## New trends of conservation in Japanese historic town centers

2018.4.14

CIVVIH Asia-Pacific sub-committee, Beijing FUKUKAWA Yuichi (Japan ICOMOS)

## Introduction (1)

#### The limit of our conventional system

- In Japan, this year, some pioneering cities celebrated the 50th anniversary of conservation of the historical district.
- The basis of our system is to decide preservation districts and combine regulations and support within that area.
- However in order for historic conservation to truly take root in the society, it is essential that market value is formed in historic buildings.
- In Kyoto there remains forty thousand historic town houses, but they are not able to save in this way



TSUMAGO celebrating the 50th anniversary of historic conservation

## Introduction (2)

New trends of conservation in Japanese historic town centers

- Recently, in Japan, movement to raise the market value of historic buildings has finally become general.
- Today, I will report the new trends of conservation in Japanese historic town centers.



KURASHIKI celebrating the 50th anniversary of historic conservation

#### KURASHIKI Declaration, 2013

Recognition to the importance of enhancing the marketability of historical

buildings was shown

At the Annual Conference of Japanese Association for MACHI-NAMI Conservation and Regeneration

The importance of multifaceted viewpoints such as real estate, distribution, fund procurement was pointed out to preserve the townscape, and new activity targets were confirmed.



## KURASHIKI Machiya Trust

Specified Nonprofit Corporation with mission to utilize vacant traditional houses

- The local civic society organizing the meeting is the "Kurashiki Machiya Trust". The major mission is to revive and utilize the town house which became a vacant house.
- The right is a newspaper article reporting that the building which this group first worked was completed.
- This is a town house on the slope. The group negotiates with the landlord, borrows the building, collects funds, repairs it, and uses it as an accommodation facility.

Machiya=traditional town house (shop house) !machi=town, ya=house an antonym of Noka (No=farmer, ka=house)

Taste the town house life



## 町家暮らし味わって



2007.11.26

## A Special Article of Nikker

Ranking of accommodation facilities utilizing traditional houses.

カラダづくり 還暦目前ですが…鍛え細マッチョになる

- Facilities that can lend a single house and stay.
- The business that provides accommodation of this type is the first time that Alex Kerr started in Kyoto, an American living in Japan around 2003.

#### 何でもランキング

日本の伝統的な古民家や町家を改修した宿が注目されている。 大自然に抱かれのんびり過ごすもよし、街で歴史と伝統を感じるも一興。 1棟借り切り暮らすように泊まれるお薦めの宿を聞いた。



#### 古民家の宿昔話の郷愁に浸る

#### 美山 FUTON& Breakfast

(京都府南丹市) 囲炉裏囲み仲間でワイワイ

丹波山地の「かやぶきの里」で知られる美山町で、 かやぶき職人の西尾晴夫さんが「かやぶきを五感で 味わってほしい」と築150年の自宅を改装し2011年 に開業。年間2000人が訪れる。

屋根はススキを使った入母屋(いりもや)造り。 **呂間の大きな囲炉裏は食事やだんらんの場に。屋根** 裏部屋では、ハシゴを上がってかやに触れ、間近に 構造を見ることも。「昔話のような農村風景。仲間 でワイワイ泊まりたい! (山野井友紀さん)

英国などの宿泊施設B&Bのように寝所と朝食だ けを提供。朝食は地元の野菜や卵などを使ってスタ 鶏肉を使ったバーベキューセット(有料)などを自 炊するか、近隣の飲食店や出前を利用する。

春先には囲炉裏でアマゴを焼いて食べる体験やガ イド付きサイクリングツアー(各有料)も。夏は由 良川の川遊びが人気。「川の水はエメラルドグリ-ンで美しい! (川上幸生さん)。「春は桜、冬は星 空。日本の四季を感じる」(牧野雄作さん)。①1 ~8人②5人まで朝食付きで5万9900円~、6人以 上は1人1万1900円~③JR園部駅から車で約

#### 篠山城下町ホテル NIPPONIA

(兵庫県篠山市) 城下町の街並み全体がホテル



城跡や城下町の街並みが残る篠山市街地を1 さん)。千本格子からもれる室内の明かりが当 棟で受付し、各棟へ移動する。

つのホテルとみなし、築100年超を含む4つの 時をしのばせ、「最低限の改修にとどめ、経年 古民家を改修した。ダイニングのあるONAE 劣化の美しさも残している」(井上幸一さん)。 丹波篠山牛など地元食材によるフレンチなど NOZI棟は国の伝統的建造物群保存地区に 朝夕食、温泉入浴券付き。「快適な滞在が楽し あり、武家屋敷や間口が狭く奥行きが深い妻入 める」(大上智司さん)。①1~6人②1人2 商家に並ぶ。2室借り、気兼ねなく過ごす変も 万4840円~(2人利用時)③JR終山口より車 多く、「空き家活用の示唆に富む」(岩佐十良 で約15分のhttps://www.sasayamastay.jp/

#### 桃源郷 祖谷の山里

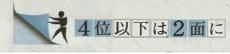
高低差390行の落合集落



群保存地区に指定された。「景色がずばぬけて よい! (木下各さん)。「床暖屋やIHの台所 で、ストレスなく過ごせる」(牧野さん)。

低差 390行の急斜面に石垣や耕作地、民家が広 土料理を食べるプランもあり、地元の岩豆腐や こんにゃく、じゃがいもを使った「でこまわし」 (写真右) などが味わえる。「本物の秘境に泊 まりたい人におすすめ! (石原智さん) だ。① 天一方1~6人②1人1万3000円~(2人利用 好条件が重なれば「雲海が発生する可能性も。 時)③JR大歩危駅から車で約1時間④http:/ 早起きして至福のコーヒーを楽しみたい」(富 /www.tougenkyo-iya.jp/





## A Special Article of Nikkei

Ranking of accommodation facilities utilizing traditional houses.

日本經濟新聞

2018年(平成30年)3月10日(十曜日)

何でもランキング

#### 食事は地元産食材 東日本も整備進む

般的に古民家は大量生産の建材を使わず、伝統的工 法で建てられた築50年以上の家。風格ある姿は自然と調 和し、町の暮らしに溶け込む。宿は1棟借り切って家族 や友人とくつろげると人気だ。床暖房を入れるなどして 快適にした。食事は自炊や地域の飲食店を利用するほか、 近くの住民宅で郷土料理を一緒に囲むプランもある。

古民家を「歴史的資源」として観光振興やまちづくり に活用する取り組みも全国で進んでいる。町家や古民家

が多く残る西日本 で先行するが「東 日本もこれから増 えるだろう」(工 学院大学の後藤治 教授)。

17年6月開業の 千葉県大多喜町の

「まるがやつ」は築200年の直径30%の大黒柱が大屋根 を支える。かまどでご飯を炊いたり=写真、地元の人が 食事を作りに来てくれたり。秋田県五城目町の「シェアビ レッジ町村」では築130年超の古民家を活用。「年貢」と 呼ぶ年会費3000円を払い"村民"になると宿泊できる。

#### 4 篇庵

(徳島県三好市) キッチンや風呂は最新式



〈450〉 米国人で東洋文化研究者のアレックス・カー氏 が1973年に購入した築300年の古民家。名は中国の竹笛か らとった。標高は600位超。ヒノキ風呂や床暖房もある。 「水回りは最新式で新旧バランスがよい。山を独り占めす るぜいたく感がある! (山野井さん)。

歴史を感じさせる柱や床の黒色が基調。「異国情緒さえ 漂う」 (大上さん) 。ふすまには書をたしなむカー氏の文 字があり「日常生活の煩わしさを完全に忘れさせてくれる」 (川上さん)。食事は自炊か事前予約で郷土料理の出前(有 料) を利用。 ①1~7人②1人1万5000円 (2人利用時) ~③ J R大歩危駅から車で約50分④http://chilori.org/

#### 5 古民家の宿 集落丸山

(兵庫県篠山市) 薪ストーブや五右衛門風呂

(350) 集落全12戸のうち7戸が空き家となった里山の 古民家2戸を改修、住民が民間団体と一緒に開業した。1 戸には薪ストーブ、もう1戸には五右衛門風呂があり「昔 ながらの生活体験ができる」(石原さん)。

「実家に帰ったような懐かしさ。癒やされる」(井上さん)。 旬の野菜を使う朝食付き。「家族旅行にもお薦め」(牧野さ ん)だ。近くにそば屋や地元産食材を生かしたフレンチレス トランがあり、飲食日当てに訪れる人も多い。「古民家の宿 泊施設転用が限界集落を活性化させた好例 (後藤治さん)。 ①1~5人②基本料4万3200円に1人あたり5400円③JR 篠山口駅から車で約20分Φhttp://maruyama-v.jp



#### 6 小値賀島 古民家ステイ



(310) 島民らが客付した空き家6軒を改修。ゆったり と時が流れる「島という特別な感覚と古民家の開放的な空 間がマッチ」(木下さん)。3月は海藻のアオサやアスパ ラ、5月は魚のイサキが旬。夕食は地元野菜や魚で自炊か 住民宅で食事する交流プラン (有料) もある。

「手つかずの美しい離島で何もせずのんびり過ごす休日 に」(高木浩子さん)。30代の女性同士や夏場は家族連れ も多い。「床から一段掘り下げてソファを埋め込んだ快適 なリビングがある棟もある」(岩佐さん)。①親家=写真 =は2~6人②1人1万9440円~(2人利用時)③小値智 港ターミナルから送迎④http://ojikajima.jp/

#### 7葵 KYOTO STAY 鴨川邸

(京都市下京区) 鴨川一望のテラス

〈300〉 築100年の芸妓 (げいこ) の住まいだった京町家 を改装した。鴨川を一望できるテラスや2階の寝室にある 大きな窓が印象的。「飲食店が立ち並ぶ便利な場所。美術 品や朝鮮王朝時代の伝統家具などもすばらしい」(岩佐さ ん)。「和モダンのインテリアが調和した大人のための宿」 (高木さん) だ。柱や家具が往事をしのばせる。朝食と夕 食は京都の街中で楽しむ。「伝統の息吹を感じつつ、カジュ アルな滞在を楽しみたい人にお薦め」(大上さん)。①1~5 人②1人2万5000円~(2人利用時)③阪急河原町駅から 徒歩約10分争http://www.kvoto-stav.ip/



#### 七十七 姉小路邸

(京都市中京区) ガラス張り床の茶室



(260) 築100年の町家を改装。「おくどさん」と呼ぶか まどがある。「館内随所に設けられた和紙を通した明かり が、旅の疲れを癒やしてくれる」 (高木さん)

建物中央にガラス張りの床の茶室を設置。空中で茶をた てているような不思議な空間だ。「近未来的な体験など宿 の中でも遊べる」 (山野井さん)。坪庭を楽しめる信楽焼 の露天風呂がある。「露天風呂は京都滞在の中でも珍しい 体験になるだろう」(富本さん)。朝食付き。①1~5人 ②1人2万5000円~(2人利用時)③市営地下鉄東西線二 条城前駅より徒歩約8分(Ahttps://www.nijo-nazuna.jp/

#### 内子の宿「織」「久」

(愛媛県内子町) 外国人を意識した設備

ハゼノキの果皮から得る油脂の木蝋(もくろう) 生産で栄えた内子町には、白壁の商家や伝統的な町家、豪 商屋敷などが残る。重要伝統的建造物群保存地区の一角に あった複数の古民家を改修。梁(はり)はむき出しのまま 台所や居間を作り替え、ベッドを置き外国人も利用しやす くした。「機能的で清潔」(富本さん)。織には庭に面し た開放感ある風呂や「ハンモックのある居間など遊び心が ある」(山野井さん)。朝食付き。①織は1~8人、久は 1~6人②基本料5万4000円と1人あたり2700円③JR内 子駅から徒歩約15分のhttp://www.uchi-cocoro.com/



#### 10 祇園金瓢

(京都市東山区) 祇園・町家・造り酒屋体験



〈235〉 創業200年以上という造り酒屋の、昭和末期まで 祇園にあった母屋を改修。「祇園、町家、造り酒屋を一度 で体験できる」 (河村晃平さん) 。酒蔵の廃材を再利用。 「古材の迫力ある室内と祇園独特の空気感が味わえる」(井 上さん)。壁際には酒造りの道具を並べるなどした土間が ある。無料で「日本酒風呂が味わえるのは造り酒屋ならで は」(高木さん)。アクセスが良く連泊して京都観光の拠 点とする宿泊客も多い。素泊まりで利用。①2~5人②1 人 2 万 2000 円~ (2 人利用時) ③市営地下鉄東西線三条京 阪駅から徒歩約5分④http://www.kinpyo.jp/

ランキングの見方 数字は進者の評価を点数化。施設名と所在地。①宿泊人数②価格 ②行き方②ホームページ・連絡先。写真は1、2、5位は瀬口威弘撮影、他は施設提供。 調査の方法 古民家や町家の園に詳しい専門家らに取材しリストを作成。1棟借りが できる施設27カ所から、里山や街歩き、地元の人との受流などもでき、初めて利用する。マージャー)▽川上幸生(コンカニスト)▽河村長平(ロコペートナーズ「Re1

## Recent Development of the Central and Local Governments Policy

2010: Cool Japan Policy

2011: Ordinance concerning preservation and utilization of historical building in Kyoto

2013: Utilization of historical buildings was taken up as one of the regulatory reform items to be considered in the National Strategy Special Zone

2014: Local Abenomix

2016: "Tourism development making full use of historical resources" is a feature of tourism policy

2017: Ordinance on conservation and succession of Kyo-machiya

2017: Residential accommodation business law

## Kyoto's specialty and advancedness

Kyoto has many traditional town houses, which are orders of magnitude

There are 50,000 traditional town houses in Kyoto (currently reduced to 40,000), and citizen's organized preservation activities are flourishing. The following four organizations have networked up to today.



Kyo-machiya=traditional town house (shop house) of Kyoto

- Kyo-machiya Revitalization Study Group (1992)
- Kyo-machiya Sakuji Group: Group of experts such as architects, carpenters, plaster, construction companies
- Kyo-machiya Tomonokai (1999): Friends of Kyo-machiya, aiming to inherit the living of the Kyo-machiya and cultures, centering on people who actually live in town houses
- Kyo-machiya Information Center (2002):

Make a bridge between people who want to live in Kyo-machiya and those who would like to lend. Established in collaboration with local real estate agents

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## Ordinance concerning preservation and utilization of historical building in Kyoto (1/4)

opened up a breakthrough in the series of actions

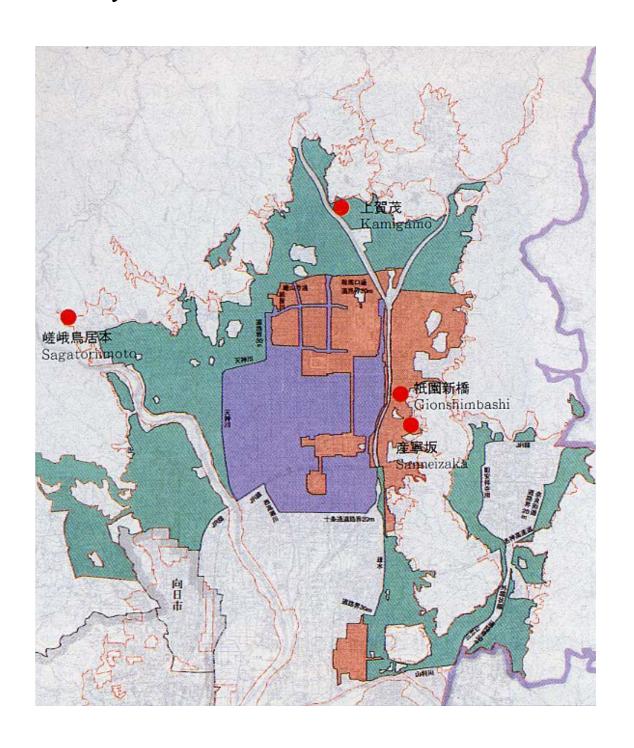
- This ordinance has opened up a breakthrough in the series of actions we have seen so far.
- Historical buildings, especially traditional wooden town houses, do not comply with the current Building Standards Act.
   Particularly problematic are two points;
  - 1) fire performance
  - 2) seismic performance.
- This ordinance paved the way not to apply these provisions of the Building Standards Law under some conditions.



## Ordinance concerning preservation and utilization of historical building in Kyoto (2/4)

Two reasons why such measures are necessary

- 1. With regard to the Building Standard Law, it has been possible to exclude applications within the conservation area. However, even in Kyoto, the area is only a small part of the city.
- 2. You can survive them as an existing disqualified building. However, when doing large-scale renovation or changing the use etc., confirmation of the Building Standards Law is required. In other words, at present, utilization of traditional town houses will not proceed.



## Ordinance concerning preservation and utilization of historical building in Kyoto (3/4)

"Preservation & Utilization Plan" is required

- The ordinance obliges the building owners to prepare the "preservation & utilization plan"
- The contents to be prescribed in the plan are as follows:
  - Survey on the current situation of buildings:

Clearing degradation situation, seismic diagnosis, listing up parts and items not compliant with Building Standards Law etc.

**2** Plan to keep using while saving contents of expansion and use change:

Improvement of safety against earthquake Improvement of fire safety

**3** Plan for maintenance



## Ordinance concerning preservation and utilization of historical building in Kyoto (4/4)

- In order to operate this new system, Kyoto City developed manuals on designers' guidelines and manuals on how to calculate the structures based on the results of experiments.
- Thus, the ordinance was constructed as a complete system. However, creating a preservation plan is a high hurdle for general building owners even if they gain expert assistance.
- It is said that only 500 town houses can meet the standards of this ordinance. In fact at the moment there are only a few application cases.



Manual for designers

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# Utilization of historical buildings was taken up as one of the regulatory reform items to be considered (1/3)

- In October 2013, the Government's National Strategy Special Zone Working Group decided six items as "Regulatory Reform Matters to be Considered", one of which took up "utilization of historic buildings".
- Its basic goal is to revitalize the economy and therefore to reform the regulation that becomes obstacles when utilizing historic buildings as accommodation facilities. There, the Building Standard Law and the Ryokan Industry Law became the main targets.
- One town house rental violated the Hotel Business Act that

accommodation facilities had to have a reception desk in front.



Machiya Stay operated by IORI company

# Utilization of historical buildings was taken up as one of the regulatory reform items to be considered (2/3)

- The Results:
- Building Standard Law: The government decided that "relaxation of Building Standard Law is not on special zones but on a nationwide scale." In this way, it became possible to develop the ordinance of Kyoto into a more universal one.
- Hotel Business Law:
   Airbnb has already been adopted as a problem of the hotel business law, and it has been dealt with as a wider issue.



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# Utilization of historical buildings was taken up as one of the regulatory reform items to be considered (2/3)

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   The government decided that
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- Hotel Business Law:
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- Regarding the Building Standard Law, the direction was shown that it is not necessary to create a preservation utilization plan for each building.
- In response to this, some local governments began to establish ordinances similar to Kyoto.

  Currently nine municipalities ordinance is made, work on implementation is continued.

  However, there are aspects that greatly change the system of Building Standards Law so far, the road is steep.

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## 2016: Tourism Agency set the goal of developing 200 tourist bases centered on cultural assets nationwide

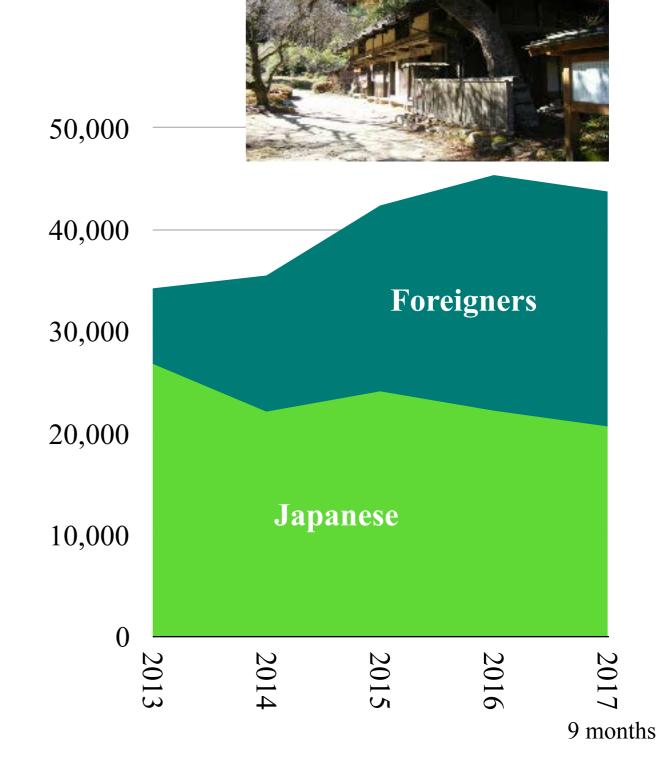
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Tourism Agency set the goal of developing 200 tourist bases centered on cultural assets

nationwide (1/4)

- Certainly, the tourism-oriented policy, which has been strongly promoted by the government, has been doing something reasonable.
- In Tsumago which celebrated the 50th anniversary of historic conservation, tourists coming over the pass from the neighboring Magome are increasing drastically. Tourists from abroad occupy a considerable part of it.
- In Tsumago, there are only an old-fashioned rustic inns, and it is interesting that tourists do not necessarily ask for accommodation with well-equipped facilities.



# Tourism Agency set the goal of developing 200 tourist bases centered on cultural assets nationwide (2/4)

- The model is a project under the slogan "to the entire castle town as hotel" in the conservation district of Sasayama city, Hyogo prefecture.
- In this project, they use five traditional town houses scattered in the district as accommodation facilities. It is exactly what the Japanese version of Italian Albergo Difuso should say,

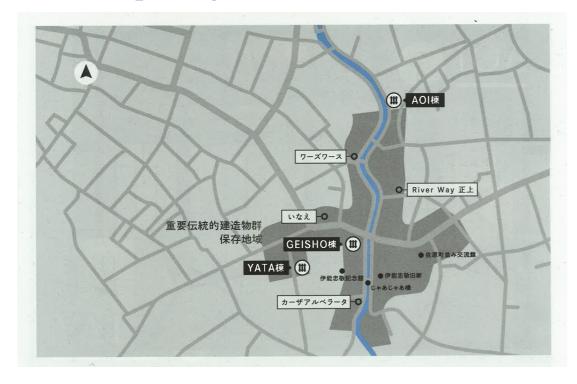


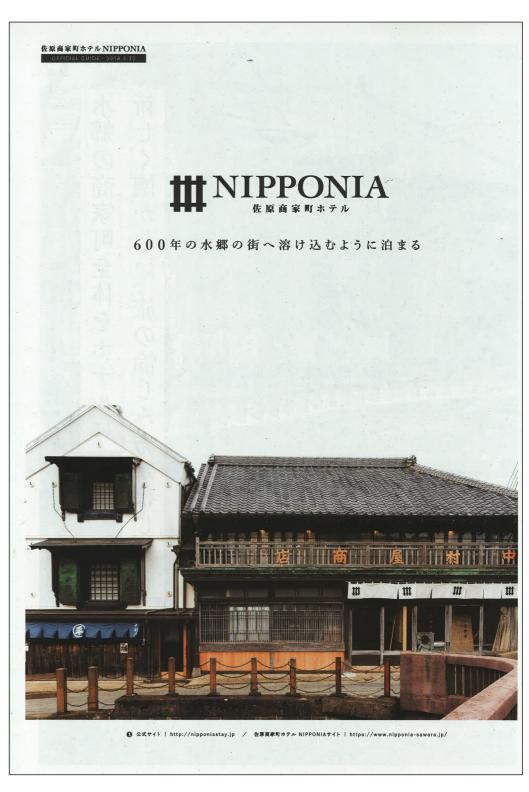
Tourism Agency set the goal of developing 200 tourist bases centered on cultural assets

nationwide (3/4)

 One of the achievements of this mechanism. It was just opened in March this year in the attempt of Albergo Diffuso which began in Sawara district, Katori city, Chiba prefecture.

• This is the official guide distributed at the opening.





## A Rule Book of MEIRIN community

Against the negative impact of excessive marketing of town houses

• While the utilization of the town house is expected, the adverse effect also became noticeable. Especially in Kyoto where the construction of hotels and diversion to housing accommodation are popular, noise, garbage disposal, infringement of privacy etc are





• In response to such a situation, residents of Ming-dong area where 3,000 people live together compiled a rule book. The rule book decides the rules of design and daily life and seeks appropriate management of accommodation facilities.

## これから宿泊施設の営業を考えている方へ

現在、学区には大型ホテルの建設が相次いでいます。チェックアウトが集中する時間には、通りにタクシーの列ができる、リネン関係のトラックが長時間駐車するなど、通りの安全性に閉題が生じています。 既存建物のホテルへの違て替えや改修が計画されているところもあり、ますますこのような状態が増えると、子ども達や高齢者の安全面、日常の篩いにも支護が出てくる可能性があります。

#### ゲストハウスが増えている

ゲストハウスという定義は、法的にありません。一般的には、民宿などオーナーがより家庭的な施設で主に外国人業在書を受け入れるという場合に使われている言葉です。近年は民泊と混同されがちですが、基本的にゲストハウスとして広報しているところは統館業法で億易宿所などの営業許可をとっているところが多いようです。問題が生じた場合、営業許可をとっていないところは、市に通報することで、営業をとめるなど対処できるところもあります。

民治と同様、管理者が不在のゲストハウスが増えており、営業許可をとりながら、 実質は鍵の管理を行っているだけで、滞在者が自由に宿泊できる形態が増えている トネです

#### 路地内のゲストハウスも

本来であれば生活者しか行き来しない路地内の一家屋をゲストハウスとして活用する ことで、近隣の住環境に不安を覚える事例も生じています。

#### 「宿泊施設の急増に困っています!」

#### 民泊も

本来、衛生上、安全管理上、宿泊者の営業には許可が必要ですが、いわゆる民泊とは、 営業許可を得ずに宿泊者を滞在させる形態です。このようなところに問題などを言及 しても、「知人を泊めている」「宿泊料をもっていない」という説明を行うところが ほとんどです。京都市では、民泊は認めておらず、営業許可をとって健全な宿所 を運営するように指導しています。明倫学区においても、安全上、住環境の保全上、 営業許可を取り、管理された宿所を営業していただきたいと考えています。

#### 営業許可の無い宿泊施設、いわゆる民泊はできません。

許可がある場合も、管理者が常駐してください。

簡易宿所の規程では必ずしも管理者常駐を要求していませんが、明倫学区内で営業 を考える場合は、近隣の問題もあり、宿泊者が居る場合は必ず常駐するようにして ください。隣接関係を大事にしてください。路地内では特に隣接関係に配慮した建築、 運営をお願いします。

マンションなど集合住宅では、管理規約の改正で民泊をストップできます。ただし、 「民泊」は法的用語ではないため、きちんと定義した上で規約を作る必要があります。

#### →明倫マンションネットワークにご相談ください

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学区には京都の歴史や文化、京都の生活そのものにふれることができる場所がたく さんあります。 節度のあるおつきあいを前提に交流ができれば、お互い貴重な場と なります。 そのためにもルールを徹底して、明倫学区の住環境の魅力を感じていた だけるようにしましょう。

27

28

## Recent Development of the Central and Local Governments Policy

2010: Cool Japan Policy

2011: Ordinance concerning preservation and utilization of historical building in Kyoto

2013: Utilization of historical buildings was taken up as one of the regulatory reform items to be considered in the National Strategy Special Zone

2014: Local Abenomix

2016: "Tourism development making full use of historical resources" is a feature of tourism policy

2017: Ordinance on conservation and succession of Kyo-machiya

2017: Residential accommodation business law

Civil action group proposed

- Name: Ordinance on Preservation and Succession of the Kyo-machiya
- This ordinance was born in the proposal of the above-mentioned citizen groups working on preservation activities of Kyomachiya.
- They made recommendations based on the experiences of working on distribution of town houses with the Real Estate Brokerage Association of Kyoto Prefecture.

「京都市京町家の保全及び継承に関する条例」 (京町家条例)を制定しました





窓口については4面へ京町家に関する相談

京都の町並み 歴史・文化の象徴である京町家

建物としての視点だけでなく、四季折々の自然を感じる生活文化など、暮らしの美学や生き方の哲学が、京町家には凝縮されています。この貴重な財産を保全し、将来の世代に受け継いでいくため、様々な方々との協働の下に、京町家の保全及び継承を推進することを目指し、この条例を制定しました。

#### 条例の概要

- 事業者団体等とも連携し、相談体制 の整備、活用方法の提案や活用希望 者とのマッチングを行っていきます。

#### この紙面で, 京町家とは何か, れからどんな取組みを



近年,京町家の良さが見直され,京町家に住みたい,京町家で商売してみたいといった需要が高まっています。一方で、保全・継承について検討することなく、取壊しされる京町家が少なくありません。



所有者の方々だけでなく,**みんなの問題**として,

発行 京都市都市計画局 まち再生・創造推進室









#### The background

- The background is the rapid decline of Kyo-machiya.
- The brochure introducing this ordinance says:

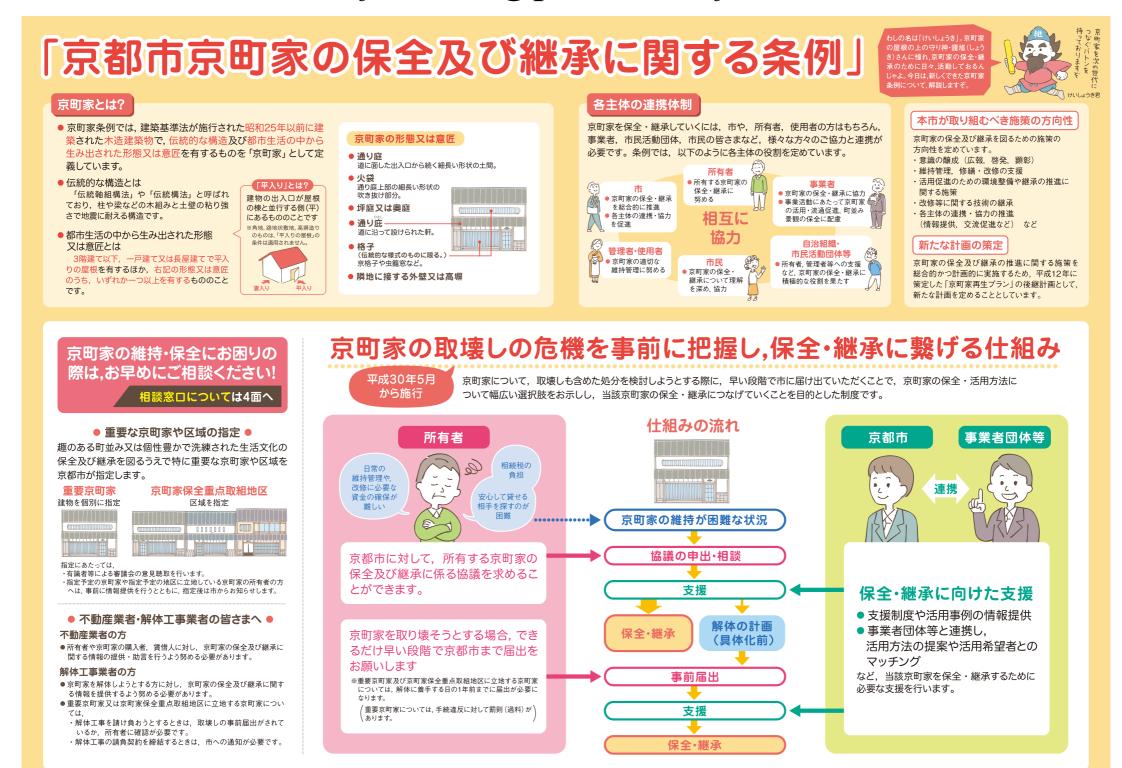
According to the survey of 2016, the remaining number of Kyo-machiya is about 40,000, about 5,600 have been lost from the previous survey of 2008-09.

The proportion occupied by vacant householders is 14.55%, which is 4% higher than the previous survey. It is demolished in 800 units a year, 2 units per day.

• The brochure expresses this situation as "a serious crisis in Kvoto."



The ordinance set the following procedure for such a situation

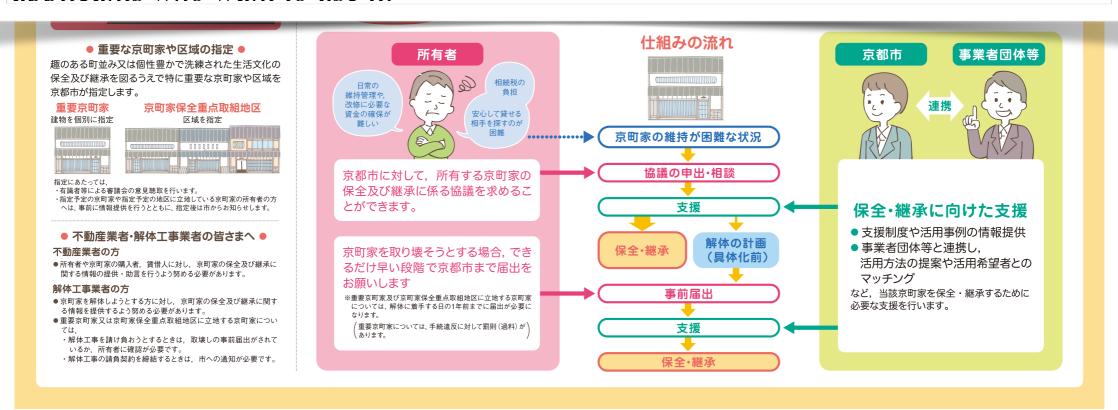


The ordinance set the following procedure for such a situation

#### 「京都市京町家の保全及び継承に関する条例」



- 1) Kyo-machiya owner should notify Kyoto city as soon as possible when trying to destroy Kyo-machiya,
- 2) Demolition is prohibited for one year after notification.
- 3) During this time, Kyoto City will provide necessary assistance to preserve and inherit the Kyo-machiya. Such as, providing information on the support system, proposing how to utilize in cooperation with business operators, matching with applicants who want to use it.



## Background

- ★ As we have seen, the situation surrounding historical districts and buildings in Japan seems to be changing drastically.
- ★ The basic background is that the number of people who want to live in historic buildings and districts, want to run business there, and want to stay there has increased. In particular, young people who want to open stores tend to prefer buildings older than new buildings
- ★ In addition, we can find the following changes in economy and society in Japan:
  - Declining population: increase of vacant houses, decline of rural economies
  - Transformation of industrial structure: from industrial society model to creative town model (Lifestyle Industrial Revolution)
  - From flow to stock: renovation from new construction

## Case of YANESEN in Tokyo (1/5)

A grassroots example representing the new movement

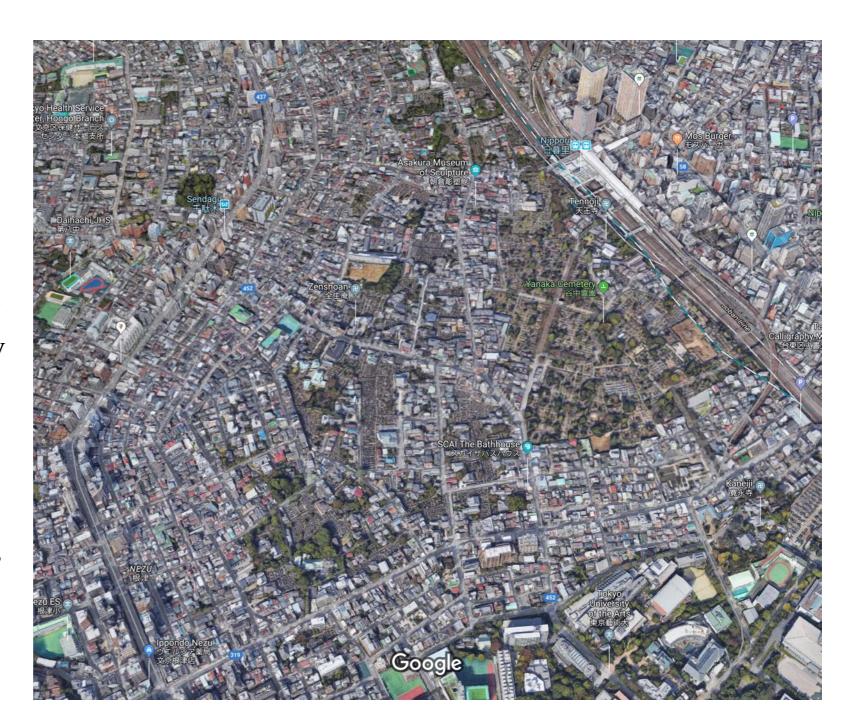
- YANESEN is an area spreading north of Ueno Park where museums and other cultural facilities concentrate.
- Escaping the air raid of World War II, the buildings and communities from before W WII remain.
- Ueno Park has Tokyo
   National University of Fine
   Arts and is a characteristic
   district where many artists
   have studio.



## Case of YANESEN in Tokyo (2/5)

A grassroots example representing the new movement

- In this area, a group of graduates of the university has been running community development for about 40 years.
- Initially, It was working on a community activity such as an art event, which was completely an annual event.
- For the past ten years It has been doing business to utilize empty houses and stores.



## Case of YANESEN in Tokyo (3/5)

The group reopened a closed cafe

• This is one of the cases. The group reopened a coffee shop where the shopkeeper became elderly and closed. The group borrows stores from the owner, raises funds, renews interior decoration and facilities, and continues to operate cafe.





## Case of YANESEN in Tokyo (4/5)

Another example

- Three houses built by TSUKAKOSHI family in 1938.
- Opened as a complex facility where natural yeast's beer hall, handmade bread backery, shops with salt and olive oil and vintage apparel shop, office of contemporary art, architect's residence gather together





## Case of YANESEN in Tokyo (5/5)

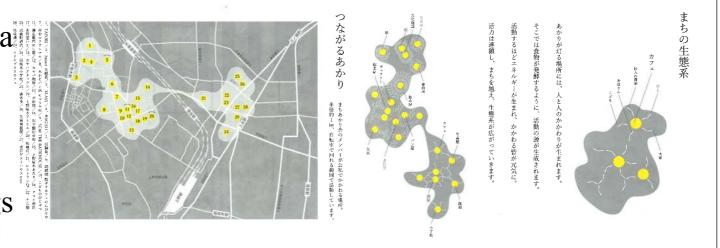
Just opened the other day

• A townhouse built in Taisho in 1996 and where a tin house was run for generations.

• The group borrowed the building, repaired, lent it as a research laboratory of Daimaru Matsuzakay department store.

• A case in which such community based developer revitalize local economy utilizing historic buildings has started in Japan in Nagahama, Shiga prefecture 40 years ago and continues today. However, it has been in the last few years that it has come to be more common.







## My Experience in Quanzhou, China

The movement not only preserves the historical environment but also encourages people's exchanges and definitely contributes to world peace

Last September, I stayed at a accommodation facility that utilized vacant houses within the city wall of Quanzhou.

It was that young people borrowed vacant houses, renovated themselves and provided them as accommodation facilities. It is not high-class, but very beautiful and comfortable space was made.

I noticed that the same movement to utilize empty houses in historic areas is being practiced both in Japan and China.

