Specific urban development efforts are promoted from a cross-sectoral perspective based on our urban development approach (strategy). The following shows the four approaches for urban development and how they are connected with each sector.

Relevant departments of Shibuya City Office cooperate with each other to promote cross-sectoral urban development.

Urban Development Policies by Sector

Urban Development Approach

	1 Land use / Urban development	2 Traffic / Mobility	3 Resident-friendly city	4 Urban disaster prevention
A Creating a living environment that meets diverse life styles	(1) Expansion of mixed land use (2) Promotion and development of communities capitalizing on their uniqueness (3) Categories and policies for land use / urban development	(2) Enhancement of the public transportation networks (3) Development of a bicycle route network (4) Enhancement of comfortable mobility options for everybody (7) Urban development of Shibuya Station area	(1) Creation of a safe and secure living environment (2) Development of a residential environment that nurtures communities (3) Enhancement of childrearing support (4) Promotion of welfare-oriented urban development (7) Promotion of urban development implementing universal design	
B Creating public spaces where people can spend time actively	(1) Expansion of mixed land use	(1) Creation of people-oriented road design (3) Development of a bicycle route network (4) Enhancement of comfortable mobility options for everybody (5) Development of easy-to-understand signages to support a wide range of visitors such as foreign tourists (6) Improvement of the life extension of infrastructure, public facilities, etc. (7) Urban development of Shibuya Station area	(4) Promotion of welfare-oriented urban development (5) Promotion of sports-oriented urban development (6) Promotion of health-oriented urban development by utilizing open spaces, etc. (7) Promotion of urban development implementing universal design	(2) Securing open spaces that contribute to disaster prevention
C Building greenery and systems to cope with environmental problems and disaster risks		(6) Improvement of the life extension of infrastructure, public facilities, etc.	(1) Creation of a safe and secure living environment (9) Ensuring the safety and security of residents and visitors	(1) Promotion of disaster-resilient community development (2) Securing open spaces that contribute to disaster prevention (3) Flood damage control measures (4) Management of urban functions in time of disaster (5) Improvement of communities' disaster prevention capabilities (6) Review of proactive reconstruction plans, etc. (7) Promotion of measures for people who have difficulty getting home after a large-scale disaster (8) Formulation of a business continuity plan (BCP) and introduction of a system to support disaster victims to rebuild their lives (9) Appropriate maintenance, management, and renovation of infrastructure, public facilities, etc.
D Building a stage to create and nurture diverse cultures and new businesses	(2) Promotion and development of communities capitalizing on their uniqueness		(8) Improvement of the attractiveness of shopping streets	(7) Promotion of measures for people who have difficulty getting home after a large-scale disaster (8) Formulation of a business continuity plan (BCP) and introduction of a system to support disaster victims to rebuild their lives

15. A term using the initials of the words: 1. reduce, 2. reuse, and 3. recycle
13. See footnote 13 on p.15

Urban Development Policies by Sector

5 City environment	6 Greenery and water	7 Cityscape	8 Industry, culture and tourism
(6) Promotion of 3R[15] focusing on reduce and reuse (8) Preservation and cleaning of the living environment		(4) Efforts involving various entities to create cityscapes	(6) Formation of local communities
	(4) Creation of attractive parks and open spaces involving various entities	(1) Creation of cityscapes in accordance with community characteristics (2) Creation of relaxing and enriching space networks	(8) City where people can enjoy spending time both day and night
(1) Promotion of energy-saving (2) Realization of a low carbon city (3) Promotion of countermeasures for summer heat and heat island phenomenon[13] (4) Use of renewable energies, etc.[16] (5) Promotion of efforts for a hydrogen-based society[17] (7) Promotion of environment learning and environment education	(1) Greenery and water space network (2) Conservation, renewal, and creation of greenery (3) Creation of attractive greenery spaces (4) Creation of attractive parks and open spaces involving various entities (5) Conservation of greenery and biodiversity (6) Raising the awareness for greenery		
		(3) Preservation and use of historical buildings	(1) Business environment suitable as an international city (2) Establishment of spaces for industry creation where new businesses are born (3) Creation of hubs for culture and entertainment (4) Promotion of community culture (5) Preservation and succession of cultural heritages and traditional cultures (7) Transmission of information on Shibuya's touristic attractions (8) City where people can enjoy spending time both day and night

16. Energy sources such as solar, solar thermal, hydro, wind, biomass, and geothermal energies. The use of renewable energies is increasing because they are renewable in a relatively short period of time, their sources do not deplete, and they emit hardly any CO_2 (which is a cause of global warming) during generation or thermal usage.
17. Society based on the use of hydrogen energy

Policies for Land Use and Urban Development

I. Basic Policy

- By nurturing hubs that also link with neighboring cities, we create new values unique to Shibuya City and aim to become a mature and attractive international city of which we can boast to the world.
- In addition to traditional land use categorized for specific purposes—such as commerce, business, complex or residential—mixed land use, which considers various elements such as childrearing support, education, welfare, greenery, health and sports, industry, culture, and tourism, will support new lifestyles and the city's functions for international business and networking. We will advance the distinctive land use in accordance with community characteristics while harnessing the outcomes of past urban development (see diagram on the following page).
- Responding to the increase of single-person households and the diversification of households, we promote the benefits of proximity between workplace and residence while forming favorable residential districts.
- To realize a "Creative City Shibuya," we aim to form urban districts that can meet diverse workstyles by attracting new urban-style industries to the city, for example.

2. Policy for Land Use and Urban Development

(1) Expansion of mixed land use

(2) Promotion and development of communities capitalizing on their uniqueness

(3) Categories and policies for land use / urban development

Categories and Policies for Land Use / Urban Development

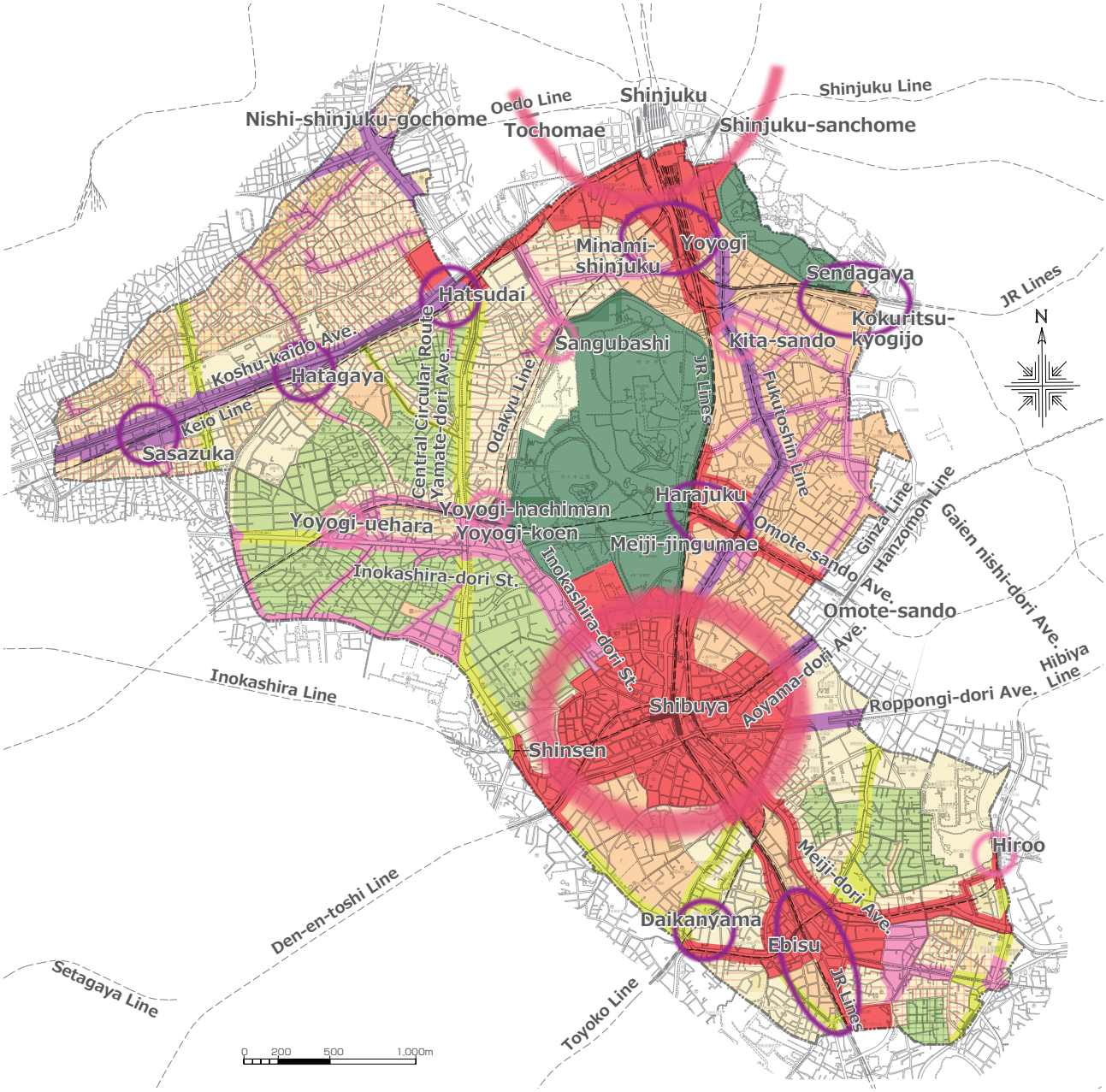
Categories for Land Use		
Large Category	Small Category	Target
Commercial and business districts	Core districts for commerce and business Roadside commerce and business districts	Promote high-level land use according to the characteristics of the urban district, and aggregate commercial, business, and cultural functions while considering harmony with living functions
Mixed-use urban districts	Mixed-use residential districts Community commercial districts Mixed-use roadside districts	With a core emphasis on residential functions, promote the co-existence between commercial/business functions and living functions according to the characteristics of the urban district
Residential urban districts	Middle-rise residential districts Low- to middle-rise residential districts	With an aim to maintain and enhance living functions, maintain and improve the living environment according to the characteristics of the urban community
Large-scale green space		Conserve rich greenery

Diagram: Categories for Land Use

Types of Development	
Conservation districts (Residential urban districts other than individual improvement districts and infrastructure improvement districts)	In the districts that are considered to have well-developed roads and a favorable urban environment, we maintain and conserve the current favorable environment and aim to form a cityscape where houses and housing complexes exist in harmony.
Individual improvement districts	In the districts where narrow roads are dotted and road development is necessary, we promote road development together with building reconstruction and other opportunities. Additionally, the buildings will be made fire-resistant on the occasions of joint/cooperative rebuilding.
Infrastructure improvement districts	In the districts where many narrow roads and buildings are clustered together, we promote road development and effective land use (through joint-use, more middle-rise buildings, and securing open spaces) in an integrated manner, as well as promoting fire-resistant buildings.

*The distinctive mixed land use capitalizing on the community characteristics, not limited to residential land use, will be promoted.

Diagram: Types of Development in Residential Urban Areas



Legend

- Central hub zone
- Hub zone
- Lifestyle center
- Commercial and business district
- Roadside commerce and business district
- Mixed-use residential district
- Community commercial district
- Mixed-use roadside district
- Middle-rise residential district – conservation district
- Middle-rise residential district – individual improvement district
- Middle-rise residential district – infrastructure improvement district
- Low- to middle-rise residential district – conservation district
- Low- to middle-rise residential district – individual improvement district
- Low- to middle-rise residential district – infrastructure improvement district
- Large-scale green space

Diagram: Policy for Land Use and Urban Area Development

Policies for the Creation of a Safe and Comfortable Traffic and mobility

I. Basic Policy

- We enhance the attractiveness of urban environments through utilizing public spaces, aiming for a future in which public spaces[7] will offer a place for everybody to find where they belong or play sports.
- We aim to develop the city planning roads that should be developed preferentially and the other roads that are essential for disaster prevention and to solve narrow road related issues.
- We promote urban development from the perspective of universal design to ensure comfortable mobility for everybody, while securing the diversification of transportation options and smooth transportation flows.
- We promote the appropriate maintenance and management of roads, bridges, tunnels, etc., as well as countermeasures for ageing infrastructure.

2. Policies for the Creation of Transportation Environment

(1) Creation of people-oriented road design
(2) Enhancement of the public transportation networks
(3) Development of a bicycle route network
(4) Enhancement of comfortable mobility options for everybody
(5) Development of easy-to-understand signages to support a wide range of visitors such as foreign tourists
(6) Improvement of the life extension of infrastructure, public facilities, etc.
(7) Urban development of Shibuya Station area

Diagram: Policy Chart for Transportation Development

7. See footnote 7 on p.11

Policies for Resident-friendly Urban Development

I. Basic Policy

- We aim to maintain and enhance housing policies and local communities based on the philosophy of diversity[3] and inclusion[4], as well as responding to the diversification of households.
- Amid the trend of declining birthrate and aging population, city planning and welfare administration will go hand in hand to formulate housing policies. We promote urban development by drawing out the integrated plan to secure the accessibility and safety of the city and to consider transportation policies, living spaces and building environment all together.
- We promote the development of exercising facilities, walking and running routes as well as bicycle paths for providing easy access to people to enjoy sports or exercising in their daily lives.
- We enhance crime prevention efforts to protect the safe living environment for Shibuya people and for Shibuya to become a safe city to visit.

2. Policies for Resident-friendly Urban Development

(1) Creation of a safe and secure living environment
(2) Development of a residential environment that nurtures communities
(3) Enhancement of childrearing support
(4) Promotion of welfare-oriented urban development
(5) Promotion of sports-oriented urban development
(6) Promotion of health-oriented urban development by utilizing open spaces, etc.
(7) Promotion of urban development implementing universal design
(8) Improvement of the attractiveness of shopping streets
(9) Ensuring the safety and security of residents and visitors

Policies for Urban Disaster Prevention

I. Basic Policy

- We aim to build a "city where you don't have to run away"—a safe city that doesn't burn, doesn't fall down, and has high earthquake resilience.
- We aim to form an urban district that can maintain and continue economic activities, etc., even in times of disaster.
- We promote preparations for reconstruction after disasters.
- We aim to improve disaster prevention capabilities in communities by fostering a spirit of self-help, cooperation and public assistance[18], and through cooperation among Shibuya people, communities, and public administration.

2. Policies for Urban Disaster Prevention

(1) Promotion of disaster-resilient community development
(2) Securing open spaces that contribute to disaster prevention
(3) Flood damage control measures
(4) Management of urban functions in times of disaster
(5) Improvement of communities' disaster prevention capabilities
(6) Review of proactive reconstruction plans, etc.
(7) Promotion of measures for people who have difficulty getting home after a large-scale disaster
(8) Formulation of a business continuity plan (BCP)[19] and introduction of a system to support disaster victims to rebuild their lives
(9) Appropriate maintenance, management, and renovation of infrastructure, public facilities, etc.

3. See footnote 3 on p.4 4. See footnote 4 on p.4
18. Disaster countermeasures through unified efforts of households, communities, the city, and relevant organizations
19. A strategic plan to be prepared from normal times for business continuity, which aims to prevent interruption of essential operations in times of large-scale earthquakes and to restore the operations as quickly as possible.

Policies for Urban Environment Formation

1. Basic Policy

- Focusing on a post-carbon society, we improve energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energies.[16]
- We build a social system for the sustainable use of resources.
- We promote connections among people who are making efforts for the environment and make such efforts grow as an iconic lifestyle or business-style of Shibuya.

2. Policies for Urban Environment Formation

(1) Promotion of energy-saving
(2) Realization of a low carbon city
(3) Promotion of countermeasures for summer heat and heat island phenomenon[13]
(4) Use of renewable energies, etc.[16]
(5) Promotion of efforts for a hydrogen-based society[17]
(6) Promotion of 3R[15] focusing on reduce and reuse
(7) Promotion of environment learning and environment education
(8) Preservation and cleaning of the living environment

Policies for Urban Development for Greenery, Water, and Enrichment

1. Basic Policy

- We advance greenery urban development, creating greenery space network and nurturing biodiversity.
- We make efforts to conserve, renew, and create greenery through public and private cooperation.
- We improve the attractiveness of Shibuya City by conserving green cityscapes, forming the spatial axis of greenery and water, promoting wall greening and rooftop greening, etc.
- We improve the attractiveness of parks, green spaces, plazas, etc. by using them as public spaces[7] for residents and visitors to relax.

2. Policies for Urban Development for Greenery, Water, and Enrichment

(1) Greenery and water space network
(2) Conservation, renewal, and creation of greenery
(3) Creation of attractive greenery spaces
(4) Creation of attractive parks and open spaces involving diverse entities
(5) Conservation of greenery and biodiversity
(6) Raising the awareness for greenery

16. See Note 16 on p.22 13. See Note 13 on p.15 17. See Note 17 on p.22 15. See Note 15 on p.21 7. See Note 7 on p.11

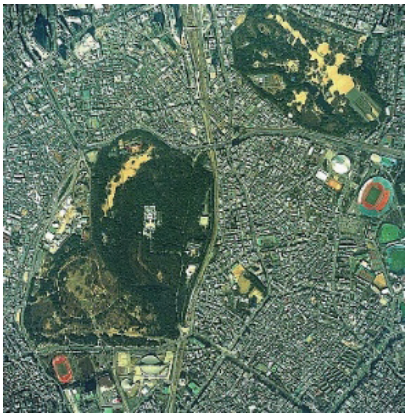
Policies for Cityscape Formation

I. Basic Policy

- We create iconic cityscapes of Shibuya City, in the areas involving core commercial and business districts, mixed-use urban districts with ease of getting around, and greater-area arterial roads.
- In residential areas, we create cityscapes in harmony with the surrounding community by maintaining and conserving diverse and rich greenery.
- We create cityscapes based on topographical features, greenery, rivers and other natural characteristics, historical/cultural characteristics, urban characteristics of liveliness and interaction spaces, as well as harmony with the living environment.
- We create cityscapes that harness the characteristics of each district through resident-oriented participation and cooperation involving relevant stakeholders.

2. Policies for Cityscape Formation

(1) Creation of cityscapes in accordance with community characteristics
(2) Creation of relaxing and enriching space network
(3) Preservation and use of historical buildings
(4) Efforts involving diverse entities to create cityscapes



Policies for Industry, Culture, and Tourism

I. Basic Policy

- We develop a business environment suitable for a mature international city.
- We establish spaces for industry creation where new businesses are born.
- We promote the creation of cultural and entertainment hubs.
- We advance efforts to transmit information on Shibuya's touristic attractions to the world.
- We create opportunities to experience entertainment and culture in both day and night and attract the attention of people from around the world.

2. Policies for Industry, Culture, and Tourism

(1) Business environment suitable as an international city
(2) Establishment of spaces for industry creation where new businesses are born
(3) Creation of hubs for culture and entertainment
(4) Promotion of community culture
(5) Preservation and succession of cultural heritages and traditional cultures
(6) Formation of local communities
(7) Transmission of information on Shibuya's touristic attractions
(8) City where people can enjoy spending time both day and night