

Chapter 11

Harmonizing Modern Japanese Architecture With Historic Environment: Case Study Higashi Chaya District in Japan

Nadereh Afzhood and Ayten Özsavas Akçay

Introduction

Japan is known for having a rich cultural legacy and for being able to combine modernism with tradition. The use of natural materials like wood and paper and an emphasis on simplicity and harmony with the environment are characteristics of traditional Japanese architecture (Sharma, R., 2018). But in contemporary times, Japan has also emerged as a pioneer in cutting-edge building and design. International acclaim has been accorded to Japanese architects for their distinct method of fusing cutting-edge technology with classic architectural aspects.

The capacity of Japanese architecture to fit in with its environment is one of its most impressive features. This is because the word "ma" in Japanese connotes the sense of nothingness or space. In Japanese architecture, the void is just as significant as the actual building materials, and this emphasis on harmony and balance has produced some of the most stunning and peaceful places on Earth.

Architecture is only one example of how Japan successfully blends tradition and modernity (Yamashita, K., 2014). It is also evident in its music, food, and art. Alongside more contemporary creative forms like manga and anime, traditional Japanese arts like calligraphy, tea ceremonies, and flower arranging are still performed today. This harmony may be seen in Japanese food, where traditional dishes like sushi and tempura coexist alongside fusion fare. Its architecture exhibits a distinctive combination whereby historic sites and contemporary towers live together. Maintaining the integrity of the nation's ancient architecture while simultaneously meeting the demands of modern living is a problem for architects and city planners.

The Higashi Chaya District in Kanazawa, Japan, is a special illustration of how contemporary buildings may be successfully incorporated within a historic setting. A classic geisha neighbourhood from the Edo era is the Higashi Chaya neighbourhood. The neighbourhood is renowned for its old-world charm, congested streets, and traditional vibe (Sharma, R., 2018). However, as Kanazawa expanded and changed, there was a requirement for contemporary facilities and infrastructure. In response to this, a brand-new structure that blends contemporary architectural style with the area's historic surroundings was built in the Higashi Chaya District.

As an adaptation of the traditional Japanese tea house, contemporary structures combine traditional elements like wood and paper with more contemporary ones like glass and steel (Yamashita, K., 2014). The structure has a green roof and solar panels as part of its energy-efficient and sustainable design. The excellent blending of contemporary structures with their historic surroundings in the Higashi Chaya District is evidence of the significance of this (Yamashita, K., 2014). It illustrates that it is feasible to develop new structures that satisfy the requirements of contemporary society while respecting and enhancing the historic character of a

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location. An attempt has been made in recent years to restore the area while preserving its historic appeal. This has been accomplished by fusing the ancient surroundings with contemporary Japanese architecture. Traditional building methods and materials, such as wooden beams and shoji screens, have been used in the district's restoration along with more contemporary additions like air conditioning and lighting. The result is a fascinating blend of old and new, with the neighbourhood's antique architecture preserved while meeting modern expectations.

Literature Review

Architects have been interested in the way Japanize architecture and combine modern and old architecture in a historical environment. This literature review purposes to highlight some famous studies and findings on this subject one of the studies, Fumihiko Maki (2008) explored the issue of contemporary vernacular architecture in Japan, his idea was rather than just coping historical elements in modern Japanese architecture, historical elements should have combined into present design. architects may hold the present while maintaining a connection to the past. According to Oshima (2010), Tradition should be considered a source of inspiration and should not be a barrier to modernity. Ancient architecture may help architects have a better understanding of Japanese culture and history which could influence their modern design

Architects Sachiyo Tsurumi and Yasuhisa Mizuno (2014) studied the difficulty of combining new buildings with traditional contexts in a case study on the Higashi Chaya neighbourhood in Kanazawa, Japan. They discovered that by utilizing traditional construction materials and architectural components and paying close attention to the context of the site, they could produce a contemporary structure that perfectly merged with its historic surroundings. The consideration of the surrounding landscape and urban fabric is a crucial element in blending modern design with old locations. Masami Kobayashi's more recent research from 2019 concentrated on the use of traditional Japanese joinery methods in modern buildings. According to Kobayashi, these methods might be utilized to design buildings that are both aesthetically appealing and ecologically responsible. Buildings that are both inventive and modern while still being firmly entrenched in their cultural environment may be made by architects by utilizing local resources and methods. According to Nakamura (2019). The Higashi Chaya was built based on the balance of new buildings to the historical environment. using traditional structure and materials is one of the important components of harmonizing in the historical part. Tanka (2018) emphasized that the use of local materials and traditional methods allowed for the construction of new structures that combining in with the surrounding historic structure in the Higashi Chaya neighbourhood. This method increased the visual attractiveness of the area while also protecting the local culture.

Traditional architectural elements must be combined to balance modern design with the historic environment, the Higashi Chaya district's use of traditional Japanese architectural landscapes, such as wooden lattice screens and tatami mats, served to establish a sense of continuity with the area's historic buildings while still offering a modern look (Isaka, 2018).architects may create that are both aesthetically pleasing and culturally important by harmonizing historic elements into the modern designs. The case study of japans Higashi Chaya neighbourhood proves how effectively modern architecture can live in a historical environment. By using traditional materials and building methods, taking into account the surrounding environment and urban fabric and harmonizing architectural aspects, new constrictions may be naturally accommodated into the historic region, this both keeps cultural heritage and improves overall visual appeal.

Background Higashi Chaya District

The history of Kanazawa dates back to 1546 when a temple town sprang up around Kanazawa Mido (figure 1), a subsidiary temple of Osaka Honganji. Kanazawa was mostly made up of samurai homes roughly three-quarters and townhouses for the remaining quarter. The historic town plan may still be visible today despite this location not being attacked during World War II or experiencing any significant natural catastrophes. Individual samurai homes are indicated by the white patches with Japanese names inscribed on them. Some of these include red dots that represent residences that belonged to middle-ranking samurai who were powerful enough to have their vassals. stroll around the Higashi Chaya District where the houses are arranged in rows, with very little space between them and a very thin wooden structure supporting them. You can see that Kimusuko, a stunning design used in Japanese architecture, is also a great privacy provider (Engel, Heino, 1964). What activities took on within the teahouses that were hidden from view from the outside?



Figure 1. architecture Higashi Chaya District (assets.ctfassets.netaries)

The majority of teahouses have been converted into Japanese cafés where customers may have tea (figure 2), but during the Edo era, the teahouse served as a venue for geisha (figure 2) to amuse patrons. Only the affluent merchants and local businesspeople were invited to the parties every night, and samurai were not permitted inside. Additionally, all bills were paid later. The Geisha and the few affluent men would socialize in the teahouse because of their mutual trust (Michelle Pedersen, 2018). the geisha had to be well-educated and knowledgeable as well, so they would also put a lot of effort into developing themselves. The teahouses resembled an incredible realm that affluent men and geisha who prized refinement created.



Figure 2. café which called tea house (assets.ctfassets.netaries)



Figure 3. Gisha ladies pictures hanged on wall in tea house (assets.ctfassets.netaries)

The style of the buildings grabs people's attention with its flawlessly aligned and similarly matched residences with wooden ground-floor facades (figure 4). There are plenty of visitors wandering by and Japanese ladies wearing yukata in the congested pedestrian walkways, but no geishas. In actuality, restaurants and the typical souvenir or local crafts businesses are primarily hidden behind the majority of the well-renovated windows (figure 5).



Figure 4. building in Kanazawa, Higashi Chaya District with women dressed in yukata (assets.ctfassets.netaries)

Figure 5. modern shopping combined with historical buildings (assets.ctfassets.netarie)

Elevated timber buildings, tiled roofs, and sliding doors are frequently used as defining characteristics of Japanese architecture. Japan started infusing more Western, contemporary, and postmodern elements into its architecture as early as the 19th century, even if many of these traditions are being practised today (Brown, Azby, 2009). There is no set standard for how Japanese architecture should appear because the country is a pioneer in cutting-edge architectural design and technology.

The development of modernist architecture in Japan has undoubtedly faced many challenges. More than nearly any other nation, Japan attempts to conserve and reinterpret its cultural heritage (Breeders, B., n.d.). Therefore, Japanese architecture is only one aspect of a wider cultural movement that explores the meaning of contemporary Japanese identity (Cuddon, Katie, 2005). One of these aspects is the emphasis on straightforward shapes and straightforward material treatment. The Higashi Chaya District in Kanazawa, which is a clear example of Japanese architecture, is characterized by graceful simple shapes that blend into rational and complex structures and are heavily influenced by the country's religions and aesthetics (Engel, Heino, 1964). Although these ideals are both fundamentals of modern architecture around the world, they have long maintained spiritual and philosophical significance (Harada, Jiro, 1954). Materials like flat concrete and glass are used; they are plain and unadorned, depicting the most simplistic and straightforward rendition of a structure with the colour of wood to harmonize with ancient buildings; as a result, they represent Japanese philosophy and delicate aesthetic style through their simple form and bare materiality (Berry, Glynis, 1991). also Due to the simplicity of the exterior, structure, and organizational elements of the space, they are relatively perspective to transmit the aesthetic of experience (Hosey, Lance, 2012).

Criteria of Japanese Architecture Harmonization to Integrate Modern Architecture with Historical Environment

Japan is famous for its particular architectural style, which has changed over time and has been inspired by a diverse variety of cultural and historical influences. In current times, interest in preserving and harmonizing traditional Japanese architecture with modern architecture is growing however some limitations that architects must follow to connect modern architecture to a historic environment. The use of historical building materials and techniques is a crucial need. For centuries, wood, clay, and bamboo have been used in Japanese architecture and the knowledge of how to use them has been passed down through generations. As a result, architects must use these materials and techniques to maintain the cultural legacy of japons architectural style with the use of natural elements in the design. Nature has always had an influence on Japanese design with elements such as rocks and plants playing a vital role in creating a harmonious environment. Architects should strive to incorporate these natural elements into their designs to create a connection between the structure and surroundings. This includes the use of appropriate colours, textures and shapes as well as the structure's height and scale. Architects must examine the utility and purpose of the structure. Whether it is a dwelling, temple, or public space, Japanese architecture has always been created with a specific function in mind. Architects must thus guarantee that their designs suit the practical needs of the structure while also sticking to traditional Japanese design ideals.

Several research has been conducted to investigate the criteria for harmonizing Japanese architecture to integrate current architecture with its historical context. The following literature review summarizes some of this research's significant findings:

Nara and Taguchi (2014) defined five criteria for integrating modern Japanese architecture with the historical surroundings in their study. Respect for historical context, use of traditional materials and techniques, emphasis on simplicity and beauty, connection with the natural surroundings, and use of light and shadow are among the requirements. Similarly, Hsu et al. (2018) discovered that the use of natural materials such as wood, stone, and bamboo is an important aspect in reconciling modern Japanese architecture with its historical context. They also underlined the need of taking into account the local temperature and topography when creating structures that are in harmony with their surroundings. Incorporating traditional cultural features is another key facet of integrating modern Japanese architecture with its historical surroundings.

Shibata (2019) observes that traditional cultural aspects like tea rooms, gardens, and tatami rooms may assist to establish a feeling of continuity with the past and increase a building's cultural relevance. Yamamoto (2020) underlined the need of including local people and stakeholders in the design process to ensure that new structures reflect the area's historical and cultural setting. Harmonizing modern Japanese architecture with its ancient surroundings necessitates careful consideration of several variables. Some of the requirements for harmonizing Japanese architecture with the historic context, according to research by Kawasaki, 2019 and Ito, 2018, include:

Japanese architects revere tradition and are concerned with conserving the historical environment. To build a connection with the past, they blend old materials, methods, and patterns into modern designs (Kawasaki, 2019). Contextual Awareness: To produce designs that blend in with the environment, architects must be aware of the context and surroundings of the building site, including the cultural and social landscape (Ito, 2018).

Natural Elements: Natural elements such as light, water, and vegetation are integral to Japanese design. These components are included in modern designs by architects to establish a harmonious link between the building and the surroundings (Ito, 2018). Sustainability is becoming increasingly essential in modern architecture. In their designs, Japanese architects emphasise the use of local, eco-friendly materials and energy-saving technology (Kawasaki, 2019). Japanese architects place a premium on utility in their designs. They design environments that are not only aesthetically pleasing but also perform their intended function efficiently and effectively (Kawasaki, 2019).

Balance and Harmony: In Japanese architecture, balance and harmony are fundamental. Architects try to establish a harmonic and balanced interaction between the structure, the environment, and the people that utilize it (Ito, 2018). The integration of Japanese architecture with modern architecture and the historical setting requires careful consideration of tradition, contextual awareness, natural element integration, sustainability, utility, balance, and harmony. Architects may construct structures that are not only practical but also attractive and respectful of their historical and cultural environment by incorporating these factors into their designs.

harmonizing modern Japanese architecture by following these criteria, architects can create modern buildings that respect Japan's architectural heritage while incorporating modern design principles. The Higashi Chaya District is an example of how architects can successfully harmonize traditional and modern architecture, creating beautiful and functional structures that honour Japan's cultural heritage.

Visual And Spatial Harmony Criteria In Higashi Chaya District In Japan

The link between the interior and exterior, or the way that the facades and internal space quality are reflected on the building elevations, is the key factor in describing a location's personality. The mass asymmetry and rhythm of the facades, the adjacency of the various façade configurations, and the vertical and horizontal relationships between the façade elements in it and the surrounding facades are the major factors determining the nature and character of the colony (Avrami et al. 2000). The physical requirements of an environment are determined by standards for visual and spatial harmony. They may be described as the key elements that contribute to an environment's character and feeling of place. To establish an urban quarter, the street pattern and space systems, such as organic or grid patterns, determine the spatial elements. Building location and mass are also included as determining factors. Historic urban districts often have a classic street frontage and design. Therefore, it is crucial to take into account the location and shape of the buildings to retain the visual continuity of the traditional pattern. The height of the nearby structures should be taken into account in this situation.

The following are the desirable special characteristics for every advancement (Tiesdell, et al., 2010):

- To consider the area's physical character.
- Criteria - each act of progression should bring something of its own, thereby, contributing new criteria.
- Natural design quality- building built now will provide the current zeitgeist in the future and argumentatively must be worthy of conservation by future generations.

Street patterns that are organic/deformed grids or regular (orthogonal) grids, incorporating combinations of, and meeting other grids, are some examples of aspects of spatial personality. From all perspectives and

aspects, the impact of the new evolution should be taken into account. Space and aesthetic considerations should be taken into account while designing modern structures in these situations. Different from spatial elements are the visual elements. They are mentioned with the texture, colour, and substance of the structures. Local materials are used with local character and unity in various historical places (table 1).

Table 1. : Elements of Visual and special criteria harmony (Tiesdell et. al, 2010)

Number	Elements	Description
1	Materials	Locally produced materials that adhere to the conventional construction techniques of the day are frequently utilized in historical structures. These materials frequently change based on the location and the available resources. In addition to reflecting the customary construction techniques of the time, the use of these materials in historical structures also enhances a community's sense of cultural history and identity. To guarantee that their distinctive architectural elements be maintained for future generations, many historical structures are now covered by preservation regulations.
2	Balance	Historical structures need structural balance to maintain their stability and lifespan in addition to aesthetic balance. To avoid structural deterioration over time, architects and engineers must carefully evaluate the weight distribution and load-bearing capacities of the building's components.
3	Color	When colouring a historic structure, caution and respect for the structure's historical integrity are required. The look of the building may be improved while keeping its historical relevance by investigating the original colour scheme, speaking with specialists, and selecting acceptable hues.
4	Quantity	Quantity in a historical structure can relate to a variety of things, including size, scale, and the number of components it contains. These elements can add to the building's overall significance and worth, and architectural designs frequently take them into account.
5	Hindrance	Historical building preservation, upkeep, and additions take a lot of work, money, and knowledge to get beyond obstacles that can prevent them from being preserved.
6	discipline	discipline methods to safeguard a historical building's preservation, protection, and addition from harm or degradation is its discipline. This might involve routine upkeep, restoration, and repair work to solve any potential structural or aesthetically-related problems.
7	Massing	An essential component of protecting and repairing a community's cultural history is massing historical structures. Architects and preservationists may make sure that the structure continues to be a significant component of the built environment for future generations by carefully examining the building's shape and attributes.
8	Elevation	Elevation is the term used to describe how a structure appears when seen from the street or other locations. The preservation of a historical building's cultural and historical worth depends heavily on its height. The architectural style and design tenets of the era in which a historical building was built should be evident in its elevation.
9	Sitting	Concerning the building's occupation of its location, its relationship to the street or other areas, and its interactions with other structures. Respect for existing plot sizes or patterns is a key factor in ensuring harmonic integration. To maintain the definition and continuity of the outside space, it is also crucial to respect the street frontage and the existing building line.
10	Orientation	The façade's repeated components made its solid-void interactions stand out clearly.

Overall, visual and spatial harmony are essential elements of architectural design since they may have a significant influence on user experience and help a structure function well. Architects and designers may build rooms that are both aesthetically beautiful and operationally useful by taking these factors and criteria into account.

In actuality, the historical setting may support a wide range of interpretations and emotions. A traditional or vernacular remark might be just as legitimate as one that is more up-to-date. Not the architectural language itself, but how well the old and modern interact is what matters. When evaluating the effect of new development within a prized historic town, city, or site, factors including scale, shape, siting, materials, colour, and details are crucial to take into account. Examples of factors that are frequently taken into account when evaluating the effects of new development in a historical context are provided in PPS5 (2012). District of Higashi Chaya, However, shouldn't be so different that they take away from or visually compete with their historic neighbours. New buildings shouldn't be identifiable as belonging to their era of development. Compatibility is more essential than distinction within historical sectors. Buildings that were present in the area throughout the significant period may be recreated since the district itself is a resource (figure 6).

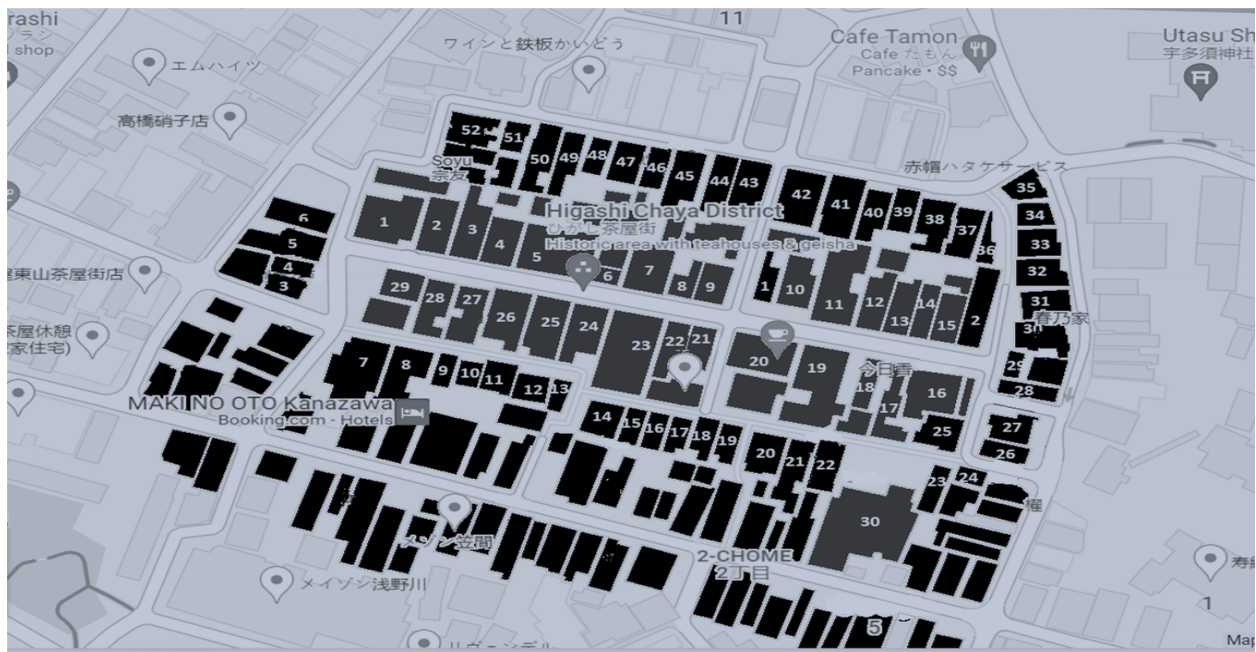



Figure 6. HIGASHI CHAYA DISTRICT IN JAPAN red are old building and black are new buildings (developed by author)

Examining new construction in the Higashi Chaya neighbourhood using the standards of Japanese architecture necessitates giving serious consideration to many factors. Utilizing conventional materials and methods, respecting the past, emphasizing simplicity and beauty, fusing with nature, and paying attention to spatial connections are a few of these elements. In the Higashi Chaya neighbourhood, new construction must respect the surrounding area's historical setting and take into consideration its architectural and cultural legacy. They should be planned such that they fit in smoothly with the neighbourhood's existing structures and do not disrupt its overall aesthetic balance. According to Table (2) As you noted, Japanese culture, particularly in historical settings, places a significant focus on respect for and harmony with the environment. In the Higashi Chaya District, this is reflected in the architecture and preservation of the buildings and public areas. In terms of environmental aspects, the district is surrounded by vegetation and beautiful natural sceneries and is situated in a picturesque place close to the Asano River. The teahouses and other structures in the area are built to blend in with their natural surroundings and enhance their natural beauty. To connect new structures to the context of the district's historic value, they should be highlighted via signage or other interpretive techniques






Table 2. this table is analyzing environment historical buildings HIGASHI CHAYA DISTRICT IN JAPAN in order to understand Japanize culture about respect and harmonizing in historical environment











<p align="center">Analyzing Buildings Around HIGASHI CHAYA DISTRICT to The Distance of Almost 600m</p>	
	
<p align="center">Respected to surrounding</p>	<p align="center">Un respected to surrounding</p>
<p>Japan's Higashi Chaya District is a stunning example of how to maintain historical settings while blending in with the natural environment. Upon closer inspection, it is clear that the district's left side is studded with structures that are spaced around 69 meters apart from one another. This deliberate spacing is evidence of the careful planning that was done to protect the district's historical character. On the district's right side, all structures continue to adhere to the values of awe and harmony with the past. The district's cultural value is preserved since these buildings were thoughtfully created to blend in with the surrounding architectural environment.</p> <p>Building number 2, which stands out for its blue colour, does, nevertheless, retain a strong feeling of regard for the surrounding historical setting. Although this building complies with the essential rules of historical preservation, the area's growing population may require structural changes. Although these changes are unavoidable, every effort will be taken to ensure that the Higashi Chaya District's character and charm be maintained. This careful balancing act between preserving the historical environment and meeting the requirements of a burgeoning population shows</p>	<p>In Japan's Higashi Chaya District, there is a remarkable commitment to protecting the environment and preserving its historical setting. The first building, shown as number 1 in yellow, is located at a distance of 74 meters when I look at the nearby structures in the Higashi Chaya District. This close closeness suggests that there has been a conscious effort made to preserve the district's architectural integrity and achieve a seamless integration with the surroundings.</p> <p>Moving on, the second structure, shown by number 2 in yellow, is situated 107 meters away. Despite being a little further, it nevertheless keeps a fair distance from the district. This shows how thoughtful planning and design decisions were taken to maintain the area's historical ambience and cultural relevance.</p> <p>However, it is reassuring to see that the terrain changes into a skyline dominated by skyscrapers after 100 meters. This suggests a deliberate attempt to keep the old area apart from the new construction, preserving its classic elegance and cultural holiness. A setting that embraces both the historical and natural aspects is created by the combination of stringent preservation regulations, devotion to traditional architectural materials, and careful</p>

Japan's dedication to cultural sustainability and preservation. It serves as a reminder that, even as the world changes, it is still possible to accept advancement while preserving the rich cultural history that has defined society.	management of new structures. The focus on respect and harmony that Japanese culture places on its environment are powerfully displayed in this exceptional historical setting by merging the Higashi Chaya District with its surroundings.
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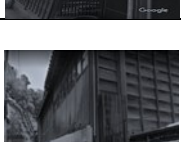


The modern structures in Japan's Higashi Chaya District perfectly exemplify the traditional criteria of Japanese design. These contemporary buildings honour tradition while blending in with the neighbourhood's historical architecture, striking a pleasing balance between the old and the new. (table 3)












Table 3. analyzing new buildings in Higashi Chaya based on criteria of Japanize architecture

ANALYSIS OF HARMONIZING OF NEW BUILDINGS IN HIGASHI CHAYA													
Number	Building	Design Criteria										Result of the analyze	
		Massing	Sitting	Elevation	Hindrance	Orientation	Discipline	Quantity	Material	Color	balance		
1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	All criteria connect to environment except material which made it with light brown color
2		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	All criteria connect to environment except material which made it with light brown color
3		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	In this building 7 have criteria of Japanize harmonizing and high, discipline and material is not regarding
4		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	All criteria connect to environment except material which made it with light brown color
5		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing moderm and historical environment are regarding
6		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not








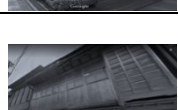
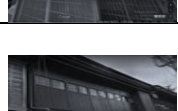
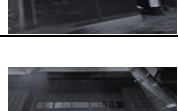
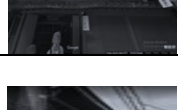
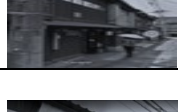
												
7		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	Color of the building is white should be brown for harmonizing and material and Discipline are not connect to criteria
8		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
9		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
10		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
11		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
12		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	All criteria connect to environment except material which made it with light brown color
13		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
14		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	Color of the building is white should be brown for harmonizing and material and Discipline are not connect to criteria
15		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding




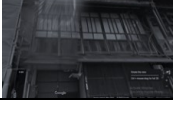
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16		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
17		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
18		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
19		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
20		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
21		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
22		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
23		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
24		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
25		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not

26		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not
27		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not
28		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
29		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
30		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not
31		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
32		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
33		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
34		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not
35		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modem and historical environment are regarding
36		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not

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37		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
38		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
39		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
40		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
41		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
42		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not
43		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	8 criteria of harmonizing regarded but material and high compare with others did not
44		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
45		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
46		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
47		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
48		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding

49		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
50		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
51		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	Color of the building is white should be brown for harmonizing and material and Discipline are not connect to criteria
52		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	All criteria of harmonizing modern and historical environment are regarding
Result of all analysis		65% of the buildings were analyzed following all ten criteria, and I discovered a total of 34 buildings that fulfilled all of the requirements. However, 18 of the buildings used materials that weren't related to the criteria or 32% of the total. The materials used to construct these buildings did not meet the requirements. Moreover, 25% of the structures didn't regard the discipline of climate. This indicates that they were not constructed or designed with the environment in mind, and as a result, they may have negatively affected the environment. In addition, white was applied to 5% of the buildings, although brown is the harmonious colour for historical buildings constructed of wood. This demonstrates a lack of understanding and respect for the region's architectural traditions and historical context. One structure, which addresses 2% of the aggregate, was built higher than the others, showing that it didn't respect the level guidelines set out for the area. Last but not least, the remaining 10% of buildings did not satisfy any other particular requirements that were deemed essential for the buildings' overall construction and design.										

The term "aesthetics" or "architectural elements" refers to the material, colour, and texture of structures. Buildings in historic areas are frequently made of regional materials like wood, stone, and clay, and their colour and texture are selected to complement the surroundings. Utilizing regional resources and design cues may enhance a community's feeling of place, cohesiveness, and cultural history while also enhancing its sense of self. A unified and visually beautiful design may also be made using colour and texture in addition to materials. A building's colour scheme might be chosen to blend in with the landscape or to evoke a particular mood or impression.

The facade of a building can be given depth and aesthetic appeal by the use of texture, such as rough stone or smooth wood. In architectural design, the material, colour, and texture of a structure are significant factors, especially in historic areas where local materials and design features are frequently working to maintain a community's cultural legacy.

Material and Methods

Using secondary data analysis, modern Japanese architecture may be made to blend in with its historical surroundings. Review of the literature A thorough assessment of the body of knowledge on Japanese

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architecture, historical settings, and the fusion of contemporary and traditional architecture would be the first stage in the technique for secondary data analysis. To obtain pertinent facts and perspectives on the subject, this will entail scanning academic databases, internet archives, and pertinent publications.

Data Gathering The next stage would be to gather pertinent information on contemporary Japanese architecture and its interaction with historical surroundings after doing the literature review. Information about building materials, methods of construction, architectural concepts, and cultural background may be included. The information might be gathered from a variety of sources, including books, publications, and internet sites.

Data analysis: After the data have been gathered, they will be examined to spot important trends, themes, and patterns. To do this, the data will need to be categorized meaningfully, and analyzed using the right tools and methods, and patterns and trends that arise from the data will need to be recognized.

Summary of Results: The technique would end with a summary of the data analysis results and recommendations about the standards for integrating contemporary Japanese architecture into historically significant settings. To do this, it will be necessary to pinpoint the essential elements of Japanese architecture's aesthetic and spatial harmony and determine how to incorporate them into contemporary designs.

Overall, the approach for secondary data analysis will give a thorough grasp of the standards for blending contemporary Japanese architecture with historic settings. Additionally, it will allow for a critical assessment of current procedures and offer suggestions for how future designs might be enhanced to attain greater visual and spatial harmony.

Result

In the case study of Japan's Higashi Chaya neighbourhood, the outcome of blending modern Japanese architecture with the historic surroundings shows how to successfully incorporate contemporary design features into a conventional old context. The research looked at how contemporary architectural changes may better serve the demands of modern society while preserving the historic district's distinctive traditional character. The new buildings in the Higashi Chaya neighbourhood in Tokyo mix well with the older ones thanks to the use of cutting-edge materials and architectural strategies, resulting in a harmonious and breathtaking atmosphere. Modern architecture is in harmony with the natural environment thanks to the use of sustainable design elements. The study emphasizes how crucial it is to strike a balance between the requirements of modern society and the preservation of old structures. It is possible to successfully blend the old with the new, producing a distinctive and sustainable setting that honours both history and innovation, as shown by the Higashi Chaya district, where modern design features have been successfully included.

Overall, the case study of the Japanese neighbourhood of Higashi Chaya offers insight and inspiration for architects and urban planners all around the world on how contemporary design may coexist with a historic setting.

Discussions and Conclusion

Japan is rich a country in history and culture, and its architecture reflects this. However, as Japan grows and modernizes, there is a growing desire to combine modern architecture with traditional surroundings. This is particularly visible in Kanazawa, Japan's Higashi Chaya District, where traditional Japanese architecture coexists with modern structures and infrastructure. The old geisha neighbourhood of Higashi Chaya has been classified as a cultural heritage site. It is distinguished for its medieval ambience, magnificent wooden structures, and winding lanes. However, new plans and structures have recently been added to the region requiring a harmonizing of old and new. To achieve this architects and designers have used a different method. Combining historical materials and structure is a way for modern developments to approach harmonizing with the historic environment. The Kanazawa Umimirai, located in the Higashi Chaya district, has a modern appearance yet uses traditional elements like wood and metal another approach is including current design topographies that complement the existing environment. The harmonizing of modern Japanese architecture with the historic environment is a challenging process that requires careful consideration of architectural elements and techniques. A balance must be struck between conserving a historic environment atmosphere

and allowing modern expansion and innovation. Japan is making great efforts to connect current Japanese architecture to the historic environment. Higashi Chaya district is an outstanding illustration of how this may have been done in other areas of Japan and throughout the world.

Finally, while merging modern Japanese architecture in a historic environment may be challenging, it is vital for the preservation of Japan's cultural past. The case study of Higashi Chaya district demonstrates how modern architecture may be successfully connected to a historic environment. Using traditional materials structures and techniques were able to create a modern structure that combines well with the historic environment. This case study shows how architects may recognize and respect the Japanese cultural past while using a modern architecture approach. Overall, the Higashi Chaya District exemplifies the significance of conserving Japan's architectural legacy while combining modern design deliberately and respectfully. Following in the footsteps of this architect, future architects may continue to develop beautiful and useful structures that reflect Japan's distinct cultural character while also embracing new architectural advancements.

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Conflict of Interests

As the author of this article, I declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research presented in this article. I have no financial or personal relationships with any individuals or organizations that could potentially bias my views or influence my interpretation of the information presented.

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