

4. Present Systems and Projects about Parks and Green Spaces

- Basic Plans for Greening
- Development of City Parks
- Conservation of Urban Green Spaces
- Urban Greening

System of Action Plans Regarding Urban Greening

Basic Plans for Greening

Comprehensive Plans Positioning Policies to Set Goals for Greening, to Arrange Green Spaces, and to Develop Specific Urban Greening and City Parks as Statutory Plans Made by Municipalities Based on Urban Green Space Conservation Act

Based on Basic Plans for Greening, Promoting Comprehensive Conservation and Development of Urban Green Spaces, Utilizing Various Business Approaches and Systems

Development of City Parks

Creating New Base of Greening in Urban Areas etc.

City Park Projects

etc.



Conservation of Green Spaces

Preserving Precious Natural Environment Remaining in Cities

Special Greens Conservation Area System

Greens Conservation Area System

Civil Green Space System

System for Special Areas to Preserve Historic Landscape

Productive Green Zone System



etc.

Promotion of Greening

Promoting Greening of Public / Public Utility Facilities and Private Lands

Greening Agreement System

Greening Facility Development Plan Authorization System

Greening District System

Civil Green Space System (on Artificial Ground)

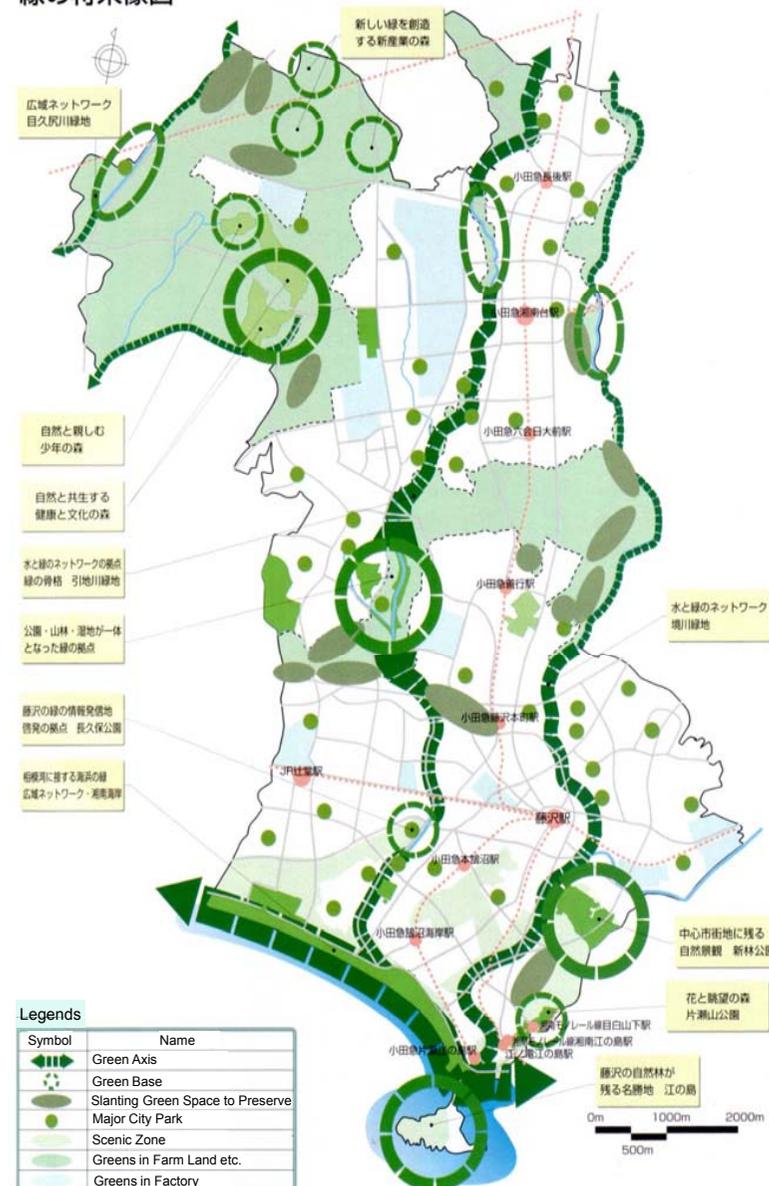


etc.

- Plans Already Developed or Being Developed in 689 Cities, Wards, Towns, and Villages All Over Japan
- Covering 83.2% of the Population
- Half of Municipalities Having Urban Planning Areas

● Basic Plans for Greening in Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture

緑の将来像図



- **Setting Goals from Various Standpoints by Cities**

- **Securing greens possible to be offered as security equal to 35% or more of municipal areas**

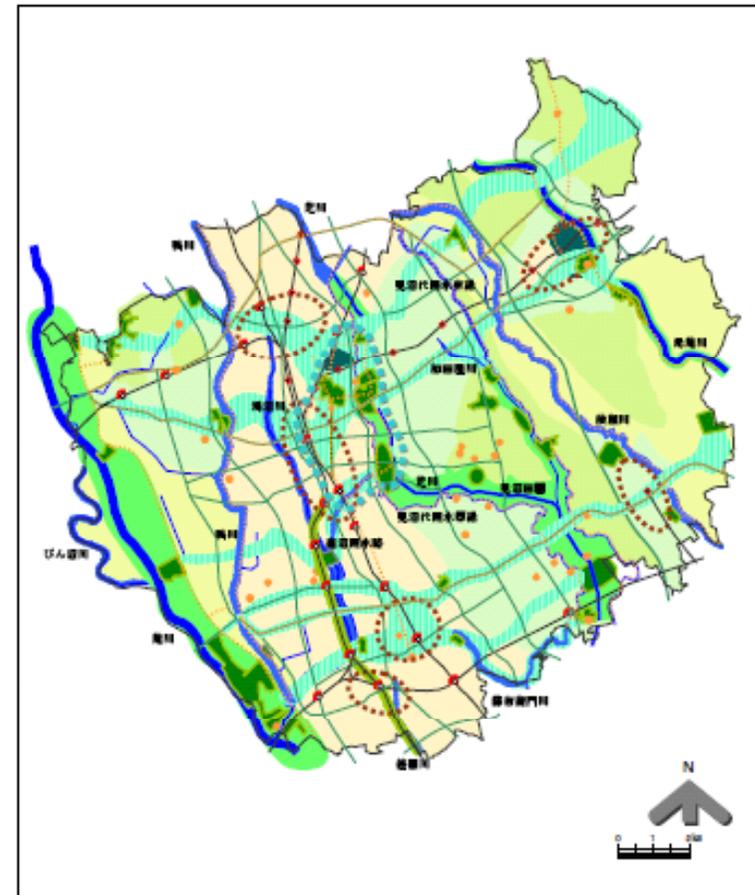
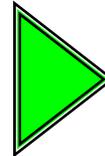
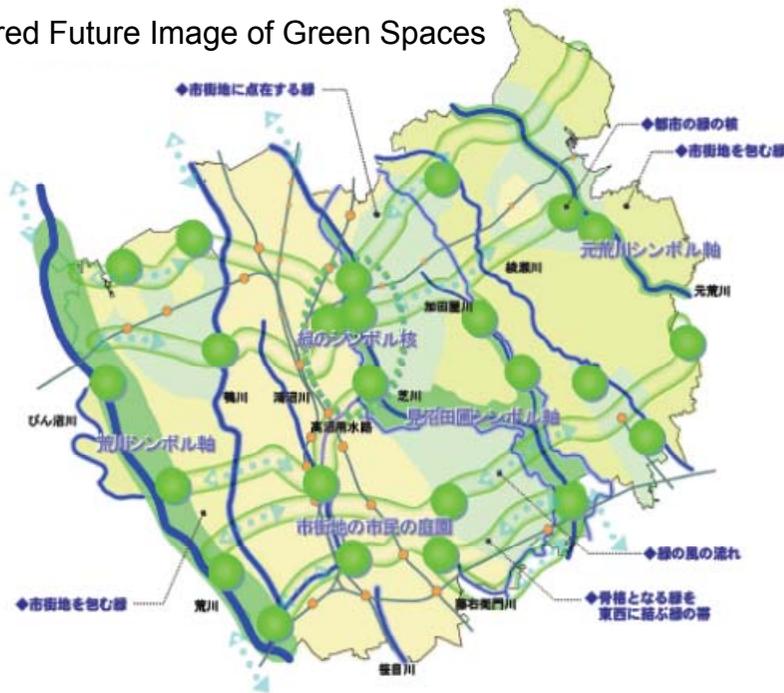
- **Securing 10-square-meter or more city parks per one citizen, and 15-square-meter or more green open spaces per one citizen including city parks as the core**

- **Ensuring greens of rather large size within walking distance**

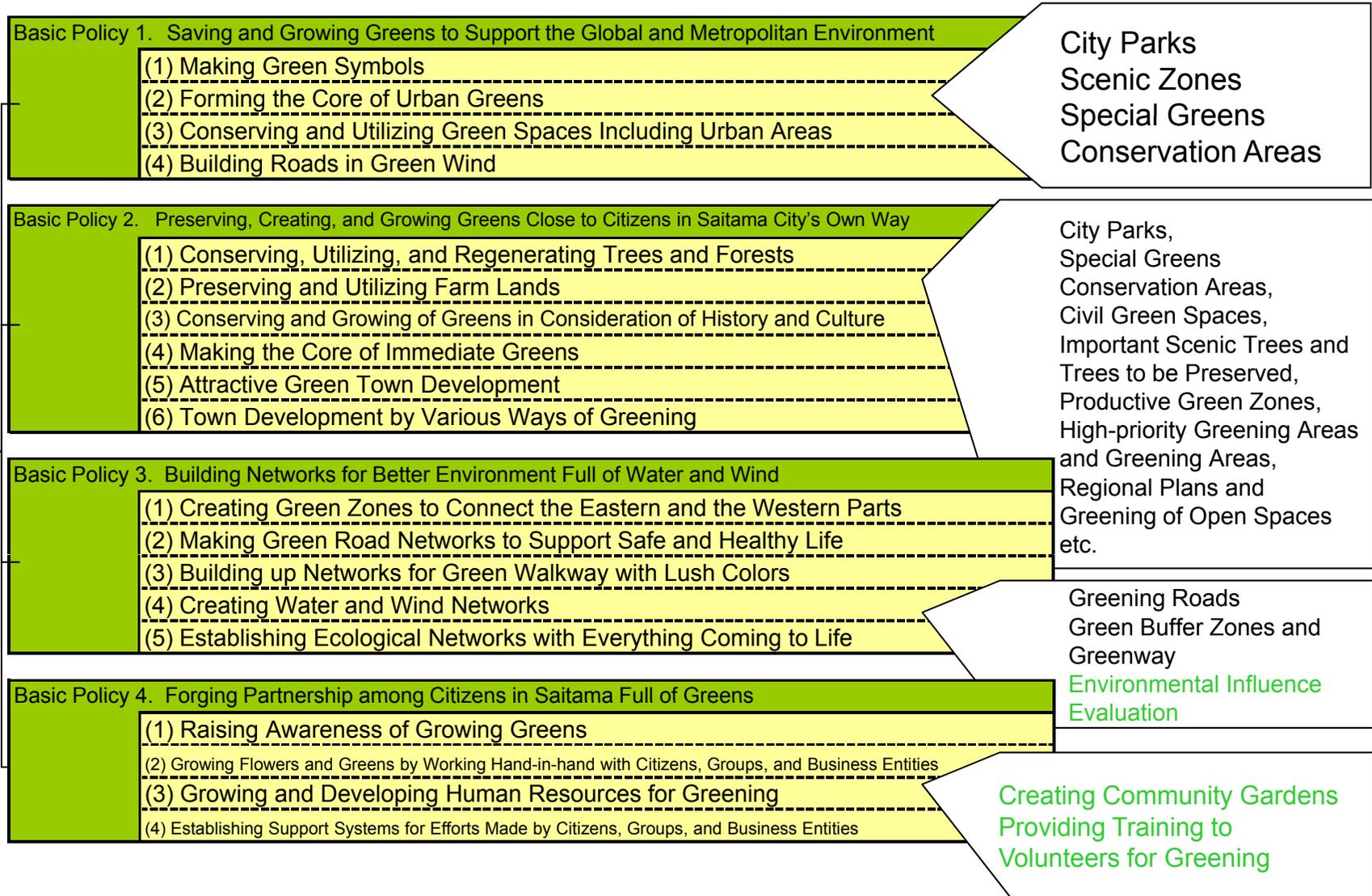
- **Striving to green 25% or more of the sites of Public / Public Utility Facilities and 20% or more of the sites of Private Facilities, respectively**

- Green Placement Policy Issued with Reference to Desired Future Image of Green Spaces and Basic Policies

Desired Future Image of Green Spaces

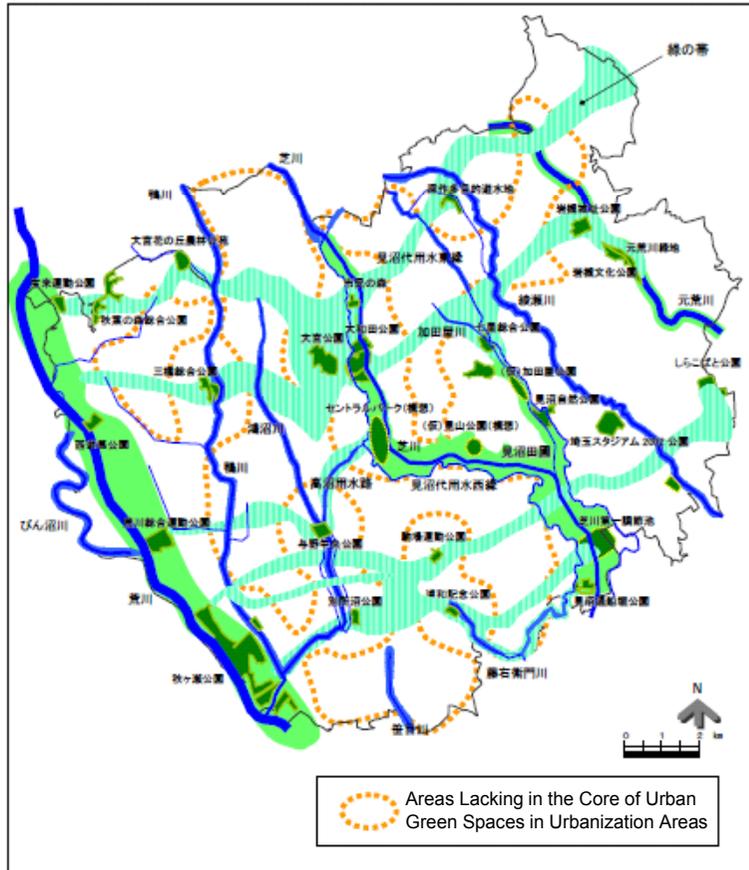


“Life Shines Brightly, and Green Wind Blows --- Garden City, Saitama”

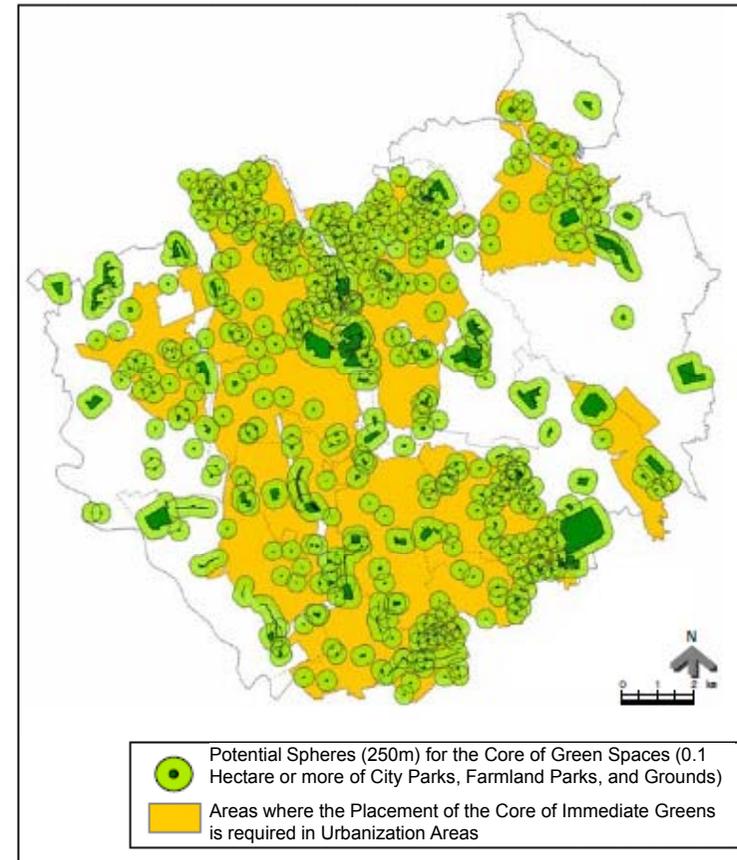


Various Kinds of Parks and Green Spaces Incorporated in Plans↑

- Positioning Specific Green Placement (e.g. City Parks)



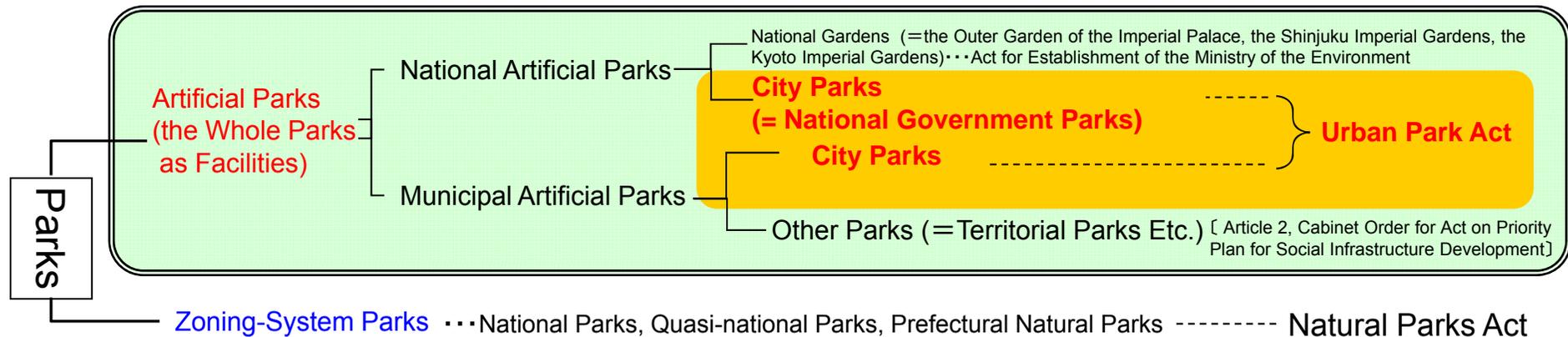
Review Draft for Placing the Core of Urban Green Areas



Review draft for Placing the Core of Immediate Green Spaces in Urbanization Areas

Development of City Parks

“Parks” are Generally Classified into the Following.



Artificial Parks ... Public works made available for general use, which nations or municipals get the title to the relevant estate in certain areas and form ideal park structures for different purposes

Zoning-System Parks... Parks that nations or municipalities designate relevant areas as parks and mainly aim to preserve natural landscapes by restricting land use or controlling certain actions regardless of the title to the estate in those certain areas

【Reference : What are City Parks?】

Definition 1. Parks or green spaces as city planning facilities that municipalities establish

(Both inside and outside of city planning areas)

Definition 2. Parks and green spaces that municipalities establish within city planning areas of City Planning Act

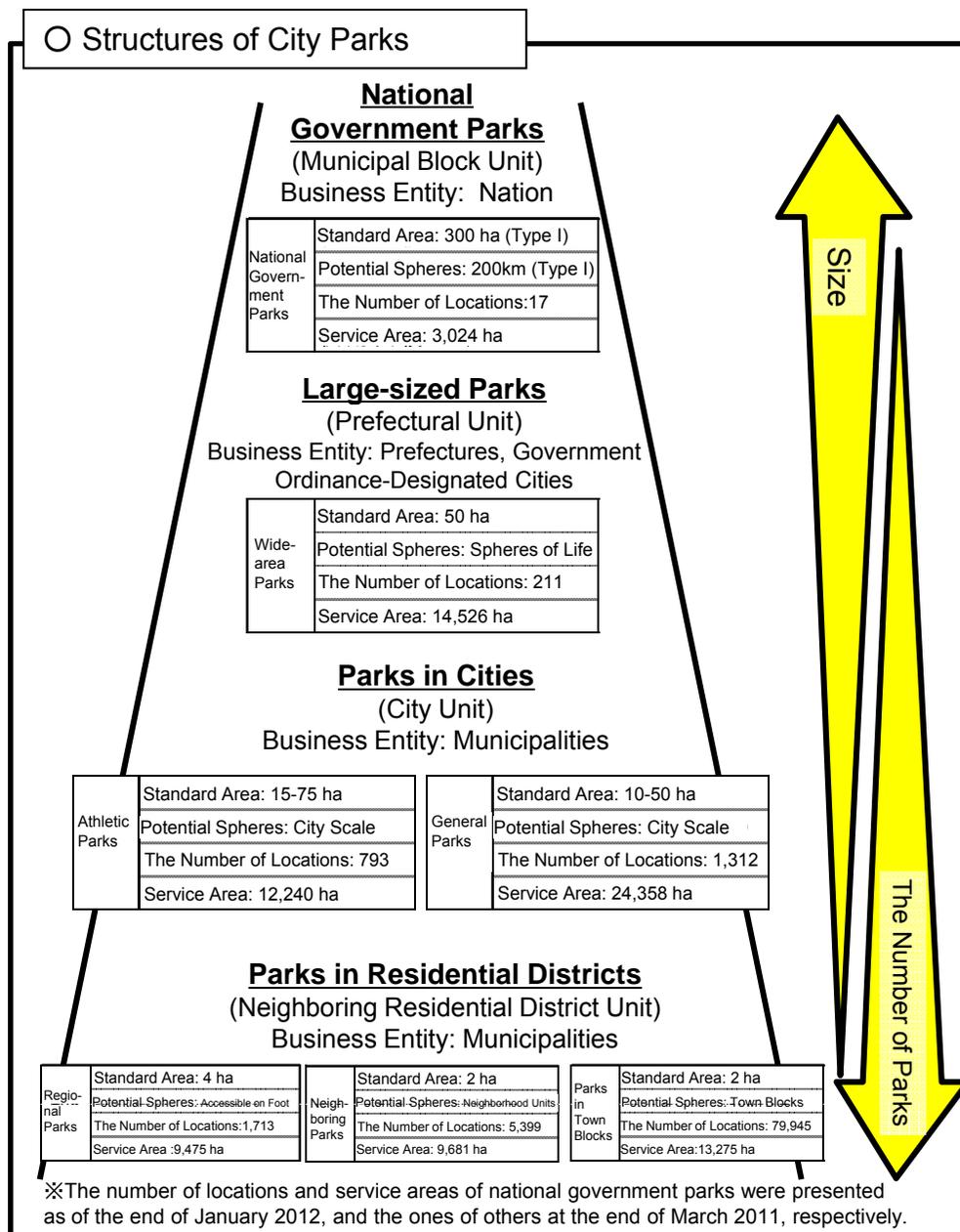
(Irrespective of the presence or absence of city planning decisions, and not limited to the ones implemented by city planning projects)

Definition 3. Parks that nations establish (Type I Parks, Type II Parks)

(Stipulated in Article 2, Section 1, of Urban Park Act)

Major Types of City Parks

Type	Classification	Details
Parks in Residential Districts	Parks in Town Blocks	Parks mainly designed for residents in relevant town blocks to use, located so that they can easily use
	Neighboring Parks	Parks mainly designed for residents in neighborhood units to use, located so that they can easily use
	Regional Parks	Parks mainly designed for residents in areas accessible on foot, located so that they can easily use
Parks in Cities	General Parks	Parks designed for the total city residents' general use such as rest, appreciation of scenery, walking, playing, exercising, etc.
	Athletic Parks	Parks mainly designed for the total city residents' exercising
Large-sized Parks	Wide-area Parks	Parks mainly designed to meet recreational demand over a wide area beyond municipal districts.
National Government Parks		Large-sized parks established by a nation for general use over a wide area beyond prefectural districts to have 300 or more hectares of area per location, and the ones established in national commemorative projects to have functions to serve their installation purposes
Special Parks		Special parks such as scenic parks, zoological and botanical parks, historical parks, cemeteries, etc. to be placed depending on their purposes
Green Buffer Spaces		Green spaces designed to prevent and reduce pollution such as air pollution, noise pollution, vibration pollution, smell pollution, etc. or to prevent disasters in industrial complex districts, etc.
Urban Green Spaces		Green spaces mainly designed to preserve and improve urban natural environment, and to improve urban landscapes to have 0.1 or more hectare of area per location on average
Greenway		Green spaces mainly used as planting zones to connect neighborhood units or the one with the others and pedestrian ways or cycling paths for the purpose of securing evacuation routes in disaster situations and ensuring safety and amenity in urban life, etc.



Support for Development of City Parks

○Support by Social Infrastructure Development General Subsidies

- Development of city parks is **a basic project in Social Infrastructure Development General Subsidies.**
- The amount appropriated is for **acquisition of building sites (1/3)** and **facility improvement (1/2)**

Improving Disaster Prevention in Urban Areas



Ookuni Park, Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture



City parks function as bases to prevent the spread of fire, to provide evacuation sites, and to proceed with reconstruction work.



Earthquake-resistant water tank



Warehouse

Promoting the development of parks used as emergency relief centers, equipped with earthquake-resistant water tanks, warehouses, and broadcasting facilities, etc., to improve disaster prevention in urban areas

Nature Regeneration in Cities



Not only developing city parks capitalizing on the natural environment of village forests and preserving biodiversity but also securing spaces for environmental learning

Renewal of Park Facilities and Incorporating Barrier-free Design

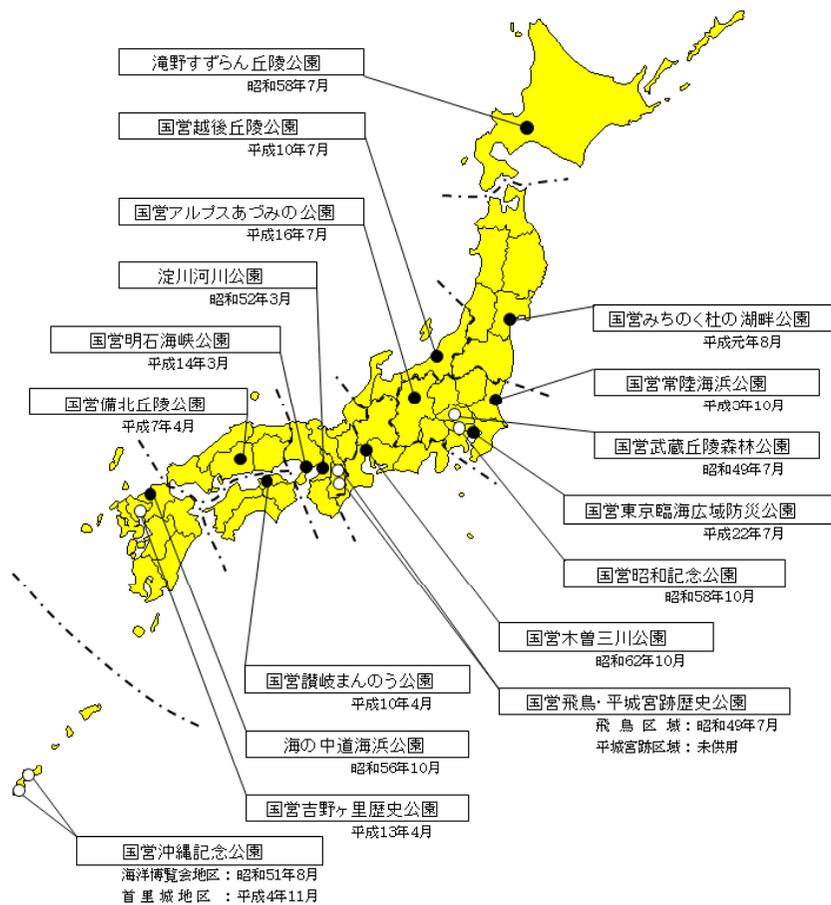


Realizing barrier-free city parks accessible to elderly people



Promoting the reconstruction and renewal of park facilities based on development of a plan for extended park facility life and the purpose itself

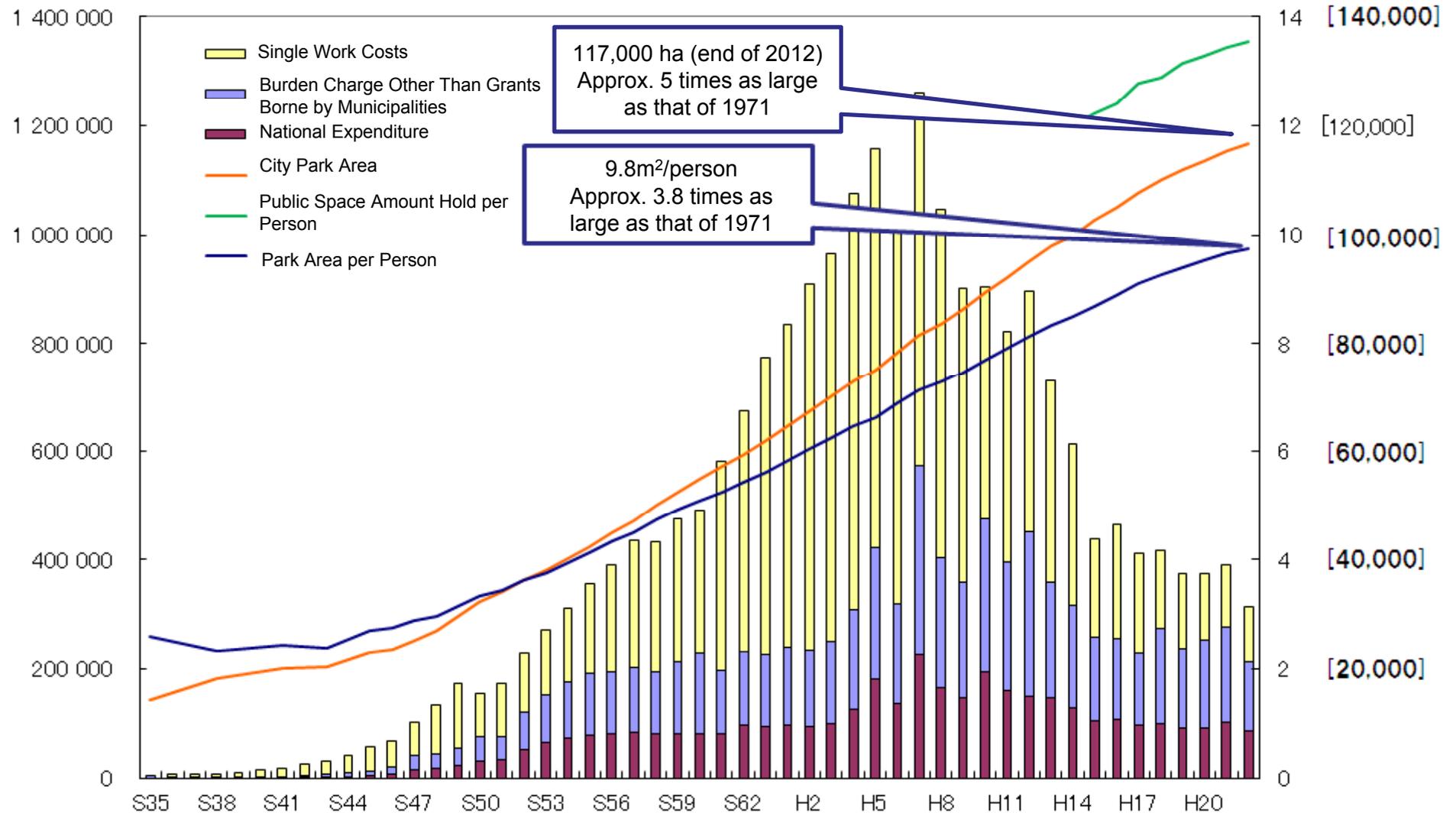
Now pursuing the development of 14 national government parks, 17 of which starting to become the common property, to respond to various recreational demands and to conserve and utilize cultural assets peculiar to Japan



□ : 国営公園の名称と開園年月(平成24年8月末現在)

- **Type I** : Established from a wide viewpoint beyond prefectural districts of City Park Definition 1. stipulated in Article 2, Section 1, of Urban Park Act (stated above in Slide No.48) (12 locations)
- **Type II** : Established to preserve and utilize national commemorative project or great cultural assets peculiar to Japan (5 locations)

Development of City Parks (Budget for Development of City Parks) 国土交通省



Special Greens Conservation Area System

Outline

- **Conserving greens** by incorporating green spaces forming natural environment in cities into city planning as targets and by controlling development actions under license systems **while keeping the present condition**
- Areas to be purchased by administration upon request by landowners if disapproval of their land development actions brings serious problems in the land use

Governmental Subsidy

- Governmental subsidy applied to **land purchase (1/3)** and **the development of facilities for conservation (1/2)**
- Also applied to special greens conservation planning areas (the ones to be designated as special greens conservation areas just after they are purchased)

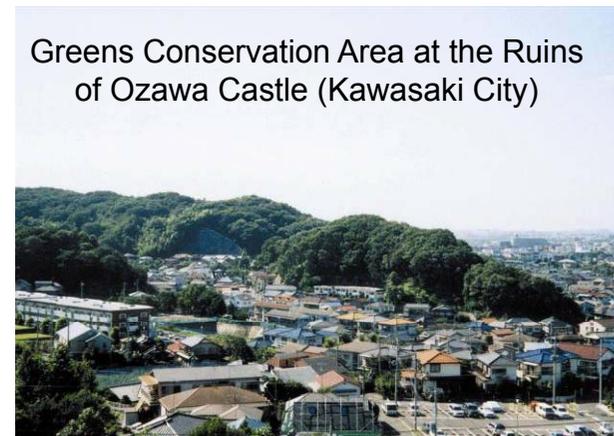
Actions Concerning Taxation Systems

- **Decrease** in fixed asset tax valuation **by up to 50%**
(Tax exempt in combination with management agreement systems)
- **Decrease** in inheritance tax valuation regarding to forests and wilderness areas **by 80%**

Designation Status

- 442 of the total special greens conservation areas (2,412ha) and 30 of the total special suburban greens conservation areas (3,718ha) designated as of the end of FY2011.
(Purchased lands accounting for about 20% of designated area as of the end of FY2010)

Greens Conservation Area at the Ruins of Ozawa Castle (Kawasaki City)



Greens Conservation Area System (Initiated in 2004)

Purpose

Promoting the conservation of comparatively large-sized green spaces such as village forests in suburban areas and wide-area green areas forming the skeleton of urban areas based on the standpoints of preserving and reconstructing environmental infrastructure in metropolitan districts, etc. and conserving green spaces contributing to secure biodiversity

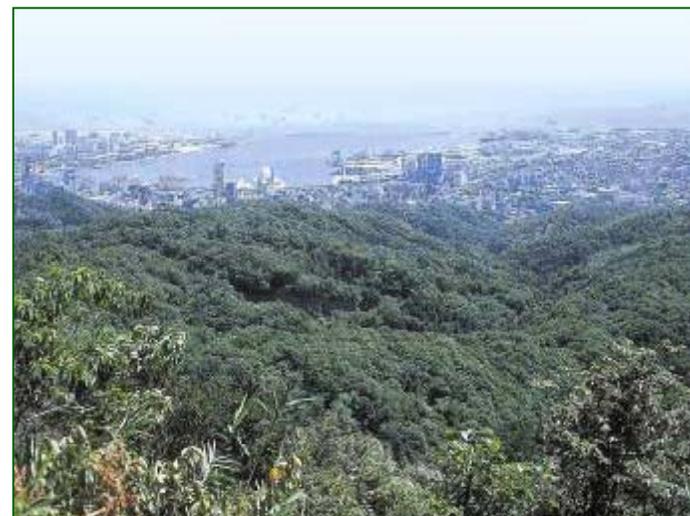
Outline

- Implementing green conservation in line with land use by landowners, etc. , adopting the system to notify of and order actions, more flexible than the license system in terms of action regulation
- Greens conservation plans defining action regulation or handling standards, etc. to be established by prefectures when city planning concerning greens conservation areas instituted
- No offering of land purchase allowed, while compensation for possible loss in ordinary cases allowed in light of action regulation
- Management agreement system available as is the case of special greens conservation areas

○Requisites for Designation

Land sections that fall under any of the following among the green spaces within city planning areas to be designated by prefectures (by ordinance-designated cities in there)

1. Areas necessary to be conserved properly for preventing disorderly urbanization, or pollution or disasters
2. Areas requiring appropriate conservation to ensure the healthy living environment of community residents



Large-sized green spaces necessary to be conserved from rather wide points of view and green areas requiring conservation in harmony with the use of land like village forests

Civil Green Space System

- Outline**
- Private green spaces such as thickly wooded areas and premise forests to be conserved and managed by municipalities under contract with landowners, and to be open to the public living in the vicinity
 - Facilities such as guideboards and benches accessible to the public and necessary for management to be improved by municipalities
 - **Decrease in inheritance tax valuation by 20%**, with fixed asset tax meeting certain conditions (e.g. tax exemption, 20-year or more contract term)
 - Also possible to designate green spaces within company premises and greening facilities on the artificial ground as civil green spaces

Execution of Agreement Status 172 locations, about 103ha (as of the end of FY2011)



Kitappara Forest for Recreation and Relaxation (Nerima Ward, Tokyo)



Soshigaya Park, Seijo 9-chome Civil Green Area (Setagaya Ward, Tokyo)

Green Management Organization System

Outline

- Public interest corporations or NPO corporations to be designated as “Green Management Organizations” by governors of the 47 prefectures
- Promotion of conserving and managing green spaces and greening on behalf of administration
→ Execution of civil green space agreement, purchasing land in special greens conservation areas, etc.

Designation and Action Status

- 5 Organizations (Public Interest Corporations) as of the end of FY2011

Setagaya Trust Town Planning: March 31, 1997

Tokyo Park Association: March 31, 1998

Nagoya City Green Association: January 30, 2004

Kanagawa Park Association: March 31, 2006

Nerima Midori-no-Kiko (Nerima Green Institution): April 1, 2010

Kitami Takeyama Civil Green Area Managed by
Setagaya Trust Town Planning (Setagaya Ward)



Management Agreement System

Outline

- Private green spaces to be managed by municipalities and green management organizations under the agreement made with the owners of land within greens conservation areas and special greens conservations areas
- Easing burdens on green management in response to the deterioration and reduction of green spaces caused by decrease in village forest use and utilization, the aging of land owners, etc.
- As for special greens conservation areas ... → **fixed asset tax to be nontaxable, decrease in inheritance tax valuation by 20%**



Image of green conservation and management by carrying out management agreement systems

Greening District System (Established in 2004)

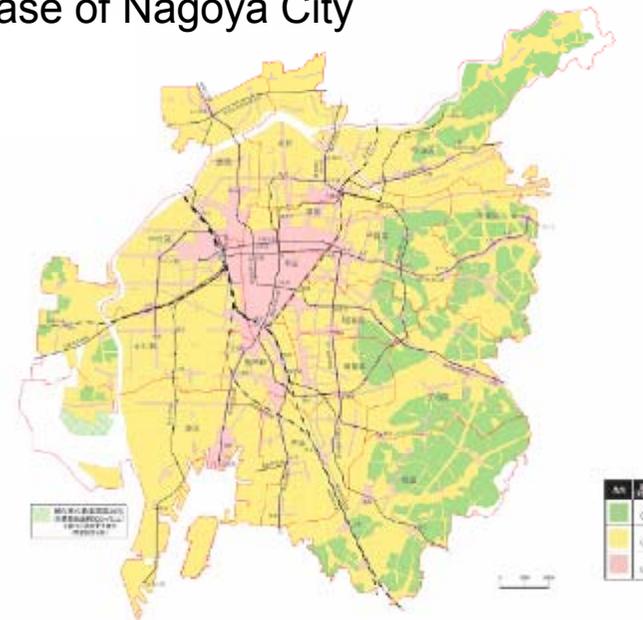
Outline Possible to make compulsory greening a certain percentage or more of site area according to the municipalities' city planning decisions about "Greening Districts" as zoning in city planning in urban areas lacking in greens

- <Areas Targeted>
 - Within areas where use districts are specified
 - Areas lacking in green spaces necessary for creating favorable city environment
- <Areas Subject to Control>
 - New construction and extension of buildings of the site area size set by cabinet orders (1,000 m², 300m² by ordinances) or more
- <Control Content>
 - Requiring to keep the greening rate of buildings at the lowest level incorporated in city planning at least (as requirements of building permit)



- Realization of Urban Areas Full of Greens and Reducing the Heat Island Effect
- Securing Biodiversity etc.

Case of Nagoya City



■	20% (300m ² or more)	50% or less
■	15% (300m ² or more)	Over 50%, 60% or less
■	10% (300m ² or more)	Over 60%, 80% or less

○ Implementation status (as of March 31, 2012)

City name	Timing of implementation
Nagoya city	October 2008
Yokohama city	April 2009
Setagaya city	October 2010
3 cities	

“System for Greening Rate in Regional Plans” :

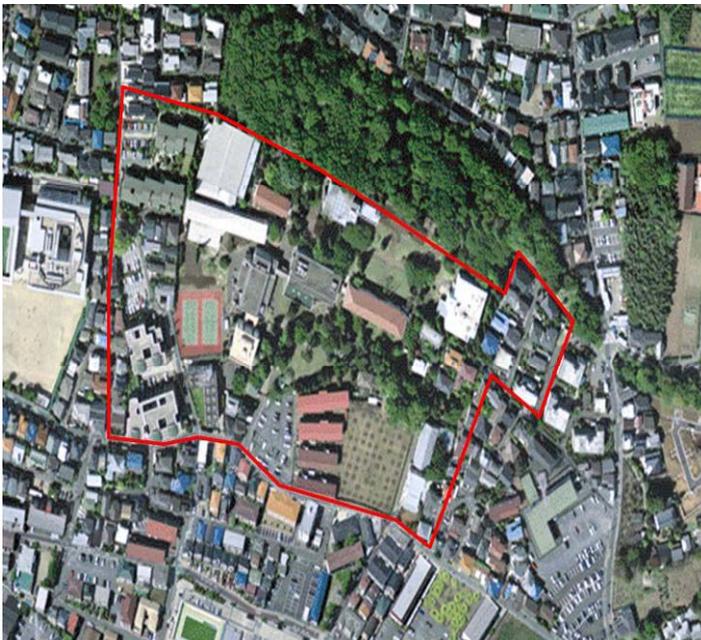
Greening Rate Control in Regional Plans (Established in 2004)

Minimum greening rate ※¹ of buildings incorporated as details in relevant regional plans, etc. is to be stipulated as restrictions on new building construction, etc. by ordinances within areas for regional plans, etc. ※², considering the promotion of greening to create favorable city environment.

※¹ Minimum greening rate: stipulated to be 2.5/10 or less by ordinances

※² Regional plans, etc.: regional plans, roadside region plans, disaster prevention district development region plans

○Status of Application (as of the end of FY2011): 17 cities, 45 districts, 603ha



Mitaka City, Tokyo (Districts around Junior High School and High School Affiliated to Hosei University)

Minimum greening rate stipulated in regional plans to guide lush city planning with existing greens preserved and utilized, in time for redeveloping districts concerned for university relocation (left : Areas Targeted (the present state), the upper left : a future development plan based on Ordinance for Greening Rate in Regional Plans, the upper right : existing greens in the districts)

Greening Facility Development Plan Authorization System

Outline

Mayors authorize greening facility development plans of business entities about greening open spaces and rooftops of buildings, etc. within the sites, and the business entities develop the greening facilities according to the authorized plans.

Actual Numbers

28 Locations, Approx. 6.3ha (as of March 2012)



NAMBA PARKS (Osaka City)