

Formation of Densely Populated Korean Residents in Higashi Kujo, Kyoto, and Transformation of the Urban Environment through Housing Improvement

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[SYNOPSIS]

Higashi Kujo area is the largest Korean settlements in Kyoto. After the war, a densely populated area was formed, and ethnic discrimination was also received. Redevelopment took place in the 1990s. However, since 1960, the outflow of young people has progressed, and this area has declined. In addition, many lands remain open space. The purpose of this study is to obtain basic knowledge to evaluate the current situation by analyzing and considering the impact of local building activities as well as city planning projects by the government on material changes in the urban environment. First, it was revealed that the origin of post-war densely populated wooden areas was in the prewar period. Before the war, a mixed-use urban area was formed, and factory workers, Koreans, and day laborers lived, and some poor housing was formed. Therefore, by investigating the transformation of the physical urban environment, and the changes in landowners and users, the subject of building activities was revealed. Around Kyoto station, development proceeded by absent landowners, while factories were built along with the acquisition of large-scale land at the urban edge. As a result, development of residential land progressed on the periphery by the landowners lived in this area. Many of these landowners were thought to have been responsible for various functions in the local community, and provided land for social welfare facilities. However, even in the pre-war period, sales to absent landowners and small-scale owners were confirmed, and the land ownership structure was changing as the conventional landowners have been lost. At the same time, it can be said that the newly formed urban area had fallen out of the central community structure. It is also expected that regional discrimination was strengthen.