Outline of City Plan

- Municipality area: approx. 82,790 ha
- City planning area: approx. 48,051 ha
- Urbanization promotion area: approx. 14,987 ha
- Population: approx. 1.47 million
Characteristics of Kyoto

(1) **One of the top historical cities in the world** which has accumulated more than 1200 years of history

(2) **Manufacturing city** where cutting-edge industries flourish based on prominent traditional industries

(3) **Cultural and artistic city and a religious city** where creation of new things continues as well as succession of culture and tradition

(4) “Spiritual hometown of Japanese people” and an **international tourist city** where 55 million tourists visit

(5) **Academic city** for universities and students where 140 thousand students study
Positioning of the Master Plan for Urban Planning

Master Concept of Kyoto City
(Established in December 1999; the target year is 2025)
Long-term concept that ideologically shows Kyoto’s policy for urban development in the 21st century

Master Plan of Kyoto City
(Established in December 2010)
- Plan that shows main measures to be carried out from the viewpoint of the entire city to actualize the Master Concept.
- The target year is 2020.

Master Plan of Each District
(Established in January 2011)
- Plan that serves as a guideline for making each district attractive by the use of its characteristics under the Master Concept.
- The target year is 2020.

Important strategies
- Kyoto City Program of Global Warming Countermeasures (2011-2020)
- General traffic strategy entitled ‘Walking City, Kyoto’
- Kyoto City MICE*8 Strategy

Plan for each field
- Kyoto City Housing Master Plan
- Basic Plan for Kyoto City green spaces
- Kyoto City Water Symbiosis Plan

Coordination

Kyoto City Master Plan for Urban Planning
- Clarification of the future vision for urban development
- Guidelines for promoting urban development
- Guidelines for establishing and revising an urban planning
- Common guidelines for partnership in urban development

Kyoto Urban Plan (Kyoto International, Cultural, and Tourist City Construction)
Guidelines for construction, development, and maintenance of urban planning zones
- Plan that shows not only the objectives of urban planning zones but also the division of zones
- Determined by Kyoto Prefectural Governor in November 2007; the target year was 2015
- The development of urban facilities, urban development projects, or the development or conservation of natural environments

*8 MICE: Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions
Promotion of Town Development through Partnerships between Diverse Actors

Promoting the revitalization of communities and the development of a unique and attractive town.

- Promoting community-led town development by collaborating with citizens.
- A partnership-based town development by sharing a common future vision among various stakeholders.
- Promoting sustainable urban activities by supporting multi-actor town development.

Citizens
Project Owners
Gov.
the Future Plan for Revitalization of the Western Area of Kyoto Station

■ Period (FY2015 to FY2024; established in March 2015)

■ Target area

The center of the area is encircled by Gojo Street to the north, JR Kyoto Line to the south, Karasuma Street to the east, and Nishioji Street to the west (the area encircled by a dotted line on the next page). The Western Area of Kyoto Station, the target area, includes outskirts (the area encircled by a blue line on the next page), where Toji Temple and Mibu Temple exist.
Approaches to Preservation of Beautiful Landscapes in Kyoto

1898 Opening of Kyoto City Office

1900 The first Mayor of Kyoto (Jinzaburo Naiki) showed a city plan at a meeting of the municipal assembly.

“It is necessary to preserve the view of the scenery in the east. … In the north including Nishijin, the present state must be still maintained, and preserving places of scenic beauty and historical interest is business which Kyoto must never give up.”

1919 Enactment of City Planning Law
   (Scenic Landscape District system)

1920 Enactment of Urban Building Law
   Restrictions on height: 19.7 m in residential districts
   30.3 m in other use districts
1991 and 1992 Report on the “town planning council for land use and landscape measures”
Basic concept of “preservation of the north, regeneration of downtown, and creation of the south”
→ 1993 New Kyoto City Basic Plan (preservation of the north, creation of the south, and regeneration of downtown)

1994 “The cultural properties of ancient capital Kyoto” were registered as world heritage sites
→ 17 spots (including 14 spots in the City of Kyoto)
World Heritage
Cultural assets in ancient capital Kyoto
Loss of Beautiful Landscapes in Kyoto

- Change of values and lifestyles
- The biased pursuit of economy and efficiency
- Disappearance of historic buildings such as Kyo-machiya
- Construction activities out of harmony with local rows of houses
- Loss of scenic landscapes and landscapes used in gardens
- Landscapes ruined by outdoor advertisements

Background of a historic garden (Shosei Garden)
Loss of Beautiful Landscapes in Kyoto — Creeping Destruction

Apartment houses around Kamigamo Shrine, which is a world heritage site

View of the west bank (including Ponto-cho) from the east bank of the Kamo River

Outdoor advertisements
According to the result of the follow-up survey in 2017, it decreased to about 40,000 houses.
Progress until Decision on New Landscape Policy and Its Basic Concept

2004  Promulgation of Landscape Act

2005  Establishment of Landscape Planning Council for Kyoto to Shine Brightly to Go Over Time

2007  Enforcement of a new landscape policy

What Forming Landscapes in Kyoto Should Be

| Landscape planning for historical city Kyoto in view of the future of **Kyoto 50 and 100 years later** |
| Landscapes are ‘common property’ even though buildings are ‘private property’ |
| Preserving excellent landscapes in Kyoto and handing them down to future generations is **the mission of each of us** who lives in the present age |
Building height harmonized with Kyo-machiya (residences or stores in the central part of the city)

Human-scale city space

The old restrictions (31 m)

The present restrictions (15 m) (continuity of rows of houses)
Improvement of Townscapes

District of Urban Beauty (Landscape District)
- Foothill
- Mountain-range-backed
- Old town
- Bank
- Historic heritage

Historic heritage
(Historical Landscape Conservation and Amendment District)

Historic heritage
(Community Landscape Development District)

Roadside

District for Formulation of Urban Beauty (roadside)

District for Formulation of Urban Beauty (downtown)

Scenic Landscape District

Special improvement areas in Scenic Landscape District

District of Building Design Control for Urban Landscape (foothill)

District of Building Design Control for Urban Landscape (bank)

District of Building Design Control for Urban Landscape (mountain-range-backed)

District of Building Design Control for Urban Landscape (rows-of-houses)

World heritage sites, Imperial gardens, and detached palaces
Landscape Districts – Classification of Types

- Districts of Urban Beauty (historic heritage)
- Districts of Urban Beauty (roadside)
- Districts of Urban Beauty (bank)
- Districts of Urban Beauty (old town)
Preservation and Improvement of Kyomachiya Houses
(Single Structures Improvement – Kyo-machiya House Development Fund Use)

Kyomachiya House Development Fund is a fund established through Kyoto City and National support, and citizen donations for the preservation and improvement of Kyomachiya houses. It aids the renovation of Kyomachiya houses.

80 Structures in 2006～2016 Model Program

Designated Important Landscape Structure
Established: Nov. 2014

Goal: Promote of the continuance of Kyo-machiya and related buildings in a suitable manner, with the cooperation with 27 membership organizations related to the continuation of Kyo-machiya and together with owners and residents.

Forming a network with the cooperation of organizations and specialists
Result of Outdoor Advertisement Controls

In 2007

In 2014
Verification of the New Landscape Policy

Trend of the Rise and Fall in Population (social dynamic / natural dynamic)

Source: “Kyoto City Statistics Portal, population transfer, annual total (from October the previous year to September)”

*1: Population transfer from October the previous year to September (number of transfers on the Basic Resident Register from the estimated demographic study in Kyoto City)

*2: The social dynamic does not include transfers within a ward or between wards in the same city.
Basic Concept of Landscape Policy of City of Kyoto

Character of Kyoto
(brand as a city which differs from all other cities)

Elements to maintain city status
(Policy fields)
- Environment
- Life
- Culture
- Science
- Industry
- Tourism
- Transport

Elements to maintain city status
(Citizens’ consciousness)
- Love
- Pride
- Charm
- Love for home
- Others

Kyoto’s own identity backed up with a sense of the seasons, harmony with and way of connecting with nature, inquiring and seeking mind, and history and tradition

Through preserving and creating landscapes fit for Kyoto, bring good effects on the various fields of urban activities

Preservation and creation of beautiful landscapes and historical rows of houses

Landscape policy of City of Kyoto
Enhancing its Character