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BREAKOUT SESSION 3:

TOWARD CITY PLANNING TO CREATE A COMMUNITY WHERE PEOPLE CAN WALK AND LIVE

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Social background

- Japan's declining population, low economic growth, aging society, disaster resistant city building...resource insecurity

- High growth potential among politically unstable and emerging countries, growth plateauing of large consumer nations
→ Intensifying international competition, domestic unrest, financial instability → nationalism, international tension

- ◆ increasingly severe financial conditions
- ◆ Strengthening of international competitiveness

- Interim report from Urban City Planning System Subcommittee (Panel on Infrastructure Development, Urban Planning Group, September 2012)

Population decline, super aging, financial constraints, economic slowdown, global environmental issues, energy constraints

- ◆ Approach to urban planning: toward a structure accumulating urban functions, urban city with greenery and agriculture co-existing in the city, emphasis on private activity
- ◆ Integrated city planning system, new means (incentives, disincentives); negotiation-style planning system, faster turnaround, full use of planning skills such as projecting changes

Status of urban planning related systems study

- Urban planning system is "decrepit"
 - Reinforced by a mechanism other than the city planning law
- Recent trend
 - Eco-city Act (Low Carbon City Promotion Act)
 - Conceptual model of the urban function accumulated city
 - Special zones designated and deregulated
 - Special zones designated for infrastructure renewal
 - International Strategic Zone
 - Integrated Urban Revitalization Zone

Direction of city planning

● Urban Reconstruction Strategy Review (July 31, 2013 Interim Report)

- Local cities → **accumulation of residential units and housing**
- Large cities → **improve appeal** (international strategy)
- Suburban areas → **responding to elderly residents**



● Interim report from Urban City Planning System Subcommittee

(Panel on Infrastructure Development, Urban Planning Group, September 2012)

- Population decline, super aging, financial constraints, economic slowdown, global environmental issues, energy constraints

→ Approach to urban planning: **toward an integrated urban structure, urban city with greenery and agriculture co-existing, emphasis on private activities**

→ **Integrated** city planning system, **new means** (incentives, disincentives); **negotiation-style planning system, faster turnaround, full use of planning skills** such as projecting changes

Build the structure for urban function accumulated city



- Future: Build the structure for urban function accumulated city
 - City hubs with integrated urban functions and that are walkable or accessible by bicycle and connected via public transportation
 - Assumes associated policies working together
 - Integration of land use planning, superior city management, improve the effectiveness of city planning
- Study walkability
 - Relationship between walkability and city structure
 - 23 wards of Tokyo are substantially walkable

Greenery and agriculture co-existing in the city



- Consideration to nature and the ecosystem
 - Mere conservation is insufficient
 - Example: Network of urban green space
 - Not just connecting, but appropriate distance as well
 - Evaluate natural system by ecosystem spatial modeling
 - Understanding of the spatial distribution of natural resources
 - Spatial rankings (scarcity, productivity aspects)
 - → Appropriate natural system space management

Build the structure for urban function accumulated city

Living area that is completely contained (Idea of compact city)

- Basic life needs
 - Commute to work or school
 - Shopping behavior
- Aging society, universal design (UD)
 - Senior facility, assisted living facility (home care)
 - Spatial network using UD
- Complex use facilities spatial planning
- Understanding and planning for various spatial networks

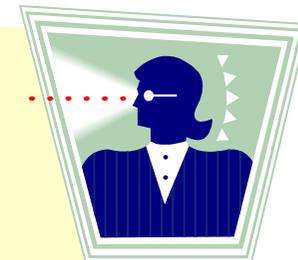


Optimal district image?

- Optimal district image is not a standardized one!
 - Optimum image of high-density urban area
 - Optimum image of medium-density urban area
 - Optimum image of low-density urban area
 - Optimum image agriculture based rural area
 - Optimum image for hilly and mountainous area
- Transport system: transportation system (people, goods), energy system
- Control system: load management, safety management, development management, activity management
- Service system: social services, commerce, education, entertainment

Visualization of urban management

- Make it visible
- Visualize
 - It is not intended to simply change the consciousness of the people through introspection, but to clearly show the burden, contribution and cost of the public services for a given district. Make it an important basis of information to be used in decision making about the joint responsibility of the given district, as mentioned above.
 - Rather than merely providing a government service of disseminating information, the government is responsible to provide the information to be the basis for city management.



To consolidate the functions, policy needs to be responding in an unequal fashion.

- Example 1: consolidation plan → need the basis for the district to be selected
- Example 2: provide to the district a few options for the burden of each district (e.g. tax amount) and the public service level including some future options to come
- Obtaining appropriate information and data about the city is essential
 - → Enhance the mechanism of basic research on city planning
- Appropriately analyze the data
 - → Enhance the department in charge

Counterplan the not-to-be built up urban areas in the city

- Current situation: as a rule, renovate and urbanize the urbanization promotion area, but limit urbanization in the rest of the urban area
 - Encourage development of green space and active farming space in the urbanization promotion area
 - Effective use of space to enhance QOL
 - Use the municipality's regulatory powers to prevent building up of some areas

Direction of urban planning

- Center area: structure to accumulate urban functions
 - Basis for concentrated investment – visualization
 - Building the walkable city
 - Transport by public transportation, walking and bicycle use
- Suburban area: city structure coexisting with agriculture
 - Positively evaluate city structure of Asian type cities
 - Use individual transportation means to access living hub

