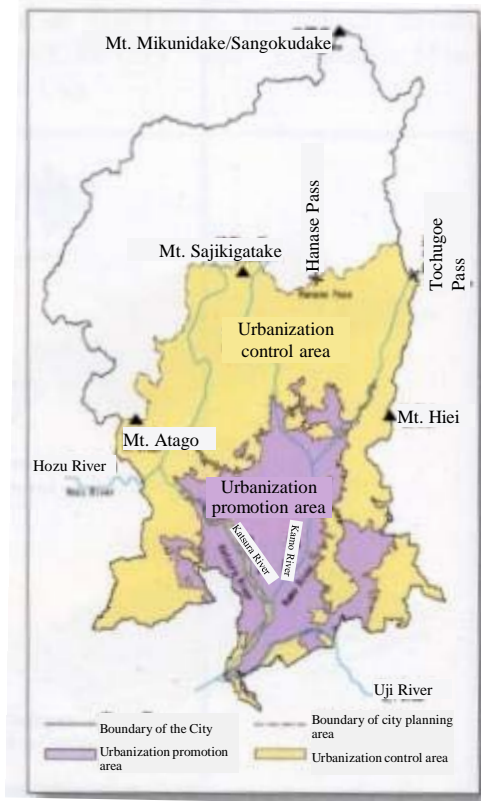
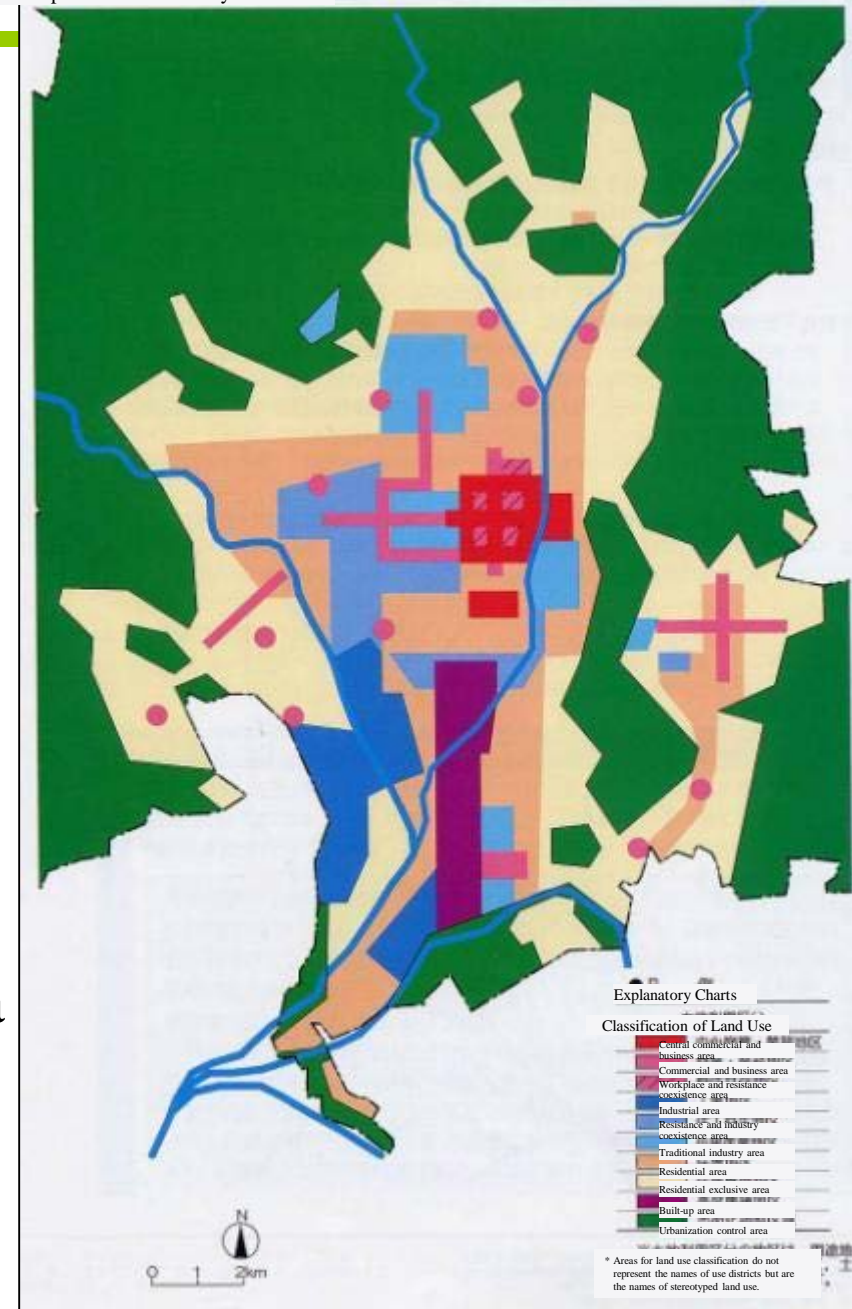


Outline of City Plan

● Map of Land Use Policy



- 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



Nintendo®



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

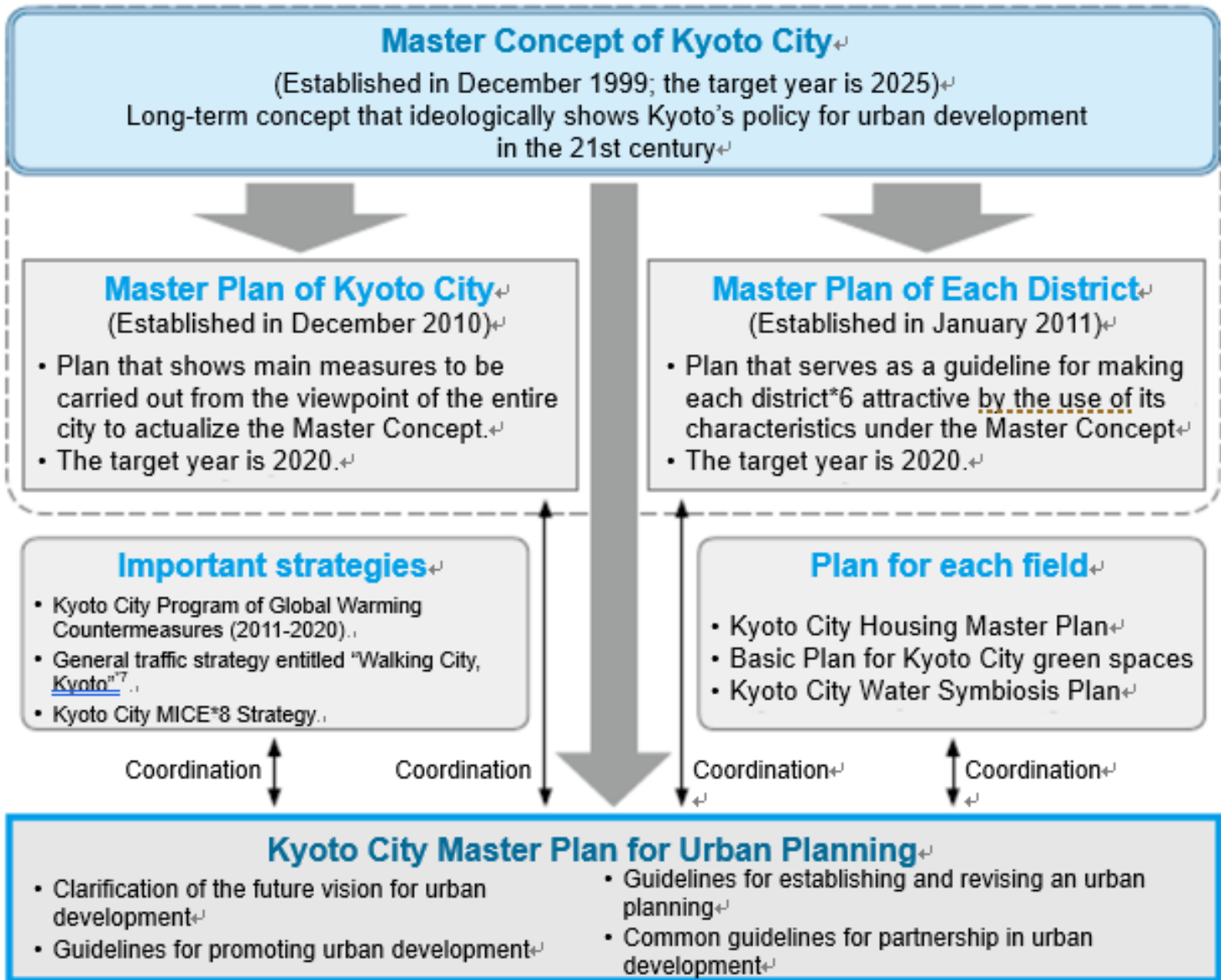
(2) **Manufacturing city** where cutting-edge industries flourish based on prominent traditional industries

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

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

(5) **Academic city** for universities and students where 140 thousand students study

Positioning of the Master Plan for Urban Planning

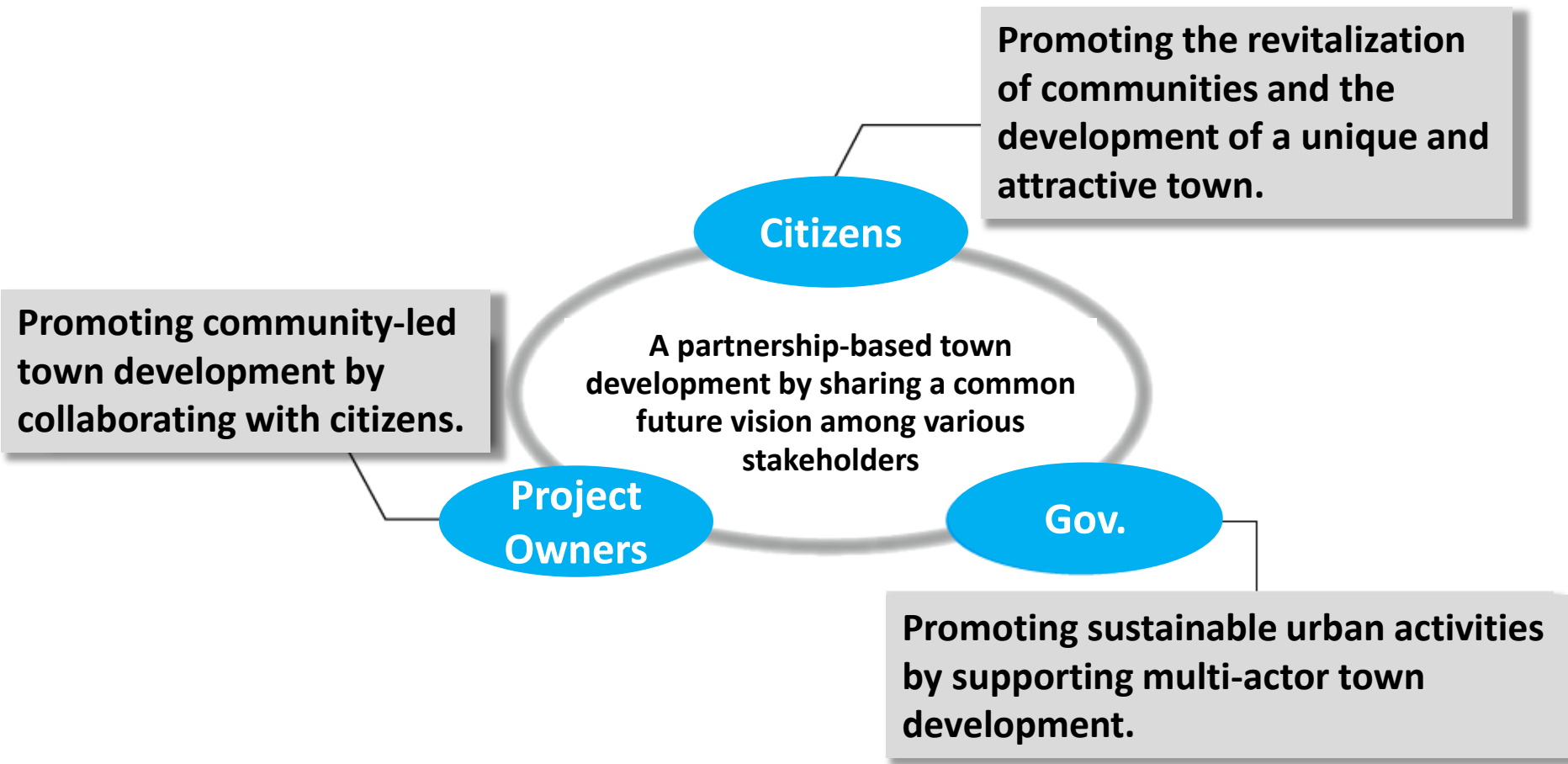


Kyoto Urban Plan (Kyoto International, Cultural, and Tourist City Construction)⁴⁾
Guidelines for construction, development, and maintenance of urban planning zones⁴⁾

(Determined by Kyoto Prefectural Governor in November 2007; the target year was 2015)⁴⁾

- Plan that shows not only the objectives of urban planning zones but also the division of zones,⁹⁾ land use, urban facilities,¹⁰⁾ urban development projects,¹¹⁾ or the development or conservation of natural environments⁴⁾

Promotion of Town Development through Partnerships between Diverse Actors



Citizens

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

A partnership-based town development by sharing a common future vision among various stakeholders

Promoting community-led town development by collaborating with citizens.

Project Owners

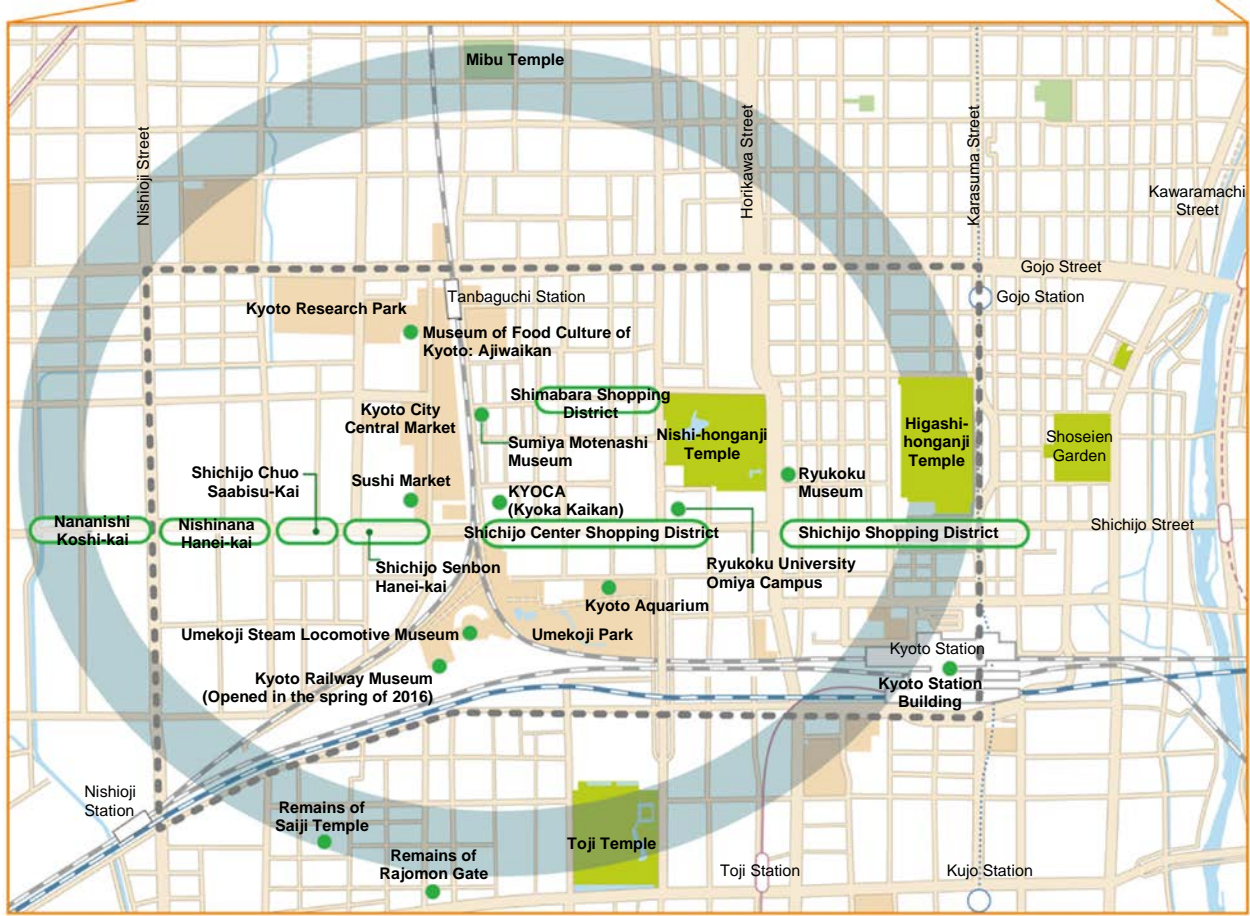
Gov.

Promoting sustainable urban activities by supporting multi-actor town development.

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.

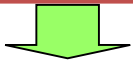


Approaches to Preservation of Beautiful Landscapes in Kyoto

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.”

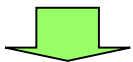


1919 Enactment of City Planning Law

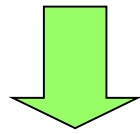
(Scenic Landscape District system)

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”

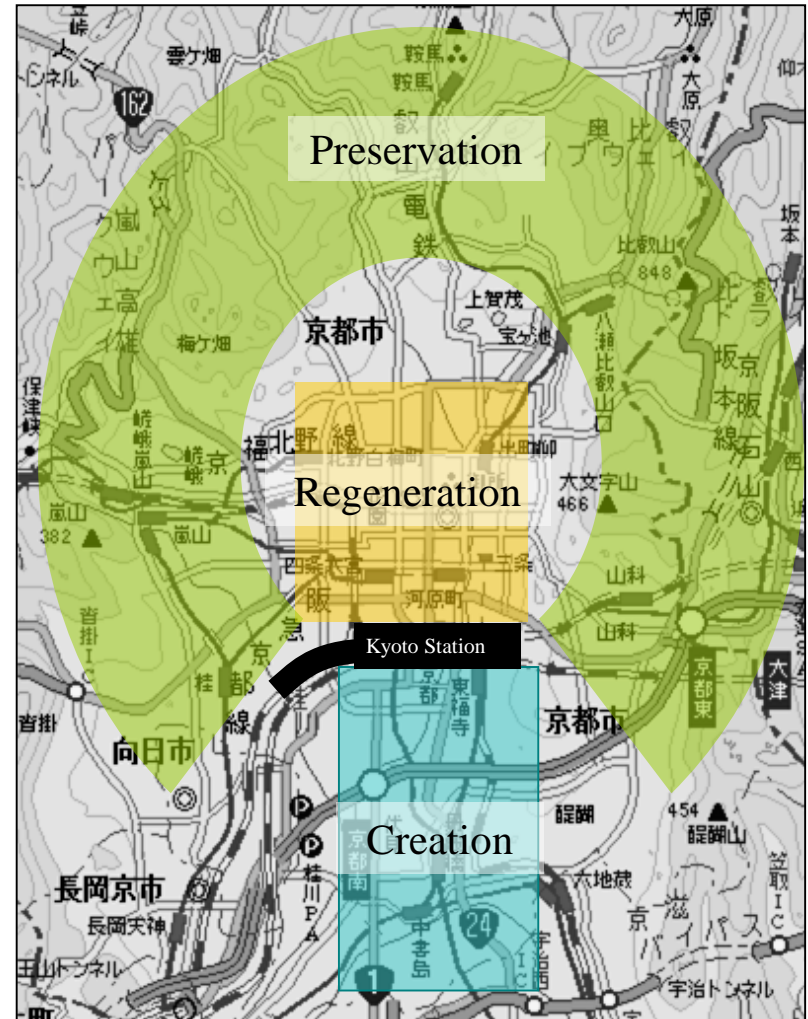
Basic concept of “preservation of the north, regeneration of downtown, and creation of the south”

→ 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)

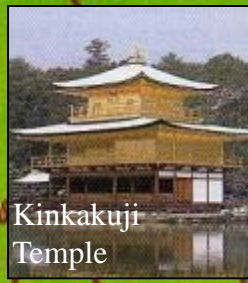




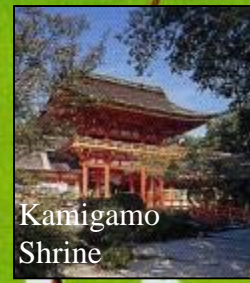
Ryoanji Temple



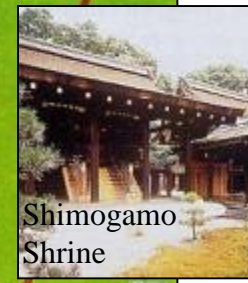
Kozanji Temple



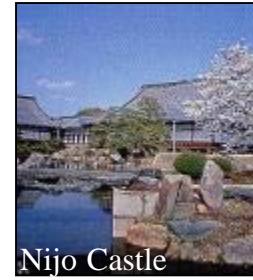
Kinkakuji Temple



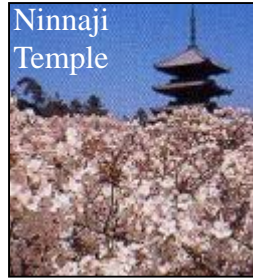
Kamigamo Shrine



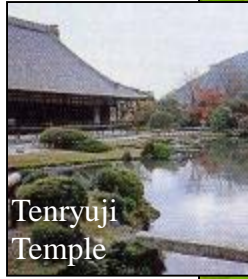
Shimogamo Shrine



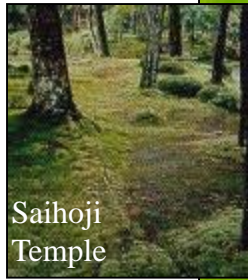
Nijo Castle



Ninnaji Temple



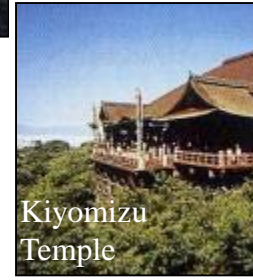
Tenryuji Temple



Saihoji Temple



Ginkakuji Temple



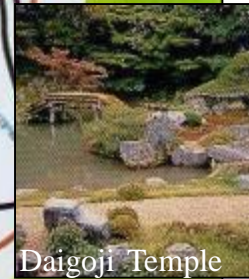
Kiyomizu Temple



Honganji Temple



Toji Temple



Daigoji Temple

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-machiyas

Construction activities out of harmony with local rows of houses

Loss of scenic landscapes and landscapes used in gardens

Landscapes ruined by outdoor advertisements

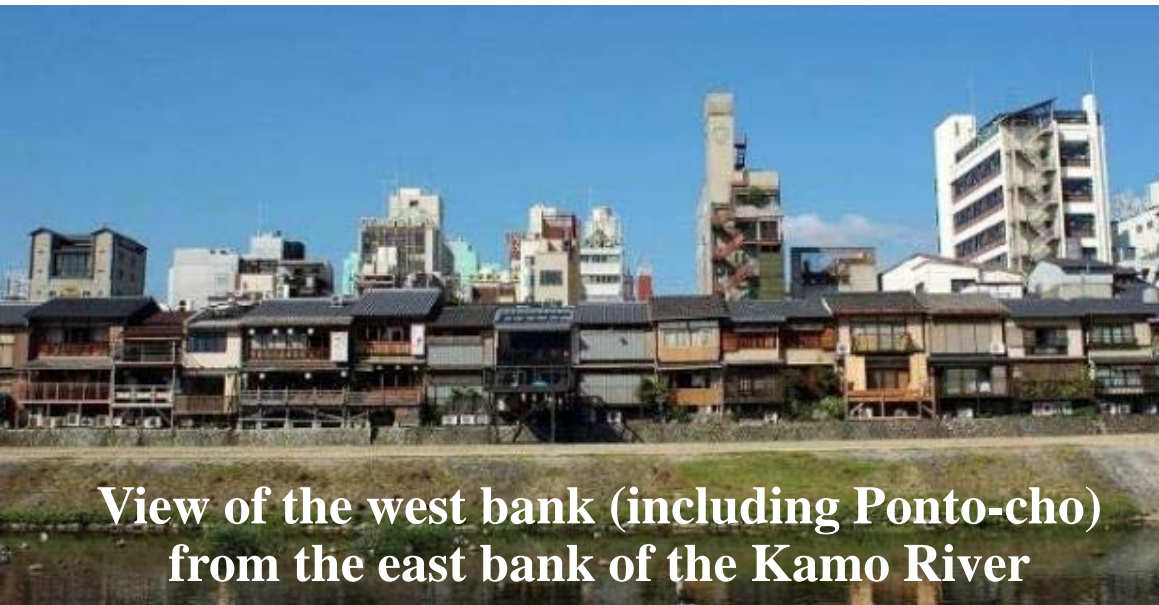


Kyo-Machiyas and High-rises



Background of a historic garden (Shosei Garden)

Loss of Beautiful Landscapes in Kyoto – Creeping Destruction





Current state of Kyo-machiya



According to the result of the follow-up survey in 2017, it decreased to about 40,000 houses.

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

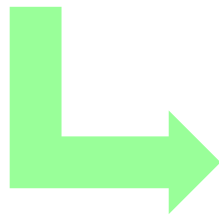
Tougher Height Restrictions in the Historical Downtown Area



Building height harmonized with Kyo-machiya (residences or stores in the central part of the city)

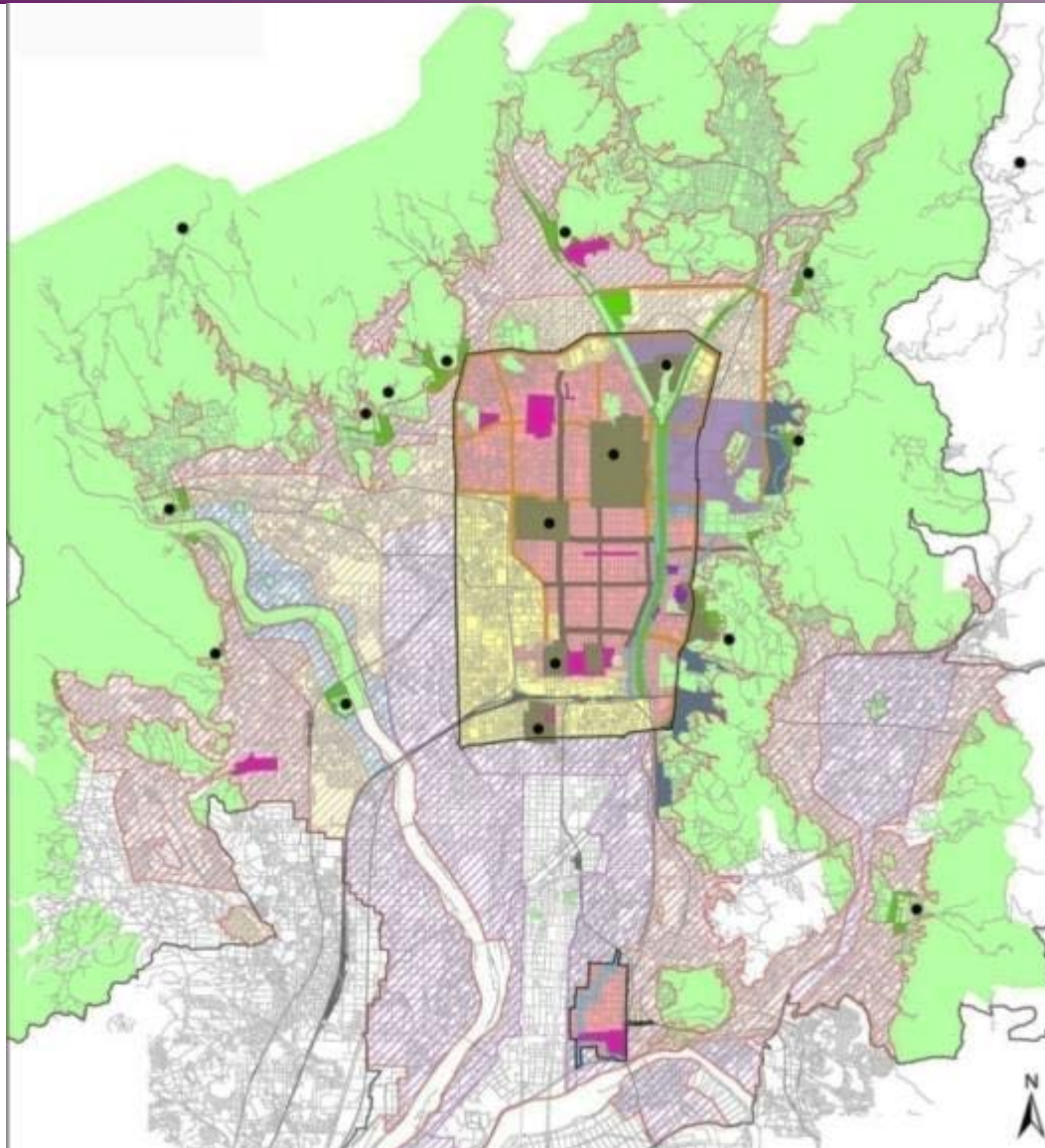
Human-scale city space

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)

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



80 Structures in
2006~2016 Model
Program

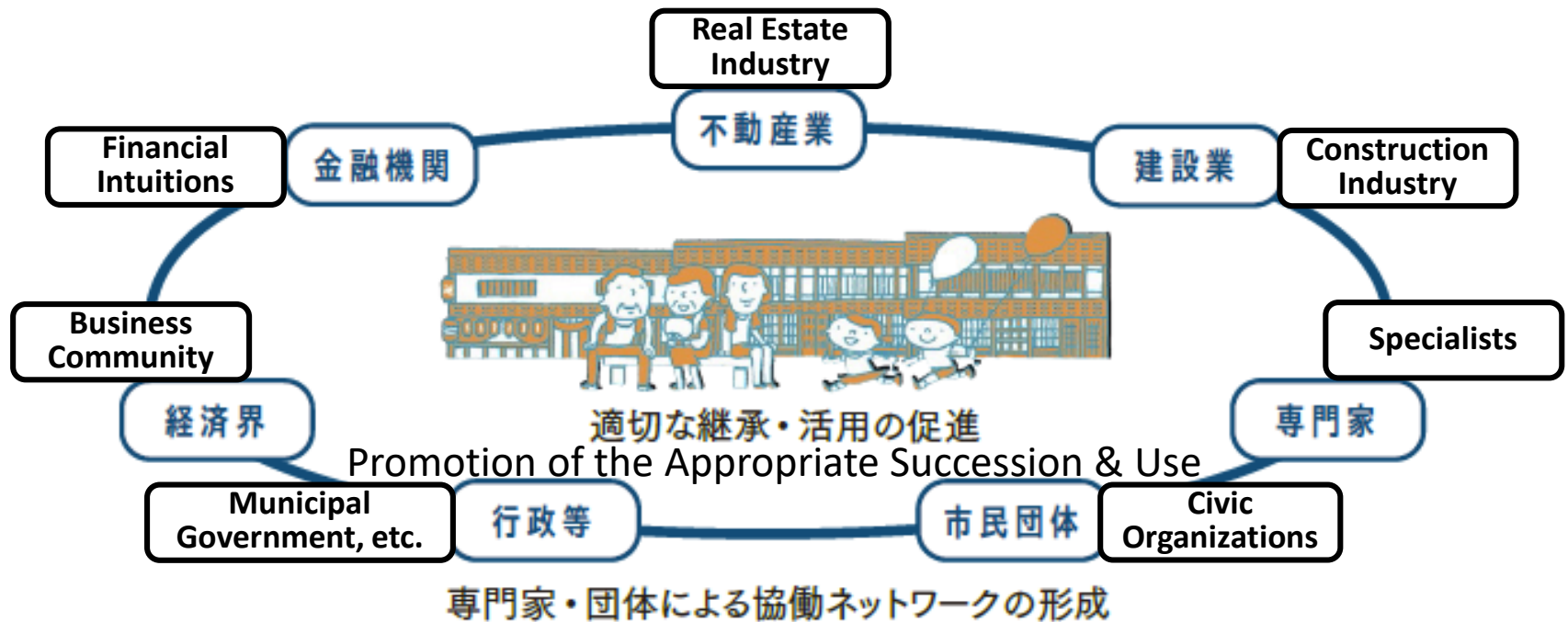


Designated Important Landscape Structure

Kyo-Machiya Preservation Net

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



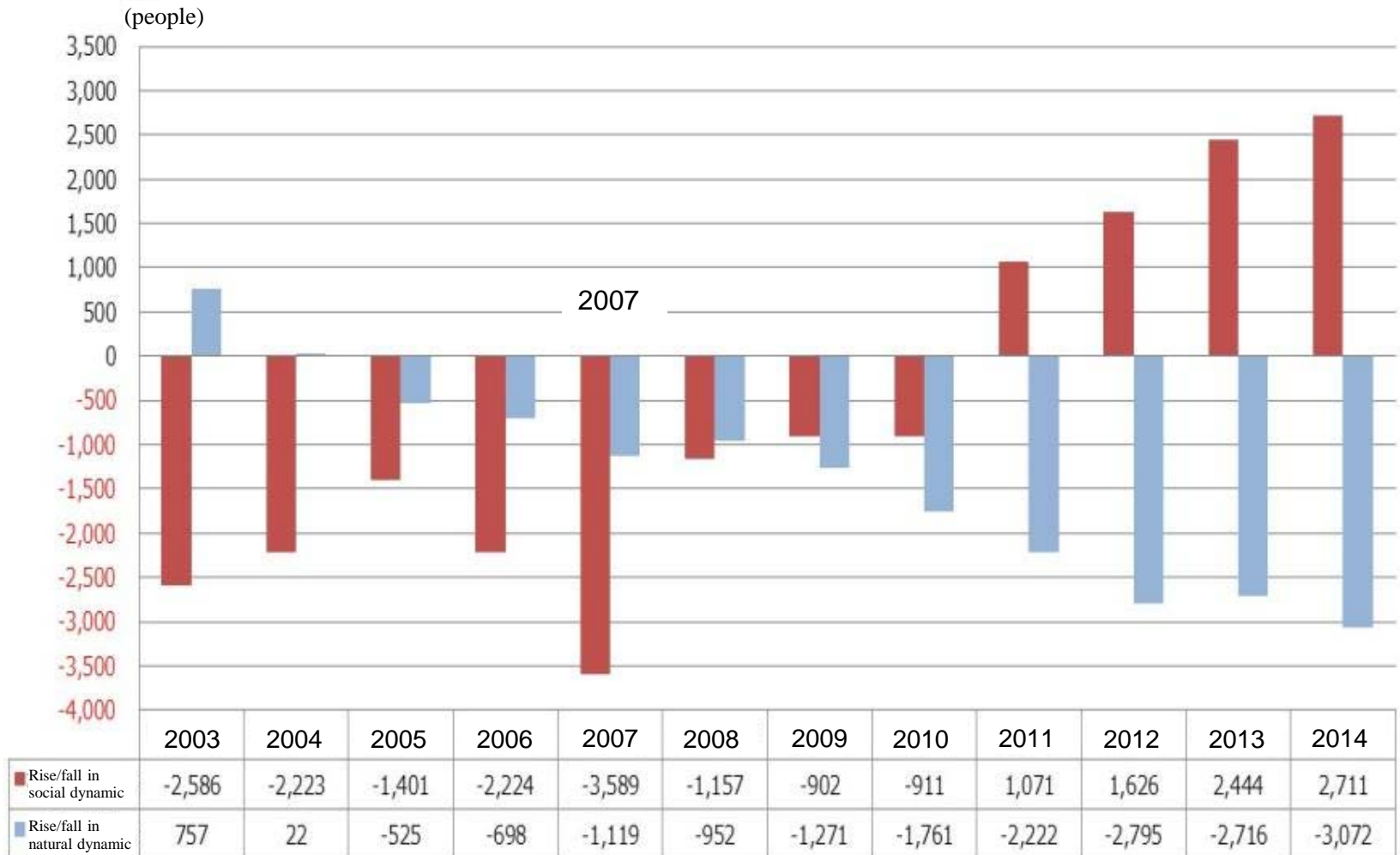
In 2007



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)

Elements to maintain city status
(Citizens' consciousness)

Enhancing
its
Character

Environment

Life

Culture

Love

Pride

Charm

Science

Industry

Tourism

Transport

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