The concept of Localization in the application of landscape qualitative regulations is proposed in this research thesis. This concept is based on the field researches on the physical alterations and local context of the townscape in the historic center of Kyoto and Senba in Osaka and Ashiya that is the restored urban area from Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. These researches verify the relation and impact of the alteration of land use and accumulated rebuilding to the local character of landscape in the urbanized areas. In Japan, the ordinary urbanized areas have continuously experienced physical alterations by developments and conversions, which sometimes caused conflict in the neighborhood, and thus the local character in the landscape that reflects the physical alteration will function as the indicator of sustainable development. The comparative studies of planning systems and its implementations as well as analysis of field researches suggest the potentiality of the concept of Localization that is open planning control process to share the understanding of local environment and to specify the local context for the appropriate design on the site. The planning issue of the landscape is not simply to control the appearance but is the matter of development management to promote the sustainable development.