

Tokyo Re-Design

Date	Place	Partner Organization	Students' Major and Grade	Participants' Information	SIT Instructor
2025/06/05 ~2025/06/14	Japan	National University of Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Architecture Undergraduate 4th grade, Master 1st grade, Master 2nd grade, Undergraduate 3rd grade 	(SIT) Students 10, Student Staff 1, Professor 1 (National University of Singapore) Students 10, Professor 3 (Tokyo University of Science)students 38,professor 4 (Nagoya City University)students 6,professor 1	OKAZAKI Rumi(Department of Architecture)



Image1 group photo

In the past, public bathhouses (sento) were an indispensable part of Japanese communities, serving as places where local connections and social bonds could flourish. They also functioned as disaster-response hubs during earthquakes and other emergencies. Characterized by their unique wooden architecture and large mural paintings on the walls, sento offer a valuable glimpse into Japanese culture. Their popularity surged, especially after World War II, when many households did not have private bathrooms. However, as living standards improved and private bathing facilities became commonplace, the popularity of sento declined. As a result, many local communities weakened, leading to the closure of numerous bathhouses.

On the other hand, share houses and co-living residences are housing arrangements in which people who may be strangers live together, sharing rooms, apartments, or entire buildings rather than living independently. This trend is particularly common in urban areas and offers benefits such as reduced living costs and the creation of new communities. Shared spaces—including communal living rooms, large kitchens, and co-working areas—are designed to encourage community events and social interaction among residents and even people from the surrounding neighborhood.



Image2 final presentation1

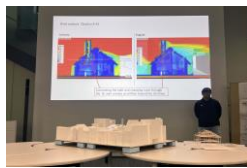


Image3 final presentation2



Image4 example of a final output