

Local Landscape Plans in Japan

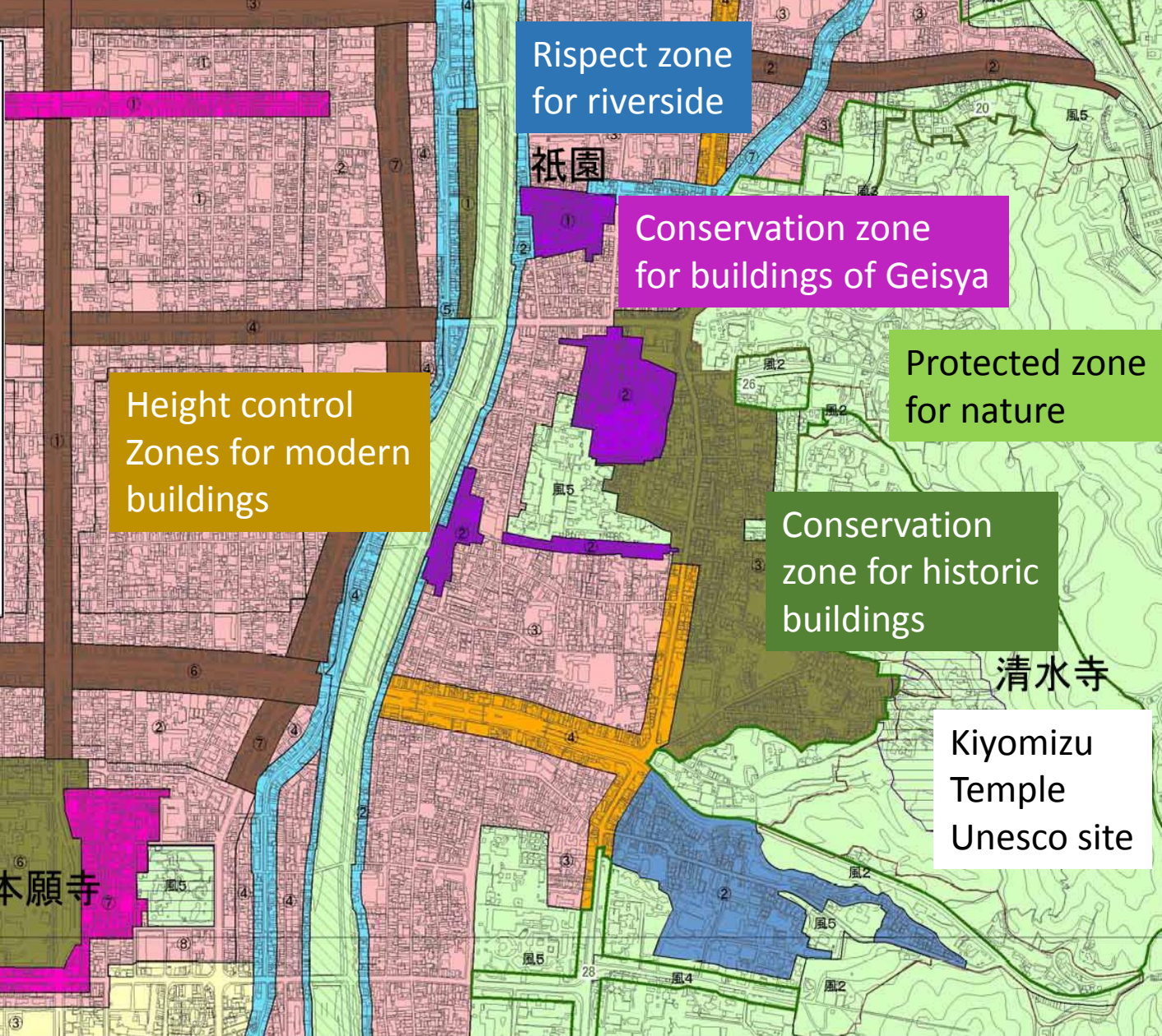
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The first Landscape Law of 2004 introduced the Prefectural and Municipal landscape plans throughout Japan, because we don't have a Regional system. 538 local authorities (30%) have already adopted their landscape plans in law by 2017.

Photo: Townscape of Kyoto

- 市街化区域
- 風致地区
- 風致地区 種別変更範囲
- 風致地区 拡大範囲
- 風致地区 特別修景地域
- 世界遺産等の登録資産
- 山麓型美観地区
- 山並み背景型美観地区
- 旧市街地型美観地区
- 岸边型美観地区
- 歴史遺産型美観地区
- 歴史遺産型美観地区(歴史的景観保全修景地区)
- 歴史遺産型美観地区(界わい景観整備地区)
- 沿道型美観地区
- 市街地美観形成地区
- 沿道美観形成地区
- 山麓型建造物修景地区
- 岸边型建造物修景地区
- 山並み型建造物修景地区
- 町並み型建造物修景地区



Respect zone
for riverside

Conservation zone
for buildings of Geisya

Protected zone
for nature

Height control
Zones for modern
buildings

Conservation
zone for historic
buildings

Kiyomizu
Temple
Unesco site

西本願寺

東本願寺

祇園

清水寺

Image of a part of municipal landscape plan of Kyoto by law. We are using both the landscape plan and development plan. www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/page/0000114167.html.

Before the landscape law of 2004, some local authorities had adapted municipal landscape plans by their ordinances without law. So in the beginning of our landscape plans we started from the local scale where they were created voluntarily, in an ad hoc way. Therefore the main role of the first landscape law is to support the landscape planning of local authorities.

By law, the authority on landscape was given to all prefectures, big city bigger local authorities. They must lead the landscape policy to create the prefectural or municipal landscape plans as soon as possible. Smaller local authorities can call their landscape authorities to the prefecture which will delegate their landscape authorities to the local authority.

Landscape architects have already started municipal greenery plans by urban green law since the 90s. So now architects, engineers and landscape architects have collaborated to create the local landscape plans by the new law because of the motivation of the building regulations in all of the territory.

Before the Landscape Plan

Parking tower and the advertisement



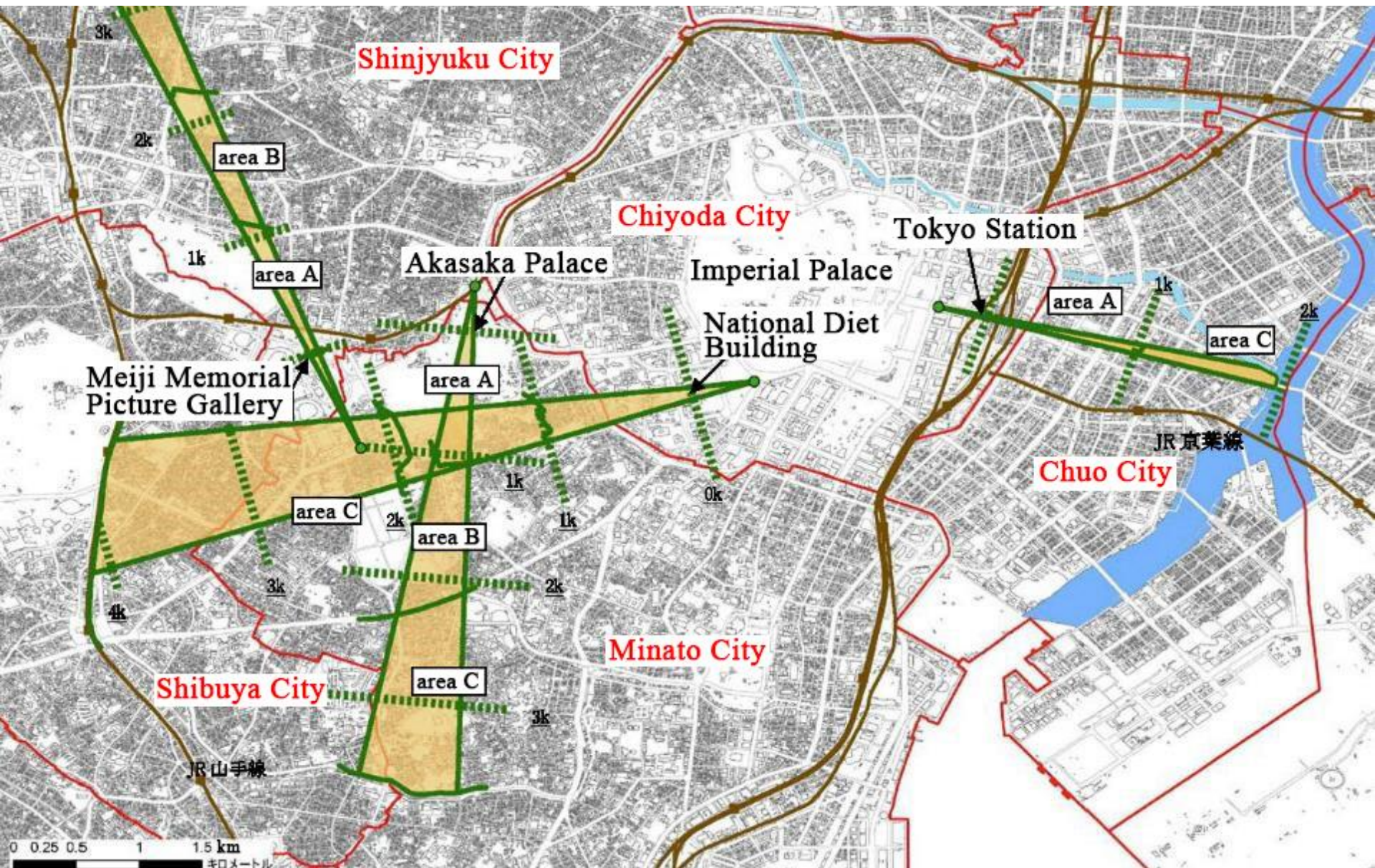
An example of Shinjyuku Gyoen Park of Tokyo before the landscape plan.

After the Landscape Plan in Tokyo



The effects of the visual impact assessment appear in recent views at the front of this French garden in Tokyo. The landscape looks much better than before the local landscape plan of 2007 was implemented.

The prefecture can also conserve the landscape resources at an intercity scale, for example of visual assessment areas for four historic buildings in the high density area of Tokyo. View cones across the city.



We have many problems between urbanised areas and rural areas but at least we conserve the forest area which is about 67% of all territory. Under such situation many Japanese, as you know, prefer the smaller scale because of the best practice of projects. Participation is active in Japan and it looks also better to understand the effects of landscape planning from the smaller scale.

It is not easy to explain quickly because every landscape plan is different from the local characters and planners but we need sustainable development of the landscape planning and the governance.

I think European countries have many landscape resources more than Japanese in urban and rural areas. I hope to continue to exchange experiences with you all today.

Useful information;

- Landscape of Kyoto (English): www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/page/0000057538.html
- Landscape Policy of Kyoto (English, French, German):
www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/page/0000062129.html
- List of 538 Japanese landscape plans (only Japanese):
www.mlit.go.jp/common/001139943.pdf