Machi-zukuri (town renewal) through Citizen’s Leadership in Mano Area (Nagata-ku, Kobe) 1

Overview of the Mano area

The Mano area had been plagued by all different types of environmental pollution and once was nicknamed “a department store of pollution.” This area was being exposed to regional pollution such as air pollution and water contamination caused by large factories in the area; automobile pollution such as exhaust gases, vibration, and noise from arterial highways including expressways; neighborhood pollution such as offensive odors, fine dust, noise, and vibration caused by medium and small factories in the Mano area, and thereby a risk of fire as well. It is said that more than 40% of the residents in the Mano area were suffering from “Karumo asthma.” In order to improve such an extremely harmful living environment, all the residents in Mano have been striving to solve these local problems. Such activities initially started in early 1960s and have now reached the stage in which the future image of Mano in 20 years is being envisioned and efforts are being made to realize it.

The Mano area is situated at the southeastern end of Nagata-ku, Kobe City, about 5 km west of central Kobe (Sannomiya), and on the sea in the south. The term “the Mano area” is a generic term for the school district of Municipal Mano Elementary School. Establishment of Karumo station for the Kaigan Subway Line in July 2001 allowed convenient access to the city center. Located behind a district in the southern part of Hyogo-ku adjacent to Mano on the east where large factories are concentrated, the Mano area is an overpopulated urban district of a mixture of residential, commercial, and industrial blocks, and comprised of row houses from prewar days, small stores, medium and small steel and rubber factories, all built close together.

Spatial characteristics of the Mano area

This area is conurbation, surrounded by National Highway Route 2 on the north, the Shinminatogawa River on the west, the Hyogo Canal on the east, and Karumojima on the south and forms a separate residential quarter.

The Mano area covers approximately 40 ha and has roads of around 5 m wide at approximately 100-meter intervals on a roughly square grid pattern. There are many row houses standing side by side along the alleys within these blocks. Up to the mid-Meiji Era (approx. 1890), villages (Higashi-Shiriike Mura and Nishi-Shiriike Mura) had been separated by rice paddies, but in the late-Meiji Era around when the Hyogo Canal was built, the urban area was developed. Since the present land foundation had been built by the methods established before the constitution of the Arable Land Readjustment Law, there are no splays and the grid roads are narrow in light of the current circumstances. In the Mano area, in the neighborhood of the Shiriike intersection and the Shiriike-Nambu area suffered during World War 2, but the central part escaped damage. Therefore, more than half the current houses in this area were built in prewar times, and there are many row houses, most of which are decrepit today. After the War, machinery, metal, and rubber factories moved to be situated in and constitute an urban area mixed with houses. The Mano area is given the status of one of the typical inner cities of Kobe.
40-year history of machi-zukuri in Mano [2]
Distribution of decrepit houses [3]

Distribution of factories [4]
Flow of drawing-up of machi-zukuri plan 1 (from July 1971 to August 1979) [5]
Machi-zukuri (town renewal) through Citizen’s Leadership in Mano Area (Nagata-ku, Kobe) 2

Concept of machi-zukuri

“Mano Machi-zukuri Deliberation Council,” formed by the local residents in 1978, repeatedly had discussions and incorporated the results into the “Concept of machi-zukuri in Mano — proposals for realizing future visions in 20 years from now” in July 1980 [6]. This concept declared three aims: (1) population settlement, (2) coexistence and joint prosperity of housing and factories, and (3) rich residential environment; and two fundamental principles: (1) a gradual, phased approach, and (2) the residents, factories, Kobe City, etc. playing their assigned roles.

The future visions, in which aims and fundamental principles are given shape to, include a land use plan of separating houses from factories by block basis, a road plan for widening roads and providing splays, and a residential building plan for promoting joint reconstruction of row houses and the construction of public housing. An approach of gradually improving weak points is taken in the implementation plan, instead of shaking the area up in a short period. The immediate action plans being suggested together are to plan restrictions aiming at the future visions before it is too late and to start off improving facilities with what is possible now.

Planning of restrictions

A district planning system was introduced as a result of the revision of the City Planning Law and others in 1980. In accordance with this system, Kobe City enacted the “Kobe City Machi-zukuri Ordinance (formally, “the Ordinance Concerning Kobe City’s District Plans, Machi-zukuri Agreement, etc.”), which is also a procedural ordinance of drawing up district plans. This Machi-zukuri Ordinance was enacted in a time quite a lot earlier than in other parts of Japan, yet is conscious of a new partnership between the city and citizens modeled after the efforts in and results of the residents’ movements in Mano up until the machi-zukuri concept was formulated

and the relationship between the residents’ organizations of the area and administrative bodies.

The Mano Machi-zukuri Promotion Association was certified as the first consultative body complying with the Machi-zukuri Ordinance in May 1982, and Mano area’s machi-zukuri agreement was concluded between the mayor of Kobe City and the Promotion Association in accordance with article 9 of the ordinance on October 25 the same year. This agreement prescribes the district policy, restrictions of building purposes and use aiming at the separation of houses and industries, limits on the wall surface positions of buildings for increasing the grid road widths, the parking lot building standard, and thoughtful consideration to the environment surrounding houses and factories. This machi-zukuri agreement was drafted with the intention of deciding as least what the residents can agree upon at that moment even though the contents were thin. This agreement made the city responsible for supervising construction and related matters in the Mano area. Determining that the restrictions by the ordinance do not have a very strong binding force from the standpoint of supporting machi-zukuri projects, the city decided to provide restrictions regarding the purposes and use of buildings and the wall surface positions in the district plan. On November 18, the district plan which incorporates contents almost the same as the machi-zukuri agreement was concluded and announced [9]. However, since Kobe City had not enacted any ordinances based on the Building Standard Law at that time, the district plan is anomalous. Because of this, Kobe City is supposed to reflect opinions of the Promotion Association to the subjects notified which satisfied certain requirements. The number of notifications of buying/selling land or constructing/extending buildings was 120 and 145 before and after the earthquake disaster, respectively, and the annual average of the building renewal rate so far is approximately 1%.
Proposal of future visions [6]

**Concept of building**
- **Joint reconstruction of row houses**: To enlarge present houses and make the residential area richer in green and more spacious, row houses will be jointly rebuilt into 3- to 4-story collective houses.
- **Construction of collective housing on the owners' own**: A group of those interested will jointly construct collective housing that is roomy and designed to suit themselves, making use of vacant land which was formerly used for parking, etc.
- **Construction of public housing**: Public housing will be constructed, making use of vacant land after the relocation of factories, so that residents of the area are given priority to move in.
- **Site for factories to be relocated on**: Factories will be concentrated in the "industrial block" by promoting the relocation of factories from the "residential block" to reinforce the production bases, and the reverse direction for houses.
- **Redevelopment of the area on the Shinminatogawa River**: As well as improvement of the arterial road and the park along Shinminatogawa River, the adjacent residential area will be redeveloped.
- **District for construction of high-rise, sound-insulating buildings**: As a measure for preventing automobile noise in the area along side of Route 2, the construction of high-rise buildings will be promoted.
- **Establishment of community center**: A community center will be constructed to make a base of cultural and social activities in Mano.
- **Establishment of marketplace**: A modern marketplace will be established to provide goods at reasonable prices, convenience, and good services as a base of living for residents in Mano.
- **Development of shopping mall**: Restaurants and stores will be encouraged to start their businesses in the shopping mall to make it a new feature of Mano and to make Mano lively.

**Concept of land use**
- Residential block
- Commercial block
- Industrial block

**Concept of roads**
- Arterial roads
- Community roads
- Grid roads
- Green route

- **Arterial roads**: Out of the circumferential arterial roads in Mano, the road along the Shinminatogawa River, which has not been widened yet, will be widened.

- **Community roads**: These roads will be widened to 8 m, regarding them as the minimal requirement for roads in future. Roads bordering the "residential block" will be changed into more pedestrian-friendly roads.

- **Grid roads**: About 4-meter wide public grid roads; these roads will be widened to 8 m, serving as the minimal requirement for roads in Mano in future. Roads bordering the "residential block" will be changed into more pedestrian-friendly roads.

- **Green route**: Dead-end alleys will be eliminated to secure evacuation routes in the case of fire. Alleys in parks and between establishments will be turned into paths to enable one to stroll to anywhere. The east side of the Shinminatogawa River will be also improved as a riverside green route.
Realization of “future visions” would not happen in a short time. Since it generally takes some time, we will take a gradual, phased approach. Nevertheless, it is important to think about the future and take preventive measures before it is too late. We suggest the rules below as the first step.

**Roadside**
New buildings should be built behind the position limit line based on the concept of roads.

**Residential block**
Building new factories and the extension/reconstruction of existing factories should be avoided.

**Industrial block**
Building housing establishments that take up a large ground area such as new condominiums and ready-built houses should be avoided.

**Change of usage zoning**
Usage zoning should be further changed as far as it can be agreed upon.

- **Contact us in advance**
  In order to maintain the rules above, notify us of your intention to buy/sell land or construct/extend your building before taking any action.

- **For promotion of joint reconstruction of row houses**
  We will keep requesting the landowners, landlords, and dwellers to have conversations to realize joint reconstruction of row houses.

We will start with what we can do now toward the “future visions” and promote the items below with emphasis on the Phase 1 five-year goals.

**Early construction of city-run housing**
Making a strong request to the city for building city-run housing (e.g. on the site of former Fuji Kasei building)

**Provision of splays**
Provision of splays at intersections and increased road widths, starting with anywhere possible (e.g. road facing parking, for the latter).

**Acquisition of a site for a community center**
Making a request to the city for acquiring sites necessary for machi-zukuri such as building a community center or rental (small) factories in one building.

**Construction of collective housing above parking**
Effectively making use of the space above parking for building collective housing to be lived in by young dwellers.

- **Contact us in advance**
  In order to maintain the rules above, notify us of your intention to buy/sell land or construct/extend your building before taking any action.
Flow of process of drawing up machi-zukuri plan 2 (from September 1979 to November 1982) [9]
Machi-zukuri (town renewal) through Citizen’s Leadership in Mano Area (Nagata-ku, Kobe) 3

Facility improvement

Not only is the coalition of residents essential but also the administration’s support as to the process of facility improvement. In response to the request from the Mano area for support in improving facilities, Kobe City introduced a project subsidized by the national government, which later received ministerial approval as a model project for improving a residential environment in 1982. Based on this project, the city set out a list of their support programs for improving facilities in the Mano area and set up a support system. On top of this, Kobe City separately acquired vacant land, which had been formerly a factory premises and the like, to use it for machi-zukuri projects, and began the construction of public housing.

Kobe City’s support system for facility improvement

Kobe City currently applies the systems below to the Mano area.

- Project of promoting development of densely populated urban residential area
  This is a national project system to promote the improvement of housing conditions, development of residential environment, reconstruction of decrepit houses, and so on.
  After going through the “Model project of improving the residential environment (1978),” “Project of improving residential environment in the community (1989),” and “Project of total improvement of residential environment (1994),” these were integrated into the current system in fiscal 1995.

- Demolition of decrepit houses: Decrepit houses assessed to be below a certain level will be acquired and demolished by Kobe City as it plans to construct public facilities.

- Improvement of public and community facilities: Necessary sites will be acquired to improve or provide community roads and facilities, small parks, and so on.

- Promotion of joint reconstruction: Expenses for planning, demolition, common facility construction, and so on will be subsidized for joint reconstruction in place of decrepit houses.

- Construction of bridging housing: “Community housing” will be built as shelter for the residents who are in need of housing due to eviction in the course of district improvement projects.

- Outline of municipal support in improving facilities [1]
  For reconstruction in accordance with the district improvement plan (such as town block plan), subsidies will be furnished as shown in the table [1].
  As well, the city will be in charge of increasing the road width, provision of splay roads, construction of new grid roads, and construction of bridging housing, and provide compensation for the acquisition of land and buildings, transfers of establishments, etc. which may thereby take place.

- Various other support systems

  - Project of encouraging construction of favorable buildings: So long as a certain standard is met, part of construction expenses will be subsidized for people who construct a building on a site where two or more pieces of land are combined, constructing a building in a manner which highly utilizes a piece of land, and others.

  - Consultant dispatch system: Upon preparation of town block plans, planning of joint reconstruction, and the like, specialists (consultants) will be dispatched at the municipality’s expense.

  - Machi-zukuri subsidy system: For the Machi-zukuri Council and the like, part of their activity expenses will be subsidized.

  - Special loan for city planning project: Loans can be arranged for joint construction and the like to be realized along with the support systems (1) and (2) above.

Phase-2 machi-zukuri plan

We drew up the “Phase-2 plan of machi-zukuri in Mano” in 1990, which is the 10th year from the proposal of the concepts, and set the goals of machi-zukuri for the succeeding decade. We received the revalidation of a project of improving residential environment in the community in March 1991.
Contents of the Phase-2 plan of machi-zukuri in Mano

- Basic policies for town building
  Policy for land use [2]; policy for road and park improvement [3]; policy for housing improvement [4]; policy for factory relocation [5]; policy for community facility improvement [6]
- Policy for developing machi-zukuri project
  1. Measures for housing improvement in each block
  2. Ideas for improving row houses
  3. Expectations toward construction of public housing
  4. Acquisition of sites for factories to be relocated on
  5. Development of the neighborhood of Karumo station of the Kaigan Subway Line
  6. Securing parking lots
- Proposal for implementation of machi-zukuri projects
  1. Proposal of town block planning
  2. Ideas for machi-zukuri agreement (district plan)
  3. Machi-zukuri promotion system
- Phase-2 machi-zukuri promotion project
  <BIG-10>
  1. Securing parking lots
  2. Enticement of a subway station
  3. Construction of a community center
  4. Increase in the width of community roads
  5. Provision of splays
  6. Construction of public housing
  7. Joint reconstruction of row houses on a large scale
  8. Construction of cooperative housing
  9. Construction of bridging factories
  10. Promotion of reconstruction of Mano Elementary School
Proposal with emphasis on town block development
While the Phase-1 machi-zukuri project focused on increased road widths, Phase-2 is more oriented toward the joint reconstruction of row houses. The measures for housing improvements in each block specified in the policy for developing machi-zukuri projects are as follows:

- Zoning for town block development [7]
  While respecting the residents’ diverse intentions in relation to housing improvements, we have a plan of zoning each block into outer and inner zones, to improve the housing conditions of each block on the occasion of reconstruction.
- Image of town block plan [8]
  The Phase-2 plan proposes to categorize the lots in a block into either a “section for total improvement of facility & housing,” “section for coordinated improvement of row houses,” “section for individual improvement,” and so on, as a measure for removing decrepit houses. This corresponds to the following three items of the “ideas for improving row houses”:
  - Individual reconstruction at roadside sites
  - Coordinated reconstruction with consideration to neighbors
  - Large-scale joint reconstruction of several row houses
Since decision-making on the orientation of concrete projects requires the determination of the dwellers and right holders based on their intentions, the “Phase-2 plan of machi-zukuri in Mano” proposed by the Promotion Association incorporates no further than the basic framework (master plan).

The proposal for implementation of machi-zukuri projects specifies the “procedures of town block planning,” expecting the row house dwellers to organize their intentions regarding what they would do with their housing in the future and choose one of 3 options: row-by-row renovation, joint housing reconstruction, and individual reconstruction, to allow us to wrap the results up as a “town block plan.”
### Subsidy for reconstruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconstruction of housing (required to meet a certain standard such as the building standard separately stipulated)</th>
<th>Cost of demolition, etc.</th>
<th>Cost of research design planning (design &amp; administration)</th>
<th>Cost of common facility improvement (vacant land, etc.)</th>
<th>Cost of common facility improvement (supply/treatment facilities, etc.)</th>
<th>Cost for coexistent structure of facility (housing coexisting with factory)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint reconstruction</td>
<td>More than 2 people &amp; 200 m² lot or larger</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-scale reconstruction</td>
<td>300 m² lot or larger</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Induced reconstruction</td>
<td>200 m² lot or larger</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual reconstruction</td>
<td>150 ~ 200 m² lot</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outline of municipal support in improving facilities [1]

- Residential block
- Category A housing-industry coordinating block
- Category B housing-industry coordinating block
- Category C housing-industry coordinating block

#### Policy for land use [2]

- Residential block
- Category A housing-industry coordinating block
- Category B housing-industry coordinating block
- Category C housing-industry coordinating block

#### Policy for road and park improvement [3]

- Roads approved in city planning
- Kaigan Subway Line
- Community road
- Alleys in each block
- Parks in each block
Policy for housing improvement [4]

Policy for factory relocation [5]

Sites which can be individually improved
Sites which should be jointly improved

Subjects for relocation
Sites for bridging factories

Policy for community facility improvement [6]

Image of town block plan [8]

Nursery center
Assembly hall
Elderly Iko-no-ie
Children's hall
Community center

Outer zone
Inner zone
Street (grid road)

Zoning for town block development [7]

Individual reconstruction
Row-by-row renovation
Section for total improvement of facility & housing
Parks in each block
Alleys in each block
Section for coordinated improvement of row houses
Section for individual improvement
Machi-zukuri (town renewal) through Citizen’s Leadership in Mano Area (Nagata-ku, Kobe) 4

Results of machi-zukuri project [9]

(1) Regional welfare center
Both elderly Ikoi-no-ie in the north and south were integrated into this newly built center, which is equipped with a large kitchen facility and given the status of a base for regional welfare and interchange activities.

(2) Silver-Heights Higashi-Shiriike (apartment for elderly)
This building was completed in the south on the premises of the community center in February 1997 to use the 1st floor as an adult day care center and up to the 5th floor as apartments for elderly (or public housing for disaster victims). The adult day care center provides meal service, bathing service, medical checkups, and so on once a week as a rule for elderly people over the age of 65 who have difficulty leading a normal daily life. This center is run by a social welfare corporation “Kokoro-no-kazoku” which also runs a special elderly nursing home “Furusato-no-ie, Kobe.”

(3) Mano Fureai-Jutaku
This is the first collective housing built by Kobe City, upon the occasion of the earthquake disaster, so that elderly people can live together and help each other. Workshops were frequently held by the collective group of supporters consisting of specialists and students to encourage the elderly to move into temporary housing in a group. Completed in January 1998.

(4) Espoir Daiei
A factory owner whose property was destroyed by the earthquake gave up reconstruction of his factory and built this rental condominium instead, the dwellers of which can receive a subsidy for their rent from the city.

(5) Increase of road widths to 8 m
The road running on the south side of completed Espoir Daiei and Fureai-Jutaku was widened to cooperate toward the concepts of machi-zukuri in Mano. The Kishino Mokuzai factory also cooperated in the road widening project in 2001, and Kobe City acquired the eastern corner of the Espoir Daiei premises as a lot for the extension and made improvements to it in the spring of 2002 as well.

(6) Mano Elementary School
The construction of the new school building that was started before the earthquake was completed in August 1996. The former school building was used as a shelter and a disaster control base. The former building was dismantled and the road in front of the east gate of the school was widened to 8 m.

(7) Multi-purpose classrooms of Mano Elementary School
These classrooms were long open to the residents as a part of the open-school program in the Mano area which did not have many assembly halls. Even after new school building was constructed, these multi-purpose classrooms are open to and used by various groups.

(8) Frere Nagata Karumo-dori
Kobe City acquired vacant land having been left untouched for long years and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation built this as a public housing for disaster victims.

(9) Joint housing reconstruction in Karumo-dori 4-chome
Discussions on joint construction required for increasing the east-west road width were made among land-/lease-holders and dispatched consultants from before the earthquake, and were concluded after the earthquake. Joint housing reconstruction was accomplished by four land-/lease-holders.

(10) Substitute site for redevelopment project
This site, where factories and others once stood, was owned by Kobe City for machi-zukuri projects. In response to the request by the disaster control headquarters named “Build temporary housing in the Mano area,” a 1K-type (one-room with kitchen) temporary housing for 24 households was constructed. Effective utilization of the land is desired after removal of the temporary housing.
(11) Kaigan Subway Line
The Kaigan Subway Line connecting Shinnagata and Sannomiya opened in July 2001. The “Invite Karumo station into the Mano area” movement bore fruit and succeeded in enticement of the station. The station building was not fully utilized due to financial reasons of the city.

(12) Joint reconstruction of Higashi-Shiriike Court
At the strong request of the land-/lease-holders and tenants in Higashi-Shiriike 7-chome where 43 houses were burned down in the earthquake, housing with the advantages of row houses were jointly constructed and completed in August 1997. This is the first housing jointly reconstructed after the earthquake, as a result of self-sacrificing support by consultants and architectural volunteers.

(13) Yukawa Mansion (public housing for disaster victims)
A landowner who had dozens of row houses built this condominium with consideration to his tenants returning to live here. The rooms remaining after his tenants moved in were leased by Kobe City and designated as a public housing for disaster victims.

(14) Minami-Shiriike Park
This is the largest park in the Mano area. Two rows of temporary two-story housing for 48 households were constructed after the earthquake in this park. This is the sprouting of collective housing. This park is used for events such as gateball games of the elderly society and disaster prevention practice.

(15) Shiriike Nursery Center
In order to integrate Mano Nursery Center established beside the elementary school and Karumo Nursery Center in Hamazoe-dori 6-chome, this nursery center was newly built on the site of the former Taito Apartments, and completed in April 1996.

(16) Mano Machi-zukuri Hall
This hall was used as the restoration and machi-zukuri office after the earthquake, but is currently the Machi-zukuri Promotion Association office. This hall was a temporary building which was used as a secondary shelter, and then dismantled and reconstructed into a municipal property leased by Mano Machi-zukuri Promotion Association.

(17) Higashi-Shiriike Park
Temporary housing for 32 households was also constructed in this park after the earthquake. After it was removed, this park was restored by the jichi-kai and administrative association of the park based on the park plan that incorporates a provision of small vegetable garden allotments.

(18) City-run housing & assembly hall in Higashi-Shiriike 5-chome (Higashi-Shiriike residence)
This residence was already under construction before the earthquake and was supplied as a public housing for disaster victims to the households whose houses had been half or totally destroyed in the earthquake. This building is open to the jichi-kai and other organizations.

(19) Station office of Nagata fire brigade, division 6
The long-awaited station office of the Nagata fire brigade, division 6, which worked hard at fire fighting during the earthquake, was completed.

(20) City-run housing & assembly hall in Higashi-Shiriike 4-chome (Higashi-Shiriike residence 2)
This residence for 16 households was built as a public housing for disaster victims on a site for machi-zukuri projects, where the Match Industry Association once was. This residence was advertised for the public. On the 1st floor are an assembly hall and the station office of Nagata fire brigade, division 6.

(21) Mano city-run housing & assembly hall
After the first city-run housing for 107 households had been constructed in the Mano area, an assembly hall twice a large as usual was built beside the housing so that other local residents as well as the dwellers can use it. This hall is most frequently used for funeral services and various other events.
(22) Joint housing reconstruction in Karumo-dori 3-chome
Joint reconstruction had been deliberated to cooperate in increasing of the width of Koen-dori (community road) and the building was completed after a long six years. This is said to be the first joint reconstruction project privately accomplished as a part of the project of promoting development of a densely-populated urban residential area.

(23) Mano Park
This park is a cherry blossom-viewing spot and used for charity bazaars by Mano Doshi-kai, and so on. “Hotaru-en (firefly garden),” a remnant of the anti-pollution movement, is also in here, and this park was used as a camp for volunteers after the earthquake. In February 1998, a 100 t fire-prevention water tank was buried here.

(24) Athleland Park (athletic park)
This is a different sort of park equipped with athletic facilities, which was built in 1989 so that children from other towns can also come and play here because there are not so many children in this neighborhood.

(25) Shirikegaien
This park, completed in 1973, has been used as an event site for 17 occasions of the Flower Festival and carefully taken care of by elderly people everyday. For a period of three years from 1997, this park was closed for the construction of the main sanitary sewer network.

(26) Mitsuboshi Belting Ltd./MM Court
At the request of the Machi-zukuri Promotion Association, Mitsuboshi Belting Ltd. returned its headquarters to its original site, Mano. It built a western-style restaurant, MM Court, at the same time, which is available to company employees and local residents.

(27) Special elderly nursing home “Furusato-no-ie”
The social welfare corporation “Kokoro-no-kazoku” which had acquired the unused land of Mitsuboshi Belting Ltd. built this special elderly nursing home and it was completed in 2001. It can be said that one elementary school district with a special elderly nursing home and adult day care center is a very propitious environment.
Previous results of machi-zukuri in Mano

Legend
- Road improvements (planned)
- Road improvements (completed)
- Road improvements (new alley in block)
- Road improvements (splay)
- Construction of public housing, joint reconstruction, etc.
- Improvement of park & playground
- Existing park
- Establishment of assembly hall
- Existing community facility
- Sites for machi-zukuri projects
- Boundary of Mano area

Results of machi-zukuri projects [9]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Machi-zukuri activity</th>
<th>Facility improvement, land acquisition, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Mano Machi-zukuri Promotion Association established (Nov.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Machi-zukuri lecture meetings (1st in Mar.; 2nd in May)</td>
<td>Kobe City regional activity award received (Sept.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Town block plan of block 1 in Higashi-Shiriike 4-chome formulated (Dec.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Ministerial approval received as a model project of improving residential environment in Mano (currently, a project of promoting development of densely-populated urban residential areas) (Feb.)</td>
<td>Mano Heights completed (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machi-zukuri Council certified by Kobe City (Mar.)</td>
<td>Kobe City-run housing &amp; assembly hall &amp; 5 blocks established (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mano machi-zukuri agreement concluded (Oct.)</td>
<td>District plan of the Mano area decided (Nov.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Kobe City’s support programs in facility improvement decided (Apr.)</td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 5-chome formulated (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Deliberation on construction of the community center launched (Mar.)</td>
<td>The former factory site in Higashi-Shiriike 6-chome acquired (Mar.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Town block plan of Karumo-dori 5-chome formulated (Oct.)</td>
<td>Mano-higashi residence completed (Sept.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Subcommittee of the Karumo-dori 4 block established (Aug.)</td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 5 completed (Mar.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mano-higashi residence completed (Nov.)</td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 6 completed (Mar.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The former factory site in Higashi-Shiriike 4 &amp; 5 acquired (Mar.)</td>
<td>Joint reconstruction (3-story building by 6 co-owners) in Karumo-dori 4 raised (Apr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Administration committee of Mano city-run housing &amp; assembly hall established (Nov.)</td>
<td>Yukawa Mansion completed (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing coexisting with factory in Karumo-dori 4 completed (Mar.)</td>
<td>Construction of the sidewalk on the east of Mano Elementary School completed (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 4 partially completed (Mar.)</td>
<td>Opening ceremony of Mano Regional Welfare Center held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 4 completed (Apr.)</td>
<td>City-run Higashi-Shiriike residence 2 completed (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Administration committee of Mano city-run housing &amp; assembly hall established (Nov.)</td>
<td>Housing coexisting with factory in Karumo-dori 4 completed (Mar.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 4 partially completed (Mar.)</td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 4 completed (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 4 completed (Mar.)</td>
<td>Mano City-run housing completed (Aug.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Blocks subject to the revival project of row-housing blocks in Higashi-Shiriike 4 designated (Mar.)</td>
<td>A 10-ton water tank buried in Mano Park (Feb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperative housing promotion (Apr.)</td>
<td>Mano Fureai-Jutaku completed (Feb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assembly for building personalization-housing held</td>
<td>Construction of the sidewalks in Higashi-Shiriike 4 completed (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formulation of Phase-2 plan of machi-zukuri in Mano launched (Aug.)</td>
<td>Joint reconstruction in Karumo-dori 4 completed (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requests as to Highway Route 2 and Kaigan Subway Line submitted (Dec.)</td>
<td>Frere Nagata Karumo-dori (leased municipal housing: 5 floors with 22 rooms) announced by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Mano Machi-zukuri Festival held (July)</td>
<td>Construction of the sidewalks in Higashi-Shiriike 4 completed (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mano-higashi residence 2 and a children’s play ground completed (Feb.)</td>
<td>Joint reconstruction in Karumo-dori 4 completed (Aug.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A former factory site in Higashi-Shiriike 4 acquired (Sept.)</td>
<td>Recreation area in the vicinity of the JC Nishi-Seto station opened (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assembly hall (community hall) completed (Feb.)</td>
<td>A former parking site in Higashi-Shiriike 4 acquired (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Mano Machi-zukuri Festival held (July)</td>
<td>Model houses for reconstruction of row houses (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mano-higashi residence 2 and a children’s play ground completed (Feb.)</td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 partially completed (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A former parking site in Higashi-Shiriike 4 acquired (July)</td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 partially completed (Mar.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assembly hall (community hall) completed (Feb.)</td>
<td>Joint reconstruction (3-story building by 6 co-owners) in Karumo-dori 4 raised (Apr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 acquired (Sept.)</td>
<td>The former factory site in Higashi-Shiriike 4 &amp; 5 acquired (Mar.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Extension of the project of improving residential environment in community approved by the Minister (till FY2000) (Mar.)</td>
<td>A former parking site in Higashi-Shiriike 4 acquired (July)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Council for realizingenticement of Karumo station of Kaigan Subway Line formed (Oct.)</td>
<td>Model houses for reconstruction of row houses (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Kaigan Subway Line started up (Oct.)</td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 partially completed (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Kaigan Subway Line started up (Oct.)</td>
<td>Disaster control headquarters moved-in (104 rooms in 3 areas) (Aug.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Kaigan Subway Line started up (Oct.)</td>
<td>Joint reconstruction in Karumo-dori 4 completed (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 acquired (Oct.)</td>
<td>Site for the north exit of Karamo station acquired (Jan.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 acquired (July)</td>
<td>Disaster control headquarters dissolved (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 partially completed (May)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 partially completed (May)</td>
<td>Machi-zukuri Showroom opened (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Assembly for presenting the machi-zukuri plan of Hamazoe-dori 3 held (Feb.)</td>
<td>A former parking site in Hamazoe-dori 3 partially completed (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Urban Resort Fair (co-sponsored operation) held</td>
<td>Machi-zukuri Showroom collapsed (Jan.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 partially completed (Mar.)</td>
<td>Temporary housing constructed and move-in started (104 rooms in 3 areas) (Aug.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machi-zukuri Park opened (Apr.)</td>
<td>City-run Higashi-Shiriike residence completed (assembly hall built beside) (Sept.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Mano machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 3 partially completed (May)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Basic agreement on the plan of alleys in the Hamazoe-dori 3 block concluded</td>
<td>Machi-zukuri Showroom collapsed (Jan.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake occurred (disaster control headquarters set up)</td>
<td>Disaster control headquarters dissolved (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buildings’ safety assessment implemented (Feb.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shelters removed (Aug.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Frere-no-machi-zukuri Council reorganized (Feb.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shirakabe nursery center completed (Mar.)</td>
<td>Mano Elementary School building completed (Apr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kobe City’s support programs in facility improvement decided (Apr.)</td>
<td>Municipal central wholesale market and Sibica marketplace completed (July)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koen-dori in Karumo-dori 5 completed (Mar.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Deliberation council for developing the neighborhood of Karumo station established (Apr.)</td>
<td>Site for the north exit of Karamo station acquired (Jan.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site for the north exit of Karamo station acquired (Jan.)</td>
<td>Disaster control headquarters dissolved (Oct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Espoir Daiei completed (May)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higashi-Shiriike Court in 7-chome (5 floors with 2 stores &amp; 18 rooms) completed (Aug.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint reconstruction (3-story building by 6 co-owners) in Karumo-dori 4 raised (Oct.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
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<td>Construction of Frere Nagata Karumo-dori (leased municipal housing: 5 floors with 22 rooms) announced by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (Oct.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
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<td>Construction of the sidewalk on the east of Mano Elementary School completed (Dec.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
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<td>Opening ceremony of Mano Regional Welfare Center held (Dec.)</td>
<td>Mano-machi-zukuri study session held (Dec.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History of machi-zukuri in Mano (after the Promotion Association was established) [10]