

A STUDY ON THE FEATURE OF OBSERVED TOWNS AND OVERLOOKED TOWNS - FOCUSED ON THE TOWNS WHICH EXISTED IN MEIJI ERA -

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This paper aims to establish the usefulness to use "Kyoubuseihyou" in grasping the towns which existed in Meiji era. Furthermore this paper aims to clarify the feature of "Observed Towns" and "Overlooked Towns". According to it, the possibility that the towns which were overlooked until now have something to be evaluated is examined.

In conclusion, it is clarified that "Kyoubuseihyou" is useful for grasping historical towns. Moreover 7 following features of "Overlooked towns" and "Observed Towns" are grasped; (1)The towns which had many people in Meiji era are inclined to be observed. (2)The towns which had small area are inclined to be overlooked. (3)Castle town and other town(the towns which had specific industry) are inclined to be observed, and port town(river side) is inclined to be overlooked. Some post town is observed but many of them are overlooked yet. (4)Area wide type towns are inclined to be observed, and street type towns are inclined to be overlooked. (5)The towns which have no change in surrounding area, and which are settled over 1000m from railroad stations are inclined to be observed. (6)The towns which don't have main road inside are inclined to be observed. (7)The towns where urbanization is not planned in urban planning are inclined to be observed.

Searching historic landscape for its values

Matteo DARIO PAOLUCCI

This paper intends to search for historic landscape's "new values" in order to contribute to its preservation. At first it briefly describes how landscape perception among population and legislation moves from the simple concept of "scenic beauty" to a much wider one, taking into account cultural, ecological and social aspects. On one hand historic landscape, as manmade rural landscape, is becoming less and less due to urban areas development, abandonment of agricultural production and modern techniques for agriculture systems. On the other hand historic landscape value is increasing because of its diminishing in terms of quantity. Therefore the preservation of rural areas supported by various planning instruments and laws is the response given by modern society to this transformation and loss of historic landscape.

More the values are and easier the landscape preservation becomes; therefore proving that historic landscape has some "hidden values" would give it more chances for its protection.

Once defined what historic rural landscape is through a case study and historic records, the research points out the relationship between historic landscape and biodiversity. The study area is located in a rural district of north eastern Italy (Asolo district in the Veneto region); the archival documents employed for this research are two historic cadasters: the Austrian cadaster from 1841 and the "Dissegno Estimo pubblico" from 1713.

In conclusion the paper intends to demonstrate the importance of a multidisciplinary study in order to achieve a deeper understanding of all the subjects behind the landscape preservation. Proving the strong relation between historic landscape and biodiversity gives one more chance in the move of landscape preservation.

Configuration Process of Landscape in Japanese Settlements - Regional Context, Historical Background and Future Scope -

In 2004, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Japan, established a new basic law for landscape, accompanied by significant amount of project budget. One of the purposes of this new law is to strengthen the legal basis of local regulations on landscape, which have been already provided by almost 500 local governments. In the field of social infrastructure (road, bridge, river etc.), design process and evaluation system is the key issue. However, in the field of settlements (mainly consist of buildings and signs, etc.), mutual agreement among citizens and local rule/code is more important.

This paper discusses about (1) Historical background of landscape of Japanese settlements, where agreements on exterior design of buildings played important role, through analysis of pre-modern records of building permission related to landscape and (2) Characteristics of current building permission (certification) system from viewpoint of impact to landscape, through reviewing discussions on them, and (3) Future new approaches which will be enabled by new information and communication technologies, which are now being tried out.

Analyses on the Users' Impressions of Railway Stations and Their Effects on the Shopping Behavior

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This paper aims to refine the cognitive structure of users' impressions of stations, quantify the influences of retail facilities of different types of stores on the cognitive structure, and clarify the effects of passengers' impressions of stations on their shopping behavior. The dataset used is a questionnaire survey recording feelings towards large railway terminals in Tokyo metropolitan area. Factor analysis is carried out to extract respondents' impressions of the stations firstly. Then the structural equation model (SEM) approach is introduced to understand how the extracted impressions affect the passengers' shopping activity. Simultaneously, the influences of surrounding retail premises on users' impression of stations as well as the differences in user's socio-economic characteristics are quantified through the SEM constructed here. The results suggested that the railway users have three kinds of impressions to stations: "convenience", based on attributes of interest when a station is mainly considered a transport facility; "pleasure", based on attributes when a station is mainly considered a place of communication or leisure; "crowded", based on attributes relating to the layout and atmosphere of the space. The analysis also showed that the effects of these three latent variables on passengers' shopping destination choice behavior vary across the purchased items. For the daily items, "convenience" and "crowded" play leading roles in the shopping destination choice, whereas for the non-daily items, the impression of "pleasure" is the most important. Different types of stores showed different effects. For example, clothing stores enhance all of the extracted impressions, stores selling furniture enhance the impressions of pleasure and crowded, but not of convenience, whereas the automobile dealers seem to be unsuitable for railway stations.

POON CHOI: A MULTI-LAYER CITY Dealing with overcrowding by intensifying the land use

Justyna Karakiewicz

Living conditions within the city have been affected by issues of overcrowding for many centuries. The most common way to deal with this problem was, and still is, to reduce density. Reallocation of density may seem a perfectly viable answer but it creates many problems in turn that are even more destructive and more difficult to resolve. Additionally, as in case of Hong Kong, reducing densities is not a feasible option, there simply is not the space available. The demand for city living is increasing. The growing demand for urban living, combined with the ecological footprints

of cities increasing, demands that we reconsider our models of cities in pursuit of solutions that improve our quality of life and contribute to achieving more sustainable city structure. This paper examines our understanding of density and overcrowding and identifies opportunities afforded by re-conceptualizing cities as multilayered, mixed use environments.

A study on change of the commercial space in historical area analysed from the appearance of houses and the type of businesses. Focusing on the change of 'Geisha' district, Ponto-cho in Kyoto.

Megumi SOTSUKA, Masanori SAWAKI & Kunihiro NARUMI

This paper discusses the heritage of the city such as a traditional house and traditional rows of houses are effective for commercial spaces. In Ponto-cho, which is one of the 5 famous historical geisha districts, the traditional house used by the traditional business now came to be used by restaurants. Ponto-cho became a popular area where tourists and young people can have a meal in its historical atmosphere. In this research, it aims at grasping the change of type-of-business and the commercial space of Ponto-cho in Kyoto, and it also aims at verifying that shop owners think which types of appearance of the designs make the space attractive and useful image for their own businesses. This research has 3 investigations such as a field survey, a secular business change investigation and a questionnaire for knowing the intention of the design choices. It was verified by the result of these investigations that the 'Chaya' style houses, similar to 'Chaya' style and Japanese style appearances and their rows of houses are supported as what raises its area image. And the shop owners use these as what gives added value to their shops. In Ponto-cho, it has analysed that it was effective as that to which raising its area image pulls out prosperity of this area. It could be said that the heritages of city such as traditional houses and houses imitated the traditional designs, and also the rows of houses made by these houses are very useful technique of the town planning and making charms of the business area such as Ponto-cho.

The role of the bridges in urban development of modern Gifu city

Naoto TANAKA & Takamasa AKIYAMA

This study, clarifies the role of the bridges constructed over the Nagara River, i.e., the Nagara bridge, Chusetsu bridge, and Kinka bridge, in the urban development of modern Gifu city. It is considered that the future planning and design of bridges should take into account their role and function in city development. This study includes historical analysis, from the Meiji period to the present day, and focuses on suburban areas as well as on the city itself. Historical records such as maps, documents, writings, images, and newspapers were used to analyze the changes of the city's structure, paying close attention to its bridges. Three phenomena regarding the influence of the bridges on the development of the city's structure were clarified: 1) due to the construction of the bridges, the city's main street axis moved several times, 2) the city center moved south, and 3) the city area expanded over the Nagara River. Furthermore, the roles of each bridge in the development of the areas on the bridge's right and left shores were investigated, and their effect on the urban development was determined based on from analysis of the local level of urban development.