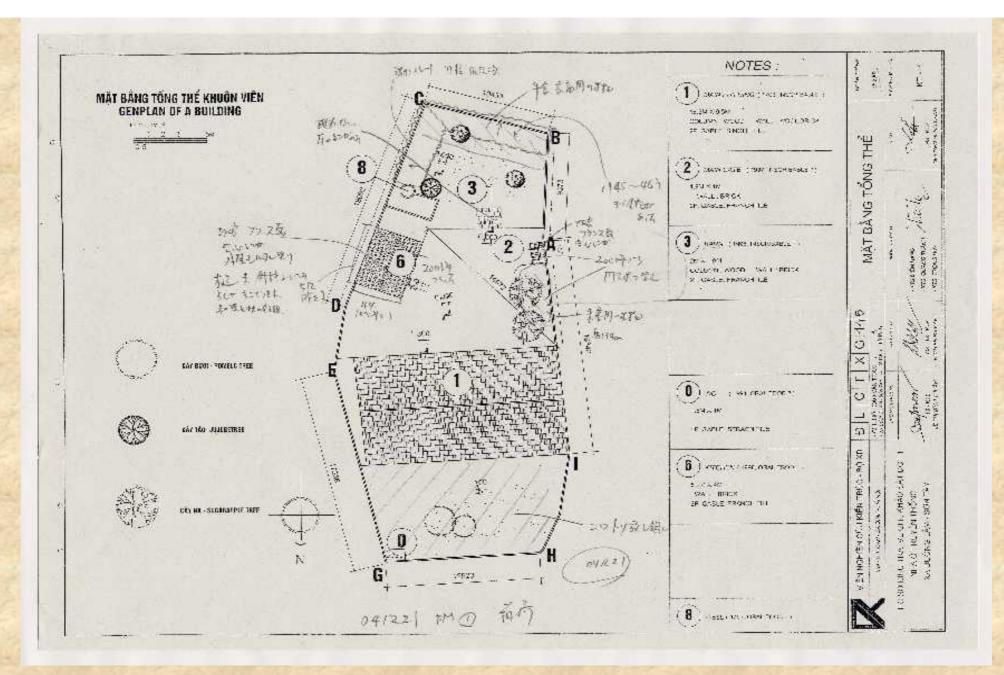
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		建具 等的円を(能を対す) 有り行いはコロツレンシ 内押中央、比協会の作取数		
登樂年代 資料()		第三葉、東、二日は寒、青葉、原君等去には、海髄が発われる 種間なる。2年の後に青睐1、紅星上に当るまままたでる まい、新花をひまっつと音楽とる時 個門内に知といいではれるいが、ためつくしてみり 実体のかり用意では、世界のます。これが日本	政府等自然的中部的加加以2011年1月1日中央中国建设公司	
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Drawing up of protocol

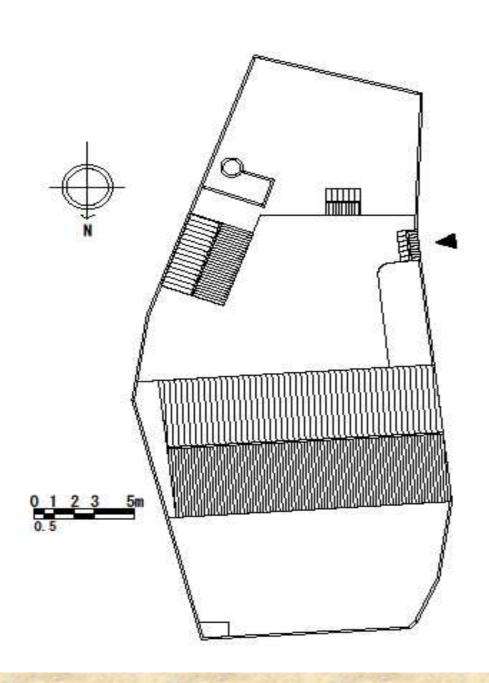
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B. Creation of a plot plan:

Plot plans are created for each building site.



Creation of a plot plan

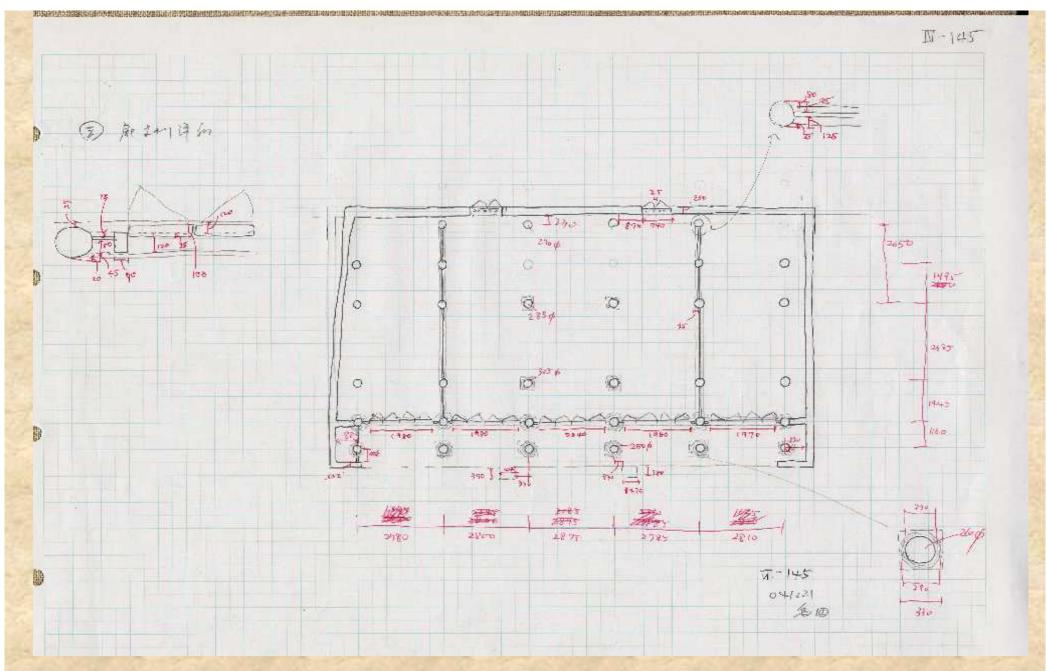


Creation of a plot plan Fair copy by CAD

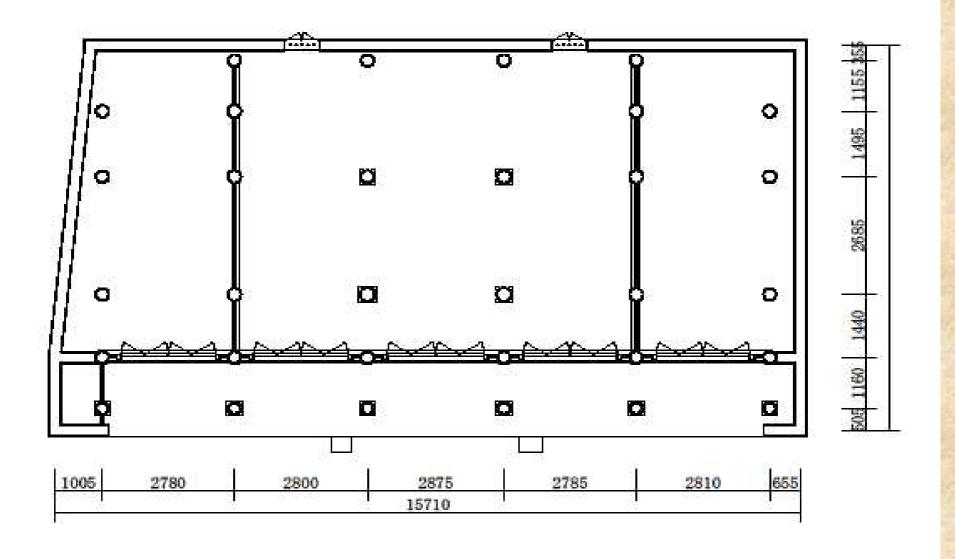
C. Actual measurement of floor plan:

The plane figure is sketched into a field book (plotting paper) and measured.

Working from the field book, a drawing is created on the desk.



Actual measurement of floor plan

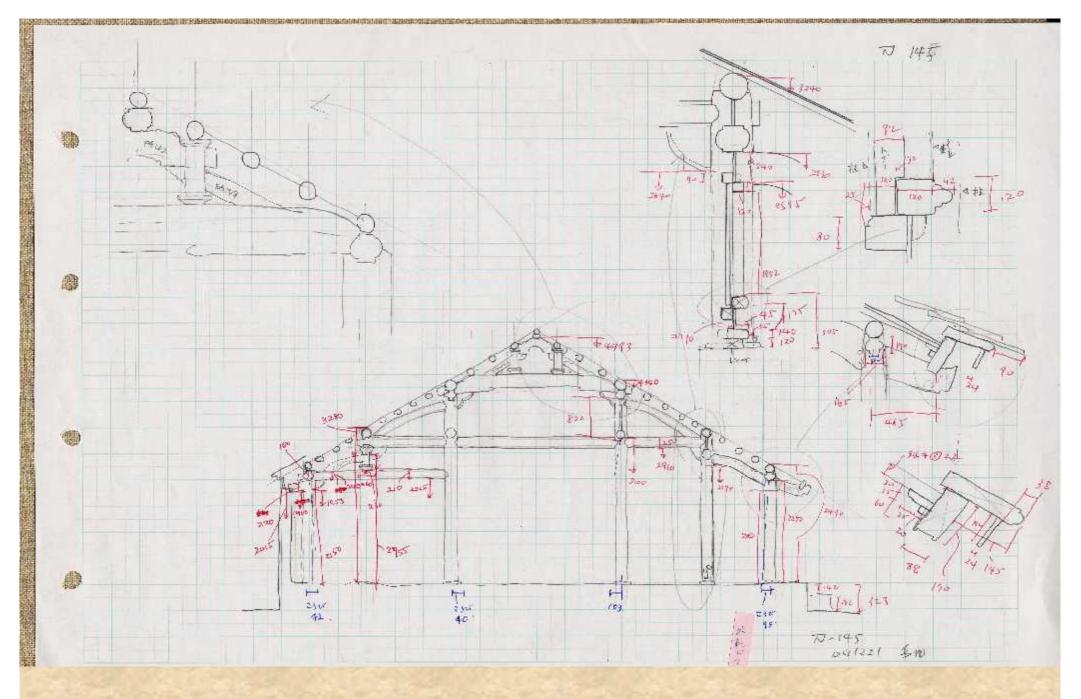


Creation of a plot plan; Fair copy by CAD

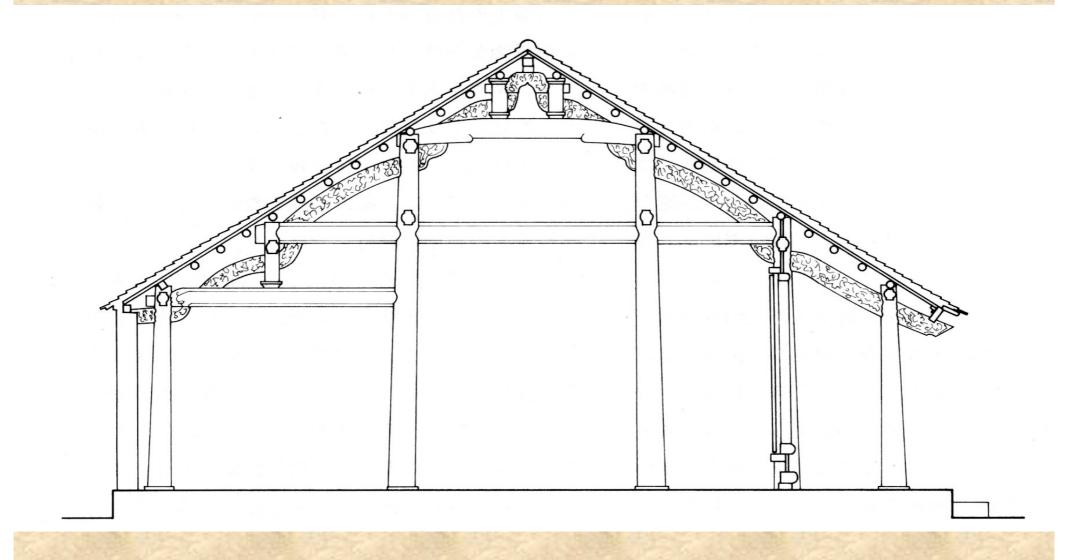
D. Actual measurement of cross section:

The plane figure is sketched into a field book (plotting paper) and measured.

Working from the field book, a drawing is created on the desk.



Actual measurement of cross section

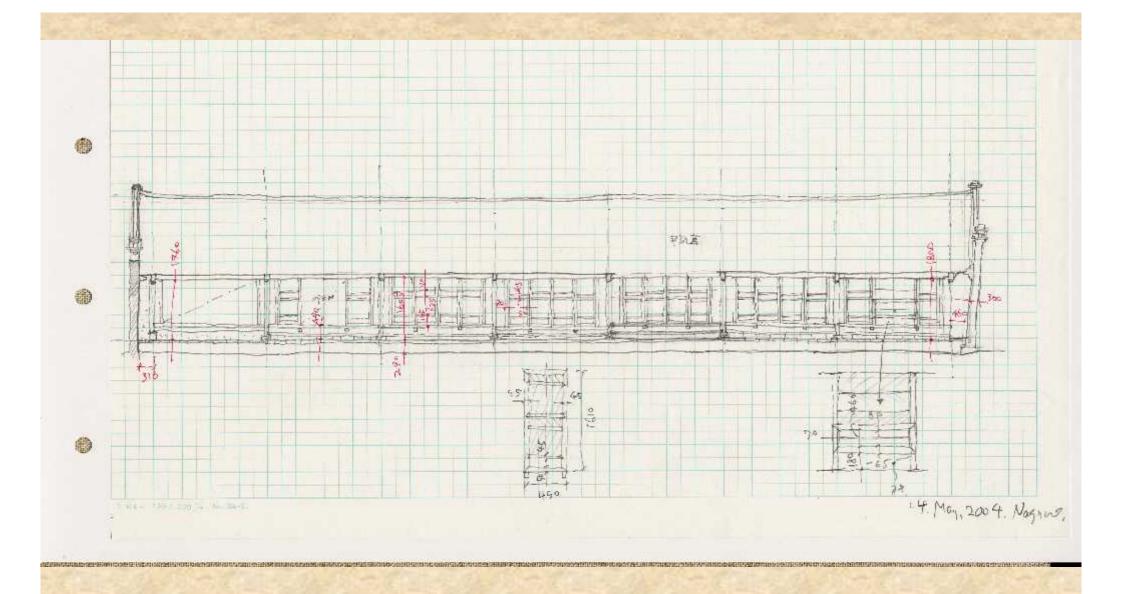


Creation of a plot plan; Fair copy by CAD

E. Actual measurement of elevation:

The plane figure is sketched into a field book (plotting paper) and measured.

Working from the field book, a drawing is created on the desk...

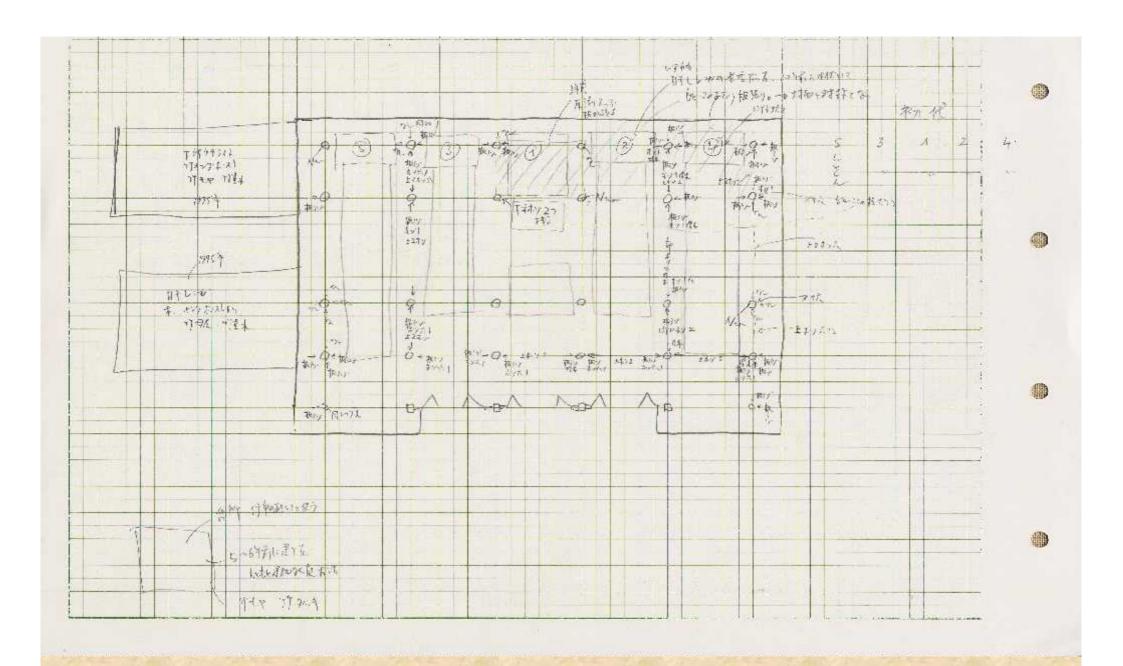


Actual measurement of elevation

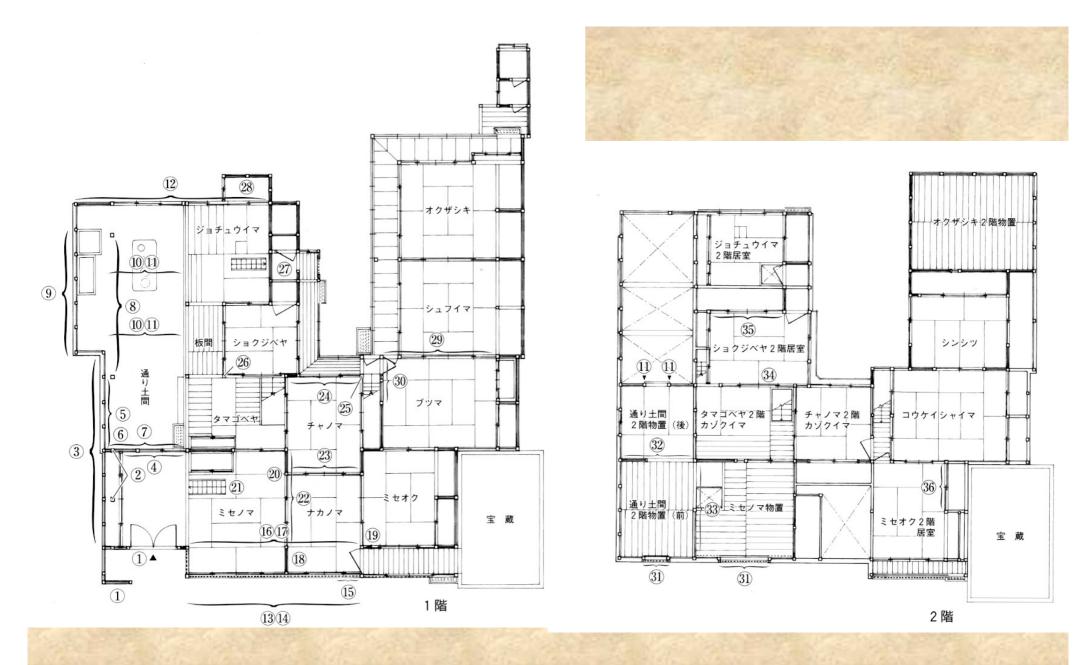
F. Evidence survey:

Evidence of past modifications to the building are entered onto simplified planes

The changes made to the building are considered on the basis of the evidence.



Evidence survey



Evidence survey in the case of a Japanese building



図36 ミセノマ入側柱のヒバタ痕跡



図37 ミセノマ天井の上り口痕跡



図38 チャノマ上手の根継ぎされた柱



図39 窓の旧位置痕跡

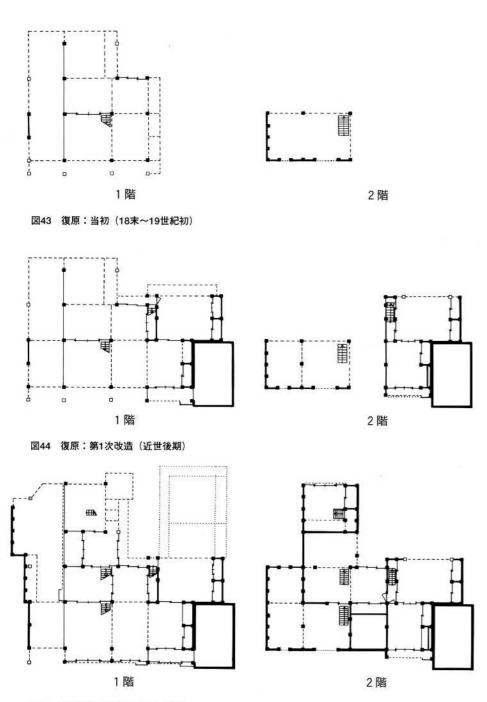
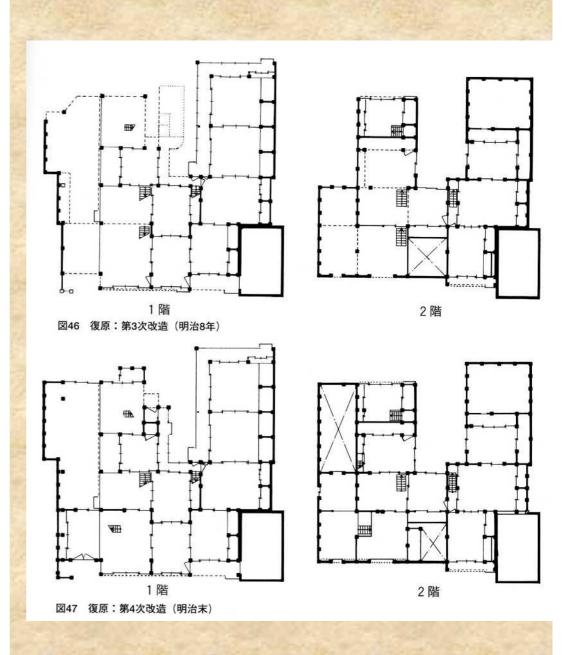


図45 復原:第2次改造(近世末期)

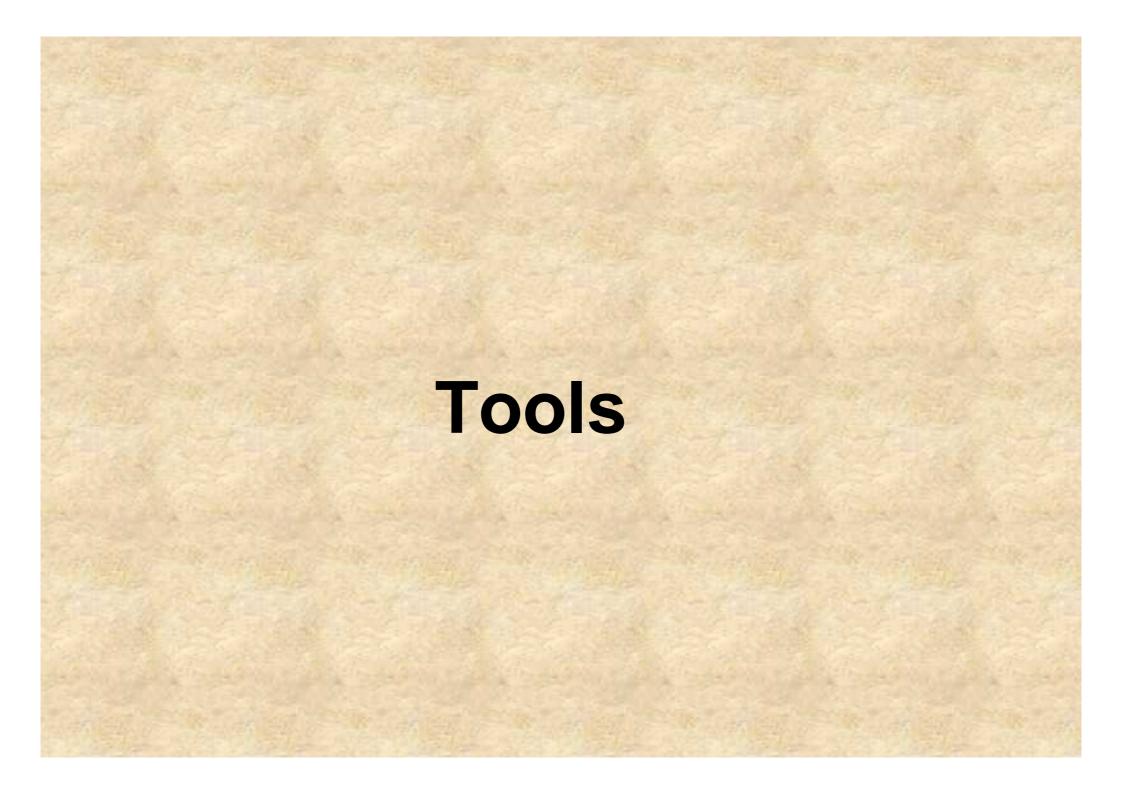


G. Survey of informational material:

Documents, munafuda (wooden ridge tag), pictures, diagram of the physiognomy of the house, old photographs

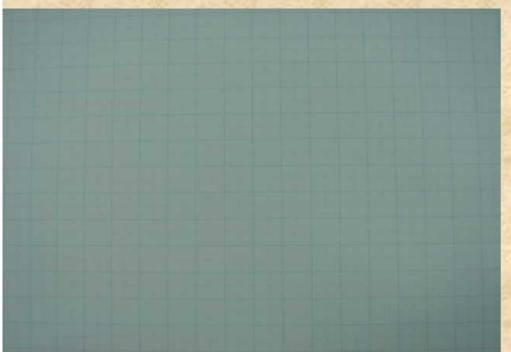


Description of the date of construction

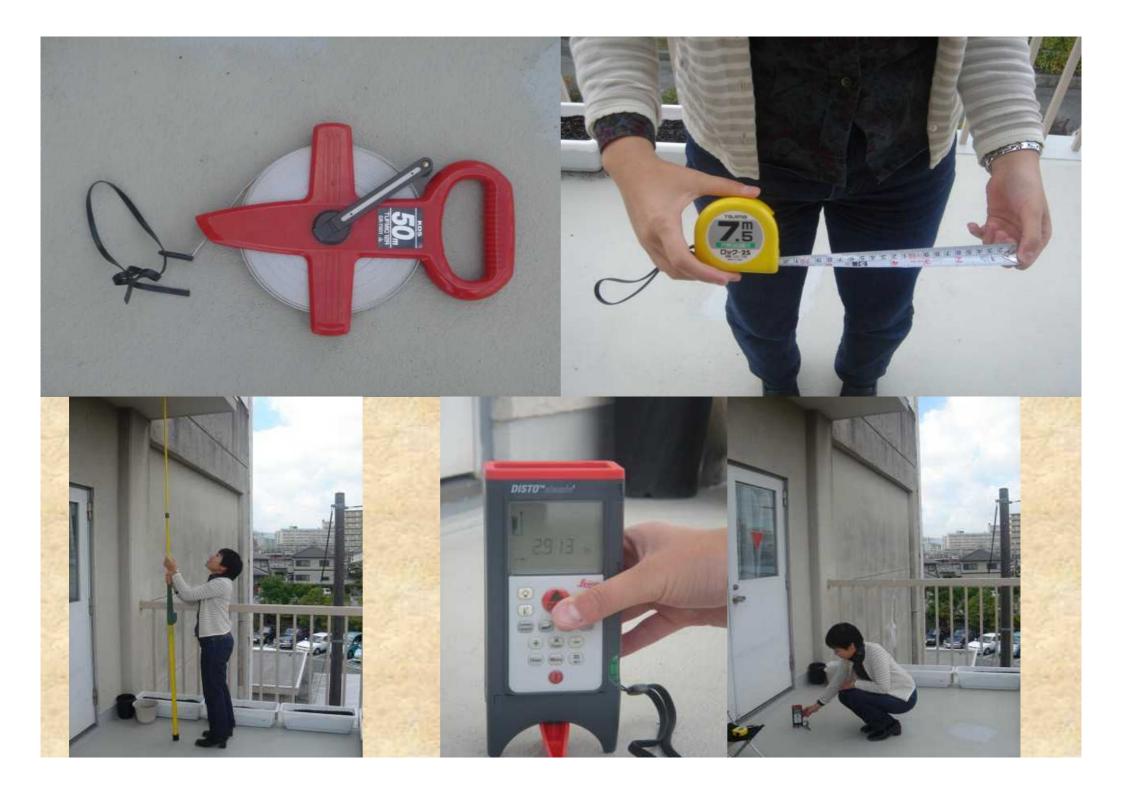






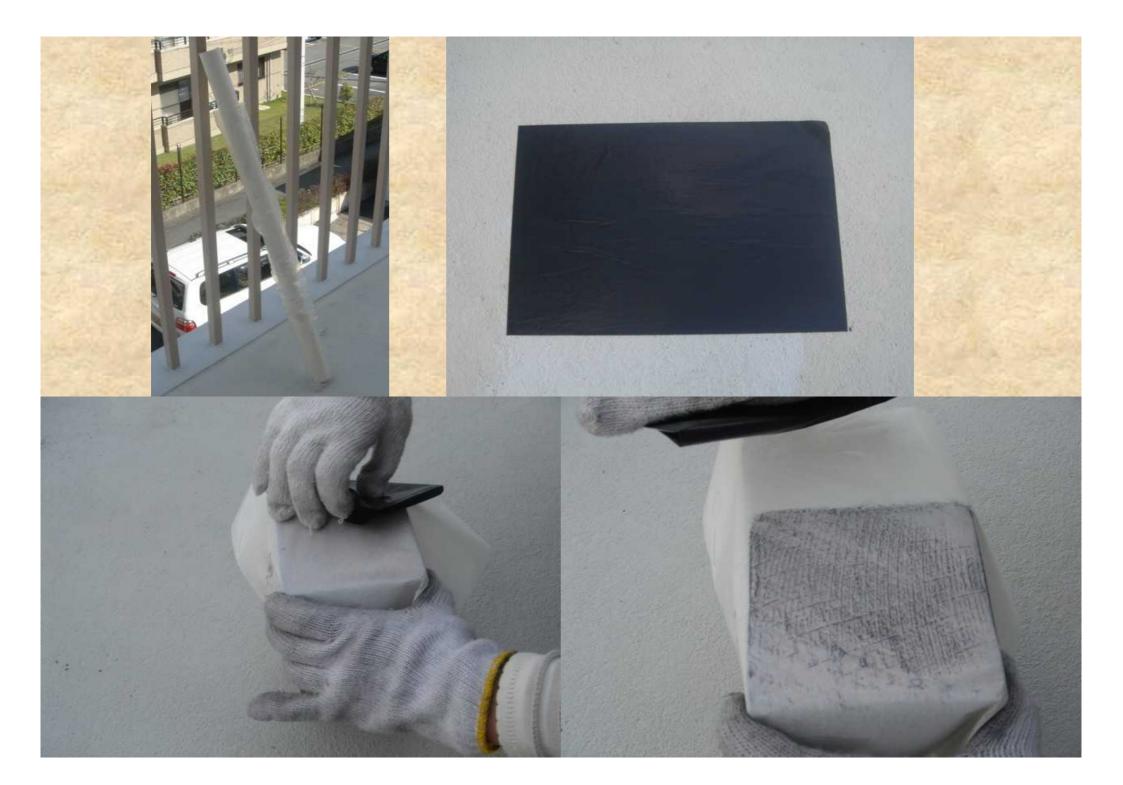


Tools for building survey











6. Historic survey

Purpose: To shed light on the history of the town.

Method: Analyzing preceding studies and documents, conducting interviews, and performing excavations.

Analyzing the changes in the town's structure on the basis of excavation, document survey, old maps, and old photographs.

Notes: Information is collected individually, and workshops are conducted as well.

7. Folklore survey

Purpose: To define the traditional life of the townspeople. To conserve things which demonstrate the historic nature of the area. This will be used as a tool for rebuilding the community and revitalizing the area.

Method: Investigation of the dates and times, methods, costumes, and equipment used in festivities. Collection of data and interviews are conducted on the resident's daily clothing, food and housing.

Notes: Workshops are held to heighten the awareness of community residents.



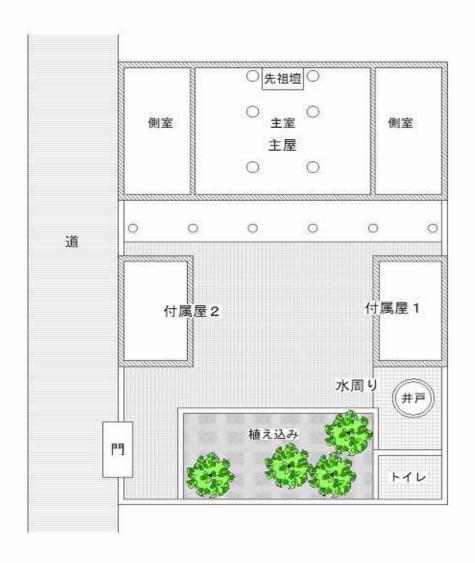




Survey of traditional festival













8. Consideration of conservation method

Purpose: To identify a basic policy for conservation.

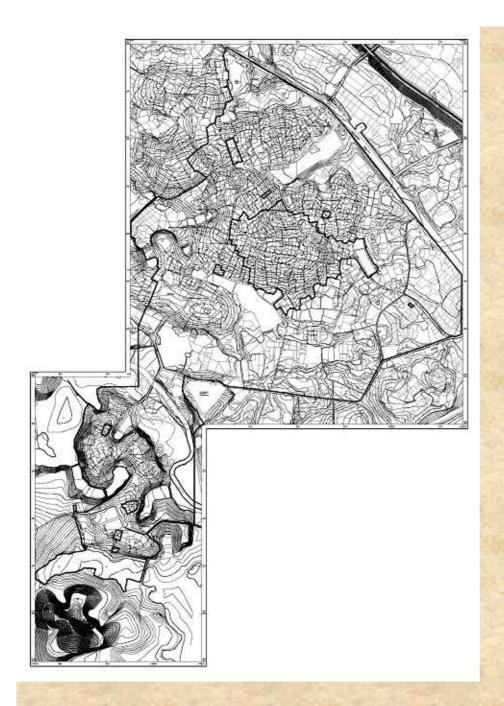
Method: On the basis of the surveys conducted above, the range for conservation is considered.

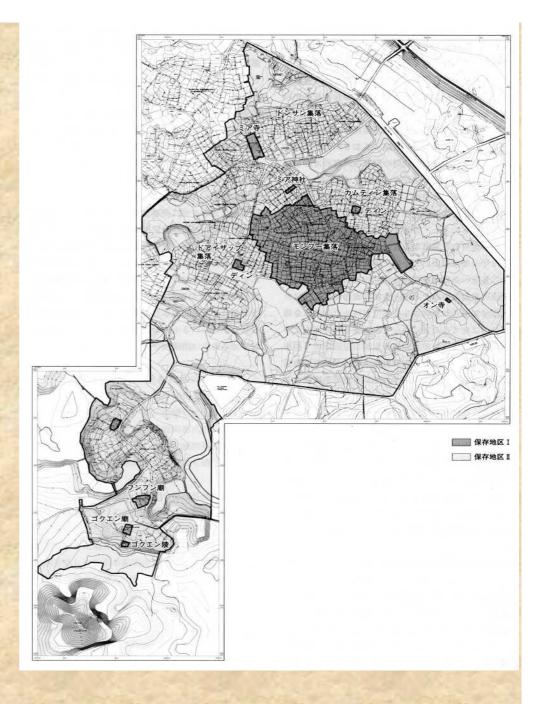
The buildings to be conserved are considered. Standards by which to control new buildings are considered.

Policies for community revitalization are considered.

Notes

: At the final stage of the survey, a workshop is held with participation by researchers, government administrators, and residents, and a feasible plan is formulated.





Preservation district





Workshop about plan for enhancement of landscape.

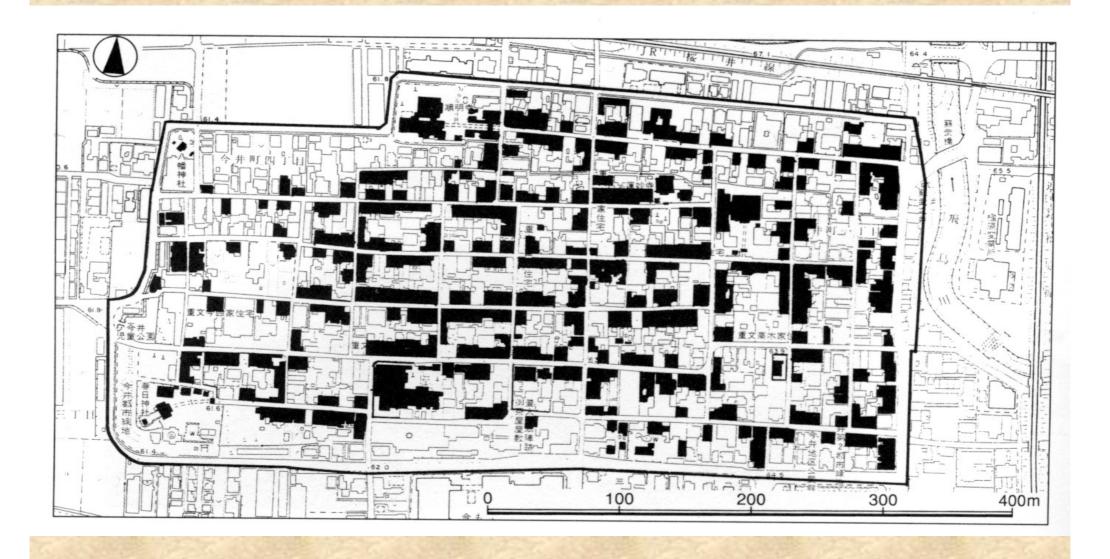


9. Preparation of the report

Purpose: This is the duty of the person who conducted the survey. The report defines the value of the area, and disseminates that knowledge to the residents as well as to the general public.

Notes

: Items 1 through 7 would suffice for an academic survey; however, a survey report for the purpose of conservation should include item 8 as well.



Imai-cho Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings