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Risk in the historical cities in community based planning period

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The urgent issue in this XXI century is climate change that could be broken down to sustainable city into city phenomenon. Everybody knows a historical city consider and manage not only sustainability including conservation of heritage sites/ properties but other mitigations way in many risks and unexpected uncertainty.

This paper aims to discuss about continuity strategies for historical cities facing many problems that could not be solved simply. Whether historical city is or not, for achieving sustainable city, which treat both artificial environment and social environment components by way of risk and uncertainty mitigation and adaptation.

Ebenzer Howard wrote of maintaining traffic networks and developing new towns. That was an age when urban areas were expanded and everyone eagerly wished for a lifestyle of high economic growth and convenience along with a favorable living environment based on high-energy consumption. With pride in a place where people can live urban lifestyles as a risk shield from the point of view of the average citizen around the time of the emergence of the hippy era, and from the viewpoint of the consumer and the community rather than the producer, more and more people assert a desire to live along with the flow of culture. Jane Jacobs, again, asserts the importance of such a way of thinking in urban policy and urban planning. Her ideas are apparent in the change from urban planning focused on facility construction to the creation of urban areas by community planning with participation of people who live alongside local cultural heritages.

The oldest private firm in the world was KONGO-GUMI, Japan since A.D.578 till 2005, connecting more than 1,400 years. Seeing at *List of oldest companies* at the Wikipedia website that shows more than 1,000 years succession firms are 7/10 firms in Japan, 13/34 firms are Japanese companies until XIII century, and top ranking of firms is Japanese firms before the industrial revolutions. Kyoto reconstructed several times because of the big fires and several domestic wars. Reconstructions need a very broad base invisible knowledge and intangible skills related with nuance of cultures through successor(s) that why these oldest firms in Japan have not been disconnected.

The paper would describe double layers of risks in the historical cities, which give many impacts forcing from both externally and within collapse systems of culture and civilization. Jane Jacobs called these dynamics *Dark Age Ahead*. Therefore, she also strongly expressed that discontinuity prevention is important. Discontinuing is one thing, continuing another.

Keywords: risk, historical cities, community planning