150 Years of Urban Development In Yokohama, JAPAN

Chu Hai Field Survey in Yokohama

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Table of Contents

1. Outline of YOKOHAMA
2. Urban development history
3. The 6 Great Enterprises
4. Municipal Urban Design Office
5. Legal framework
6. Townscape Design Guidelines
Outline of YOKOHAMA

Some facts

Japan

Kanto Region
Yokohama Waterfront

Yokohama Downtown

Minato Mirai 21 District
New Port District
Kannai District

Grand Pier
Yamashita Park

City Hall
China Town
Weather in Yokohama (1981-2010)

Temperature/ °C

Rainfall/ mm

Mean Daily Max Temp: 18.9
Mean Daily Min Temp: 15.0
Monthly Mean Rainfall: 54.4

(Source: The Meteorological Agency)

Weather in Hong Kong (1981-2010)

Monthly Normals (1981-2010)

Mean Daily Max Temp: 18.9
Mean Daily Min Temp: 15.0
Monthly Mean Rainfall: 54.4

(Source: Hong Kong Observatory)
2 Urban development history

Yokohama’s Urban Issues and Its Townscape Development since the mid-19th century

Open the future by opening the past

<Before the Opening>

<After the Opening>
In 1854, the Japan-US Treaty of Peace and Amity (Treaty of Kanagawa) was signed by representatives, Mr. D. Hayashi and Mr. C. Perry from Japan and the USA respectively.

In 1858, Japan-US Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed by Consul-General Harris, followed by treaties with Holland, Russia, Great Britain, and France. The opening of the port was planned for July 1st, 1859, 150 years ago.

The feudal government established a foreign resident zone in this year as well as a Japanese resident zone. The Japanese zone was divided into five districts called Yokohama-cho which was controlled by the Shogunate Government.

Basic urban structure, provided after the great fire
### Chronological Table of Yokohama’s Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Opening of Yokohama Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Namamugi Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>The Meiji Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Japan's first railroad began operation. (Yokohama~Shimbashi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Japan's first modern waterworks service began operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Yokohama was municipalized, population 120,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>The construction of Yokohama Chikuko Pier (currently the Grand Pier) was completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Basic urban structure was formed by city planning after a fire disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Shogunate government provided with port facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>US admiral Perry’s visit forced to open the port to foreign nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Piers and dockyards were built according to the plan of late Meiji era.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>The Great Kanto Earthquake (20,000 people dead, 60,000 houses destroyed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Municipal Bus began operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Yamashita Park opened, using rubble of the earthquake.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Yokohama's population surpassed 1 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>42% of Yokohama was destroyed by bombing. Land and buildings in downtown and port area were taken over.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Yokohama became an ordinance-designated city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>The construction of Marine Tower was completed. The Ship Hikawa-Maru was moored at Yamashita Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Shinkansen (Tokyo-Osaka) began operation along with Shin-Yokohama Station right before the Tokyo Olympic Game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Yokohama's population surpassed 2 million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Twice total disasters:
1) Earthquake in 1923
2) Air-Raid in 1945

Right after the air-raid in 1945, destroying 42% of built-up area.

Right after the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, taking 20,000 lives.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Municipal Subway Line began operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Yokohama’s population surpassed 3 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Yokohama World Porters/Kisha-michi Promenade opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Yokohama Triennare 2001 was held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>FIFA World Cup was held in Japan/Korea. The Grand Pier was reopened after remodeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The 150th anniversary of the opening of Yokohama Port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Growth of Population and Households
3.7 million persons / 1.6 million households as of Sep. 2015

- Population
- Number of Households

Earthquake 1923  Air-raid 1945

Rapid post-war recovery from the disaster → Urban & suburban sprawls

A typical suburban sprawl
The 6 Great Enterprises for Building Future Yokohama, launched in 1965

1. Redevelopment of the city center
2. Kanazawa Waterfront Reclamation for more urban capacity
3. Kohoku New town for better suburban development against sprawl
4. New Railway System for better public transport services
5. New Expressways for better traffic services
6. Yokohama Bay Bridge for a better and symbolic traffic
1. Redevelopment of the city center

Yokohama Station Area

Minatomirai 21 Area

Kannai Area

2. Kanazawa Waterfront Reclamation
3. Kohoku New Town since 1965

Designated area: ca. 1,340ha
Planned population: 220,000p

4. Provision of New Railway System

5. Provision of New Metropolitan Expressways
6. Yokohama Bay Bridge

Double deck express way
Length: 860m
Creation of the Urban Design Office in 1971 for:

- Coordination among the related departments and sections within the municipal administration
- Coordination between public and private initiatives of urban development
- Provision of design workshops open to public
- Organization of participatory design process according to the area specific situation
- Integration of the old resources into the new urban design
- Incubation of leading experts in urban design

Urban Design initiatives include:

- Coordination among the related diverse stakeholders for creating an area specific and attractive urban space, which drives development of urban attraction as a whole
- Objects of those initiatives include both public and private assets that form the urban space
7 Objectives of Urban Design

1) Provision of more places for rapport and communications of people
2) Provision of safe, comfortable and attractive spaces for pedestrian
3) Respect of natural features such as geography and vegetation of the region
4) Respect of sea and river waterfront spaces
5) Respect of historical and cultural resources of the region
6) Enrichment of open spaces and greenery
7) Search for figurative and visual beauty

Creation of urban axis and spaces for pedestrian

Ohdori Park Ave. (built 1971 ~ 1978) — — — —

by constructing the expressway underground instead of initial fly-over planning
Improvement of the City Hall Plaza for pedestrian, 1974

Through greenery & building color scheme

Restriction of advertisement behind public space

Yamashita Park, visited by 4million people a year
Dockyard Garden

Restoration of the former Dockyard No.2, 1993

Kisha-michi, 1997

Pedestrian walkway, transformed from the former port freight railway
Red Brick Warehouses

Before (built in 1922)

After restoration and conversion (2002)

Osanbashi (Grand Pier) Yokohama International Passenger Terminal, 2002

Architects: foa
Farshid Moussavi,
Alejandro Zaera Polo
Beautification of shopping malls

Isezaki Mall, 1978～

Respect of Exotic Culture

Yokohama China Town
Area: ca. 25ha (500m x 500m)
No. of shops: ca. 620
No. of Chinese restaurants: 226
(as of June 2010)
The land designated for a condominium was purchased by the China Town Association to build a Mausoleum in 2006.

Town Association’s Initiative to protect its proper townscape and culture

A series of Town Specific Official Rule Books

China Town Official Rule Book

Motomachi Official Rule Book
Townscaping at night since 1986

By the Association for Yokohama Night View Direction Projects

Guide map of Light Up Yokohama

Waterfront at night
Yokohama Island Tower at night

Yokohama Bay Bridge

Jack Tower
Preservation of historical buildings as urban property

Town development, making the most of historical resources
Integration of the Old into the New

Yokohama Island Tower, 1987
Architect: Fumihiko MAKI

Part of the former bank, being moved for preservation

Preserved historical buildings among others
Those diverse urban design initiatives made the Yokohama downtown extremely attractive and the most beloved city center by not only residents but also visitors.

And then, towards the townscape design.
Towards design and development of the townscape that people love and are proud of.

5

Legal Framework

for Land- and Townscape Planning & Practices
National Landscape Act

was enforced in 2004 to support local governments’ initiatives for their comprehensive landscape planning and execution.

This act require local government to provide with landscape planning that can control townscape through agreement and designation of important buildings, urban facilities and trees.

City of Yokohama has accordingly provided with Municipal Bylaw of Landscape to further enhance the quality of urban design as well as to activate the related initiatives with the citizens’ participatory process.

Designated areas and objects for the landscape planning
6 Townscape Design Guidelines for the Kannai District

The Designated Areas of the Guidelines
Guidelines for the entire district of Kannai

■ Basic policy of the townscape design

Guidelines according to the specifically designated area
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