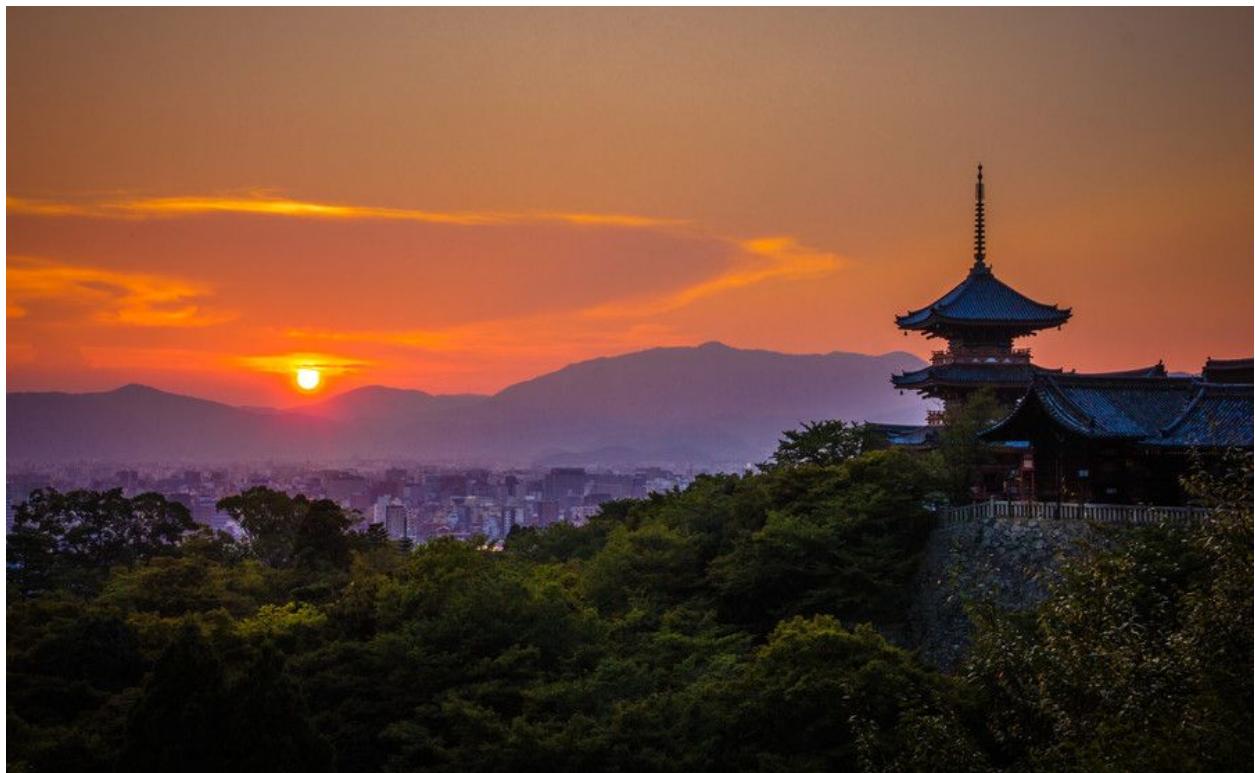


Revitalizing Kikuhama: Mapping, Envisioning, and Building a Vibrant Tomorrow



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Chapter 1: Introduction

In the bustling heart of Kyoto, nestled between the graceful flow of the Kamogawa river and the historic Takasegawa canal, lies the district of Kikuhama. A place steeped in history, Kikuhama has borne witness to centuries of cultural evolution, its streets echoing with tales of Japan's past. However, in recent years, winds of change have begun to sweep through this venerable neighborhood, prompting a careful reevaluation of its future. As we embark on this journey to understand and shape the destiny of Kikuhama, we find ourselves at the intersection of tradition and modernization, sustainability and progress, preservation of cultural heritage, and the cherished values of a vibrant community.

As many younger generations of locals sell their properties and move away, the opportunity to repurpose these spaces into guest houses and hotels arises (Fujitsuka, 2004). While some older residents choose to stay, the decrease in homeownership has led to a proliferation of vacant houses and lots. These empty properties not only weigh upon the area but also pose potential risks such as increased crime, excessive trash, rodent infestations, and heightened community anxiety (Garvin, 2013).

The essence of Kikuhama's appeal lies in the delicate equilibrium between preserving its rich cultural heritage and historical charm while simultaneously embarking on a sustainable revitalization journey. Our aim is to ensure that the unique character and tight-knit sense of community in Kikuhama remain at the forefront, even in the face of modernization.



Figure 1.1: Takasegawa Shomen Children's Park in Kikuhama (Google Earth, 2022)

Unfortunately, most of Kikuhama grapples with the imbalance between tradition and progress, presenting the formidable challenge of coming up with a plan that harmonizes these

aspects. This challenge leads us to look around the world to draw inspiration from places where cities have grappled with similar challenges and opportunities.

One place of profound significance that exemplifies the power of historical preservation and urban revitalization is George Town in Penang, Malaysia. Similar to Kikuhama, George Town has confronted the need to adapt to changing times while preserving its rich cultural heritage. In response to the growing influx of tourists, George Town has embarked on a journey of urban renewal that celebrates its historical character while embracing modernity.

George Town was founded in 1786 as a free port to serve British interest in South-East Asia. The establishment of the port made George Town a center for global trading, attracting foreign merchants, largely from China, India, and Arab countries. As a result, George Town developed a multi-ethnic society that still exists today. This diversity is reflected in the architecture of the city, as well as its rich intangible cultural heritage (Zhao et. al., 2019).

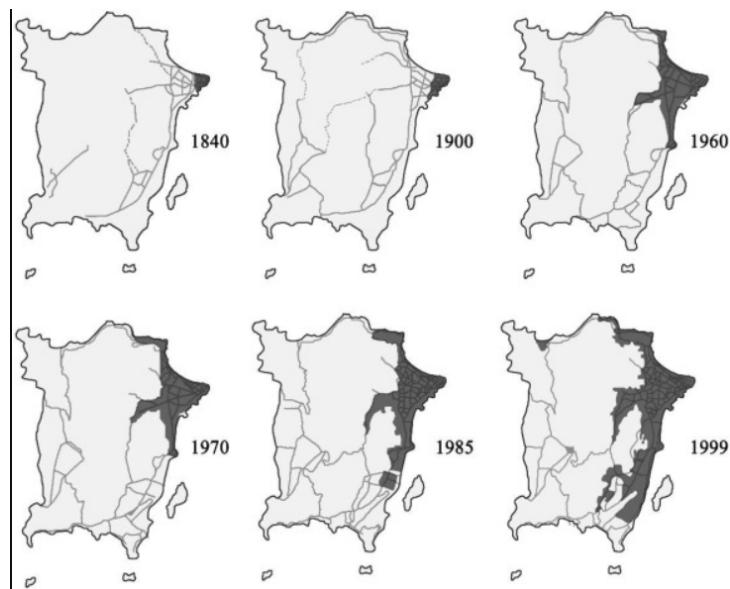


Figure 1.2: Urban Growth of Penang Island, 1840-1999 (Lik et al, 2008)

George Town has undergone a profound transformation that uplifted its residents while preserving its rich history. This metamorphosis has centered on culture-related and service industries, particularly following its designation as a UNESCO World Heritage site. The influx of tourists brought with it a wave of economic growth and dynamism (UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 2021). This change has been particularly evident in the rise of culture-related businesses, including hotels, cafes, restaurants, and various service providers. These

establishments have thrived within the historic city, contributing to a noticeable increase in the daytime population (Lee et al., 2008).

Family businesses, deeply ingrained in the city's economic network, have adapted to evolving market demands, often operating from the same heritage buildings for generations. To enhance residents' lives, the state Housing Board is providing more affordable housing units, aligning with urban renewal efforts (Mok, 2013). Collaboration with the federal government is also planned for the future to draft legislation facilitating the regeneration of old buildings for urban renewal housing schemes, supporting Penang's affordable housing agenda (McIntyre, 2023).



Figure 1.3: Streets of George Town lined with small businesses (Lukaszewicz, 2023)

George Town's transformation showcases how a historic city can evolve and adapt to modern challenges while preserving its cultural heritage. The interplay between economic growth, cultural preservation, and community resilience has been instrumental in shaping the city's urban landscape. Like George Town, Kikuhama's historic elements hold the potential for new meanings and functions during its conservation process. Through a comprehensive study of urban areas, we aim to harness similar dynamics to ensure that Kikuhama emerges as a vibrant, culturally rich, and economically thriving neighborhood, all while preserving its historical significance and fostering a stronger sense of community.

Barcelona's Gothic Quarter also offers valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities of preserving historical districts while adapting to modern demands. Facing challenges similar to those in Kyoto, Barcelona's Gothic Quarter had to address the growing influx of tourists while also preserving its historical character (Roberts, 2019). However, it

emerged from these pressures with a model that harmoniously integrates centuries-old architecture with modernity.

In this enchanting neighborhood, you will find Gothic structures dating back to the Middle Ages coexisting seamlessly with a vibrant street life, trendy boutiques, and modern cafes (Figure 1.5). The meticulous preservation efforts in this district have effectively transformed into a living museum, where contemporary businesses thrive within the embrace of historic structures. The result is a district that not only flourishes economically through tourism but also manages to preserve its cultural integrity (Gant, 2014).



Figure 1.4: Canonical House reconstructed by Jeroni Martorell (1930)



Figure 1.5: Royal Square in Barcelona by Kristina Spisakova (2017)

The district of Kikuhamra stands at a crossroads of tradition and modernity, history, and progress. As we embark on this transformative journey, drawing inspiration from the remarkable tales of adaptation and resilience in George Town, Penang and the enchanting alleys of Barcelona's Gothic Quarter, we are guided by the profound lessons of sustainable preservation and community engagement. These global narratives serve as beacons illuminating the path forward for Kikuhamra. By embracing our cultural heritage and empowering our community, we aim not just to preserve the echoes of our past but to weave them into a vibrant, sustainable future. Through collaborative efforts, adaptive reuse, and unwavering community spirit, we endeavor to create a Kikuhamra that cherishes its history while embracing the promise of a flourishing tomorrow.

Chapter 2: Background and Literature Review

This chapter explores the main research topics that our group needed to study in order to understand the scope of our project. To understand the depth of Kikuhama and explore the topic of urban revitalization and tourism in Japan and other countries, we researched a range of relevant topics and subjects.

To understand the historical context, we delved into Japan's rich history to understand the city of Kyoto and the distinctive character of Kikuhama (Section 2.1). To gain a deeper understanding of the architectural backdrop shaping our project, we examined Japanese architecture and the housing challenges presented in Kikuhama (Section 2.2). Understanding the intricacies of urban planning was imperative, and we researched topics such as sustainable development, mapping, the complexities of gentrification, and the evolving landscape of neoliberal policies (Section 2.3). Lastly, recognizing the pivotal role of tourism in Kikuhama's future, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of the drivers of tourism, explored the phenomenon of tourism gentrification, and dissected the specific dynamics that influence Kyoto's tourism sector (Section 2.4).

By understanding these background topics, we aim to equip ourselves with the essential knowledge and context needed to navigate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead, ultimately working towards a Kikuhama that thrives as a testament to both its history and its potential for revitalization.

2.1 Introduction to Japan

2.1.1 History of Japan

The history of Japan unfolds as a captivating saga of resilience, and cultural transcendence. From its early origins shrouded in myth to the harrowing aftermath of World War II, Japan's historical narrative embodies the pursuit of identity, adaptation, and progress. Through each epoch, Japan emerges as a mosaic of tradition and modernity, offering insights into the complex interplay between a nation's heritage and its evolving place in the global arena.

The Meiji Restoration: Guided by Emperor Meiji, the Meiji era brought about a period of profound modernization and reform (Urushima, 2019). It saw the abandonment of feudal structures that had bound Japan for centuries, replacing them with a merit-based system. The samurai relinquished their swords, and regional lords ceded power to a centralized government led by an emperor (Huffman, 2003). Land reforms and industrialization reshaped Japan's agrarian landscape and propelled it into the modern age. The Meiji Restoration not only transformed Japan's political landscape but also paved the way for its emergence as a global player.

Post World War II Resilience: The mid-20th century presented Japan with unprecedented challenges as it emerged from the ruins of World War II. In 1945, Japan found itself under Allied occupation, which oversaw significant changes in the country's political and societal structure (Office of the Historian, n.d.). Constitutional reforms, rooted in democratic ideals, breathed new life into a society recovering from militarism. The once-powerful Japanese military was disbanded, setting the stage for an era of peace and prosperity.

The subsequent decades witnessed a remarkable period of recovery and growth often referred to as the "Japanese Economic Miracle" (Shiohara, 2023). Japan, driven by unwavering determination, embarked on a rapid journey of post-war reconstruction. In less than a decade, the country's devastated infrastructure was rebuilt, and industries, particularly manufacturing and technology, propelled Japan to become an economic powerhouse.

This historical context sets the stage for our project in Kikuahama, which focuses on urban revitalization in the Kikuahama district of Kyoto. Understanding Japan's journey from ancient times to its post-World War II resurgence provides valuable insights into the societal and economic transformations that have shaped the region, contributing to our understanding of the challenges and opportunities in Kikuahama's urban development.

2.1.2 History and Culture of Kyoto

The heart of Japan, Kyoto, is more than a city; it is a living testament to the interplay of history, culture, and tradition. With a legacy spanning over a thousand years as the imperial capital, Kyoto stands as a veritable time capsule, where the modern world converges harmoniously with the rich tapestry of the past. The city, filled with ancient temples and preserved customs offers insights into the depth and allure of this captivating city.

Significance as Japan's Capital: In the annals of Japanese history, 794 C.E. emerges as a pivotal moment. It was during this year that Emperor Kammu (Kanmu) designated Kyoto as the capital, christening it “Heian-kyo”, which translates to “Capital of Peace and Tranquility” (Cartwright, 2017). The selection of Kyoto as the imperial seat heralded an era of cultural renaissance. This city became the epicenter of artistic and cultural innovation, where poetry, literature, and the performing arts flourished (Cary, 2017). Kyoto cultivated courtly etiquette and the Japanese way of life, carving its identity as a fountain of culture. Even when Kyoto was no longer Japan’s administrative capital, it remained the ceremonial and spiritual heart of the nation.

Preservation Efforts: Kyoto's commitment to preserving its rich heritage transcends duty; it is a sacred vow to history itself. As the guardian of Japan's cultural treasures, the city bears a weighty responsibility: ensuring the protection of these riches for generations to come.

Kyoto's preservation initiatives are a testament to its dedication to maintaining the authenticity of its historical districts. Quaint neighborhoods like Gion and Higashiyama are the canvas upon which meticulous preservation efforts have painted the vivid hues of the past (Traditional Kyoto, 2023). Strict regulations govern every facet of these districts' aesthetics, from the colors gracing their facades to the materials used in their renovations (Nishimura, 2020). However, Kyoto's dedication to preservation faces modern challenges, exemplified by debates over a proposed 20-story, 5-star hotel in the city's central business district (Nakasendoway, 2021). Traditionalists fear that such a development could disrupt Kyoto's ambiance and harm its character. Temples share concerns about the visual impact of this towering structure on the city's skyline. To address these issues, Kyoto has established preservation laws like the 1966 Ancient Capitals Preservation Law, which guides urban development to maintain the balance between tradition and modernity (Ikebe, 2012).

Among Kyoto's remarkable preservation successes are its UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including treasures like the Golden Pavilion (Kinkaku-ji). These sites have undergone preservation and restoration efforts, providing the world a glimpse into Japan's history (Hays, 2018). These endeavors safeguard both tangible and intangible heritage, while paying homage to the past as it coexists with the present and looks towards the future.

Chō (neighborhood associations): During the Sengoku period in the 16th century, the neighborhood association of Kyoto, or chō, emerged as an important institution in Kyoto as the city grew rapidly and economic activity flourished after a long period of war (Kobayashi, 2017).

Each chō has its own rules, called chō shikimoku or chō sadame, covering property transactions, rituals, festivals, and dispute resolution. These rules adapted over time. The system persisted through the Meiji Restoration in 1868 and evolved into a municipal structure with neighborhood representatives (chō toshiyori) later becoming chō sodai (Tanwattana, 2012). In 1897, Public Agreement Associations (kōdō kumiai) were established within chō to manage functions like firefighting and sanitation. During the early 20th century, the nationwide neighborhood association system (chōnaikai) was modeled after Kyoto's chō for wartime efficiency . After WWII, chōnaikai was dissolved due to its militaristic history, but neighborhood groups reformed (Ajisaka, 2000).

Today, Kyoto's chō remain semi-formal community organizations, preserving traditions, facilitating events, liaising with authorities, and supporting local initiatives (Japan Living, 2023). They have adapted over time, showcasing local autonomy and resilience.

Cultural Treasures: Kyoto is an opulent treasure trove of cultural riches that are testaments to Japan's artistic and spiritual legacy. The city has earned renown for its traditional arts and crafts, be it the ethereal Nishijin silk textiles or the exquisite elegance of Kiyomizu-yaki pottery (Japan Experience, n.d.). The city has nurtured traditions like the tea ceremony, ikebana (flower arranging), and Noh theater with meticulous care and devotion (Asano, 2017). These traditions are not just static museum pieces, rather, they are living arts that continue to flourish within Kyoto's cultural backdrop.

Tourism: Kyoto exemplifies the tension between preserving history and modernizing for tourism. After WWII, groups formed to protect historical sites, and laws were passed. But many significant sites were still destroyed in the name of modernization, actually hurting the tourist industry. (Horita, 2017). Recently, Kyoto's government recognized this and implemented regulations to maintain the city's historic image (Figure 2.1). While some areas have added tourist-focused shops and restaurants, these changes are minor compared to losing heritage sites. With over 2 million foreign tourists annually (Figure 2.2), Kyoto cannot completely resist modernization from tourism. But through regulations, the city has minimized damage to its history and culture. Kyoto strives to find balance as a historical landmark as well as a modern tourist destination.

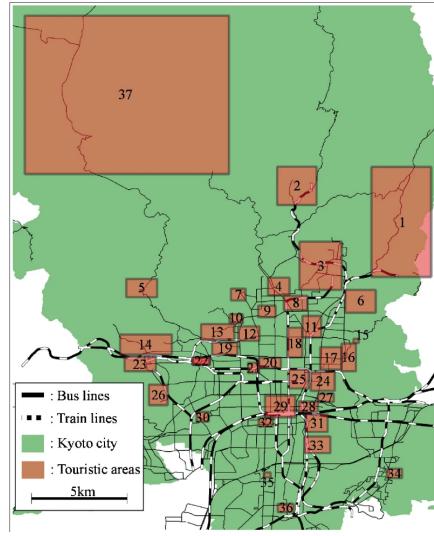


Figure 2.1: Touristic areas in Kyoto city (Tomoki Nishigaki et al., 2023)

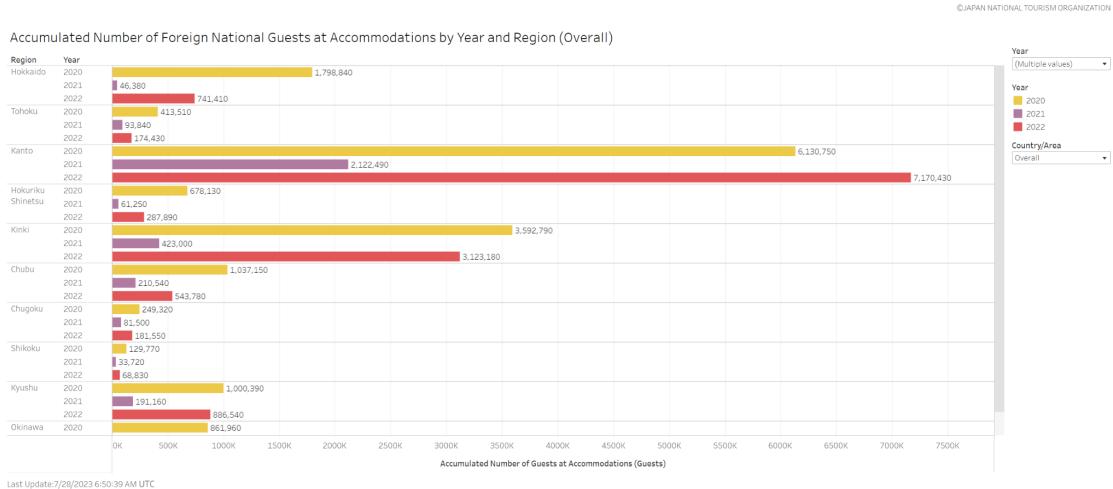


Figure 2.2: Accumulated Number of Foreign National Guests at Accommodations by Year and Region (Japan National Tourism Organization, 2023)

2.1.3 Kikuhama, District of Kyoto

Nestled along the tranquil shores of Kyoto's eastern seaboard lies the enigmatic district of Kikuhama. Often overshadowed by its more renowned counterparts, Kikuhama's allure lies in its understated significance, a place which embodies the resilience of Kyoto's identity.

Historical Significance: Kikuhama is part of Kyoto's Shimogyo ku, and its historical roots trace back to an era when it was a notorious red-light district, a name that once carried the weight of illicit dealings and the shadowy presence of the Yakuza, Japan's organized crime syndicate

(Japan Experience, n.d.). The district was a hub for brothels and clandestine operations, casting a cloud of notoriety over the area.

The Hashimoto Yukaku district, like Kikuhama, was also a red light district under the control of the Yakuza for much of its history. The residents of the Hashimoto district, to this day, keep its past under covers. In an interview, a 79-year-old resident of the district said, “There is no need to remind our children of the past. Some residents do not want people to know about it” (The Nation, 2023). This sentiment is shared by residents of previous red-light districts all around Kyoto. Professor Akira Ide from Kanazawa University explains that the reason why it is so difficult to preserve and study yukaku history is because these areas are so controversial to Japanese history. These were places with the shadow of their criminal past imprinted in their walls, and because of this, the townscape of these districts is being replaced by ordinary houses and parking lots (The Nation, 2023). This is the reason why districts like Hashimoto and Kikuhama should make a concentrated effort to distance themselves from their unsavory past, and embrace a new identity that seeks to redefine their role in Kyoto’s cultural landscape.

Current Kyoto and Kikuhama: Today, Kyoto is a bustling metropolis, home to over 1.5 million residents, making it one of Japan’s largest cities (City Population, 2022). In recent years, Kyoto has grappled with the challenges of modernization and tourism. Efforts have been made to reduce clutter and regulate building designs since 2007 through the Miyako Landscape Guidelines, seeking a balance between the preservation of Kyoto’s cultural heritage and the demands of a modern urban center (Garnelis et al, 2020). Kyoto’s enduring appeal lies in its ability to evolve while staying true and connected to its history.



Figure 2.3: Family Mart in Kyoto vs. Family Mart elsewhere in Japan by Victor Gusukuma (2020)

Currently, Kikuhama stands at a crossroads, poised for a transformative resurgence. With the implementation of urban revitalization efforts (Besch, 2019), a slowly increasing population of 1745 people (Figure 2.4) (City of Kyoto, 2023), the district has the potential to transcend its

historical stigma and embrace a brighter future. Additional data on The vision for Kikuhama is one of sustainability, fostering a flourishing and close-knit community that breathes new life into this once-decaying neighborhood. By harnessing the district's rich history and strategic location within Kyoto, Kikuhama has the opportunity to redefine itself as a desirable destination, where the echoes of its past are woven into a tapestry of modernity and cultural vitality.

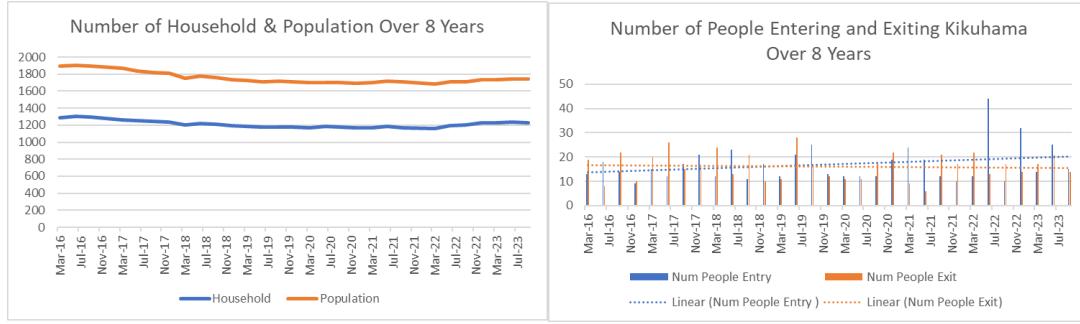


Figure 2.4: Graphs of Kikuhama Data(Appendix D)

Right: Number of households and the total population of Kikuhama over 8 years (3 month period)

Left: Number of people entering and exiting Kikuhama over 8 years (3 month period)

2.2 Japanese Architecture and Housing Issues

2.2.1 Japanese Architecture

Basic Aspects of Japanese Architecture: The most important aspect of Japanese architecture is the harmonization between interior and exterior. This harmony can come from using natural materials such as; wood, stones, bark, clay, reeds, etc. which are used to create elaborate decorations, and curved lines. It is also common to use wood to create post and beam structures which can last up to 1000 years if taken care of properly (Friends W.W., 2004). A connection to nature can also be more subtle, for example, using sliding paper panels to control lighting and the view of nature outdoors. Sliding paper panels (*Figure 2.5*) in general are seen in almost every traditional Japanese home. They are multi-purpose and can be used to control lighting, ventilation, shading, and even the space of a home.

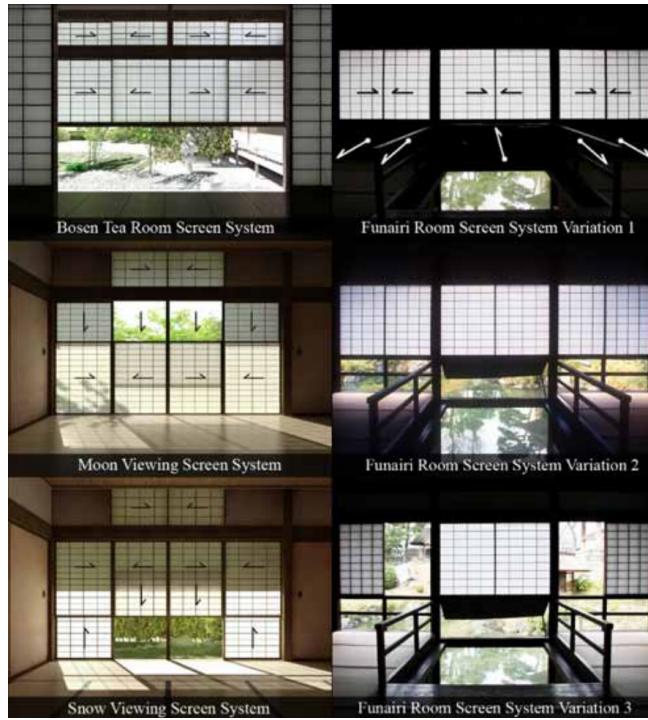


Figure 2.5: Sliding Paper Panels (Beita and Fugii, 2013)

Another piece of Japanese architecture that connects to nature are gardens, which can be both interior and exterior gardens. Vertical gardens can also be used in urban spaces such as Kikuhama where outdoor space is limited. The more a garden is used as a focal point, the more traditional the structure will be (Beita and Fugii, 2013). This connection to nature seems to be a problem specifically in Kikuhama because the greenery in the area is decreasing. An IQP from 2022 focused on the River Restoration Project in Kikuhama, and discovered that greenery was getting cut down in order to make way for their project. Since the citizens have not put up much resistance to this, it is safe to assume that it has continued over the past year. (WPI, 2022)

Traditional Japanese Buildings in Urban Areas: While there are many characteristics of Japanese architecture, a lot of them are lost in urban areas because the buildings lose their connection to nature. However, there are still certain aspects of Japanese architecture that can be incorporated more subtly. A traditional urban Japanese structure would have at least one of the following aspects. First is an expressive roof structure, most likely built using natural materials. There would also be walls covered by stationary panels, or the previously mentioned sliding paper panels. Gates would be a less seen, but still traditional aspect to keep in mind. These gates could also be connected to some sort of garden, should space allow it. Finally, the overall use of wood in the structure, as well as the beam and pillar arrangement. An example of this can be

shown in Doshisha University's founder, Joseph Hardy Neesima's westernized two-story colonial-style frame house (Figure 2.6) containing western toilets and a heating system in the reception room (Larking, 2022). These are all aspects to be seen from the exterior which will be largely what we focus on. However, there are also the interior details such as: having space separated by sliding panels, interior gardens, and western furniture being separated from Japanese furniture (Jaquet, 2012). The data surrounding these details would be obtained more through surveys, instead of walking around the neighborhood.



Figure 2.6: Neesima Residence, 1878 (Larking, 2022)

2.2.2 Past IQP Data

Mapping Data: Keeping in mind the characteristics of traditional architecture, we can use the previous IQP's mapping data to identify crucial buildings. There are two important datasets, the map created using computer aided design (*Figure 2.7 left*), and the data that categorizes each building on the map (*Figure 2.7 right*). Shown below is the breakdown of each category in which you can more accurately see the difference in data between 2019 and 2021.

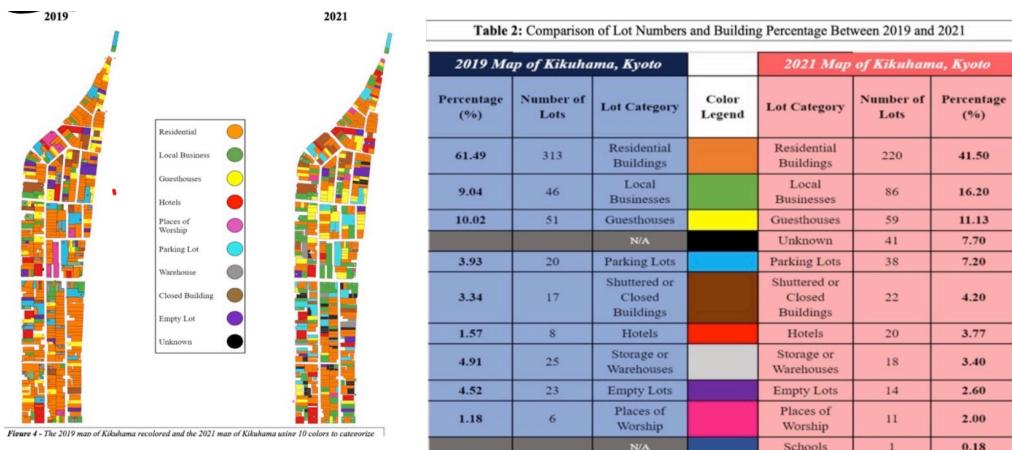


Figure 2.7: Map of Kikuhama, and Data from the Map (WPI, 2021)

As can be seen, the amount of empty lots has decreased, some being turned into used parking lots, and others turned into new buildings. In contrast, the amount of closed buildings has actually increased. The buildings that are closed will most likely be some of the buildings with the most traditional architecture. Along those same lines, the buildings that have replaced empty lots will most likely be the least traditional and most modern. By examining these two categories, we can get an idea of the direction in which architecture is moving in Kikuhama.

Housing Law: The reason there are so many closed buildings in Kikuhama, as well as Kyoto is in part due to the housing laws. The one law that stands in the way of a modernization project is the eviction law. It is almost impossible for landlords to evict their tenants because of housing shortages during WWII. Landlords have to renew rental contracts until they can provide “just cause” for kicking a tenant out, however it is rare to find any “just cause”. Because of this, the fixed terms contract emerged which allows landlords to make long term contracts, or not, with their tenants. It also allows the landlord to change rent, and the drawback for landlords is that tenants can cancel the contract at any time. (Seko & Sumita, 2007) Also implied is that it is just as hard to get people who own homes to give up the title to it. Because of this strict eviction law, people can leave their houses and move to rural areas, but still own the property. Because nobody can force them to give it up, the house just ends up being a closed building.

2.3 Urban Planning

2.3.1 Sustainable Urban Development

Urban landscapes worldwide in the 21st century transformation face complex challenges balancing sustainability, equity and resilience. Sustainable urban development provides an essential framework guiding growth to achieve social, economic and environmental goals. This approach promotes strategies like walkable neighborhoods, affordable and diverse housing, green transit, integrating nature, fostering community engagement and preserving heritage (Sustainable Urban Development, 2018). In the historic Kyoto district of Kikuhama, this project presents an opportunity to evaluate alignment with sustainability objectives. We can collect data assessing if recent growth is achieving equitable and resilient outcomes. Field observations, geospatial analysis, and community input can examine factors like housing diversity, transit access, green space, and cultural heritage. Comparing findings to sustainability benchmarks will

help identify where Kikuhamra currently falls short and inform proposals for improvement. Integrating traditional elements into revitalization will be key for honoring heritage. By linking to established sustainability criteria, the Kikuhamra mapping aims to guide equitable urban growth amid rapid change.

2.3.2 Mapping

The rapid growth of informal settlements poses challenges for equitable urban mapping and development, as cadaster data often overlooks marginalized communities; however, as Gram-Hansen et al. demonstrate, machine learning and satellite imagery can help identify and analyze the needs of overlooked groups to direct aid (Gram-Hansen et al., 2019). In Kikuhamra, while informal settlements may not be a key focus, the mapping project could similarly leverage technology to represent the district inclusively. We can draw on the High Line example, where repurposing abandoned infrastructure into a public park catalyzed revitalization but also gentrification, showing how cities must balance improvements with protecting vulnerable residents (Diller et al., n.d.). Kikuhamra's historic canal infrastructure represents an opportunity for adaptive reuse that uplifts the community, applying lessons on inclusion learned from the High Line. By guiding growth that sustains rather than displaces residents, the mapping project can help Kikuhamra's diverse population benefit equitably from neighborhood improvements.

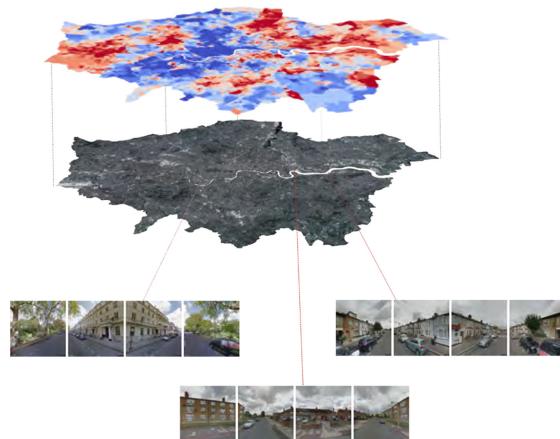


Figure 2.8: Satellite imagery for measuring income, overcrowding, and environmental deprivation (Suel et al., 2021)

2.3.3 Gentrification

The gentrification patterns in Brooklyn's Bushwick neighborhood highlight revitalization's complex impacts and displacement risks, as pioneering artists organically

transformed warehouses without immediately displacing poorer residents, but subsequent luxury development waves led to rapidly rising rents that displaced many (Singhal, 2016). Similar trends manifest across Asian cities, where state-backed redevelopment initiatives actively displace marginalized informal settlement residents to enable upscale amenities catering to elites, as seen in Bangkok (Kidokoro et al., 2022). Looking closer to Tokyo we can see the amount of highrises displacing poorer residents and the land price in those areas (Figure 2.9 & 2.10)

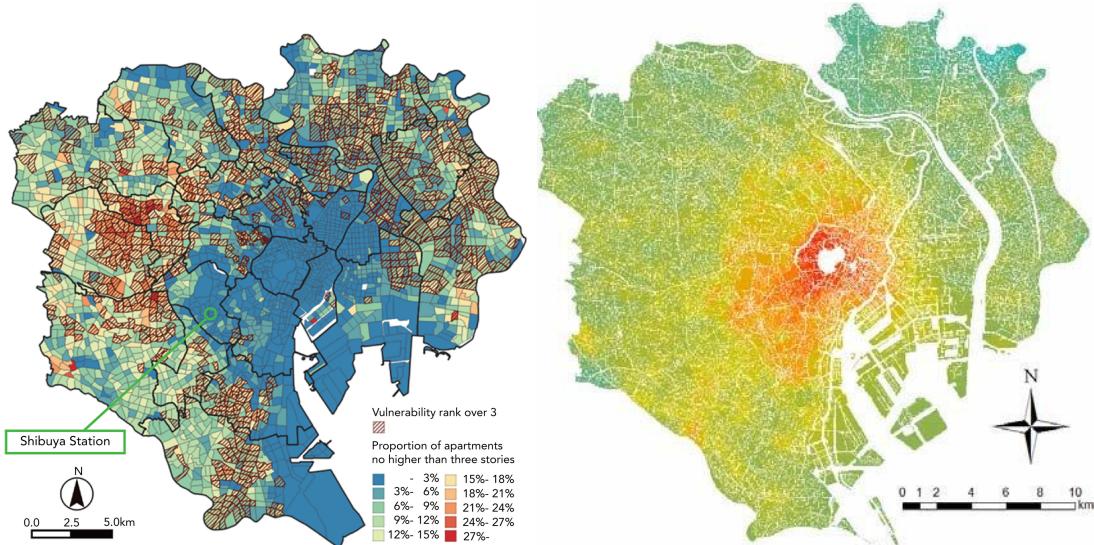


Figure 2.8 & 2.9 Map of Tokyo

2.9 Left: Apartment Heights (Kidokoro, Fukuda, et al., 2022)

2.10 Right: Land Price Change in Tokyo (Inoue et al., 2007)

Gentrification expanded outward from Kyoto's central business district (CBD) between 2005-2009 and 2014-2018, as evidenced by major land price increases in the CBD during these periods (Figure 2.9) (Yoshida, 2022). At the same time, population data revealed growth in the 15-64 years age group in the CBD and outskirts from 2005-2015, while the elderly population declined in nearby areas such as Higashiyama (Yoshida, 2022). This demographic shift suggests young professionals were displacing older residents. In 2007, new building height restrictions under the Kyoto Landscape Ordinance limited development, especially in the CBD. This policy, known as "downzoning," drove up land values and initiated a "first wave" of gentrification.

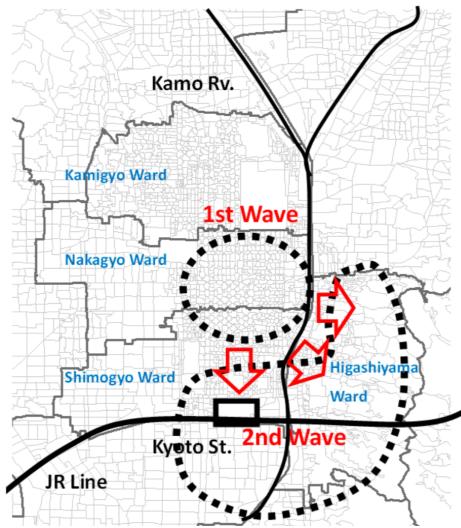


Figure 2.11: Waves of Gentrification (Yoshida, 2022)

Additionally, a 2016 revision relaxing rules on small lodging houses led to a boom in Airbnb-type vacation rentals across Kyoto (Kato, 2020). Table 2.1 reveals that guesthouse density negatively impacted household changes, yet hotel density showed no effect. Standard hotels have a secondary and less direct impact on tourist gentrification compared to short-term rentals. Hotels tend to transform the local business environment rather than the housing market. Areas with many hotels become dedicated "tourist spaces", where businesses cater more to tourists for higher profits. So while hotels may attract more tourists, they mainly change the commercial landscape, unlike short-term rentals which directly affect residential housing. This implies the rapid guesthouse increase, rather than hotels, drove the household decline. Numerous houses vacated by the elderly were converted into tourist lodging, producing a "second wave" of gentrification.

| | B | SE | p |
|--|-----------|----------|-------|
| Density of Guesthouses (N/m^2) | -3283.735 | 1501.592 | 0.029 |
| Density of Hotels (N/m^2) | | | |
| Density of Ryokans (N/m^2) | | | |
| Density of Hotel & Ryokans (N/m^2) | | | |
| (Constant) | 2.532 | 0.327 | 0 |

B: regression coefficient, SE: standard error, p: significance level.

Table 2.1: Effect of the number of household changes on the density of hotels (Kato, 2020)

The increase in lodging houses was particularly concentrated in districts bordering the CBD, like Higashiyama and Shimogyo, where aging populations had declined. While preserving historic urban fabric and promoting tourism by offering public benefits, Kyoto's experience

shows these policies can also accelerate gentrification and demographic turnover (Yoshida, 2022). The consequences for disadvantaged older residents merit thoughtful consideration.

For Kikuhama, we can trace gentrification indicators like rising housing costs to assess if long-term residents are being displaced amid changes. Mapping can also identify spaces of community-centered transformation that uplift rather than uproot residents. By highlighting vulnerable groups as anchors of Kikuhama's heritage and directing development accordingly, we can illuminate inclusive growth sustaining the district's diversity.

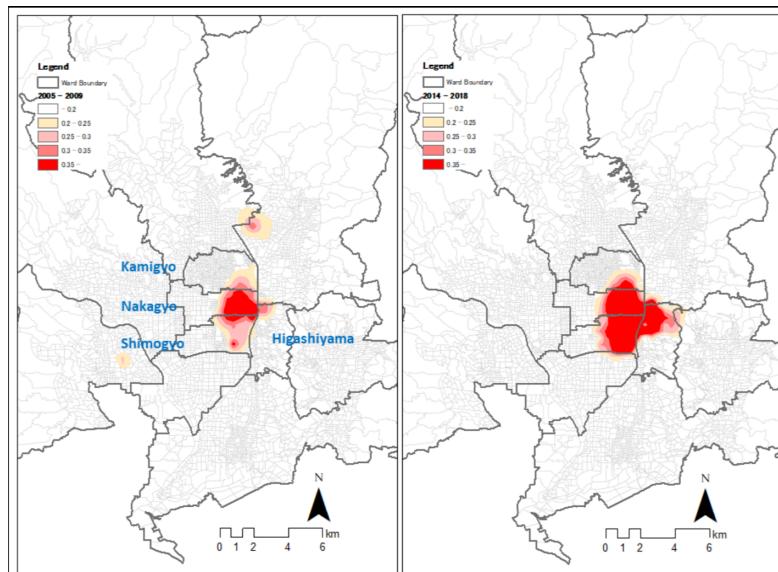


Figure 2.12: Increase Ratio of Land Price of Kyoto in Two Periods. Left: 2005–2009 Right: 2014–2018 (Yoshida, 2022)

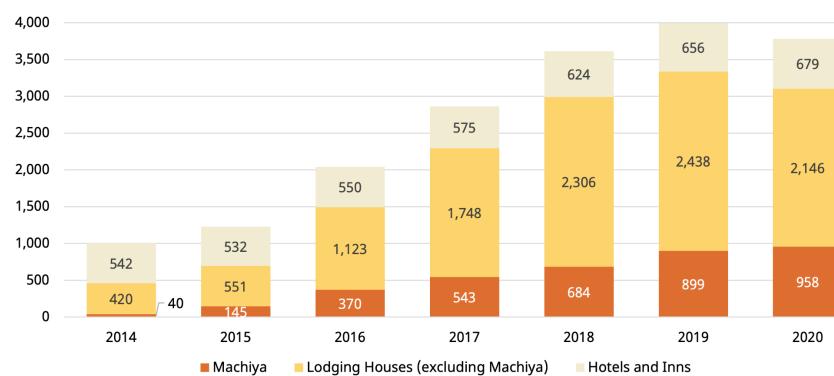


Figure 2.13: Increase in Permitted Businesses by the “Hotel Business Act” in Kyoto City 2014–2020 (Yoshida, 2022)

2.3.4 Neoliberal Shifts

Research on Asian megacities reveals how market-driven urban policies concentrate amenities and infrastructure in affluent central districts and gated communities while critically neglecting marginalized informal settlements, exacerbating inequality (Kim & Holifield, 2022). This glaring imbalance underscores an ethical imperative: development must meet all residents' needs. Although not an Asian megacity, signs of uneven investment may emerge in Kyoto's Kikuhama district amid rapid revitalization. Comprehensive mapping and tracking of socio-spatial indicators over time can reveal potential divides, assessing if lower-income areas are disproportionately underserved. Extensive on-site investigation and conversations with residents will further illuminate where targeted interventions are needed to ensure equitable access to amenities for all. By proactively mapping inequality, this community-centered project can provide compelling spatial evidence to guide policy reforms. The goal is balanced investment uplifting the entire neighborhood toward a more just urban future in Kikuhama.

2.4 Stakeholders

2.4.1 Residents

Thoughts on Tourism: The number of households has decreased due to the rapid increase in the number of guest houses from 2015 to 2020 in the central area of Kyoto City. With the increase of guest houses, there is also an increase of disturbance in the neighborhood as tourists are generally seen as loud and inconsiderate. (Kato, 2020). Because of this, residents of Kyoto City, and by extension residents of Kikuhama feel negatively towards tourists.

Machizukuri: The Machizukuri, or “town building” is a community participation process in which people in the community balance peaceful living with the appropriate income of business. It uses the opinion of the residents to create policies and activities with personal and public benefit (Poomchalit, 2022). In other words, The Machizukuri voices what the community would like to preserve and improve the local public spaces in a collective manner (Amkreutz, 2022). This process is important to gather information on the wants and needs of the residents of Kikuhama. It is also important that it is an established community practice as it can gather an aspect of trust we as outsiders would not be able to.

Residents and Households: The number of residents is also important to understanding the accuracy of our research into the residents of Kikuhamama. In *Table 2.2*, Kikuhamama is the second to last row of data.

| 国勢統計区 | 世帯数 | 総数 | 男 | 女 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 下京区 | 48,237 | 82,344 | 37,865 | 44,479 |
| 修徳 | 2,240 | 3,544 | 1,546 | 1,998 |
| 尚徳 | 1,425 | 2,346 | 1,021 | 1,325 |
| 植柳 | 1,668 | 2,615 | 1,222 | 1,393 |
| 皆山 | 2,408 | 3,361 | 1,507 | 1,854 |
| 安寧 | 1,231 | 1,927 | 896 | 1,031 |
| 梅運 | 441 | 690 | 339 | 351 |
| 大内 | 2,251 | 4,569 | 2,254 | 2,315 |
| 七条 | 3,737 | 8,030 | 3,886 | 4,144 |
| 西大路 | 2,185 | 4,158 | 1,969 | 2,189 |
| 七条第三 | 4,194 | 8,796 | 4,139 | 4,657 |
| 光徳 | 3,172 | 6,548 | 3,007 | 3,541 |
| 淳風 | 1,362 | 2,381 | 1,086 | 1,295 |
| 醒泉 | 2,983 | 5,002 | 2,174 | 2,828 |
| 郁文 | 2,864 | 4,254 | 1,940 | 2,314 |
| 格致 | 2,992 | 4,493 | 1,983 | 2,510 |
| 成徳 | 2,025 | 3,059 | 1,360 | 1,699 |
| 豊園 | 1,916 | 2,926 | 1,311 | 1,615 |
| 開智 | 1,368 | 2,007 | 920 | 1,087 |
| 永松 | 1,481 | 2,115 | 963 | 1,152 |
| 有隣 | 3,156 | 4,549 | 2,027 | 2,522 |
| 稚松 | 1,134 | 1,947 | 890 | 1,057 |
| 菊浜 | 1,168 | 1,703 | 819 | 884 |
| 崇仁 | 836 | 1,324 | 606 | 718 |

Table 2.2: Population of Kikuhamama in yellow (# of Households, Total people, Men, Women) (City of Kyoto, 2018)

From this data, it can be seen that there are 1703 total people in Kyoto, 819 male, and 884 female. When conducting our research through surveys and interviews we can compare the amount of people we collect data from to the amount of people in the neighborhood. This way, we can determine how accurately our data portrays the residents of Kikuhamama.

Buraku People: Historically, Shimogyo-ku has been home to a minority group known as the Tokushu Burakumin, often simply referred to as the Burakumin, meaning “special village people” (Shimahara, 1984). These communities can be found throughout Japan, with prominent groups residing in Kyoto. The Burakumin were marginalized and ostracized during the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) and continue to face discrimination through various social policies, including opposition to intermarriage with members of the other social groups, religious bias, and residential segregation.

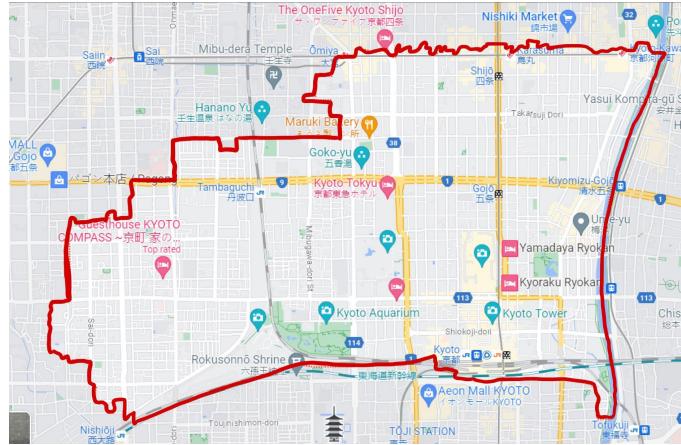


Figure 2.14: Shimogyo-ku Ward in Kyoto (Google Maps, 2023)

During the Tokugawa regime, Japan's society was structured into four major caste systems: the imperial family, samurai (including the shogun and feudal lords), peasants, and the artisan-merchant class (Brown, 2012). The Burakumin, along with other outcast groups, formed a fifth caste known as the Senmin (despised citizens). This classification encompassed subgroups like hinin (non-people) and eta (much filth), comprising roles such as prostitutes, diviners, fugitives, and those involved in tasks related to slaughter and handling the deceased. Collectively, these outcasts become known as the Buraku or the Burakumin, a derogatory term assigned to dehumanize them by other caste groups (Ikeda, 2001).

2.4.2 Business Owners

Yamauchi Foundation: The Yamauchi Foundation is the organization in charge of the Takase River Revitalization Project. Their goal with the region is to revitalize the once beautiful Takase river which has somewhat dried up due to damage to the seawall and leakage. They are providing the funds in order to carry out this initiative. Their end goal is to revitalize all of Kikuhama over a 30 year period, and they are just starting with this river restoration (AMP, 2022). The previous years IQP has discovered that this initiative can sometimes be at odds with the desires of local residents. This is because the workers of the river restoration project are cutting down greenery that is in their way (Amkreutz, 2022)

2.4.3 Neighboring Districts

Movement of People Within Kikuhama: In order to get an idea of the community within Kikuhama, we must ask ourselves questions such as who is there? One part of this question is

asking whether people in Kikuhamama are generally there to work, or if they reside in the neighborhood. Data from the 2019 IQP would suggest that there are more commuters leaving from Kikuhamama than commuters entering, as seen in *Figure 2.15* (Besch, 2019).

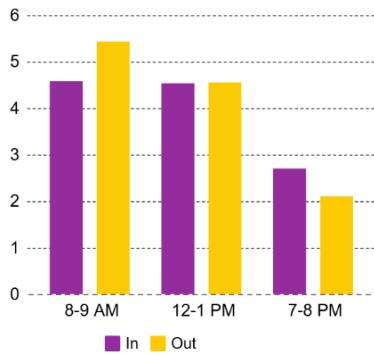


Figure 2.15: Movement of People in Kikuhamama Per Minute (Besch, 2019)

Derived from this data is the fact that there are more people who live in Kikuhamama, then there are people who go to the district in order to work. This data is informative, however, it only measures the commuter aspect of Kikuhamama's population. The total population of Kikuhamama (seen in *Table 2.2*) is 1,703 people (City of Kyoto, 2018). From the data it can be seen that approximately one third of Kikuhamama's population, meaning a significant number of people in the district are commuters.

2.4.5 Local Government

New Town Development Project: Starting in 2010, the local government in the Shimogyo Ward implemented a plan to guide the area's urban development for the next 10 years. This was to be done in a multitude of ways, with a few end goals that the government wanted to achieve. The most overarching goal that the government had was to create a stronger community within the Shimogyo ward, making the area a safe and inviting place to live. To achieve this, the government worked with residents, beautifying neighborhoods around the ward and promoting community events. Along with the supporting of communities, the local government also helped to preserve individual neighborhoods' histories. These programs show a general support for the development of neighborhoods within the Shimogyo Ward, and imply that the government would be invested in the revitalization of Kikuhamama. However, this development isn't just for the good of the residents that live in the ward. Multiple times the idea of making the area a place where visitors don't just pass through, instead spending time there, is introduced (City of Kyoto, 2011).

The government is also concerned with attracting visitors to the ward, and is doing so while promoting community growth.

2.4.6 Tourists

Why Tourists?: Although it is tempting to ignore the desires of tourists and only focus on the people that actually live in the Kikuhama community, their presence cannot be passed over. Data from the 2021 IQP indicates that about 15 percent of the total lots in the district are either guesthouses or standard hotels. Now in 2023, under the Japanese Private Lodging Business Act, there are 5 properties in the Kikuhama district that are considered private lodging (Appendix G for data). Not only is the amount of tourist accommodations a significant percentage of the lots in Kikuhama, it has actually increased by 3.31 percent in the years from 2019 to 2021.

What do Tourists Want?: In Kyoto the majority of tourists are interested in the historical significance of the city (Horita, 2017). However, this isn't the only thing tourists look for when deciding where to travel. While a location's history is important, a factor of almost equal importance is its relative modernity. Tourists look for up-to-date accommodations, preferring to stay in a place of comfort while traveling to historic sites. This will most likely hold true in Kikuhama, and should influence how tourists are taken into account when considering the different stakeholder parties.

2.5 Conclusion

Blending tradition and innovation, this project focuses on the equitable revitalization of Kyoto's Kikuhama district, poised for renewal after overcoming its past stigma. Through interdisciplinary analysis, we aim to inform policies upholding Kikuhama's diverse and vibrant urban community. Our background research revealed critical context: Japan's evolution from feudalism to modernity highlights the complex dynamics between heritage and progress defining its national narrative. Kyoto stands as the spiritual heart of this narrative with its imperial legacy and tireless dedication to preserving culture amid modernization pressures. Kikuhama embodies this timeless resilience, now ready for sustainable rebirth. Moving forward, balancing preservation and development presents challenges needing holistic solutions.

Keeping this research and our objective in mind, questions emerge needing answers. How do we manage tourism after urban revitalization of Kyoto? How do we integrate Japanese architectural elements into our proposals, ensuring inclusive growth and enhancing sustainability? How has the district changed since the last IQP group visited Kikuhamama? We explore these questions in detail and create proposals to solve them in our next chapter.

Seeking answers through updated data collection, spatial analysis, and community perspectives can provide insights to guide decision-making. Ultimately, by learning from the past while innovating for the future, we hope to help Kikuhamama write a new chapter as a thriving, equitable and resilient urban district.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Our overall goal for our project is to map the Kikuhama district of Kyoto, and develop proposals for revitalization while considering sustainability, preservation of cultural heritage, and community. In terms of methodology, our project utilizes the interpretation of social factors like culture, income, discrimination, etc., and advanced mapping technologies to gain insights into the Kikuhama area. Our aim is to offer a novel perspective that will inform recommendations tailored to this particular locale. The specific goals of our project include:

3.1 Objective 1

Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Kikuhama district to gain an in-depth understanding of its current demographic composition and dynamics.

In recent years, the district of Kikuhama has undergone rapid changes driven by tourism development and investment. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the shifting demographic landscape and better inform policy decisions, a comprehensive resident assessment study will be undertaken. The study will delve into the profiles and motivations and origins of current residents, investigate the reasons behind residents who have left, analyze the motivations and origins of individuals purchasing land in Kikuhama, and examine the demographics and origins of individuals purchasing land in Kikuhama, and examine the demographics and origins of property owners converting their properties into Airbnb rentals. By shedding light on the complex population dynamics at play, this assessment aims to provide invaluable insights on how best to strike a balance between development and community stability in the evolving landscape of Kikuhama.

3.1.1 Identifying and profiling current residents, including those facing changing circumstances.

To gain an in-depth understanding of the demographic landscape within Kikuhama, a comprehensive assessment of Kikuhama's residents will be conducted. This endeavor aims to provide a profound understanding of the district's current demographic composition and dynamics. Central to this effort is the meticulous identification and profiling of its diverse array

of residents, each with a unique set of circumstances that contributes to the rich tapestry of Kikuhama's community.

This demographic profiling endeavor encompasses individuals from a broad spectrum of backgrounds and life stages. From the long-standing elderly residents who have witnessed the district's evolution over the years to the newer, younger renters who bring fresh perspectives and energy, every facet of Kikuhama's population will be examined. The process will delve into the intricacies of household size, shedding light on the dynamics of families and shared living arrangements. Furthermore, the assessment will analyze income levels, a crucial aspect that shapes the socio-economic diversity within the district. Additionally, a keen focus will be directed toward dissecting various housing arrangements, from traditional family homes to apartments and rental properties, capturing the essence of how residents interact with their living spaces. By gathering these data points and attributes, we aspire to create a comprehensive profile that encapsulates the essence of those who call Kikuhama a home.

In essence, this profiling method seeks to create a vivid portrait of the residents who are a part of the lifeblood of Kikuhama. Their diversity and unique circumstances are the pillars upon which the district's community thrives. Through this in-depth analysis, we aspire to not only gain a comprehensive understanding of the district's current demographic composition but also to lay the groundwork for informed decision-making that ensures Kikuhama's continued prosperity while preserving its rich cultural heritage.

3.1.2 Investigating the reasons behind residents who have left, their destination, and motivations for leaving.

To gain an understanding of Kikuhama's evolving demographic landscape, we recognize the significance of investigating former residents who have chosen to leave the district. Through a structured approach, we intend to conduct exit interviews and surveys targeting individuals who have bid farewell to Kikuhama. Our primary objective is not only to ascertain their destinations but to delve into the intricacies of their motivations, which ultimately drove them to leave this once-familiar neighborhood.

These exit interviews will offer a unique window into the decision-making process of former Kikuhama residents. We aim to discover whether they remained within the district, relocated within the city of Kyoto, or ventured outside the area entirely. Understanding the

spatial dynamics of their departures will provide valuable insights into the urban fabric and how Kikuhama's attractiveness compares to other localities within Kyoto. This knowledge is instrumental in mapping the flows of people and the areas that draw them away from Kikuhama, ultimately contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the district's evolving social dynamics.

Moreover, the analysis of the collected data will extend beyond the surface, delving into the multitude of reasons behind these departures. By conducting surveys and exit interviews, we seek to uncover the underlying motivations - be they economic, social, cultural, or a combination thereof - that led former residents to relocate. This deeper insight into individual decision-making will not only provide context but will also serve as a foundation for policymakers and urban planners seeking to shape the future of Kikuhama in a way that addresses the concerns and desires of its community members.

3.1.3 Analyzing the motivations and origins of individuals purchasing land in Kikuhama.

Property transactions within Kikuhama represent a multifaceted treasure trove of information, offering a comprehensive glimpse into the motivations and backgrounds of individuals who choose to invest in this district. Real estate transaction data analysis is a crucial aspect of our research, providing a nuanced understanding of the diverse demographics, historical residences, and various defining characteristics of those who are becoming part of Kikuhama's community. By scrutinizing these transactions, we aim to uncover patterns that reveal not only the monetary aspect of investments, but also the personal stories and motives that underpin these decisions.

In parallel with our data-driven approach, surveys will constitute an integral component of our research methodology, allowing us to capture the intricate interplay of external and internal factors that attract new residents to Kikuhama. These surveys are meticulously designed to extract insights from the perspectives of both current residents and potential newcomers. Through survey responses, we intend to explore the manifold dynamics at play, including the unique appeal of Kikuhama, perceived opportunities within the district, and the broader socioeconomic context influencing choices made by those considering Kikuhama as their new home. Additionally, these surveys will provide a platform for individuals to voice their

preferences and expectations, contributing to a more holistic understanding of the forces shaping Kikuhamama's evolving community landscape.

By integrating the analysis of real estate transactions and survey responses, our research seeks to unravel the complex tapestry of Kikuhamama's transformation. Through this comprehensive approach, we aim to not only decipher the data but also to narrate the stories and motivations that underscore the district's evolving demographic landscape, shedding light on its past, present, and future.

3.1.4 Examining the demographics and origins of property owners converting to Airbnb hosts within the district.

In Kikuhamama, a striking transformation is unfolding as property owners begin to repurpose their homes into Airbnb rentals. This shift in land usage not only alters the physical landscape but also holds profound implications for the district's socio-economic fabric. Our research is poised to delve deep into this phenomenon, aiming to gain a comprehensive understanding of the demographics and origins of these property wonders who are instrumental in reshaping Kikuhamama.

At the core of our investigation is the identification and profiling of Airbnb hosts within the district. By meticulously scrutinizing Airbnb listings, we aim to discern the distinct characteristics that set these property owners apart. Are they external investors, drawn to the district's potential for short-term rental income? Or are they long-standing residents, seizing the opportunity to contribute to the evolving identity of Kikuhamama while capitalizing on the tourism market? Our data collection and analysis will shine a light on the motivations, backgrounds, and aspirations of these Airbnb hosts, offering insights into whether they are agents of external change or stakeholders deeply rooted in the local community.

As we navigate this topic, we recognize the pivotal role that Airbnb hosts play in the district's urban narrative. Understanding their demographics and origins is not only key to grasping the evolving socio-economic landscape but also holds the potential to inform future policy decisions. By delineating the profile of these hosts and their intentions, we aim to contribute valuable insights that can aid in crafting strategies for a harmonious coexistence of tradition and transformation in Kikuhamama.

3.1.5 Interviews and Surveys

To gather comprehensive insights, we are using both interviews and surveys as integral components of our research methodology. Our interview questionnaires are tailored to four key demographics: local business owners, students, local government workers, and older members of the community. These interviews will focus on changes observed over the past four years, feelings regarding these changes, areas of cultural significance with preserving, distinctions between traditional and modern buildings, structures that stand out, and visions for future development and improvement. Our approach to selecting interviewees involves reaching out through email, and during our on-site presence in Japan, we will actively engage with shopkeepers and business owners to conduct the interviews.

In tandem with interviews, we are designing surveys that will be administered to Kikuhama residents and visitors. These surveys will yield direct insights into the local perspective. For residents, we will inquire about housing, quality of life, perceptions of different buildings, neighborhood satisfaction, and suggestions for improvements. Visitor surveys will focus on the motivations for visiting Kikuhama, impressions of accessibility, and recommendations for enhancements or developments. Surveys will be distributed through email, and in person, accommodating recipients' preferred contact methods.

While we have not yet conducted interviews or administered surveys due to our current location, the process of designing these questions has taken place. Our interview questions will be in Appendix B and our survey questions are in Appendix C for reference. This structured approach ensures that our research efforts are focused, meaningful, and aligned with the nature of Kikuhama's evolution.

3.2 Objective 2

Take visual inventory of the Kikuhama district, and document any findings.

After establishing a baseline of the community in Kikuhama we will take a visual inventory of the buildings. We will do so by finding differences, or consistencies from the data of previous IQPs. We will also use our definition of traditional and modern buildings to split the buildings into 2 categories; buildings with external traditional aspects, and buildings with none.

We will focus on discerning key disparities from previous IQPs, with a particular emphasis on assessing the number of vacant parking lots and abandoned buildings. These elements are pivotal in understanding the nature of people's movements through Kikuhamama as the district still grapples with historical stigma, rooted in its past as a red-light district. Consequently, the rejuvenation of the neighborhood significantly depends on visual appeal and aesthetics. Empty lots and abandoned buildings are the antithesis of visual appeal, and their presence would deter potential residents and businesses. The previous IQP data suggests empty lots are decreasing, but abandoned buildings are increasing. Our mapping will help contribute to this data and start to establish a trend, therefore showing where efforts at aestheticization should be directed.

Aside from this category we will be looking for will mainly revolve around the categories outlined in the 2021 IQP project. These categories are hotels, guest houses, residential homes, local businesses, warehouses/storage, places of worship, parking lots, empty lots, abandoned buildings, and unknown. In addition to these categories we will also look for schools, parks, public buildings, and hospitals/emergency rooms. In terms of the data comparison, all of these buildings will be put into the “unknown” category. By taking a visual inventory of all of these buildings, we will create a more complete and detailed map of what the Kikuhamama area has to offer, and where it needs to improve in terms of being beautified.

The beauty of Kyoto is centered around its place as the cultural capital of Japan. Because of this when trying to revitalize the community through beautification, cultural buildings will be essential. Therefore, the second objective we will have from walking around is to categorize each of the buildings in the region as having traditional aspects or not. To do this we will be using the definition (Appendix A) we developed using information from the background chapter to identify what aspects are traditional. In order to get a head start on this, we have walked around Kikuhamama on google earth. This data is from March of 2022 so there will be some differences when we arrive in October of 2023. We have identified an example of a building with traditional aspects (*Figure 3.1*) and one without them (*Figure 3.2*) in 2022 Kikuhamama.



Figure 3.1: Traditional House (Google Earth, 2022)



Figure 3.2: Modern Apartment Building (Google Earth, 2022)

The house in Figure 3.1 has a few characteristics of a traditional Japanese architecture such as sliding doors, paper panels, and a unique roof structure. The apartment building on the other hand, has many western aspects like concrete being the main material. The internal details are important to include as well, but people who want to move into the neighborhood will see the external side of buildings. So in terms of beautification, only the exterior of the buildings is relevant.

3.3 Objective 3

Visualizing Kikuhama and the compilation of data into a website for viewing.

Throughout the course of this project multiple different types of data will be collected through various methods. Because of this data storage plays an important role in ensuring that everything runs smoothly. There are going to be three main data sets collected during the project, observational data taken from surveying the Kikuhama district on foot, interviews performed with members of different sectors of the district, and surveys given broadly to the residents of Kikuhama.

Observational Data: The observational data will be stored within a spreadsheet. Each of the buildings observed will have its own entry, and will contain the observations made by the team, a current picture of the location, a past picture of the location if possible, and any other important information that should be included.

Interviews: Interviews, because of their more qualitative nature will have to be stored differently from the other data sets. In most cases the interview transcript will be stored in an individual folder, along with a recording if possible. Along with this, the interviewer will provide

any notes that they took during the interview, or wrote down after it concluded, putting them into the same interview folder. A small spreadsheet may be used to keep track of the different interviews, depending on the amount conducted.

Surveys: The survey dataset is the most straightforward. Collected data will be put into a spreadsheet containing all of the given responses, allowing for easy data analysis.

Mapping the Data: Collected data will be used to create a map of the Kikuhama district. For this map the main dataset used will be the observational data, as the interview data will most likely not be applicable. The survey data might be used in specific scenarios, but this is also unlikely. The software that will be used to perform the mapping will be QGIS, a free program that allows for the creation of 2D maps. To make the map more engaging, it will be made with the ability for users to click on different buildings, pulling up the respective data and pictures. It will also contain multiple layers showing important pieces of information that the user can switch between. If data sets from the previous IQP projects can be acquired, then this map will include them as well, being used to show changes that have occurred in the past few years.

Website: A website will be created through the use of WPI's servers to make the data collected accessible to future project groups. HTML and JavaScript are the programming languages that will be utilized in the site's creation. It will be open source, and after the project has concluded ownership will be passed to the school to allow following groups the ability to edit it as well. Displayed on the site will be the data sets collected throughout the project, the interactive map, and any conclusions that the group comes to. All of the data will have layers of privacy, ensuring that only those who need to will have access to more personal information. Also included will be an informational page describing the project center in more detail for students that are interested in the Kyoto location.

3.4 Limitations

The methodology, outlined in this chapter, while comprehensive, presents several potential limitations that should be addressed to ensure the reliability and validity of the research findings. One significant concern is the reliance on visual assessments alone to categorize buildings as “traditional” or “modern”. This approach may overlook internal features that contribute to a building’s classification. To mitigate this limitation, a more comprehensive

building inspection by referring to the checklist in Appendix A, and possibly involving local experts on architecture, could provide a more accurate categorization of structures.

Another limitation lies in the sampling strategy for interviews and surveys, which may not fully represent the diversity of the Kikuhama population if certain demographics are inadvertently excluded or hard to reach. To address this, expanding outreach efforts by visiting community gatherings, engaging community leaders, and utilizing local connections can help increase the diversity of participants, ensuring a more representative sample.

The website's accessibility and privacy controls will need a careful design to strike the right balance between sharing information and protecting sensitive data. Thorough testing and consultation with WPI's IT department for help with data protection can help ensure the website's security and reusability.

Finally, language barriers may hinder engagement with non-English speaking residents. To address this limitation, recruiting team members or volunteers who are multilingual can facilitate more inclusive participation and ensure that language does not serve as a barrier to involvement in the research process.

3.5 Project Timeline

| Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 | Week 7 | Week 8 |
|--|--------|--|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| Meet with sponsor | | Start interviewing residents | | Finish up documentation of Kikuhama | | Draft and finalize final IQP report | |
| Walk around neighborhood to get feel | | Collect survey data | | Finish up interviews | | Create and practice final presentation | |
| Meet with local authorities, introduction | | Document people's movements in and out of Kikuhama | | Analyze survey data | | | |
| Meet with university students, translators | | Document changes in the neighborhood | | | | | |

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Appendix A

A building is traditional if it has one of the following aspects:

Exterior:

- Paper panels
- Sliding doors
- Gardens
- Vertical Gardens
- A substantial amount of natural material (wood, stones, bark, clay, reeds)
- Post and Beam structure
- Gates
- Expressive/Unique roof structure
- Connection between interior and exterior
- Connection to some form of nature

Interior

- Paper screens separating rooms/space
- No corridors
- Indoor gardens
- Connection to outdoors (sliding paper panels, paintings of nature on walls)
- Western furniture separated from traditional furniture
- Paper panels covering walls
- Sliding doors

Appendix B

Interview Questions:

For local business owners:

- What customer base do you serve in your business? Locals, tourists, or a mix?
- How long have you operated your business in Kikuhama? What changes have you noticed in the last 4 years?
- What traditions or buildings are most important to preserve in this neighborhood?
- What does a modern building look like compared to a traditional one in Kikuhama?
- Are there any buildings that stand out negatively to you?
- What improvements or development would you like to see in the future?
- How do you feel about the balance between serving tourists versus locals in Kikuhama?
- What sustainable business practices do you currently have or hope to implement in the future?
- What kind of relationship/communication do you have with local government regarding business regulations, development plans etc?

For students:

- What school do you attend in Kikuhama? How long is your daily commute?
- How long have you lived/studied in Kikuhama?
- What changes have you noticed in the last few years?
- What do you like or dislike about the mix of traditional and modern buildings?
- Are there any places that are special to you culturally?
- What changes would you like to see in the future?
- What mode of transportation do you typically use to get around Kikuhama?
- Where do you like to spend time with friends in the neighborhood?
- What concerns do you have about maintaining a sense of community among younger residents?

For local government workers:

- What are the specific sustainable development initiatives you are working on?
- What development priorities do you have for Kikuhama in the next 4 years?
- How are you balancing preservation and revitalization?

- Have residents provided feedback about changes they want to see?
- Are you drawing inspiration from other neighborhoods in Kyoto or beyond?
- How are you soliciting and incorporating feedback from residents and business owners?
- What challenges have you faced in balancing different stakeholders' interests and needs?

Other Questions

For older residents:

- What was Kikuhamama like when you first moved here compared to now?
- What are your favorite landmarks or community gathering places?
- Do you feel the needs of older residents are considered in local planning decisions?
- What advice would you give to younger generations about maintaining local traditions?
- How long have you lived in Kikuhamama? What changes stand out to you?
- What traditions or buildings are most important to preserve here?
- How do you feel about the mix of traditional and modern structures?
- What would you like to see improved or developed in the future?

For long-term residents:

- What memories do you most treasure from your time living in Kikuhamama?
- How has day-to-day life in Kikuhamama changed over the decades?
- What traditions or cultural elements would you most want future generations to preserve?
- What are your biggest hopes and concerns for the future of the neighborhood?
- If you could change one thing about Kikuhamama, what would it be?

For local business owners:

- Tell me the story of how your business first started in Kikuhamama.
- How do you feel about new types of businesses opening up in the neighborhood?
- What makes doing business in Kikuhamama unique compared to elsewhere?
- What challenges have you faced operating a business here? How have you adapted?
- What support or resources would be most helpful to your business going forward?

For students:

- What's your perspective on living and studying in Kikuhamama?
- Where do you and your friends like to spend time in the neighborhood?

- What opportunities do you see for students in Kikuhama compared to elsewhere?
- How well do you feel Kikuhama's amenities and activities cater to students?
- If you could change one thing to improve student life here, what would it be?

For cultural organization leaders:

- How does your organization preserve and promote Kikuhama's heritage?
- What cultural practices and spaces in Kikuhama are most vital to safeguard?
- How could heritage preservation be better balanced with modernization?
- What are your concerns about cultural loss amidst neighborhood changes?
- What role would you like your organization to play in Kikuhama's future?

Appendix C

Survey Questions:

For Residents:

- How long have you lived in Kikuhama?
- What type of housing do you live in (apartment, house, etc)?
- On a scale of 1-5, how satisfied are you with your current housing?
- What aspects of the neighborhood are you most satisfied with? (green space, amenities, community feel, etc.)
- What changes would you like to see in terms of housing, buildings, amenities?
- Are there any specific buildings that detract from the neighborhood in your opinion?
- How would you rate the overall quality of life in Kikuhama on a scale of 1-5?
- What traditions or events are important to you to preserve in the neighborhood?
- What is your age?
- Which best describes your employment status: employed, self-employed, unemployed, retired, student?
- What is your household income level?
- How would you rate the quality of public services in Kikuhama like transportation, sanitation, healthcare?
- How would you rate the level of community engagement in local planning decisions?
- What existing green spaces do you utilize and how often?
- What new green spaces or recreational areas would you like to see added?
- Are there any traditional aspects you have in your house?

For Visitors:

- Is this your first time visiting Kikuhama? If not, how many times have you visited?
- What brought you to visit Kikuhama?
- How did you get around during your visit (walk, bike, public transport)?
- On a scale of 1-5, how accessible and easy to navigate is Kikuhama for visitors?
- What are your general impressions of the mix of traditional and modern elements?
- What improvements or additions would enhance your experience visiting Kikuhama?
- What attractions or sites are you visiting during your time here?

- How likely are you to recommend visiting Kikuhama to others?
- What is your age?
- Where are you visiting from?
- Is Kikuhama your primary destination or part of a larger trip?
- How did you hear about Kikuhama as a tourism destination?
- What types of transportation options did you use during your visit? How convenient were they?
- Which specific sites or attractions brought you here?
- What activities did you engage in during your visit?
- How much money did you spend during your time here on things like lodging, food, entertainment, souvenirs?
- After your visit, what are your top 3 impressions of Kikuhama?

Other questions

For long-term residents:

- How long have you lived in Kikuhama? What brought you here initially?
- How has the neighborhood changed over the years? What are the biggest differences you've noticed?
- What aspects of the original community and culture do you feel are important to preserve?
- What new developments, businesses, or infrastructure would improve your quality of life?
- On a scale of 1-5, how satisfied are you with Kikuhama as a place to live?

For business owners:

- How long have you operated your business in Kikuhama? What attracted you to this location?
- How does your customer base compare to when you first opened? Have you noticed any major shifts?
- Have you adapted your business in any way to align with changes in the neighborhood? How so?

- What are the biggest challenges you face as a local business owner here?
- What kinds of local infrastructure or developments would help support your business?

For visitors:

- Is this your first time visiting Kikuhamama? If not, about how often do you visit?
- What brought you to Kikuhamama today? How did you discover it as a destination?
- What are your impressions of the neighborhood overall? What are its standout qualities?
- How tourist-friendly did you find Kikuhamama to be in terms of amenities, access, signage, etc?
- What local shops or attractions would you recommend to someone visiting Kikuhamama?

For renters/new residents:

- When did you move to Kikuhamama? What attracted you to live here?
- How did you find your current housing/rental? Was the process smooth or challenging?
- What do you see as the biggest pros and cons of living in Kikuhamama so far?
- How have your neighbors and the community welcomed you as a newer resident?
- What changes or additions would improve the livability and appeal of Kikuhamama?

Appendix D

Data about Kikuhamama residents. Number of people who enter and exit. (City of Kyoto, 2023)

| Date | Num People Entry | Num People Exit |
|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| Mar-16 | 13 | 19 |
| Jun-16 | 18 | 8 |
| Sep-16 | 14 | 22 |
| Dec-16 | 9 | 10 |
| Mar-17 | 15 | 20 |
| Jun-17 | 12 | 26 |
| Sep-17 | 17 | 15 |
| Dec-17 | 21 | 16 |
| Mar-18 | 12 | 24 |
| Jun-18 | 23 | 13 |
| Sep-18 | 11 | 21 |
| Dec-18 | 17 | 10 |
| Mar-19 | 12 | 11 |
| Jun-19 | 21 | 28 |
| Sep-19 | 25 | 16 |
| Dec-19 | 13 | 12 |
| Mar-20 | 12 | 11 |
| Jun-20 | 12 | 11 |
| Sep-20 | 12 | 17 |
| Dec-20 | 19 | 22 |

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Mar-21 | 24 | 9 |
| Jun-21 | 19 | 6 |
| Sep-21 | 12 | 21 |
| Dec-21 | 10 | 17 |
| Mar-22 | 12 | 22 |
| Jun-22 | 44 | 13 |
| Sep-22 | 10 | 17 |
| Dec-22 | 32 | 14 |
| Mar-23 | 14 | 17 |
| Jun-23 | 25 | 21 |
| Sep-23 | 15 | 14 |

Data about Kikuhama residents. Number of Households and the Population. (City of Kyoto, 2023)

| Date | Household | Population |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Mar-16 | 1287 | 1892 |
| Jun-16 | 1301 | 1904 |
| Sep-16 | 1292 | 1896 |
| Dec-16 | | |
| Mar-17 | 1262 | 1865 |
| Jun-17 | 1250 | 1833 |
| Sep-17 | 1241 | 1820 |
| Dec-17 | 1234 | 1811 |
| Mar-18 | 1203 | 1754 |
| Jun-18 | 1223 | 1778 |
| Sep-18 | 1214 | 1758 |

| | | |
|--------|------|------|
| Dec-18 | 1198 | 1737 |
| Mar-19 | 1189 | 1728 |
| Jun-19 | 1180 | 1713 |
| Sep-19 | 1180 | 1715 |
| Dec-19 | 1181 | 1713 |
| Mar-20 | 1172 | 1698 |
| Jun-20 | 1184 | 1704 |
| Sep-20 | 1176 | 1700 |
| Dec-20 | 1169 | 1692 |
| Mar-21 | 1173 | 1699 |
| Jun-21 | 1186 | 1718 |
| Sep-21 | 1173 | 1705 |
| Dec-21 | | |
| Mar-22 | 1160 | 1681 |
| Jun-22 | 1198 | 1707 |
| Sep-22 | 1203 | 1710 |
| Dec-22 | 1228 | 1734 |
| Mar-23 | 1230 | 1734 |
| Jun-23 | 1234 | 1744 |
| Sep-23 | 1227 | 1745 |

Appendix E

Interview Consent Script

We are a group of students from an American college doing research on the Kikuhamama community. We will be asking you questions about yourself and your preferences. We believe that this research will lead to a thriving community in Kikuhamama that caters to the needs and preferences of its residents and visitors, making it an appealing place to live, work, and visit.

Participation in this interview is completely voluntary and you can stop at any time. The information collected here will be published, but the answers given will remain anonymous. No identifying information will be published.

This interview should take around 30 minutes. If you are interested a copy of the final paper can be provided at the conclusion of our study. Before we begin do you have any questions?

Researcher's name & signature

Date

Interviewee's name & signature

Date

For more information about this research or about the rights of research participants, or in case of research-related injury, contact:

Group Email: gr-kyotob23group5@wpi.edu

IRB Chair: Professor Kent Rissmiller, Tel. 508-831-5019, Email: kjr@wpi.edu

Human Protection Administrator: Gabriel Johnson, Tel. 508-831-4989, Email: gjohnson@wpi.edu

Appendix F

Survey Consent Script

We are a group of students from an American college doing research on the Kikuhamama community. We will be asking you questions about yourself and your preferences. We believe that this research will lead to a thriving community in Kikuhamama that caters to the needs and preferences of its residents and visitors, making it an appealing place to live, work, and visit.

Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you can stop at any time. The information collected here will be published, but the answers given will remain anonymous. No identifying information will be published.

This Survey will last for approximately 10 minutes. If you are interested a copy of the final paper can be provided at the conclusion of our study. Before we begin do you have any questions?

Researcher's name & signature

Date

Interviewee's name & signature

Date

For more information about this research or about the rights of research participants, or in case of research-related injury, contact:

Group Email: gr-kyotob23group5@wpi.edu

IRB Chair: Professor Kent Rissmiller, Tel. 508-831-5019, Email: kjr@wpi.edu

Human Protection Administrator: Gabriel Johnson, Tel. 508-831-4989, Email: gjohnson@wpi.edu

Appendix G

Status of notifications, Residential Lodging Business Act in Kyoto City. Highlighted are in Kikuhamama

List of registered houses based on the Private Lodging Business Act (as of August 31, 2020)

Note) The address is displayed as confirmed by the residential registration certificate, etc., so it may differ from the address listed on Google Maps or so-called residential maps.
If you are staying overnight, please follow the route provided by the operator and be sure to check for legal signs on-site.

Please do not cause any inconvenience to nearby residents, such as by mistaking the house.

| Notification number | Location of notified housing | Date of notification |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| M260005519 718-1 | Nishiriyu-no-cho, Shichijo-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku | August 1, 2018 |
| M260008149 201 | Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishirii Yatamachi, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku | September 26, 2018 |
| M260008150 405 | Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishirii Yatamachi, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku | September 26, 2018 |
| M260008151 406 | Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishirii Yatamachi, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku | September 26, 2018 |
| M260008152 505 | Lafontine Kawabe, 121 Nishirii Yata-cho, Ayanokoji-dori Shinmachi, Shimogyo-ku | September 26, 2018 |
| M260009055 496-7 | Koyanagi-cho, Nishinotoin-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku | October 17, 2018 |
| M260009057 287-6 | Shimosannomiyaicho, Sannomiyacho Nanao, Shimogyo Ward | October 17, 2018 |
| M260009181 Room | 202, 44 Nishirii Shioya-cho, Ayanokoji-dori Fuya-cho, Shimogyo-ku, Bunkahause 7 | October 19, 2018 |
| M260009182 Room | 203, Bunkahause 7, 44 Nishirii Shiyoacho, Ayanokojidori Fuyacho, Shimogyo-ku | October 19, 2018 |
| M260009183 Room | 301, Bunkahause 7, 44 Nishirii Shiyoacho, Ayanokojidori Fuyacho, Shimogyo-ku | October 19, 2018 |
| M260009184 Room | 401, 44 Nishirii Shioya-cho, Ayanokoji-dori Fuya-cho, Shimogyo-ku, Bunkahause 7 | October 19, 2018 |
| M260010067 Nishimura Mansion | 305, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | November 7, 2018 |
| M260010068 Nishimura Mansion | 401, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | November 7, 2018 |
| M260010069 Nishimura Mansion | 402, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | November 7, 2018 |
| M260010070 Nishimura Apartment | No. 403, Kagiyacho 203, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | November 7, 2018 |
| M260012386 Room | 201, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260012387 Nishimura Apartment | Room 202, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260012388 Room | 203, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260012389 Room | 205, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260012390 Nishimura Apartment | Room 301, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260012391 Room | 302, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260012392 Room | 303, Nishimura Apartment, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260012393 Nishimura Apartment | Room 501, 203 Kagiyacho, Fuyacho-dori Takatsujii, Shimogyo-ku | January 7, 2019 |
| M260013656 Room | 401, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |
| M260013657 Room | 501, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |

| Notification number | Location of notified housing | Date of notification |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| M260013658 Room | 502, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |
| M260013659 Room | 601, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |
| M260013660 Room | 602, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |
| M260013661 Room | 701, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |
| M260013662 Room | 702, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |
| M260013663 Room | 801, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329-336 Inaricho 2-chome, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | February 14, 2019 |
| M260013997 109 | Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | February 25, 2019 |
| M260013998 201 | Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | February 25, 2019 |
| M260013999 403 | Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | February 25, 2019 |
| M260014000 520 | Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | February 25, 2019 |
| M260014001 603 | Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | February 25, 2019 |
| M260014505 109- | 2 Hachioji-cho, right in front of Nishitakasegawa-suji, Shimogyo-ku | March 11, 2019 |
| M260015054 Room | 402, Elitz Shijo Kawaramachi Building, 329, 336 2-chome Inaricho, Kawaramachi-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | March 25, 2019 |
| M260015345 367- | Tameike-cho, 367-3, in front of Dofemachi-dori, Shimogyo-ku | April 1, 2019 |
| M260016589 302 | Wing City Nishinotoin, 780, 781 Honyanagi Mizuko, Nishinotoin-dori Bukkoji Temple, Shimogyo-ku | May 14, 2019 |
| M260016590 303 | Wing City Nishinotoin, 780, 781 Honyanagi Mizuko, Nishinotoin-dori Bukkoji Temple, Shimogyo-ku | May 14, 2019 |
| M260016591 305 | Wing City Nishinotoin, 780, 781 Honyanagi Mizuko, Nishinotoin-dori Bukkoji Temple, Shimogyo-ku | May 14, 2019 |
| M260019002 514-2 | Higashimachi, Nishinotoin-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku | August 1, 2019 |
| M260019586 1 | Residence Hayashi 3A, 406-1 Higashimae machi, Bukkoji-dori, Yanagibaba, Shimogyo-ku | August 21, 2019 |
| M260019587 406- | Residence Hayashi 3B, Nishirii Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku | August 21, 2019 |
| M260019588 406- | Residence Hayashi 3C, Nishirii Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku | August 21, 2019 |
| M260019589 406- | Residence Hayashi 3D, Nishirii Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku | August 21, 2019 |
| M260019590 406- | Residence Hayashi, Nishirii Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, 4D | August 21, 2019 |
| M260019932 3-chome | Tennocho 143-1, 143-2 Sanbale Kiyamachi 1A, Kiyamachi-dori Matsubara Umaru, Shimogyo-ku | September 3, 2019 |
| M260019933 3-chome | Tennocho 143-1, 143-2 Sanbale Kiyamachi 1B, Kiyamachi-dori Matsubara Umaru, Shimogyo-ku | September 3, 2019 |

| Notification number | Location of notified housing | Date of notification |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| M260020086 Room 205, Matsumura Building, 384 Tomita-cho, Higashinotoin-dori Hanayacho, Shimogyo-ku | September 9, 2019 | |
| M260020115 2-1 More Gojo 601, 2-2 Yabu Shimamachi, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | September 11, 2019 | |
| M260020116 More Miromachi 101, 12 Yabu Shimomachi, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | September 11, 2019 | |
| M260021073 Room 206, Matsumura Building, 384 Tomita-cho, Higashinotoin-dori Hanayacho, Shimogyo-ku | October 16, 2019 | |
| M260022661 Room 201 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022662 Room 202 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022663 Room 203 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022664 Room 301 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022665 Room 302 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022666 Room 303 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022667 Room 401 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022668 Room 403 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Nishinotoin, Matsubara-dori, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022669 Room 405 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Nishinotoin, Matsubara-dori, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022670 Room 501 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022671 Room 502 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260022672 Room 503 Matsubara, 14-1, 14-2 Square Matsubara, Higashiri, Matsubara-dori Nishinotoin, Shimogyo-ku | December 10, 2019 | |
| M260023030 213-26 Nakaganebutsu-cho, Gojo, Aburanokoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku | December 23, 2019 | |
| M260023925 Apartment LARK 303, 245 Nishiwakamatsicho, Shimogyo-ku, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo | February 3, 2020 | |
| M260023926 Apartment LARK 305, 245 Nishiwakamatsicho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku | February 3, 2020 | |
| M260023927 Apartment LARK 306, 245 Nishiwakamatsicho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku | February 3, 2020 | |
| M260023928 Apartment LARK 307, 245 Nishiwakamatsicho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku | February 3, 2020 | |
| M260023929 Apartment LARK 308, 245 Nishiwakamatsicho, Aburakoji-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku | February 3, 2020 | |
| M260025052 103 Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | March 17, 2020 | |
| M260025053 106 Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | March 17, 2020 | |
| M260025054 107 Asahi Plaza Kamogawa, 23-1 Yakata-cho, Shimogyo-ku | March 17, 2020 | |

| Notification number | Location of notified housing | Date of notification |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| M260025562 761-799-4, Nishihashizume-cho, Teramachi-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku 625-2, Azuchi-cho, Gojo, Gojo, Shimogyo-ku Cosmo Heights Room 701 | April 13, 2020 | |
| M260025698 Room 202, 1K12, 142 Aynomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | April 20, 2020 | |
| M260025699 Room 301, 1K12, 142 Aynomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | April 20, 2020 | |
| M260025700 Room 302, 1K12, 142 Aynomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | April 20, 2020 | |
| M260025701 Room 401, 1K12, 142 Aynomachi, Yanagibaba-dori Shijo, Shimogyo-ku | April 20, 2020 | |
| M260026070 406-1 Residence Hayashi, Nishihiri Higashimamachi, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, 4A | May 25, 2020 | |
| M260026071 406-1 Residence Hayashi, Nishihiri Higashimae-cho, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, 4B | May 25, 2020 | |
| M260026072 406-1 Residence Hayashi 4C, Nishihiri Higashimamachi, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku | May 25, 2020 | |
| M260026367 Gojo Sephy Mansion 101, 374 Takasagocho, Suwacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku | June 23, 2020 | |
| M260027527 32-6 Umekoji Honmachi, Shimogyo-ku | October 5, 2020 | |
| M260030832 492 504 Nishicho, Nishinotoin-dori Rokujo, Shimogyo-ku | April 1, 2020 | |
| M260030760 296-3 Shimosannomiyaicho, Sannomiyaicho Nanajo, Shimogyo Ward | March 15, 2020 | |
| M260031363 3-chome Tennocho 150-1, 150-2, Kiyamachi-dori Matsubara, Shimogyo-ku | July 15, 2020 | |
| M260031747 13-2 Nishisuya-cho, Shimogyo-ku | October 3, 2020 | |
| M260032984 59-4 Nankyogokucho, Nishikiyamachi-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku | March 2, 2020 | |
| M260033170 682-5 Nishirishi Fudo-no-cho, Matsubara-dori Miyuki-cho, Shimogyo-ku | March 20, 2020 | |
| M260034454 3 Villa Fuyacho Room 102, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku | June 26, 2020 | |
| M260034455 Room 201, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku | June 26, 2020 | |
| M260034456 Room 202, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku | June 26, 2020 | |
| M260034457 Room 301, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho Gojo, Shimogyo Ward | June 26, 2020 | |
| M260034458 Room 302, Villa Fuyacho, 545 Shimorinkatacho, Fuyacho-dori Gojo, Shimogyo-ku | June 26, 2020 | |

All from (City of Kyoto, 2023).