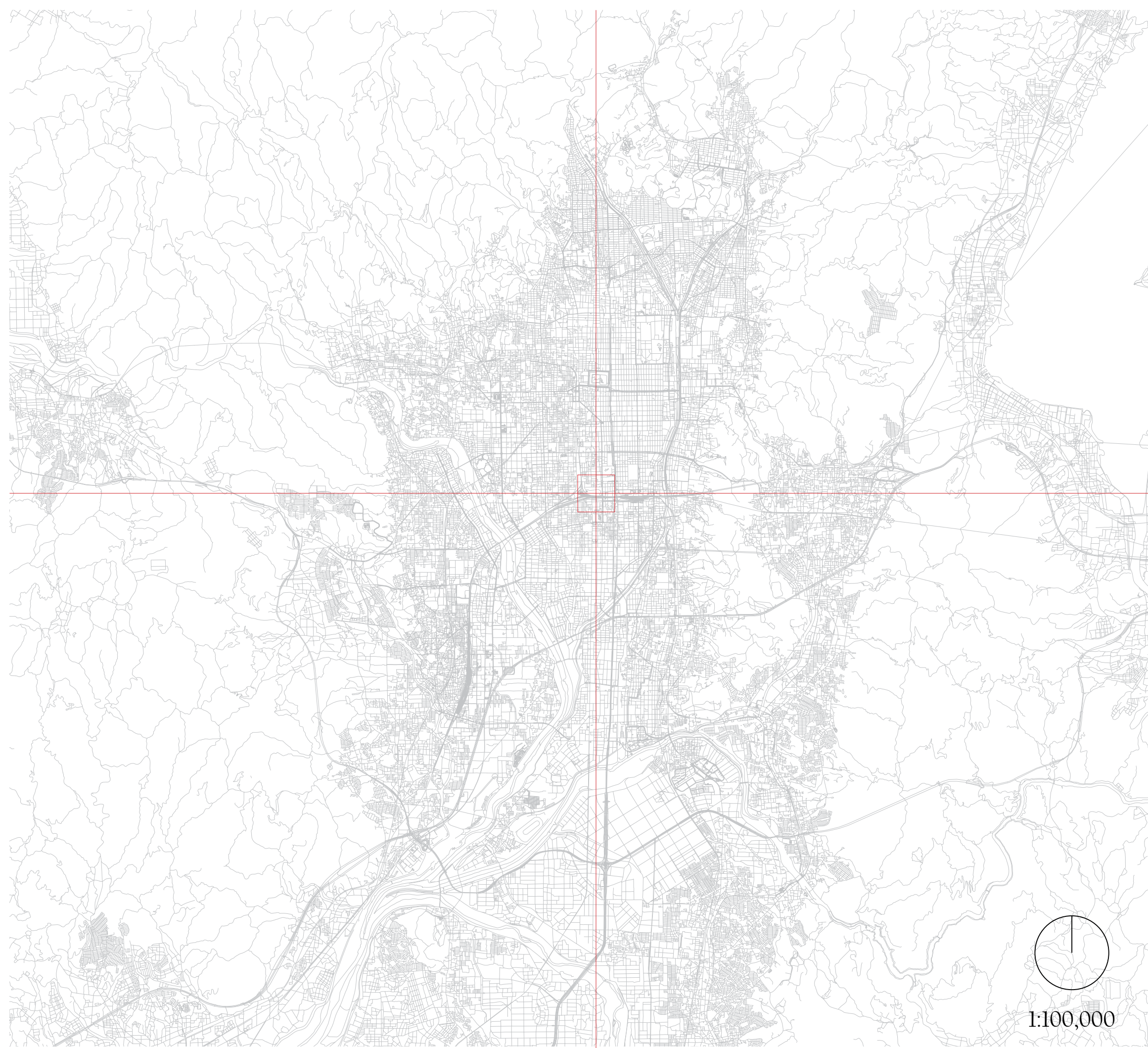


Graphic edits for photographs of construction:
1: 吉田昌広/Masahiro Yoshida「梅小路公園シンボル庭園の設計/ The Planning and Design for Japanese Garden in Umekoji Park」『ランドスケープ研究』Vol.60, p173
2-9: 井上剛広/Takahiro Inoue「梅小路公園シンボル庭園/ Japanese Garden in Umekoji Park」『ランドスケープ研究』Vol.60, p179

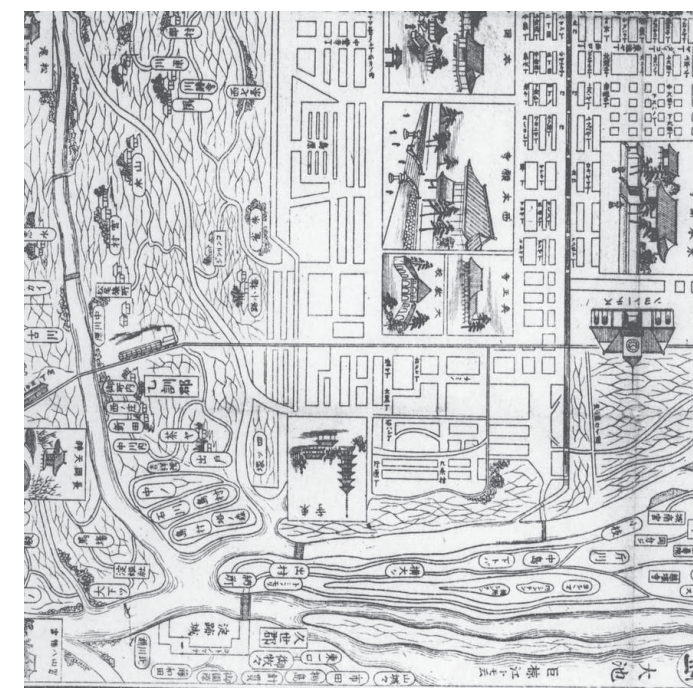
HISTORY UMEKOJI PARK



Suburban Area in Meiji Period

Umekoji is a small road with 12 meters located at the southwest of the urban area of Kyoto. The name has been used from Heian Period, as was usually called “Umekoji” or “Numekakouji”. Especially, the Palace of Hachijo Prince was also built at this area in the ancient time.

In Meiji Period, along with development of industry, railway had been constructed in Kyoto. From a map drafted in 1887, it can be observed that Kyoto station had been accomplished and the railway just passed through Umekoji, which was still an unexploited suburban area.



Graphic credit:「京都細覽之圖—明治二十年六月二日内務省交付—」



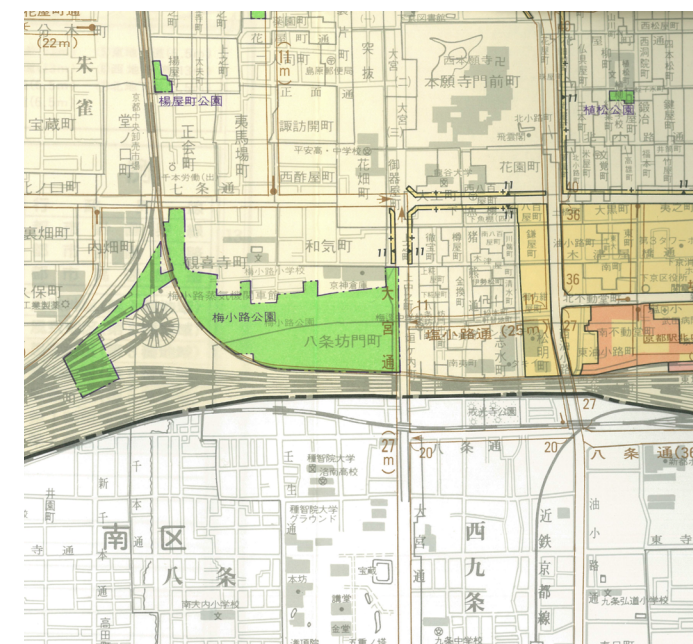
Railway Station from Taisho Period

In 1910, Umekoji signaling station was set up to the temporary stop near Kyoto Station. During the Taisho period, cargo was separated from Kyoto Station which handled passengers and cargo. In 1913 Umekoji Station was opened as a cargo exclusive station all around Umekoji. In 1987 and moved to the Kashiracho Shimogyo-ku in 1990. The site after the relocation is around the current Umekoji Park.

Graphic credit: nippon.com「鉄道の歴史的「聖地」に誕生、京都鉄道博物館」, <https://www.nippon.com/ja/views/b05101/>

Urban Park in New Era

Emerging from the movement for protecting the nature of Kyoto, which was mainly led by the abbot of Honen-in Temple, Umekoji area was purchased by the government of Kyoto City. For the commemoration of 1200-year anniversary of the foundation of Heian-kyo, the name of Kyoto in the past. Umekoji Park was planned as an urban park with an area of about 13.7 hectares, and opened in 1995. The Park serves as a place where people can relax with greenery and flowers in the center of the city, as well as a place where citizens can evacuate in the event of a disaster.



Graphic credit: Urban Planning of Kyoto, 1996

1877
Foundation of
Kyoto Station

1913
Umekoji Sta-
tion seperated

1972
Umekoji
Steam Loco-
motive Muse-
um

1990
Movement for
nature in Kyo-
to
& Purchase
for the site of
Umekoji Sta-
tion

1994
National
Green Fair

1995
Opening of
Umekoji Park

2008
Proposal for
Aquarium

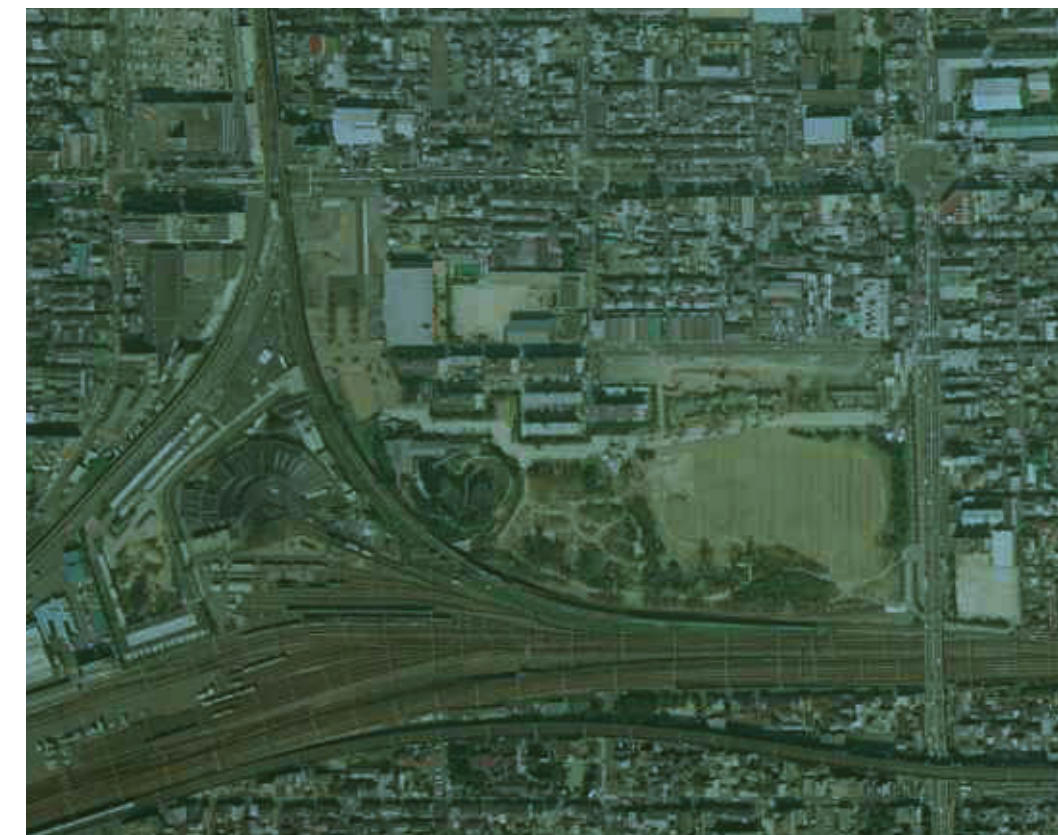
2009
Proposal for
Railway Muse-
um

2012
Opening of
Kyoto Aquari-
um

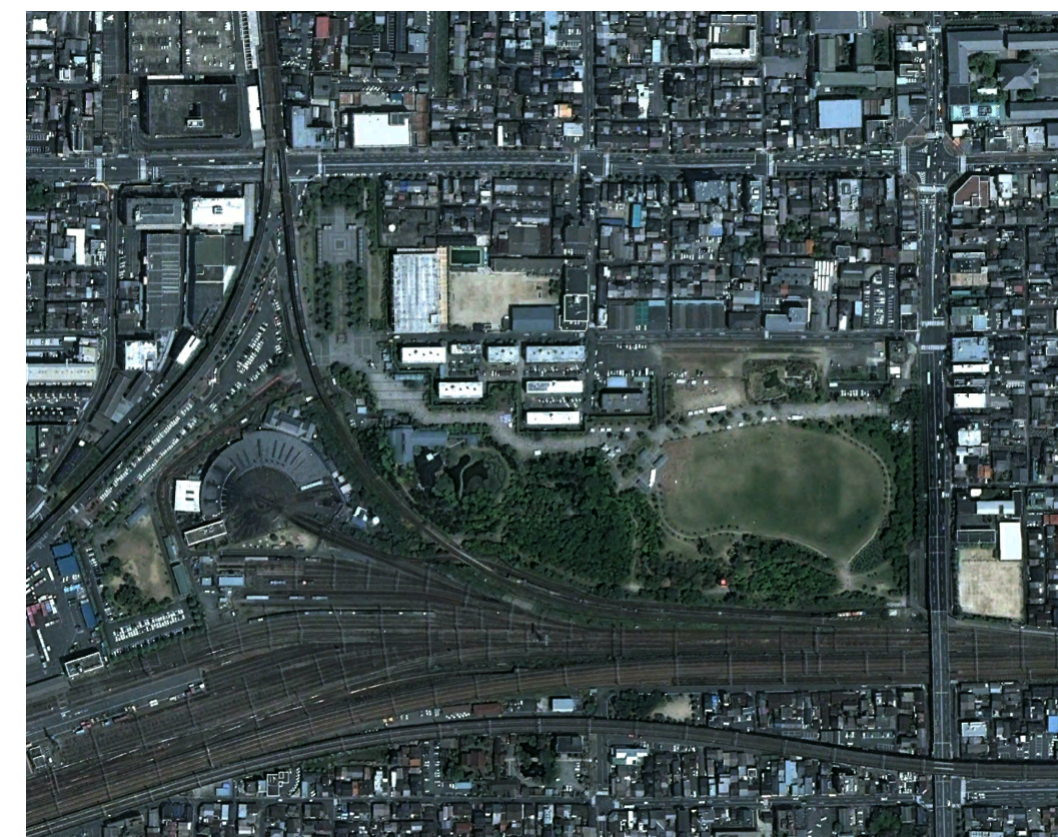
2016
Opening of
Kyoto Railway
Museum



Geospatial Information Authority of Japan 19871107 *edited



Geospatial Information Authority of Japan 19951013 *edited



Google Earth 20050504 *edited



Google Earth 20180413 *edited

Planning Period

Umekoji station was a freight station of Japan freight railway.

Umekoji station was originally established in 1876, in the east of Saitetsu-Dori Nishinoin. The station became a station of the Japanese Cargo Railway along with the privatization of the National Railways in 1987 and moved to the Kashiracho Shimogyo-ku in 1990.

Later, in 1913, the site of the area about 73.5 ha including the current Umekoji Park part was acquired, and in 1914 the Umekoji freight station with functions combined with the original Nijo engine cabinet Kyoto Railway and the Kyoto machinery

Construction Period

Umekoji Park is a general park in commemoration of 1200 years of Heian capital built by Kyoto city at the original site of the Japanese Cargo Railway Umekoji station (present Kyoto Cargo Station) relocated in March 1990. With the area of 117, 133m², Umekoji Park opened on April, 29, 1995.

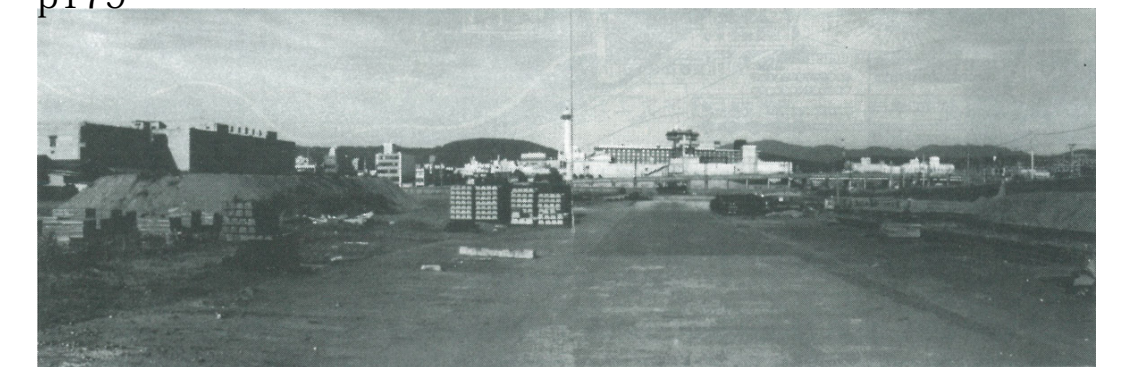
Also, as the nearest temporary station of the 11th National Urban Greening Fair held at Umejiro Park in 1994, “Greening Fair Umekoji Station” was opened between San-in Main Line between Kyoto Station and Tanbaguchi Station for about 2 months. It was used by a lot of visitors.

2000s—As a Park

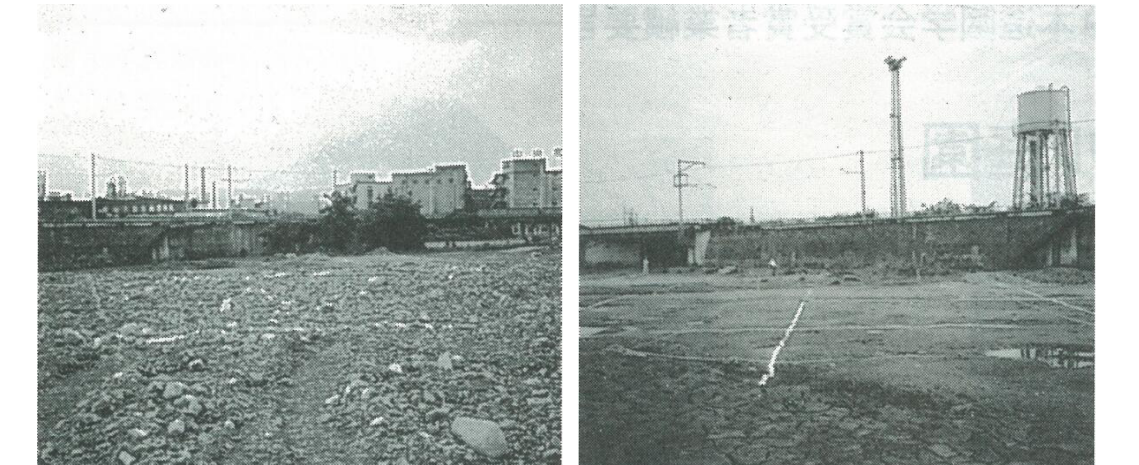
In Umekoji park, there is a spacious lawn, a river playground where you can get close to water, the central entrance square where various events are held, etc. As a paid facility, Suzako Garden was founded in commemoration of 1200 years of the capital city. There is also the first restoration type biotope in Kyoto “Living forest”, the “Cinchin train” in which the vehicle first introduced as Kyoto city railway runs and restaurants and rental Japanese rooms. On the other side across the San-in main line (Sagano line) in the west side of the park there was Umekoji Steam Locomotive Pavilion which was operated by

Rearranging Period—As a Composite Site

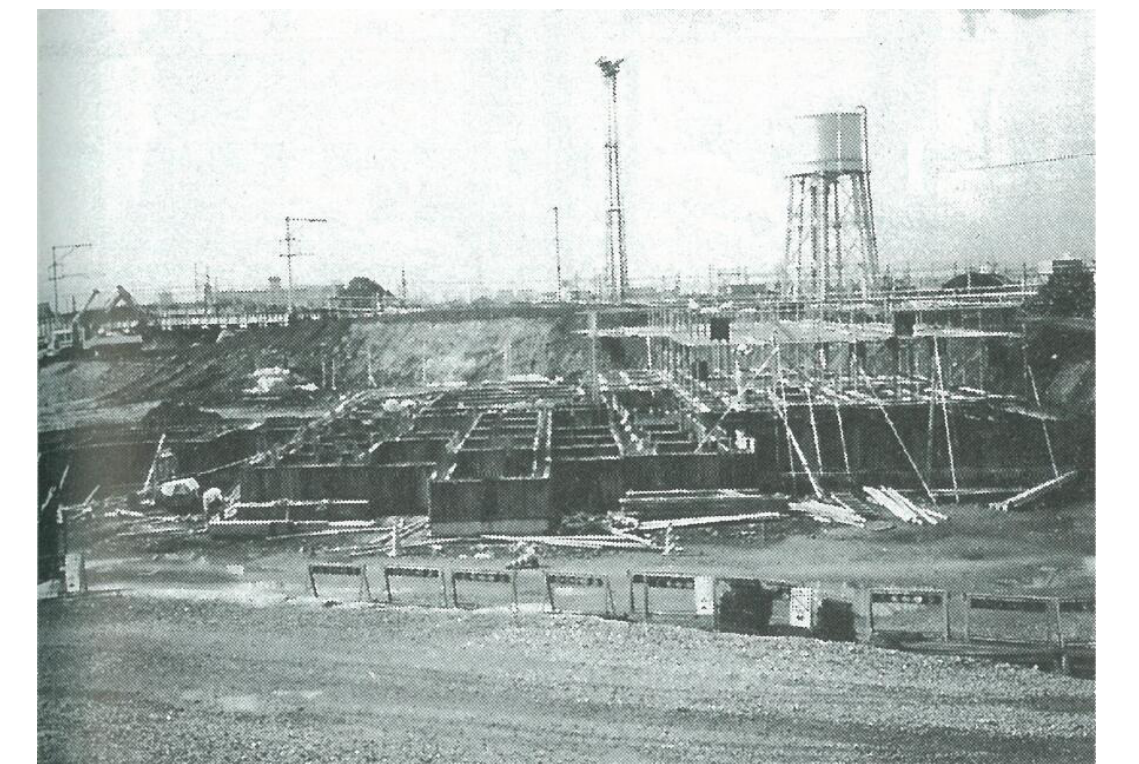
In 2008 ORIX real estate proposed an inland type aquarium in the form of borrowing part of the park and the adjacent land from the city. In addition, in 2009, JR West suggested building a railway museum in the vicinity of the existing Umekoji Steam Locomotive Pavilion. Following this, Kyoto City summarized “Planning of Umekoji Park re-arrangement (draft)”. Kyoto City gave permission ORIX Real Estate in 2010 and Kyoto Aquarium opened on March 14, 2012. In addition, Kyoto Railway Museum opened in 2016, which expanded and renewed Umekoji Steam Locomotive Pavilion.



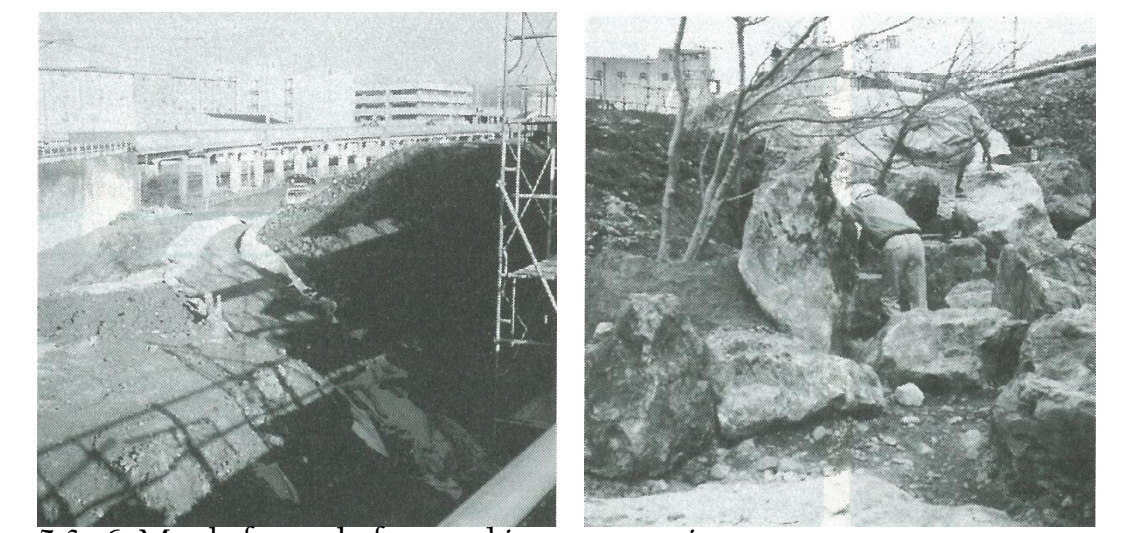
1. Site before construction: Kyoto Tower observed



2 & 3. Site before construction: facilities removed



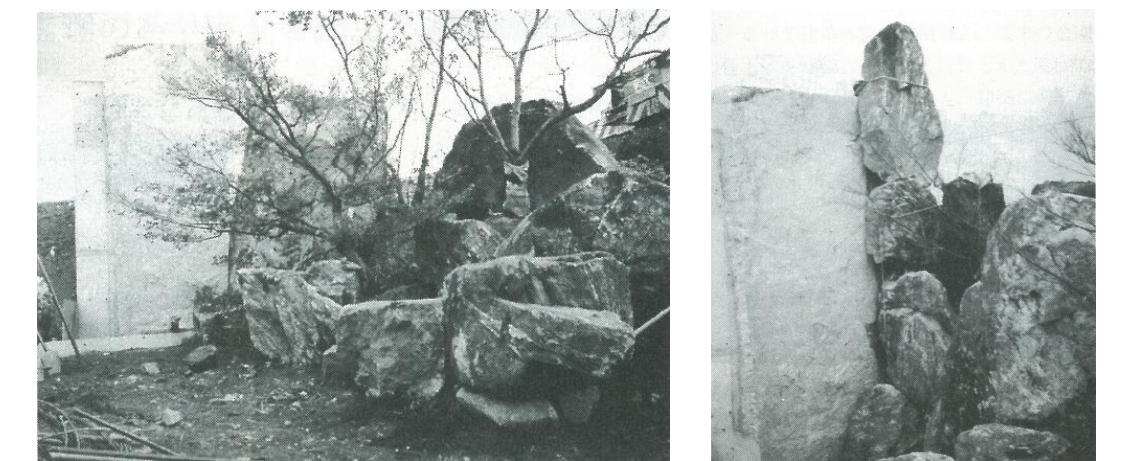
4. Hall of Green in construction



5 & 6. Maple forest before and in construction



7. Overview of the pool in construction



8. Stones with trees in construction

8. Stones restraint with steel



UMEKOJI PARK USE

PERIODIC ACTIVITIES

Flea Market

The Flea Market is held on the first Saturday of every month, which is one of the biggest flea markets in Kyoto. There are about 300 stalls selling all kinds of handmade goods such as crafts, clothes, foods and drinks etc. Every citizen could apply for a stall to sell any handmade goods.



Nature Observation

The observation program includes seasonal themes, like farming, observing animals and insects. Children can get education from the professional guide. It offers great opportunity of nature education to learn farming and planting Japanese flowers by touching nature for children.



Field Tour for children

More than a site for recreation, a series of field tour is also held periodically in the forest, where children can participate in various activities such as observing plants and insects, experiencing agriculture. In this case, Umekoji Park gives a site for education which cannot be taught at school.



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

DAILY ACTIVITIES



Lawn

The lawn is the main open space which undertakes most outdoor activities such as ball games and also great events like concerts.



Fountain

Covered by the shade of trees, it provides a quiet space to take a rest and enjoy the greenery and coolness of flowing water.



Wetland

The wetland offers a suitable habitat for various creatures and helps improve the ecological diversity.



Garden of Suzaku

Suzaku Garden was constructed to achieve a blend of tradition and creativity with special Japanese features such as "Nosuji".



Aquarium

The Aquarium recreates the connection of life to the sea and the ecosystems so that children can learn about aquatic life.



Railway Museum

Visitors can experience Japan's steps toward modernization by its railway history in the city of Kyoto.



Playground for children

The playground is located in the north side of the main axis of the park, offering different kinds of facilities for children.



Restaurant of Kyo-yasai

Guests can enjoy the great view of Sazuka Garden during having a nice view. All the dishes are made by Kyoto vegetables.

EVENTS

Tanabata Festival

Tanabata Festival is Japanese traditional Valentine's Day on 7th, July. Special events are held every year in Umekoji Park and people usually wear yukata to celebrate the festival. There is Illumination show with more than 300 lights. There are also kitchen cars and game stalls. It is the grand celebration in Kyoto summer.



Cherry Blossom Revelry & Maple Leaves Tour

Umekoji Park is one of the best places for flowering viewing (Hanami) in the center of Kyoto. Not only Sakura in Spring, different kinds of flowers bloom in every season such as crepeflowers in summer and maples in autumn. Visitors can enjoy flowers all around the year. There is also Maple Festival in autumn.

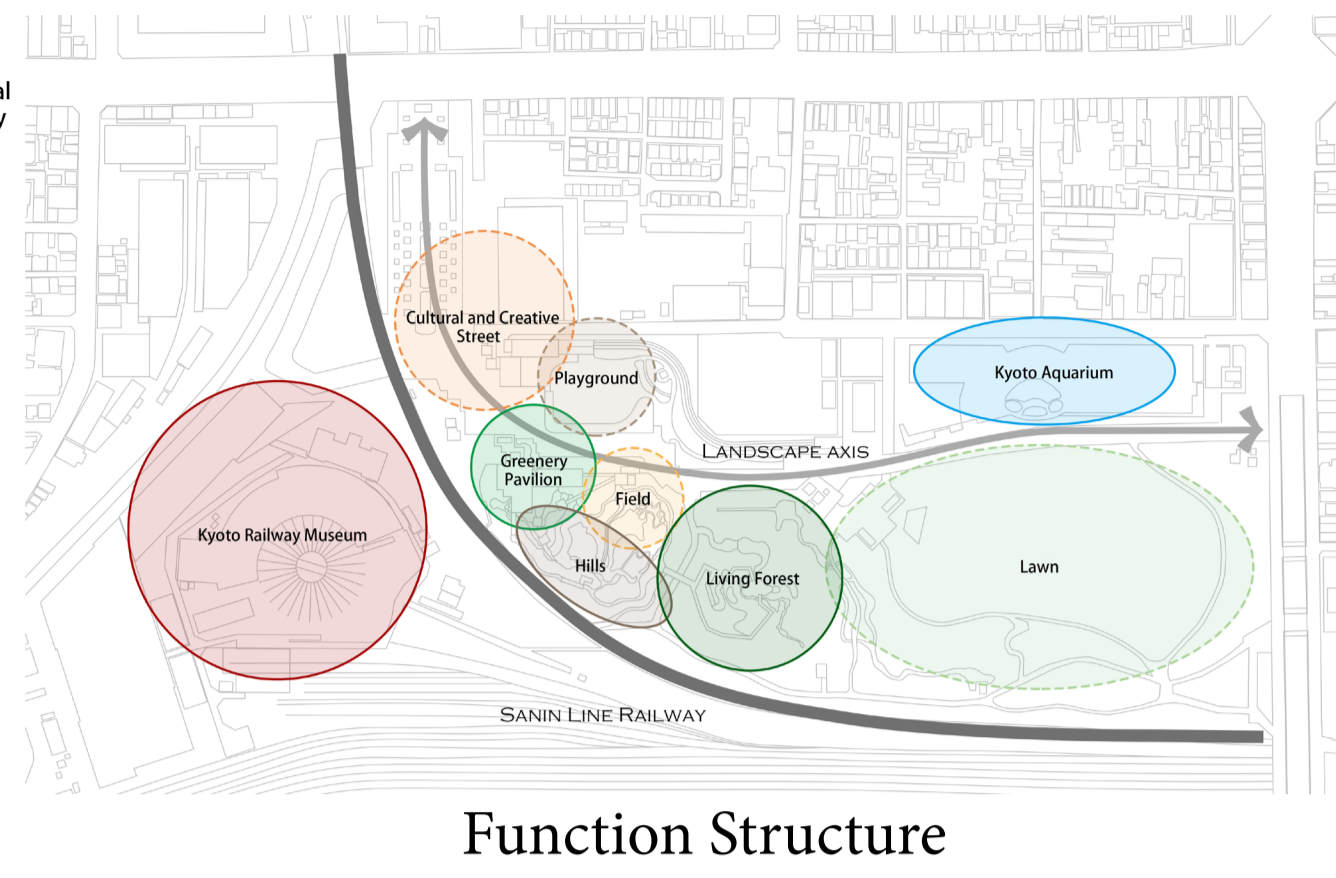
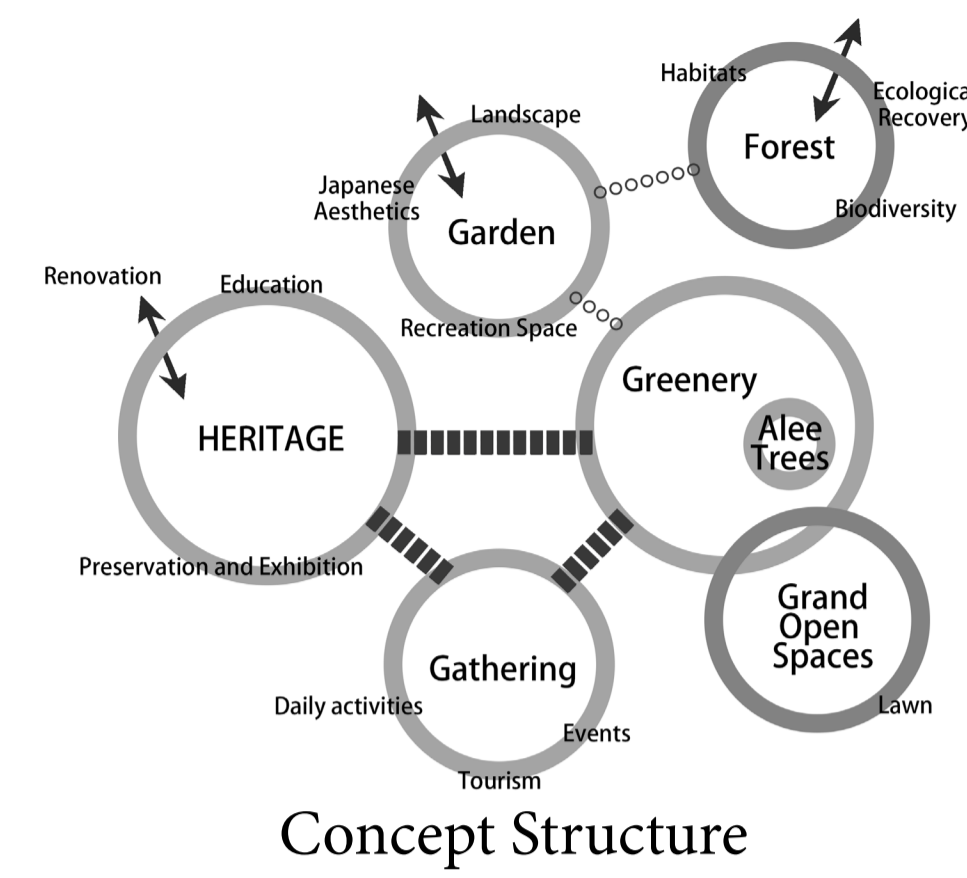


Concert

Kyoto Music Expo is a music festival held every year at Umekoji Park in Kyoto Prefecture since 2007. The abbreviation is "Opunku". It is performed mainly by the bands and musicians from all over the country and set on the grand lawn. It is a pure event of only acoustic performance. The Kyoto Music Expo attracts about 1,200 people every year.



ARTIFICIAL FACILITIES



Space Structure

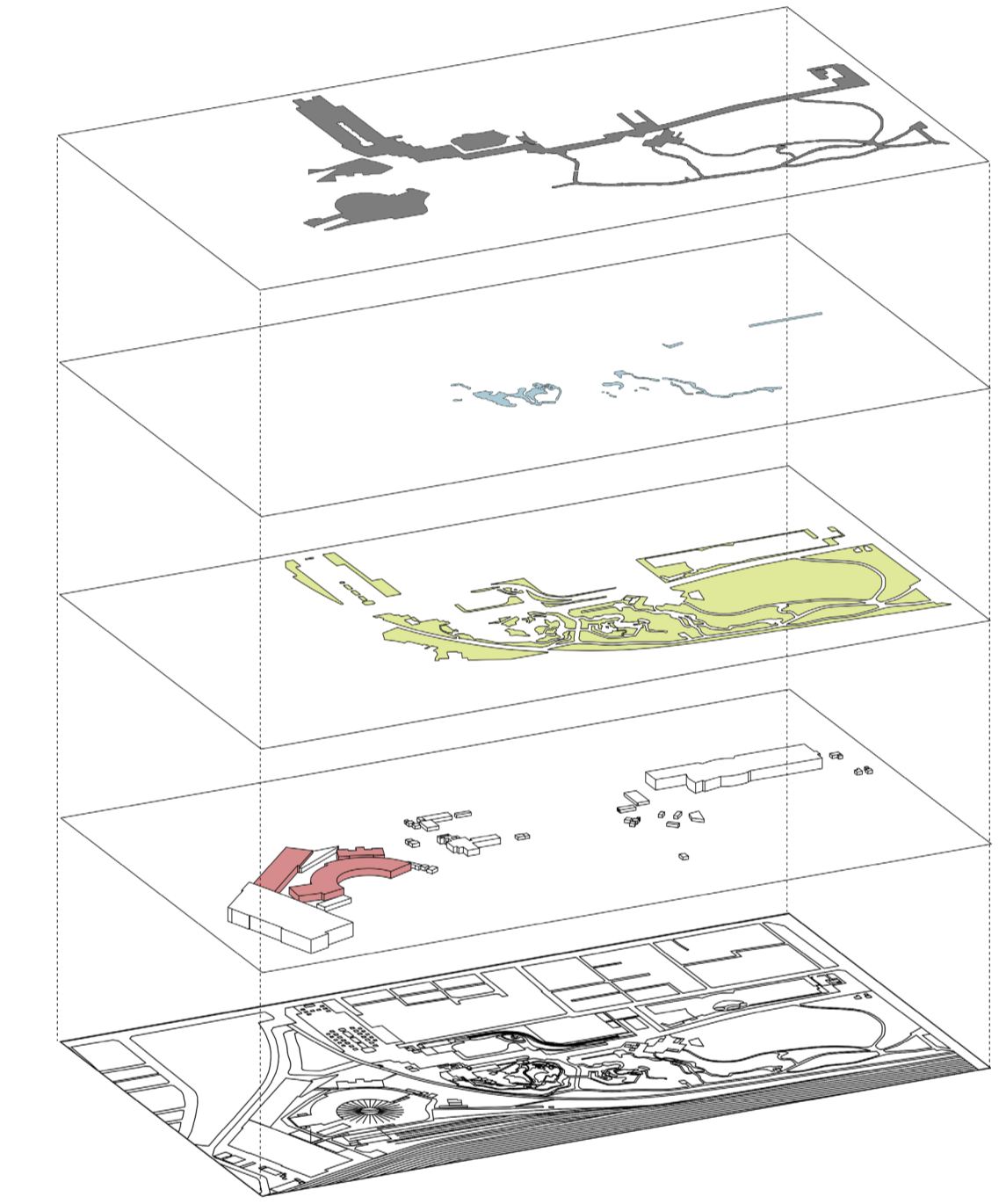
Ground & Path
The "L" Shape axis crosses through the center of the park. Large open space for activities and gathering.

Water
There is no large area of water in park. However, water forms great landscape in Sukazu Garden and ecological habitat

Greenery
With numerous area of greenery, great annual events are held on the lawn and biodiversity habitat for creatures is formed.

Buildings
Buildings with different functions scatter in the park. Red ones are architecture heritage remained since Taisho Period.

Umeoji Park
Location: N34°59'11.5", E135°44'44"
Area: 10.5 ha
Opening: April, 29, 1995
Operator: Kyoto City



Section A-A



Section B-B

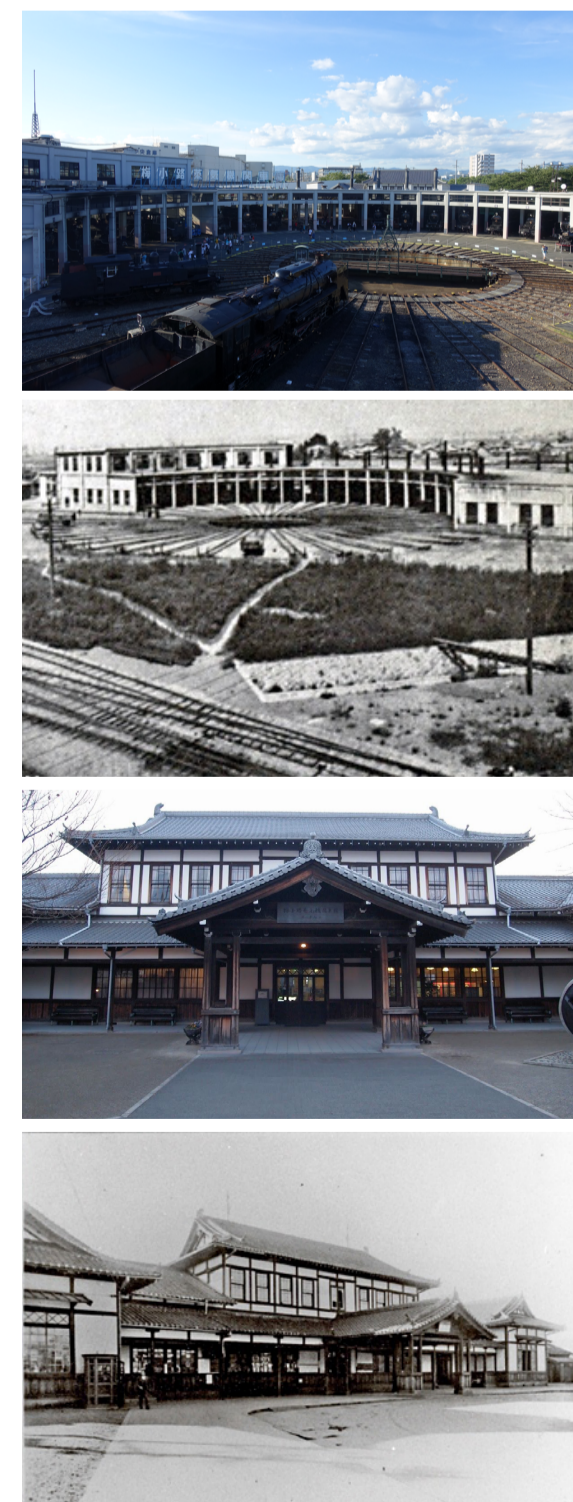


Umeoji Scalloped Garage

In 1913, the steam engine garage was adopted as a reinforced concrete structure that was beginning to be put to practical use at that time as fire resistance was required. Drawing a scalloped shape almost in the east and west centering on the turning table, the lead-in line was a large scale garage with 20 lines. In 2004, it was designated as a National Important Cultural Property as being the precious existence as the oldest existing reinforced concrete building garage existing in Japan. Even now beyond 100 years old, it is used as a vehicle inspection detention enter in the Umejiro driving district. It is also used as a public exhibition facility for steam locomotives that are preserved and exhibited at the museum.

The station building of Nijo Station

The former Nijo station building is a wooden two-storey homestead building with a characteristic tile-roofing roof. This station building is a precious existence. In 1996 Nijo station building ended its role as a station building for about 90 years. It was designated as Kyoto city tangible cultural property, and it was decided to relocate to the former plum alley steam locomotive building. Upon dismantling the relocation, in taking on the role as an exhibition hall, we will restore and improve the design at the time of construction as much as possible and also make minimum modification to reinforce according to the structural standard at the time and operate as an exhibition hall. Since 1997, it has been saved and utilized as a exhibition museum of Umeoji Steam Locomotive Museum.



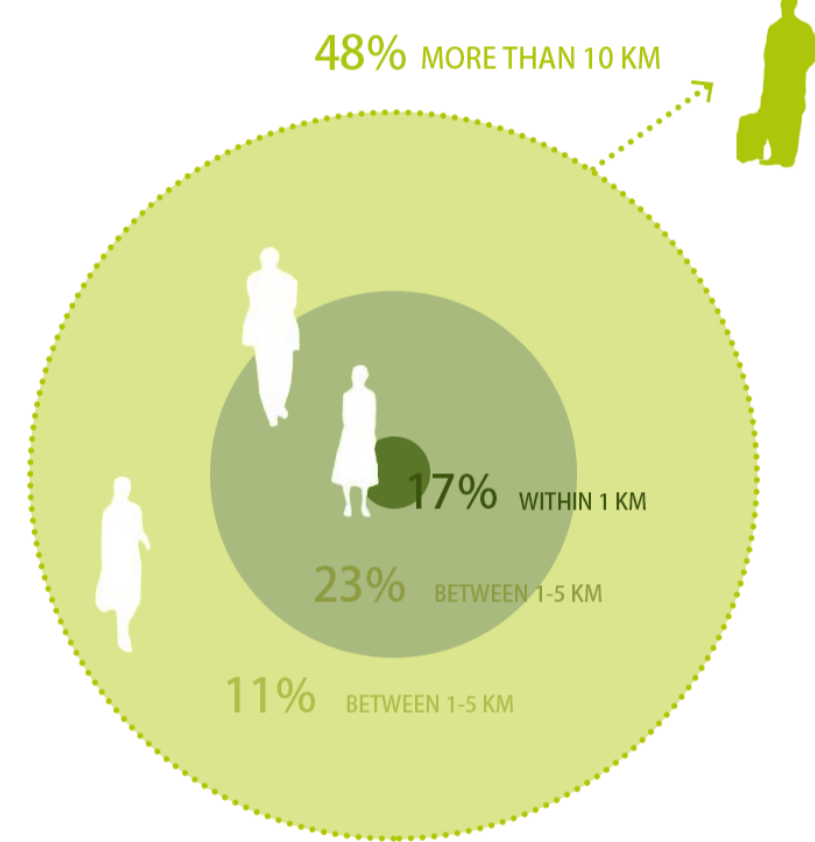
U P M A E K R O J K

CITY X NATURE

Sustainable Urban Life

The liveable city is one that offers a variety of attractions and opportunities to citizens and visitors. A liveable city puts public life at the center of its planning, strengthened by an overall focus on liveliness, health, attractiveness, sustainability and safety. The human, cultural and social aspects should be carefully taken into consideration to deliver truly sustainable development for the future. The liveable city with history, sustainability and culture is the goal for Kyoto.

Distance Range



*Note: More than 10KM covers people living in Kyoto and tourists

Urban Activity

Sustainable Footprint
Enhance the streets as green and water connectors

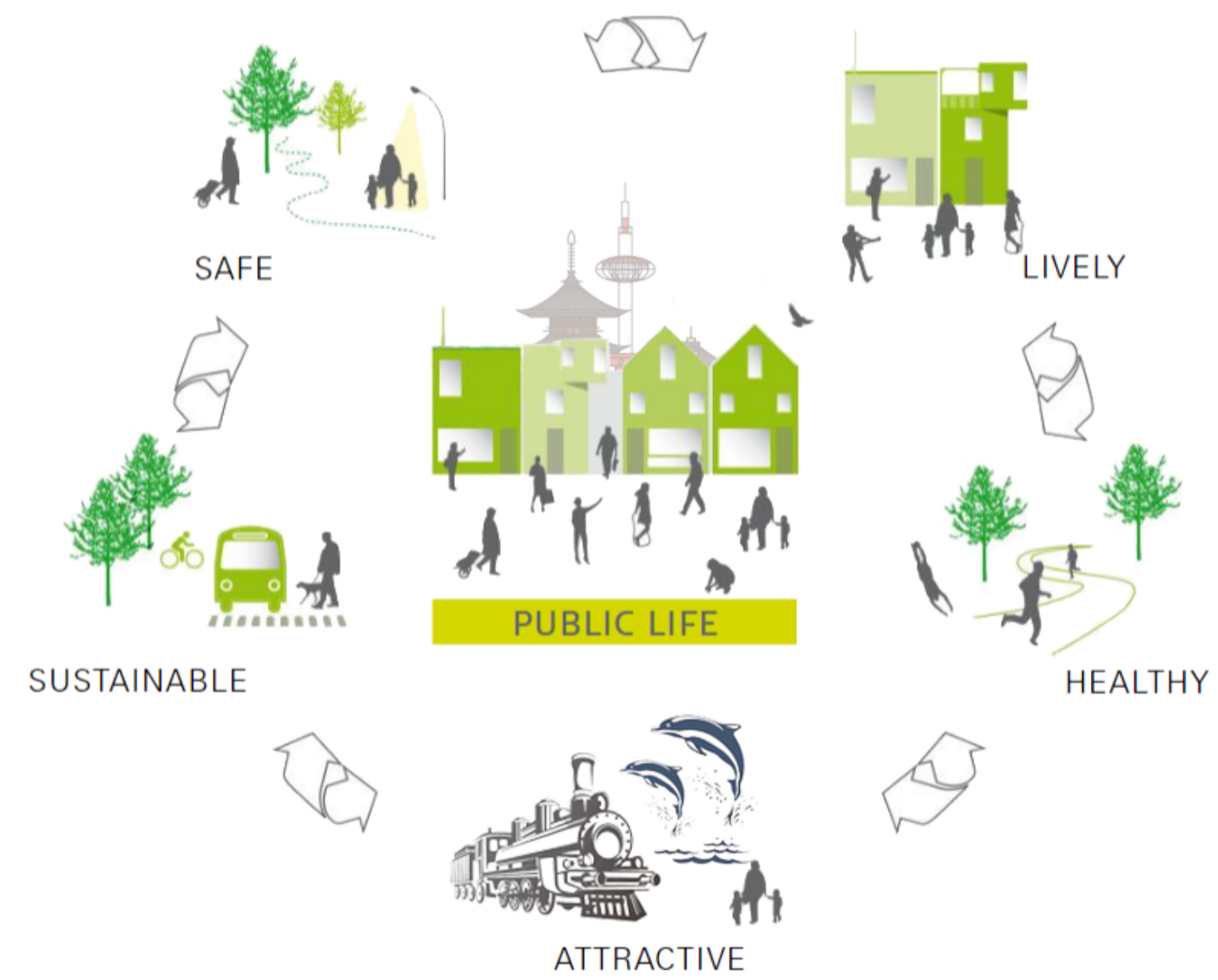
Identity of Neighborhood
Create character, network and functions for local area

Public Space of Communication
Ensure public space for people to invite, stay and interact

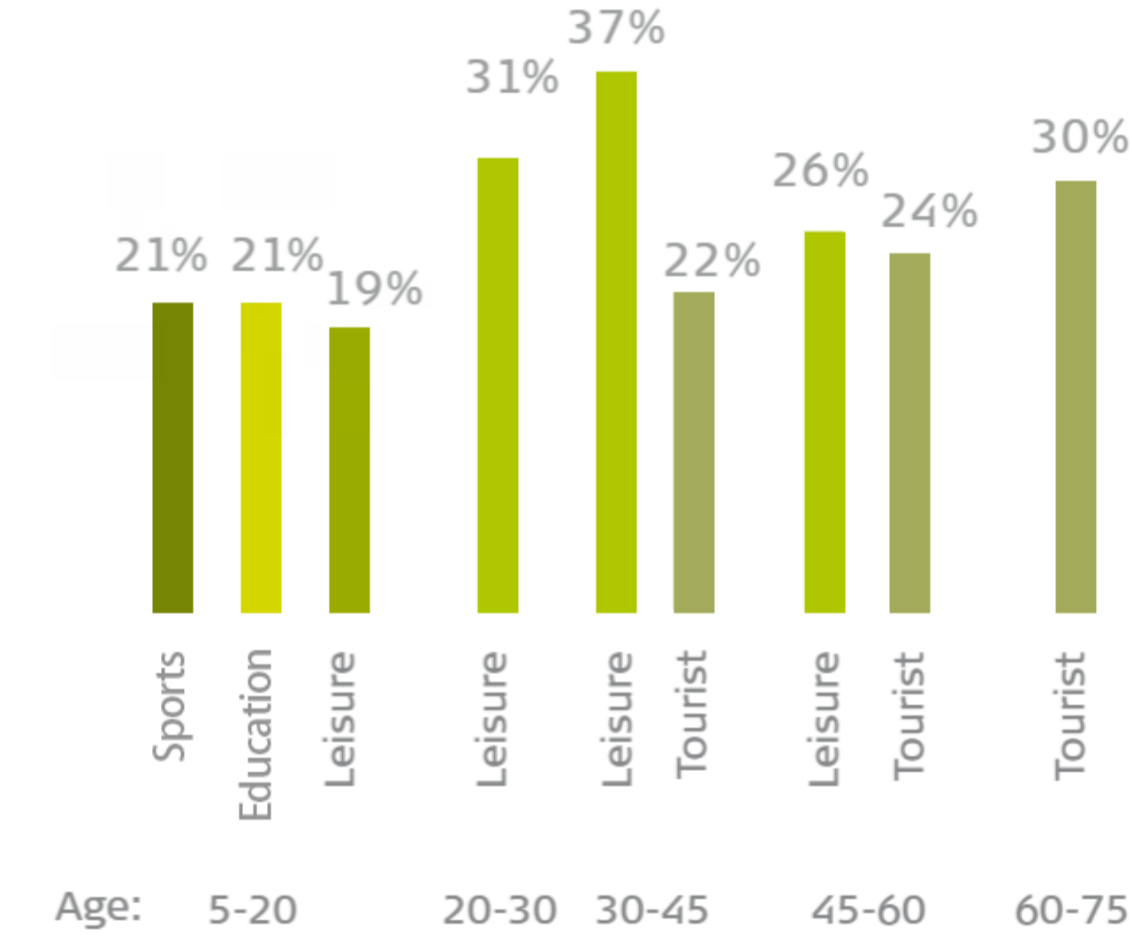
Transportation System
Give priority to pedestrians, cyclists for walking

Night Time Attractions
Introduce night events and ensure the safe by lights

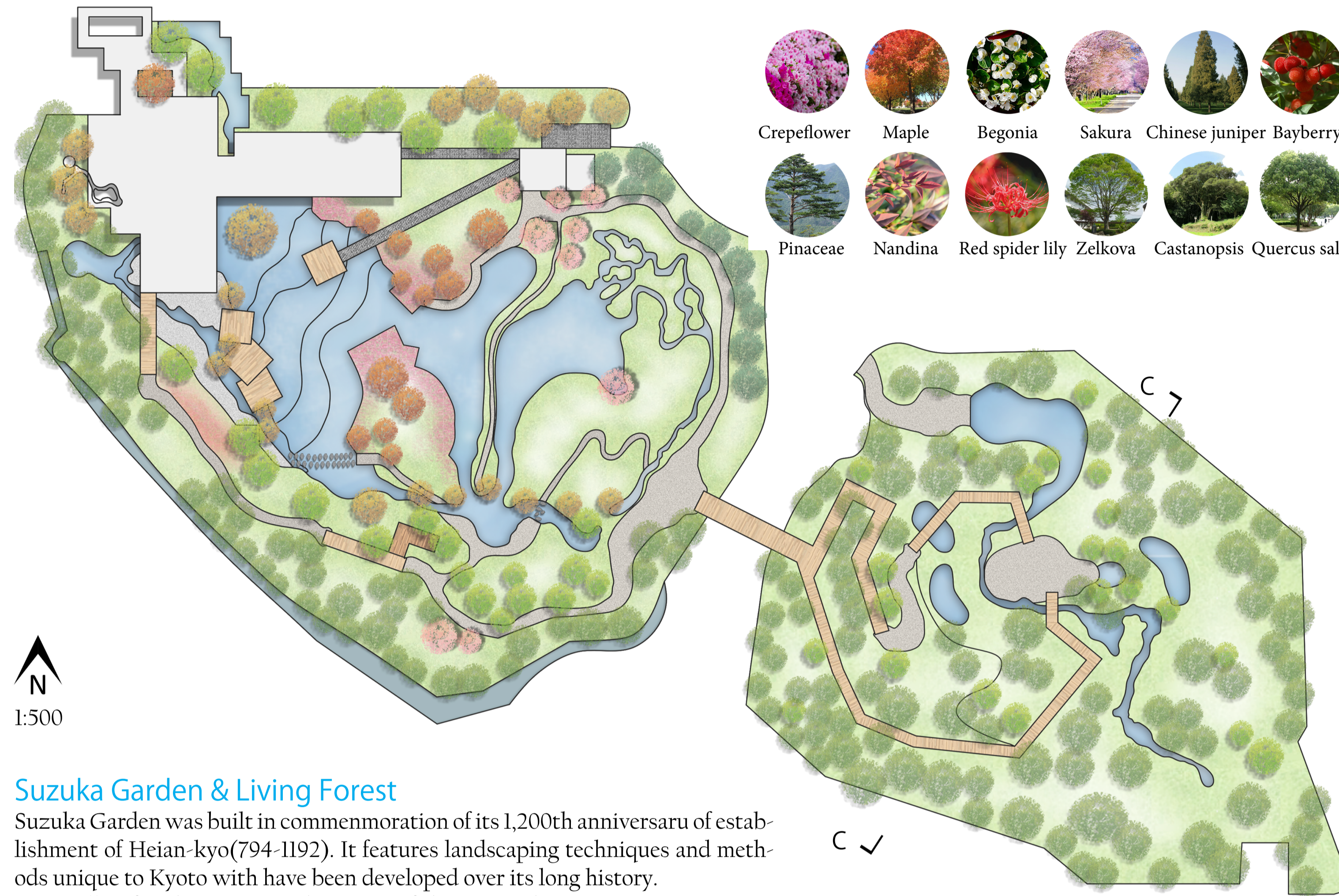
Character of Kyoto
Build the brand of Kyoto with specialty and welcome tourists



Age Range



Nature and Ecology



- Crepeflower
- Maple
- Begonia
- Sakura
- Chinese juniper
- Bayberry
- Pinaceae
- Nandina
- Red spider lily
- Zelkova
- Castanopsis
- Quercus salicina



Suzuka Garden & Living Forest

Suzuka Garden was built in commemoration of its 1,200th anniversary of establishment of Heian-kyo(794-1192). It features landscaping techniques and methods unique to Kyoto with have been developed over its long history. Originally a freight station at the center of the city without any greenery, Living Forest was created as a biotope restoration project to bring back original floral and fauna before urbanization.

Long-tailed tit

Cicada

Common kingfisher

Stag Beetle

Grey heron

Hestina persimilis

Daurian redstart

Siebold's dragonfly

Narcissus flycatcher

Owl

Hawfinch

Section C-C