

KYOTO Campus Master Plan 2015 Ver.1

SUMMARY

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Ritsumeikan University Campus Creation Project

THE CAMPUS AS A COMMUNITY

Community Planning with Student and Teacher Participation

Ritsumeikan University is engaged in the Campus Creation Project, a comprehensive undertaking encompassing education reform and campus improvements. Through these efforts, both students and teachers hope to achieve an optimal campus environment and pleasant, beneficial campus spaces to support academics, research and student lifestyles. The University has established the Campus Master Plan in order to create opportunities for student and teacher participation toward these ends and achieve the abovementioned goals.

Beyond Borders

Ritsumeikan University Campus Master Plan

The Campus Master Plan plays a supporting role to academic plans and aims to achieve, over the medium-to-long term, a better campus environment. To these ends, the Campus Master Plan defines the campus planning vision, framework and other details, and is utilized as a guideline when establishing specific action plans.

In order to adapt to changes in academic plans, management strategy and so forth over time, the Campus Master Plan is updated periodically (approximately once every five years) and sustained over the long term.

For All Campuses

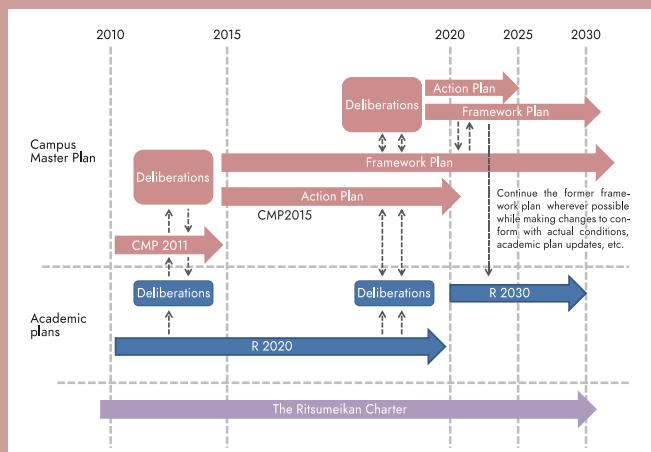
Spatial Campus Improvement Concepts

1. Spatial measures and improvements in support of diverse community cultivation
2. Creation of educational, research, cultural and sports environments that meet international standards in order to foster high-level students and researchers
3. Top-level campus amenities, natural environments, and consideration for ecology and disaster-mitigation to support higher QOL*
4. Creation of regional, nationwide and international communication/promotion centers and systems
5. Campus planning with consideration for historical and cultural contexts

* Quality of Life

Deliberations and Measures Toward Plan Realization

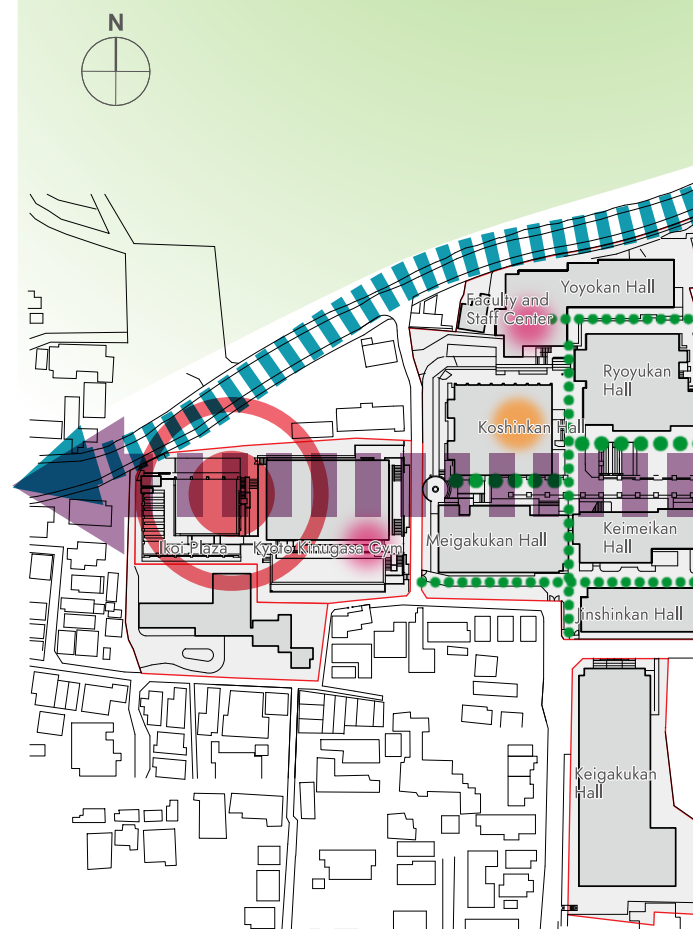
- Deliberations on planning measures based on the Framework Plan (15–30 year time span)
- Short-term deliberations aimed at plan implementation via action plans (in 5-year cycles)
- Multi-tiered deliberations utilizing priority projects
- Systematic and comprehensive deliberations while maintaining consistency with all measures
- Further, deeper-reaching deliberations through collaboration with relevant departments and offices
- Full understanding of current conditions, needs, etc.



Follow the Framework Plan (15–30 year time span) while taking consideration of required construction times, and confirm and update in same 5-year cycles as used for action plans



▲ Bird's-eye view of the Kinugasa Campus (2009)

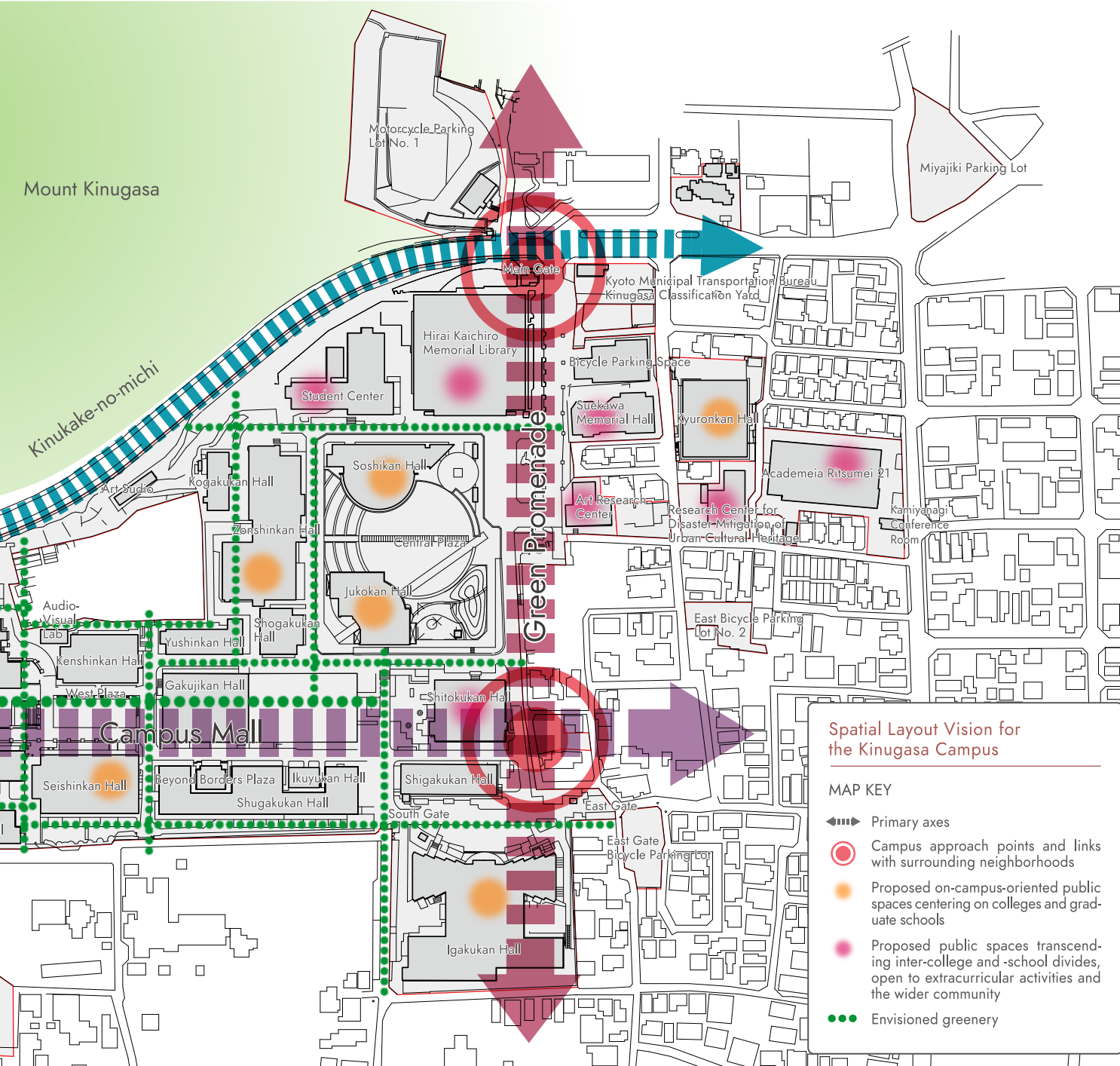


Campus vision

Liberal arts campus that focuses on tradition and creation, delivering ideas to the world from Japan's historical and cultural capital of Kyoto

Spatial Concept for the Kinugasa Campus

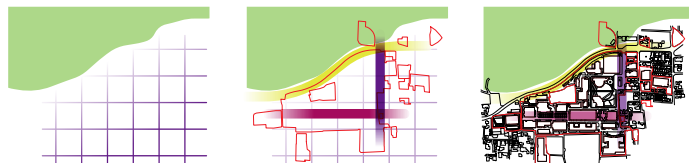
- 1 | Campus planning with consideration for the historical and cultural contexts of Kyoto and the Kinugasa Campus area
- 2 | Basic layout that revolves around the Campus Pedestrian Mall and Green Promenade as primary movement and organizational axes while also utilizing Kinukake-no-michi
- 3 | Campus that serves as part of a larger whole and is open to the wider community



Basic Approach Based on Spatial Concepts

Creation of Campus Movement and Organizational Axes

- Create east–west and north–south axes for a more easily understandable campus spatial layout
- Ensure sufficient width along primary movement axes to handle pedestrian traffic
- Create on-campus movement routes connecting to east-side small-scale campus area



Strengthening of Campus Amenities by Creating Outdoor Spaces and Improving and Expanding Commons and Similar Facilities

- Create comfortable spaces (plazas, commons, etc.) along campus axes for students, teachers, local community members and other users in order to boost campus appeal and energy

Greening to Foster Attractive Scenery and Continuity with Surrounding Areas

- Preserve and plant trees that create continuity with Mount Kinugasa, Toujiin Temple, etc.
- Create thick, lush greenery within campus
- Aim for partial low-rise building scheme on campus' south side to reduce building concentrations and thus preserve environmental and scenic feels of surrounding residential areas and temples, while simultaneously taking consideration of factors such as Mount Kinugasa views, roof forms and styles, and greening
- Enhance and improve the Main Gate which serves as the entryway to the campus and connecting point for axes

Improvements to Facilities and Facility Functions

- Make effective use of existing facilities
- Achieve student and teacher facilities that are adaptable to academic plan (which change with the times) and various other needs
- Consider measures to shift building footprint concentrations toward north side in order to avoid uneven campus population distributions and facilitate future footprint reductions on south side

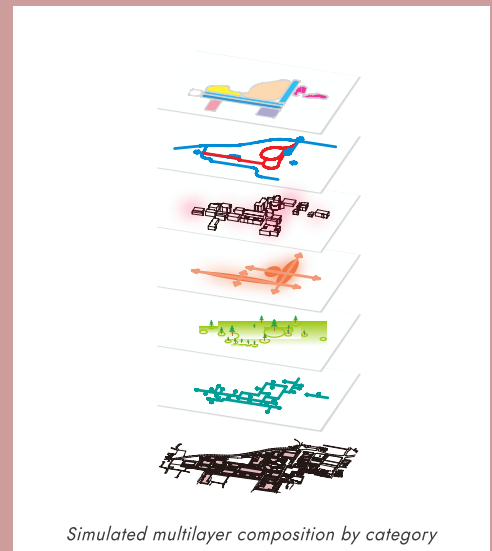
Framework Plan Axial, Point and Zone Improvements

The following are considerations for the 2016–2045 mid- to long-term plan. General policies will be expressed in the Campus Master Plan (CMP) and considerations undertaken continually over a 15 to 30 year time span.

1. ZONING AND SITE PLAN
2. TRANSPORT
3. PUBLIC SPACES
4. CAMPUS DESIGN
5. GREEN SPACES
6. SAFETY AND PEACE OF MIND
7. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Important points and prerequisites to consider for the framework plan:

- ▶ Academic plan
- ▶ Campus-related legal requirements
- ▶ Full understanding of current campus state and conditions
- ▶ Full understanding of demands and requirements
- ▶ Establishment of evaluation standards



FRAMEWORK PLAN 1.

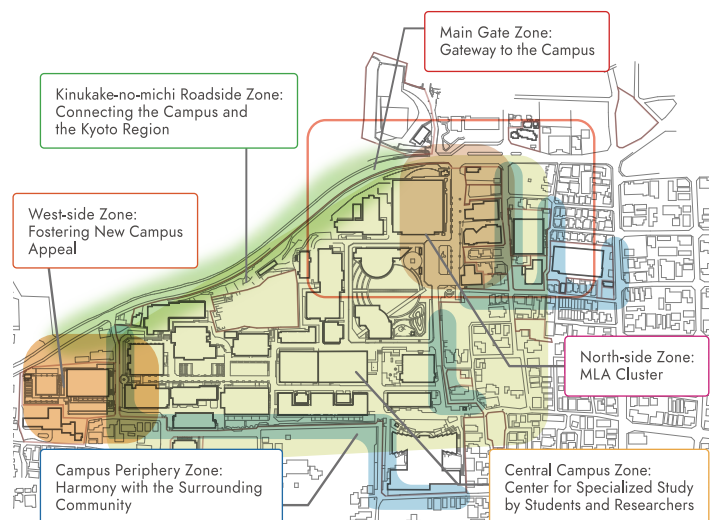
Zoning and Site Plan

In order to maintain a good campus environment over the long term, continual zoning and building placement considerations must be taken with due consideration given for legal requirements, architectural conditions and so forth.

We will also seek to better organize and combine colleges and graduate schools, effectively distribute functions, and take other actions in order to achieve overall optimization.

Approach

- Zoning plans that take advantage of campus-specific characteristics
- Loose interconnections throughout the campus through outdoor public spaces
- Effective land use reflecting redistribution of building concentrations
- Building placement planning aimed at achieving a sustainable campus



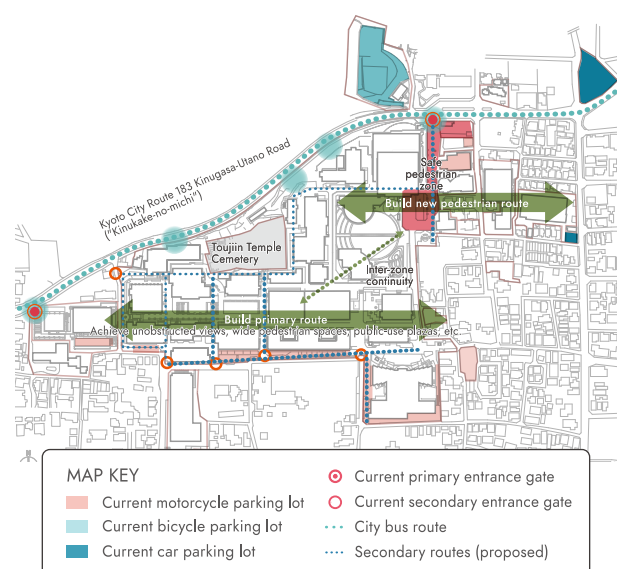
FRAMEWORK PLAN 2.

Transport

High priority must be placed on working toward a safe, user-friendly, pleasant and attractive Kinugasa Campus while making good use of the existing campus layout, infrastructure and transport routes. Transport systems with minimal impact on the local community and natural environment are necessary as well.

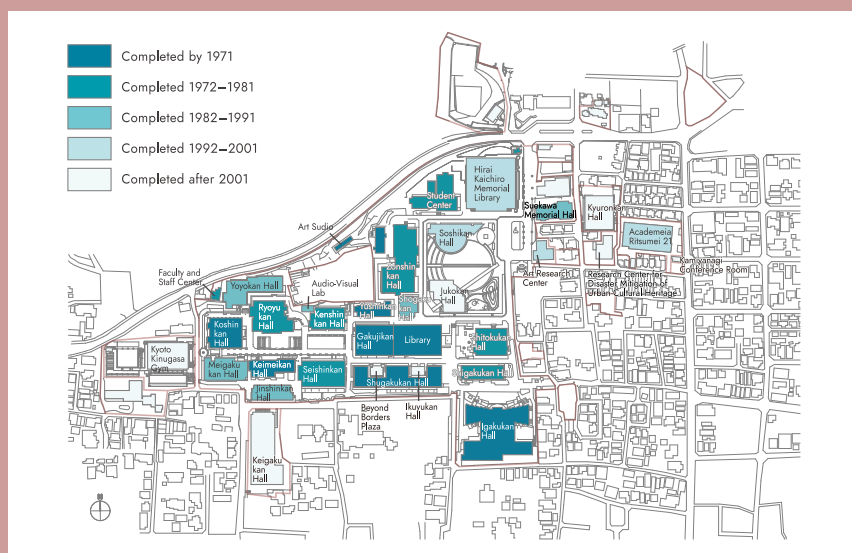
Approach

- Spatial planning considerations for each entrance gate individually based on position and function
- Creation of safe, user-friendly movement routes for pedestrians in and around the Campus Pedestrian Mall
- Improvements to routes along the campus periphery and in spaces between buildings, positioning these as secondary movement routes
- Make Kinukake-no-michi (on the north side of campus) the primary entry point for motor vehicles
- Make the east and south ends of campus the primary entry points for pedestrians, cyclists and motorcycle/moped users in pursuit of greater user convenience and harmony with surrounding residential neighborhoods



Kinugasa Campus: Current State and Issues

- ❑ Planned land usage and countermeasures in response to reaching of maximum building coverage ratio
- ❑ Measures to meet scenic zone height regulation of 15 meters or less
- ❑ Harmonization with surrounding environment, scenery-related considerations and preservation of greenery in response to scenic zone, building improvement zone, and view preservation zone designations
- ❑ Effective use of facilities and resources, and relocation of functions
- ❑ Response measures to facility aging
- ❑ Changes in campus population
- ❑ Enhancement of academic, research and activity-related environments
- ❑ Kinugasa Campus promotion based on three-campus configuration
- ❑ Improvements to campus amenities



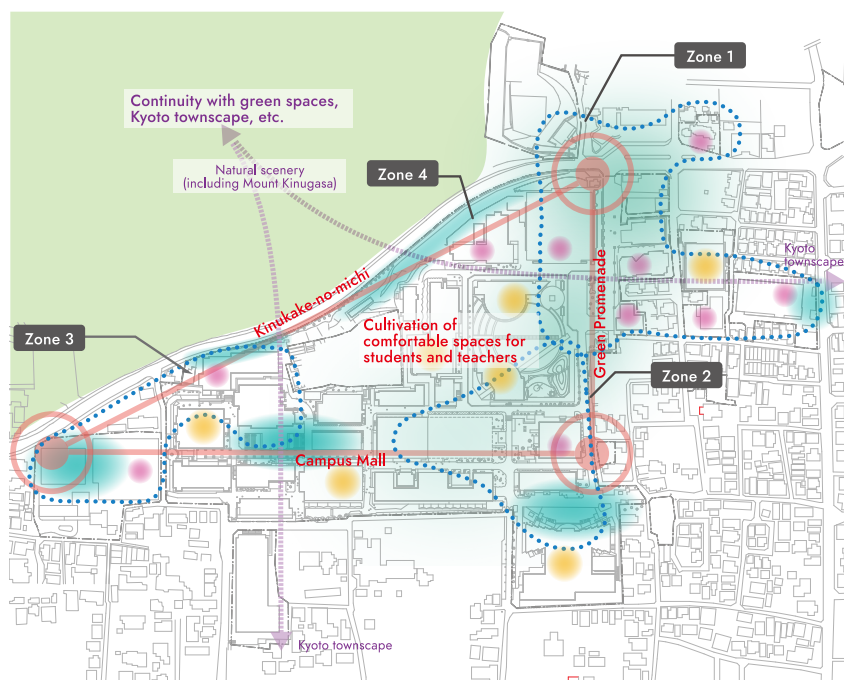
FRAMEWORK PLAN 3.

Public Spaces

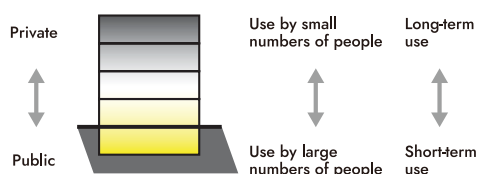
With full use of existing facilities and environments, as well as promoting use by as many people possible, as prerequisites, these public spaces will be designed with varying purposes such as creating chance encounters and new connections, all aimed at cultivating comfortable, attractive, Kinugasa-esque spaces throughout campus.

Approach

- Utilizing existing campus facilities and layouts to create opportunities for new encounters, new connections and more



Spatial hierarchy assignment



Cultivating spaces for learning, activities, exchanges and defined by a Kinugasa-esque appearance



Visual representation



New encounters



Scenery

Zone 1 Combining Main Gate, public transport and MLA functions

- Promoting and sharing ideas from the University
- Welcome zone for visitors to campus
- Exchange environment for social and collaborative interactions

Zone 2 Pass-through zone for large numbers of students

- All-encompassing environment that transcends inter-college and -school divides in support of learning, lifestyles and more for all students

Zone 3 Providing loose inter-area connections with the outside

- Fostering spaces that serve as connections to the outside (promotion of student activities to the larger community, interpersonal exchanges between students and community members, etc.)
- Support for proactive, independent on-campus activities

Zone 4 Kinugake-no-michi and vicinity

- In deliberations thus far, many have emphasized the need to utilize areas facing Kinugake-no-michi as the public face for the school

MAP KEY

- Public
 - Kinugasa Campus's primary corridors and spaces
 - Public spaces for new encounters, new connections, etc. (examples)
 - Zones established by specific purpose to promote use of public spaces (for new encounters, new connections, etc.) by larger numbers of people (examples)
 - Specialized, purpose-specific public spaces (examples): transcend inter-college and -school divides, open to independent extracurricular activities and the wider community (based on existing spaces)
- Semi-public
 - Specialized, purpose-specific public spaces (examples): on-campus oriented, centered on colleges and graduate schools (based on existing spaces)

Action Plan Specific Issues

The following are short-term, priority issues for 2016–2020 related to academic plan deliberations.

Kinugasa Campus

- Yoyokan Hall usage plan following relocation of College of Policy Science to Osaka Ibaraki Campus (OIC)
- Renovation plans for existing basic college facilities (Zonshinkan Hall, Seishinkan Hall)
- Creation of open, free spaces (Campus Mall)
- Future plan for Student Center
- Future plans for academic facilities
- Restructuring plan for Main Gate area

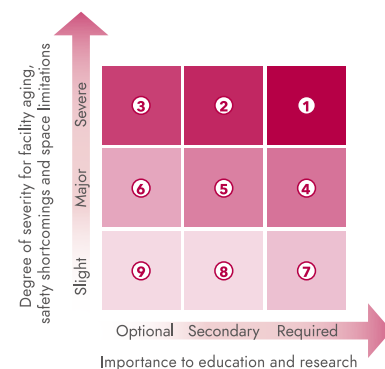
Suzaku Campus

- Usage plan following relocation of Graduate School of Management to Osaka Ibaraki Campus (OIC)

Facility Management as Part of Campus Improvements

As part of continual improvements aimed at achieving an improved campus environment, the coordination of management strategy, administration, operation and other such elements is vital, as are considerations related to total facility management for the academy as a whole.

It is important to proceed with considerations based on the framework plan and through cooperation between all relevant departments and offices, and in order to transform these into specific action plan targets it is necessary to coordinate budgetary allocations (to meet fiscal requirements) with establishing of evaluation standards and other such efforts.



Simulated priority-assignment chart for facility improvements

FRAMEWORK PLAN 4.

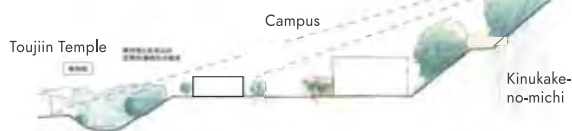
Campus Design

The campus is one of the most important elements in determining people's perception of the University, and the effects of campus design improvement projects are readily apparent to users and help boost student satisfaction levels. Therefore, establishing campus-specific design guidelines is an effective approach to carrying out activities and implementing scenery design efforts.

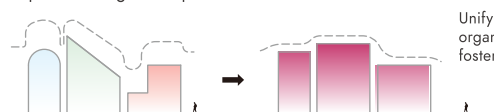
Preserving the historical scenery of the Kinugasa Campus, harmonizing it with the surrounding environment, and other such pursuits are important factors in maintaining and improving the level of appeal of this campus environment situated in historic Kyoto City.

Approach

- Positions of campus and surrounding environmental elements



- Campus buildings and spaces



Unifying colors and materials, organization of design terminology, fostering of continuity in scenery, etc.

Previous building-exterior and public space design (West Plaza)



Facility improvements in recent years implemented with consideration for overall scenery



FRAMEWORK PLAN 6.

Safety and Peace of Mind

The University campus is visited by all sorts of people in large numbers. In addition to making the campus safe and accessible, measures must be taken to ensure that it is user-friendly and comfortable for all users.

Approach

- Universal design measures
- Barrier-free design*
- Transport-related considerations
- Facility maintenance and management measures, and response measures to facility aging
- Disaster prevention, disaster mitigation and crime prevention measures



* Barrier-free access map created by Ritsumeikan University Disability Resource Center

Leading Projects Wide-area Issues

Two areas for priority consideration will be established based on the 2011 campus plan.

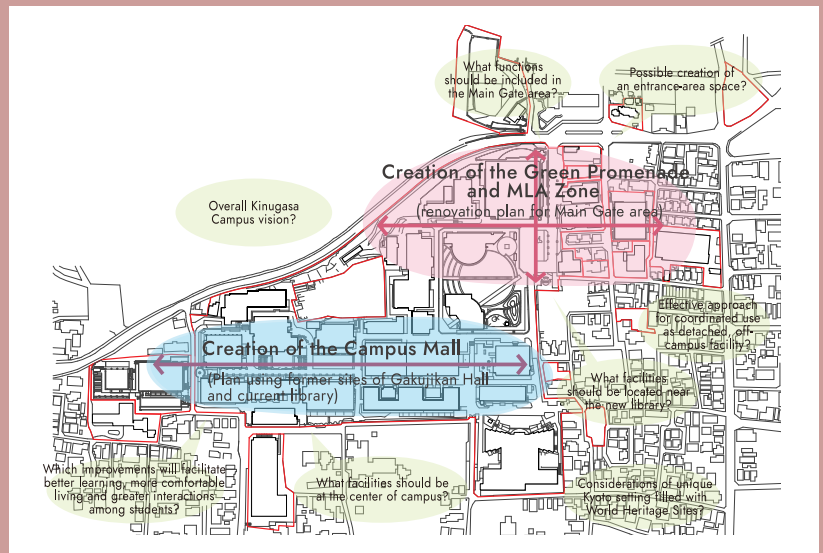
Priority project areas:

- Creation of the Campus Mall
- Creation of the Green Promenade and MLA Zone

Activities toward project achievement:

- ▶ Organization of relevant requirements and conditions
- ▶ Concrete planning based on specialist viewpoints
- ▶ Organization and submission of improvement priority list
- ▶ Submitting drafts for consideration

Note: Final determinations will be made for provisional names above as deliberations on overall campus vision, functions and so forth proceed. "MLA" refers to the museums—libraries—archives combination: these facilities together function as a coordinated culture and information resource, and the abbreviation MLA is commonly used in reference to this concept. During the formulation of priority projects, the University has used this MLA concept as a reference in pursuit of smooth inter-functioning of campus MLA facilities. The University does not intend to condense MLA functions within the priority project area or eliminate any function.



FRAMEWORK PLAN 5.

Green Spaces

We will take advantage of the existing characteristics of the Kinugasa Campus, which uses Mount Kinugasa as a backdrop, to pursue greater harmony with surrounding green spaces and achieve spatial continuity of said scenery, while implementing a greenery plan that creates lush, attractive spaces that express the changes of the four seasons. In these ways, we aim to foster a campus that provides repose, venues for gathering, and a greater sense of energy.

Approach

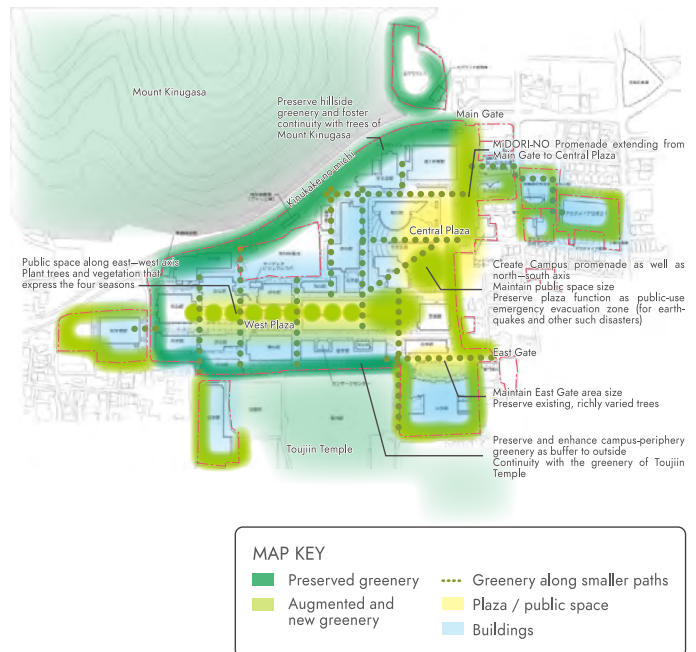
- Continuity with greenery on and around Mount Kinugasa
- Planting of trees and vegetation suited to Kyoto's existing plant
- Lush, attractive green spaces for greater sense of energy
- Maintenance and preservation plans as appropriate



▲ Central Plaza: preserving existing reenery, creating new greenery



▲ West Plaza: adding additional greenery



FRAMEWORK PLAN 7.

Environmental Considerations

Through its environmentally friendly campus (sustainable campus) approach aimed at a sustainable and recycling-oriented global environment, Ritsumeikan University addresses the necessary issues and establishes goal-oriented policies and measures while taking full consideration of human, global and natural factors, and coordinating concrete factors such as facilities, infrastructures and systems with less tangible elements such as measures and approaches.

Moving forward, the University considers it vital to continue with measures toward the further cultivation of sustainable campus environments.

Approach

- The Academy engages in measures aimed at conserving energy, reducing CO2 emissions, saving water, addressing waste problems, providing environmental education and so forth under the leadership of the Ritsumeikan Global Environment Committee, which engages environmental issues for the Academy as a whole.



Ritsumeikan Environment Report 2014 (Vol. 4)

Improvements in Recent Years (R2020 Phase I Improvements)

Campus improvements are being carried out based on the R2020 university vision established with 2020 targets and aimed at academic, research and campus life quality enhancements.



◀ 2012
Kyoto Kinugasa Gym



◀ 2012
Syoyukan III



◀ 2015
Kyuronkan Hall



◀ 2015
International House
Taishogun



◀ 2015
Hirai Kaichiro
Memorial
Library

College and Graduate School Student Numbers

KINUGASA CAMPUS

COLLEGE		GRADUATE SCHOOLS			
• Law	3,814	• Law	55	• Science for Human Services	86
• Social Sciences	4,037	• Sociology	111	• Language Education and Information Science	91
• International Relations	1,402	• International Relations	116	• Core Ethics and Frontier Sciences	151
• Letters	5,037	• Letters	207		
• Image Arts and Sciences	703	• Image Arts	10		
14,993 (Total for Colleges) + 827 (Total for Graduate Schools) = 15,820 (Kinugasa Campus Total)					

SUZAKU CAMPUS

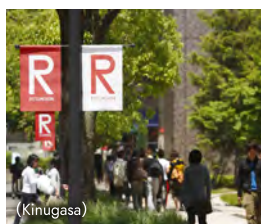
GRADUATE SCHOOLS			
• Public Policy	47	• School of Law	121
Suzaku Campus Total: 168			
Total for Kyoto Campuses 15,988 (As of May 1, 2015)			



(Kinugasa)



(Suzaku)



(Kinugasa)

Campus scenery

Kyoto Campus History

- 1961 Yushinkan Hall completed
- 1963 Kogakukan Hall completed
- 1965 College of Economics and College of Business Administration relocated from Hirokoji Campus to Kinugasa Campus. Igakukan Hall and Koshinkan Hall completed
- 1966 Shugakukan Hall and Keimeikan Hall completed
- 1967 Library and Special Experiments Building completed
- 1969 Daiichi Gymnasium completed
- 1970 College of Social Sciences relocated from Hirokoji Campus to Kinugasa Campus. Gakujikan Hall completed
- 1973 Student Center completed
- 1974 Shigakukan Hall and Faculty and Staff Center completed
- 1976 Ryoyukan Hall completed
- 1977 Seishinkan Hall completed
- 1978 College of Letters and all evening courses relocated from Hirokoji Campus to Kinugasa Campus
- 1979 University Corporate Office relocated from Hirokoji Campus to Kinugasa Campus
- Shitokukan Hall and Kenshinkan Hall completed
- 1981 College of Law relocated from Hirokoji Campus to Kinugasa Campus (combined in one facility on Kinugasa Campus) Zonshinkan Hall completed
- 1983 Suekawa Memorial Hall completed
- 1988 College of International Relations opened in Saionji Memorial Hall
- Yoyokan Hall, Shogakukan Hall and Audio-Visual Lab completed
- 1989 Jinshinkan Hall completed
- 1990 Meigakukan Hall completed
- 1992 Kyoto Museum for World Peace (Academeia Ritsumei 21) established. Academeia Ritsumei 21
- 1994 Biwako-Kusatsu Campus (BKC) opened
- College of Science and Engineering relocated to BKC and reopened in expanded form
- College of Policy Science established
- 1998 College of Economics and College of Business Administration relocated to BKC
- 1999 Art Research Center completed
- 2000 College of International Relations relocated from Saionji Memorial Hall to Koshinkan Hall
- 2001 Soshikan Hall completed
- 2002 Language Center (now Beyond Borders Plaza) completed
- 2004 Keigakukan Hall completed
- 2006 Academic Headquarters relocated to Suzaku Campus
- Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage completed
- 2007 College of Image Arts and Sciences established
- Jukokan Hall completed
- 2008 Ikuyukan Hall completed
- 2012 Kyoto Kinugasa Gym and Syoyukan III completed
- 2015 Osaka Ibaraki Campus (OIC) opened
- College of Policy Science and Graduate School of Policy Science relocated to OIC
- Graduate School of Management relocated from Suzaku Campus to OIC
- Kyuronkan Hall and Hirai Kaichiro Memorial Library completed

Kyoto Master Plan 2015 (Version 1 Summary Edition)



RITSUMEIKAN

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※This pamphlet is the summary edition of the Kyoto Campus Master Plan 2015 (version 1). For further details on the Campus Master Plan, please refer to the full version printed in Japanese.

