

A Study on Conceptual Structure of Evaluation and Succession
of Urban Capital in 20th Century

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[S Y N O P S I S]

The purpose of this study is to identify the urban areas that should continue to be used in the 21th century and to establish new methods of urban renewal planning. This paper mainly focused on how cities in Japan have grown for the past 100 years.

In this study, we tried to define the typical patterns of urbanization of cities and the cities that show some particularity by analyzing the DID (Densely Inhabited District).

As a result, this study reveals two points. First, the density of urban space in Japanese cities has drastically decreased for past 100 years. In addition to this trend, the fact of municipal merger and depopulation of local area requires another indicator, such as 'Dynamic DID' that takes the trend of density into accounts or 'High DID' that distinguishes DID in terms of the degree of density, when planning the city in the age of depopulation. Second, 20th century in Japan was the exceptional age of urbanization. Especially in the period of post-war to rapid economic growth period, both metropolitan region and local cities had increased their inhabitants and expanded urban areas. However, rapid growth of the urbanization promoted development of the unsuitable areas for residence, and the advancement of construction technologies promoted this trend. This fact means that these areas had been based on the extremely vulnerable infrastructure, compared with the areas that aim to renew their urban spaces that have rich historical background. Therefore, each area has been organized in quite different backgrounds, though both were developed with the same methods. In conclusion, Urban Capital in 20th Century should be evaluated from a long-term perspective such as the background of each area.