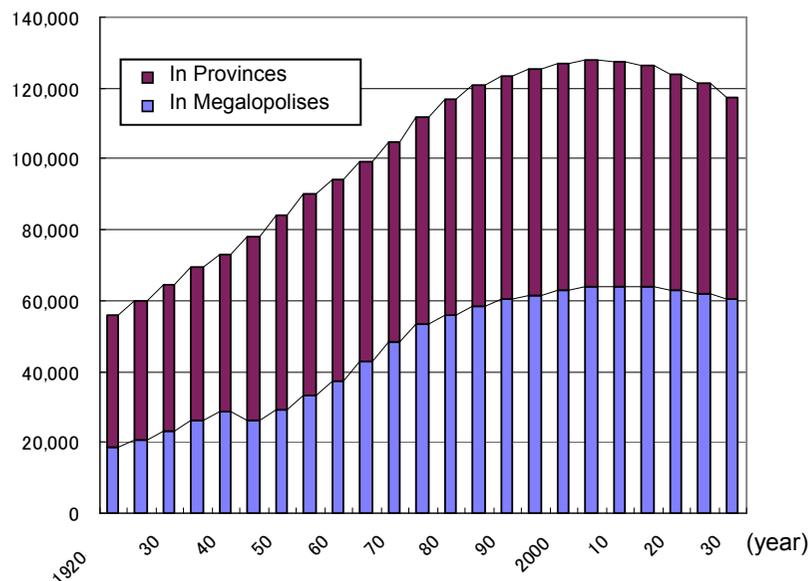


1. Background to the Development of Parks and Green Spaces

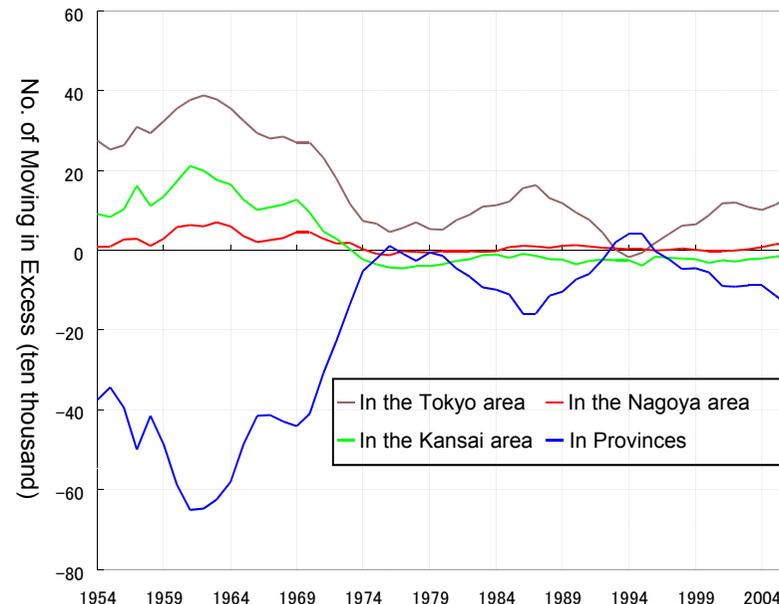
- Concentration of Population into Urban Areas
- How Urban Greening Develops

- Population has consistently increased since the postwar period mainly among megalopolises.
- A population flow from provinces to cities, especially Tokyo megalopolis, is found to be very remarkable during the period of rapid economic growth and bubble economy.

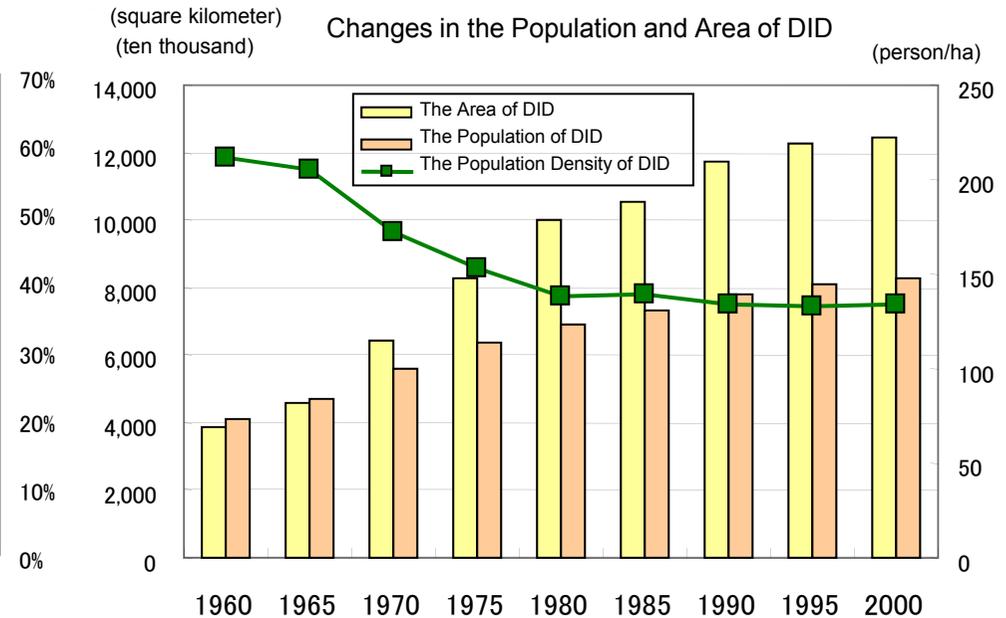
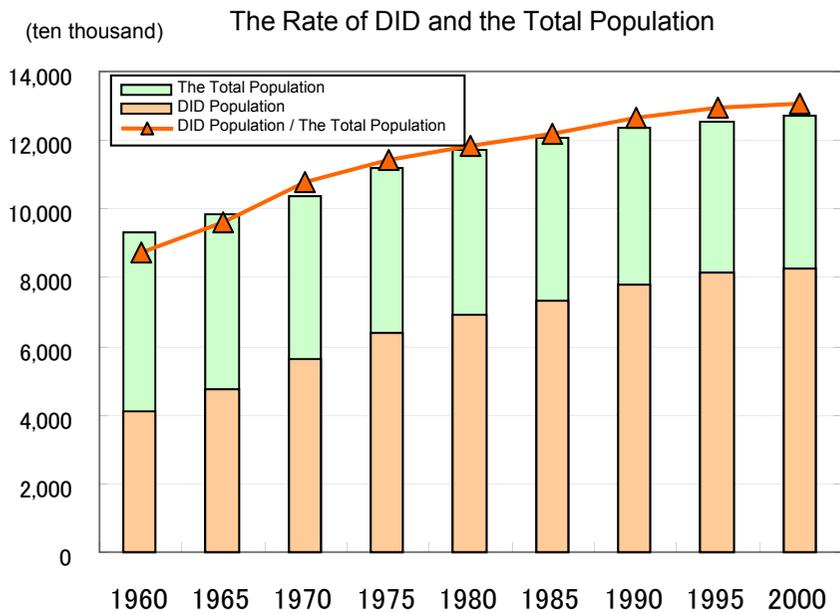
Demographic Transition in Megalopolises and Provinces



Transition of Demographic Shift (in Three Megalopolises and Provinces)

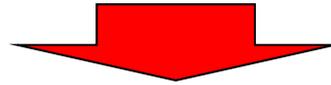


- While population growth in Japan is concentrated around cities, the gross area of cities (DID) is expanding considerably, compared to the population growth rate.



Concentration of Population into Cities

- Population and industry concentration is accelerated through rapid economic growth.

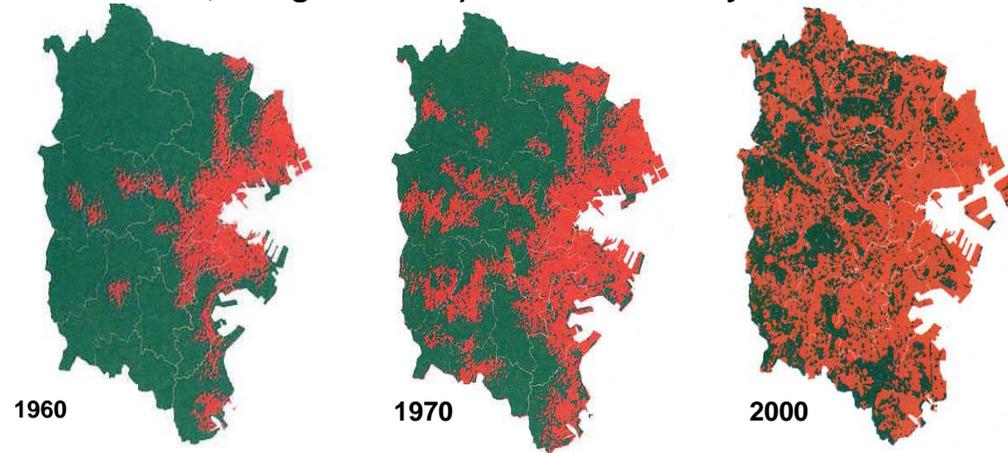


- Loss of green spaces proceeds along with urban development
- Urban areas expand without upgrading urban infrastructures such as roads and parks enough

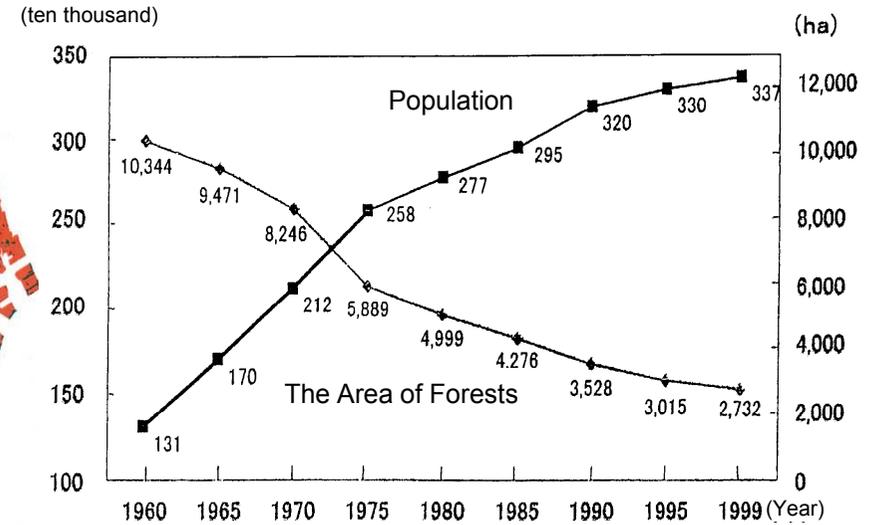


How Greening Develops in Yokohama City

● Decrease in green spaces (e.g. forests, farm lands, and grasslands) in Yokohama City



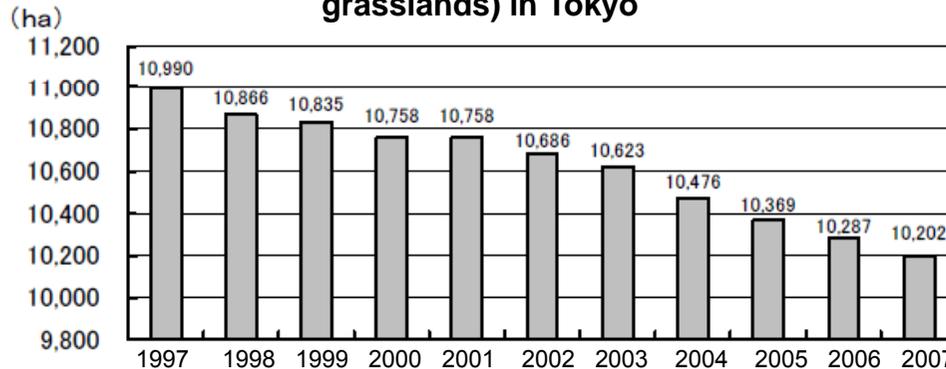
■ Green spaces
■ Urban areas



Source: researched by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

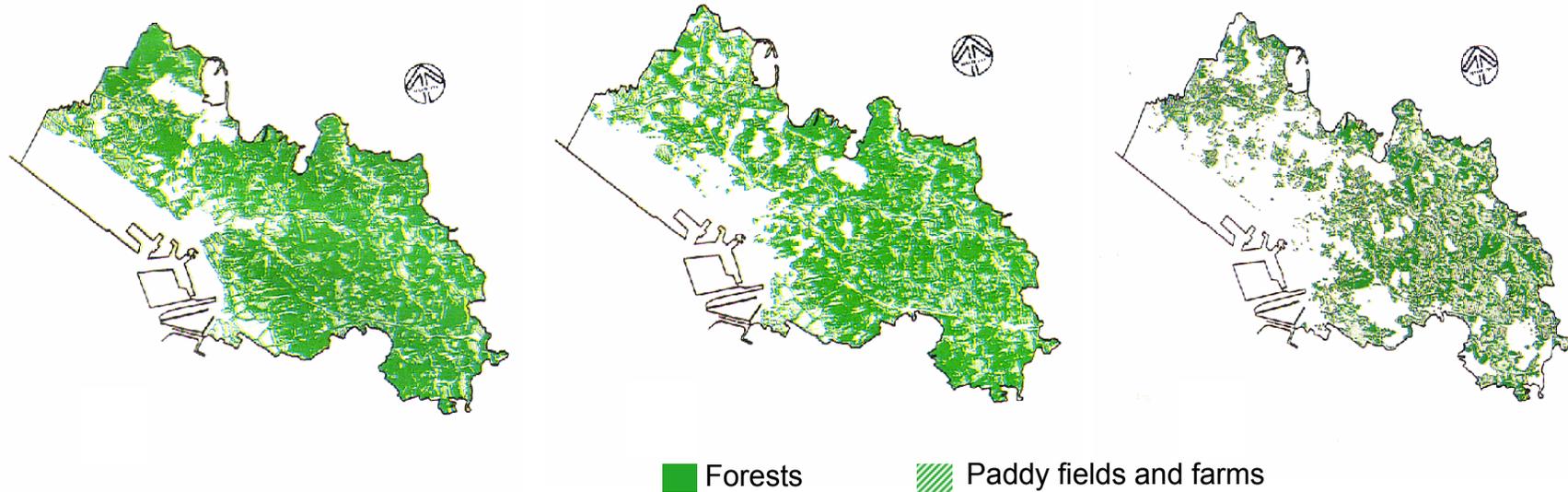
Forest areas: 10,344ha (1960) → 4,999ha (1980) → 2,732ha (1999)
 ▪ Forest areas decreased by about 7,600ha (about 1.2 times the area inside the Yamanote Line), by 74%, during the past 40 years.

● Decrease in green spaces (e.g. forests, farm lands, and grasslands) in Tokyo



Forest areas were reduced by approx. 800ha in 10 years between 1997 and 2007.

Change in the ratio of green spaces in Chiba City



The 19th year of Showa period (1944)

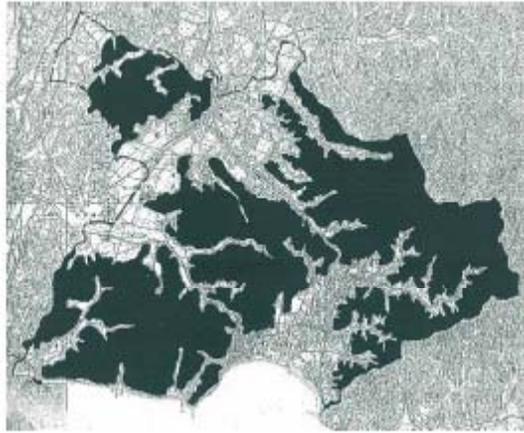
The 47th year of Showa period (1972)

The 2nd year of Heisei period (1990)

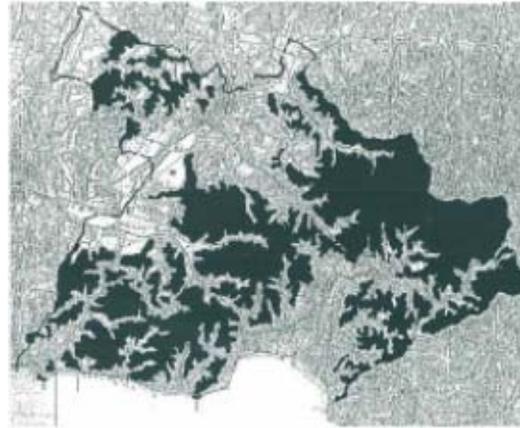
- Green spaces remarkably decreased due to factory locations and housing land development during the period of rapid economic growth.
- Suburban green space preservation areas are designated and the large-scale development of lands as parks is actively implemented.

- New urban areas such as new towns are formed.
- Land development was stepped up during the period of bubble economy.

How Greening Develops in Kamakura City



The 22nd year of Showa period (1947)



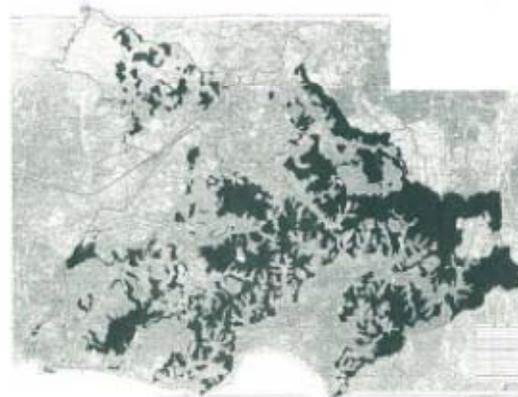
The 37th year of Showa period (1962)



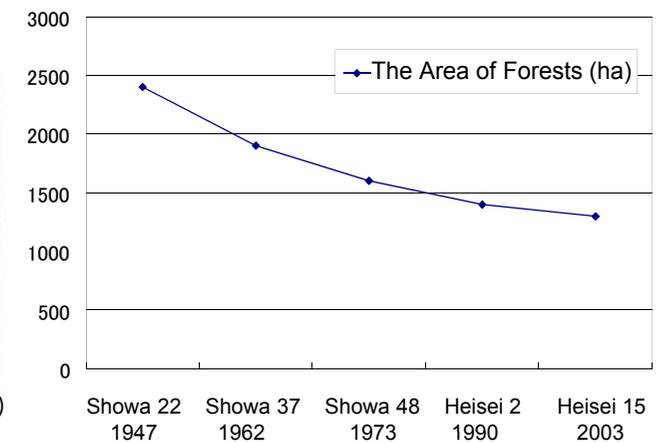
The 48th year of Showa period (1973)



The 2nd year of Heisei period (1990)



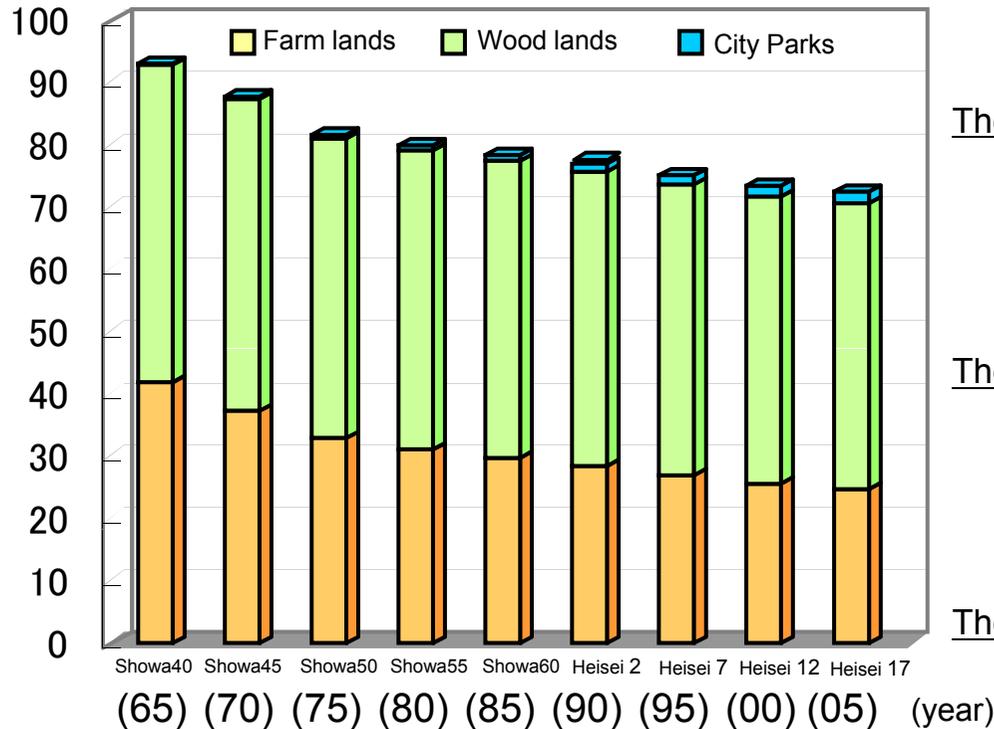
The 15th year of Heisei period (2003)



Put breaks to the reduction since 1966 when green areas have started to be preserved under the Ancient Capitals Preservation Law.

- The gross area of green spaces (farm lands, woodlands, and city parks) in the metropolitan area decreased by about 22% from 1965 to 2005.

● Changes in the Gross Area of Green Spaces in the metropolitan area (Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, and Kanagawa)
(ten thousand ha)



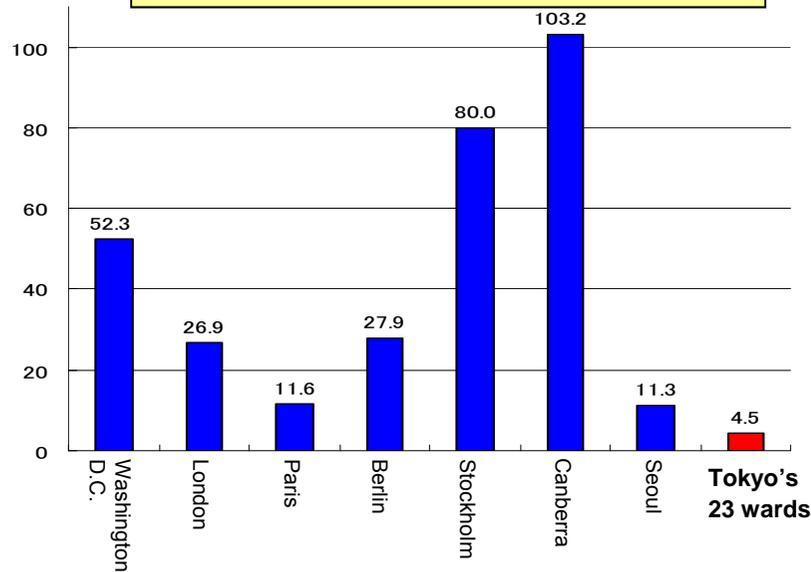
Showa40(1965): Farm lands about 419,000ha
 Woodlands about 509,000ha
 City Parks about 2,000ha
The Gross Area of Green Spaces about 931,000ha

↓
Showa60(1985): Farm lands about 298,000ha
 Woodlands about 477,000ha
 City Parks about 9,000ha
The Gross Area of Green Spaces about 784,000ha

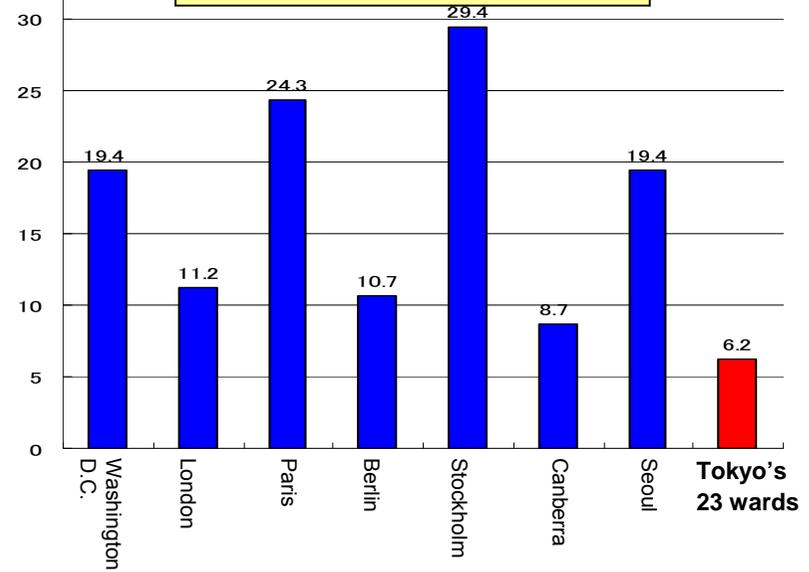
↓
Heisei17(2005): Farm lands about 248,000ha
 Woodlands about 459,000ha
 City Parks about 19,000ha
The Gross Area of Green Spaces about 725,000ha

○Japan's level of developing lands as parks remains low in terms of the area of parks per person as well as the park-area percentage of the whole urban districts, compared to that of major cities of the world.

The Area of Parks Per Person (m²/person)



The Park-area Percentage (%)



※Tokyo's 23 wards include green spaces other than city parks such as National Gardens and open spaces. (Reference: This table makes references to the Report on Parks of Tokyo Metropolis in 2004)

※The Park-area Percentage = The Area of Parks divided by the Whole Urban Districts

○When comparing Tokyo's 23 wards with Vienna, the park area of Tokyo's 23 wards is about one third of that of Vienna.

Vienna and Tokyo's 23 wards on the same scale

Vienna

0 2km

Tokyo

0 2km

| | Vienna | Tokyo |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| The Whole Urban Districts (ha) | 41,500 | 62,100 |
| Population (thousand persons) | 1,642 | 8,409 |

■ Parks (9,505ha) ■ Parks (3,746ha)

※The area of private green spaces in light green is excluded.