

On the master plan of the green in Kamakura City

Koshimizu, Hajime* · Ishikawa, Mikiko** · Koshizawa, Akira*** · Tsuchiya, Shiro****

*Meiji University · ** Keio University · ***Hokkaido University

**** The Kanagawa Prefect. Urban improvement division

ABSTRACT

Decision progress, plan content and planning division title of the master plan of the green in Kamakura City Japan were described. Conservation of the green and various effectiveness of the measure for realizing the green creation plan and the future development were discussed. It was indicated that the cooperation between citizens land owners and administration of the country, prefecture and city was important.

Key Words : Master plan, Green space conservation, Urban planning

I. INTRODUCTION

Kamakura City, its municipalism was promulgated in 1939 and present area is 39.53 km². The effect of population concentration by advanced economic growth on the metropolitan area was received, it increased rapidly from 1950s over 1970s. But the population is in decrease tendency and present population becomes 168,285 person in 1998. The effect of increase in population, the land use of municipal area has changed from natural land use to urban use. The proportion of the residential land increases and has the character as a bedroom town in metropolitan area. By the rapid urbanization, the woodland of about 500ha disappeared. The special measures law on the conservation of the historical site in old city was instituted in 1966, wood land would be maintained. By giving the regulation to the land use, the landscape with green and cultural assets as shrines and temples was to be conserved.

II. LAND USE AND GREEN SPACE OF KAMAKURA CITY

The whole city area is designated as city-planning area and 2,598ha is urbanization area and 1,355ha is controlled urbanization area. The historical landscape special saving zone is 956ha and regulation are severe designated area is 570ha. And 243ha has been designated in suburban green area conservation zone based on law, 17.9ha is nature conservation area based on the Kanagawa Prefect and 2,185ha, 55% of municipal area, is keeping in the landscape area. These have a large role for the improvement in the urban environment in the Kamakura City.

III. OUTLINE OF GREEN AND CITY CHARACTERISTICS

Getting cultural assets, beaches, woodland etc., the tourists for the 20million person/year visit

Kamakura. It has two different zones, ancient city and urban district surrounds it. The green of Kamakura has a character as the national property which constitutes the historical site of the ancient city and the assets which protect the living environment of the Kamakura citizen.

The south area faces the sea, the hilly area in the back, green of housing land in "rill door division" and green of hilly area becomes one body, green quantity Kamakura is richly visible. These green and wood land are 1,427ha, 36% of municipal area, and 448ha of it exist in the urbanization area. Whether to conserve these green area and wood land is possible or not, is big problem, because these spaces are peculiar.

IV. IN THE DECISION OF THE PLAN

The urban green land conservation law was revised in 1994, the municipality would be able to independently decide the integration of the green master plan and urban greening promotion plan. Putting on 1 year in fiscal 1995, while Kamakura cooperated by this receiving revision with the investigation of the City Master Plan, the green master plan was decided. Kamakura decided the urban greening promotion plan 1983 and green master plan 1989.

Green master plan assessment committee which consists of man of learning and experience, citizens and land owner representative was constituted. The plan content was arranged and the mayor reported the content to Kanagawa Prefect, the environment council, the urban planning council, the greening council in Kamakura city, and the plan was made to reflect the result in search of these opinion. The symposium was held in order to be widely known to everybody. While 58 citizen opinions were reflected

in the plan, the final plan was reported to the related committees in Kamakura city council, the mayor sanctioned the last adjustment in the city division pass and announced.

V. FEATURE OF THE PLAN

Because Kamakura city was historical city, the process of the plan decision was carefully done and plan accuracy was kept high. The whole plan put on the content of the importance for the green conservation. To begin with, the whole basic policy was determined, the concrete method of conservation and creation of each place ward was shown, it was examined to ponder on the whole plan from the systematic configuration theory of the green of the whole city. The whole green was divided into skeleton shaft, sub-shaft, branch shaft, and each green positioning was clarified. The five configuration policy of nature, history, recreation, safety and landscape are determined. The green conservation plan, green improvement project and green creation plan were individually determined, for matching green measure development. As the plan was a long-term program, in order to how the city original system is applied, the approach effectiveness becomes the high plan. The approach and content of park improvement, contributed to the nature conservation, were positively utilized. The plan was to be systematic measure with multiple measure based on maturity and time-related transition of the measure.

It was the stage in which the fixed direction to the conservation was completed for appointment planned site. The green land conservation contract system was concluded. Proper green land conservation system was made for the participation to green land management by citizens. Though the cooperation between prefecture and trust system of

the city is developed more and more, the application of urban planning system based on the plan policy would be attempted.

VI. FOR THE REALIZATION OF THE PLAN

For the realization of the plan, the master plan promotion program of the green was decided in 1996. The basic data of land possession situation and finance situation of the city necessary for the green land acquisition were made. The symposium was held in order to widely know the citizen the plan content. On the assumption of not only green coverage area but also contact way green rate, the visual green quantity as a street was done important. The greening policy which emphasized the landscape was developed. The regulation and guideline were improved and were strengthened to prevent development action in the conservation appointment planned area. How to link city original measure, prefecture regulation and nation law was examined.

VII. COMPOSITION AND OUTLINE OF THE PLAN

Purpose and composition of the plan decision. City characteristics and present condition analysis and problem of the Kamakura City. Disaster prevention analysis, problem of environmental conservation analysis, environmental loading reduction, historical site analysis, natural characteristics analysis, symbiosis with the nature, citizen recreation activity analysis, good urban landscape district analysis and sightseeing of the visitor and recreation activity.

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each place ward was shown, and it was examined from the systematic configuration theory of the green of the whole city area, and it pondered on the whole plan.

Basic policy and target level of the plan were determined. The five theme of the plan were determined: environment-friendly city, succession of the ancient city landscape, fusion of street , history and nature, green safe city and various recreation activity. Configuration policy of the theme independence green was set. The green space was evaluated for 3 ranks in the theme independence. Measure policy figure for the plan realization was arranged. The conservation policy was arranged in designated every district. System and respect of the plan decision were clarified.

VIII. DISCUSSION

In the decision of the plan, it was correspondent to citizen participation and citizen common knowledge. The content was examined from the whole plan into the individual plan, and it arranged the policy from the relationship to measure. In the execution of the plan, there were some problems as a reference to other cities.

The problem on the citizen participation in the plan preparation stage;

In the terminology on the city planning law, many term is no concordance to the citizen. Citizen has an interest in their own region, but they may lack for the whole-civic viewpoint. The citizen the level of the opinion has the difference between their and man of learning and experience, they felt leprosy atmosphere in respect of the opinion describe. Since the request of the green conservation was strong, land owners were difficult to describe the opinion on the utilization of the land.

The problem on the reflection of the citizen

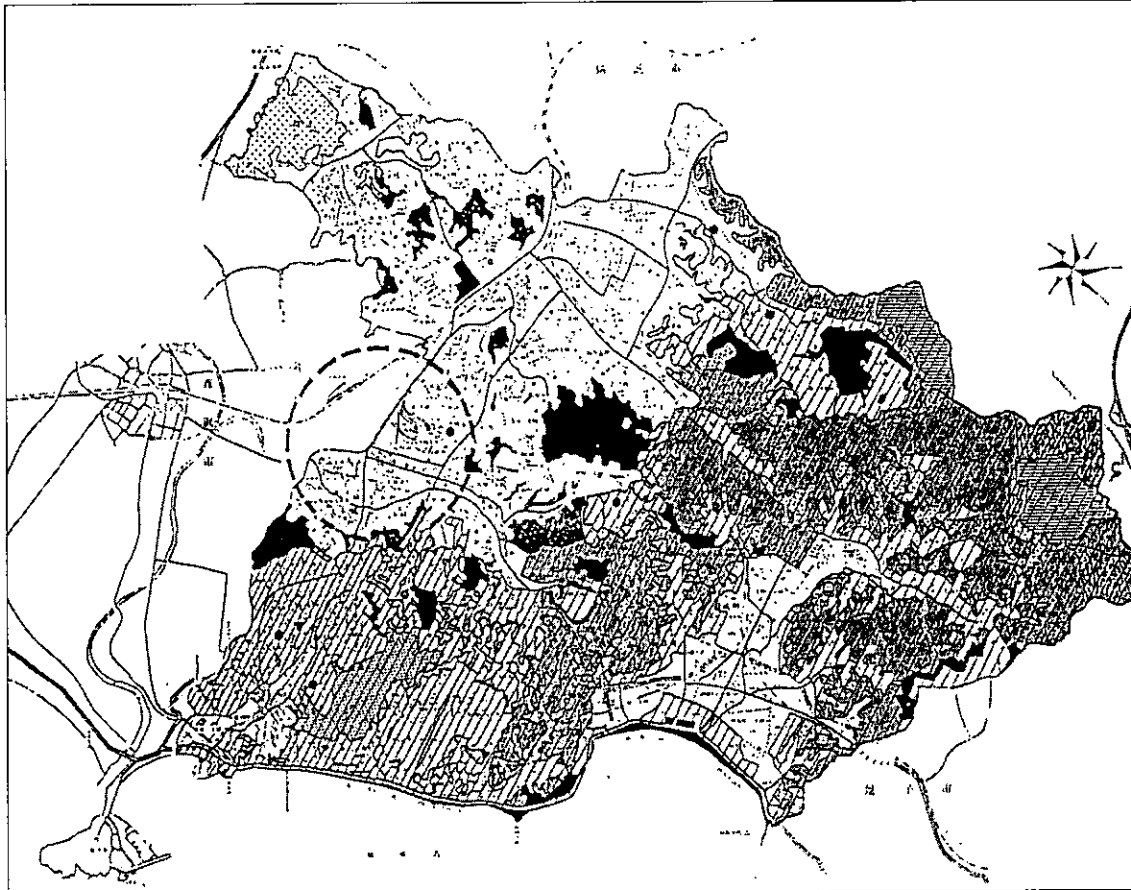


Figure 1. The measure policy figure for a realization of the green master plan of Kamakura City

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| Legend: | : urban park: | : measure examination district: |
| | : historical landscape saving zone: | : citizen farmland: |
| | : historical landscape special saving zone: | : productive green district: |
| | : suburban green area conservation zone: | : farm land zone: |
| | : suburban green area special conservation zone: | : public green "river, swamp": |
| | : landscape area: | : greening promotion importance district: |
| | : green conservation area | |

opinion to the plan;

The land owner opposes conserving their own land as a green land, in holding the apprehensions to applying the restriction on it. So the developer as the land owner submitted the contrary indication to green land conservation. Otherwise, the general citizen intended to conserve as green land without no relation of the positioning by city planning law. When the allelism of the opinion happened between old citizen and newly settled citizen, the judgment

as an administration became difficult. The citizen is difficult to grasp the content only in the inspection and to issue their opinion.

The problem on the open method after the plan decision;

When it is understood with that the plan is immediately carried out, the general citizen asserted green land conservation, but the land owner opposed it. Though the plan content was featured by the temporary publicity of the city, it was uncertain to

sufficiently understand.

The problem on the plan execution and direction of the solution;

From landownership and financing, a realization of the plan is difficult, and it was afraid that it was only planned like the green master plan had come out. So, the significance of the plan being the legal plan, is clarified, and it is linked with the urban planning system, and carrying out things are necessary. It is important to coordinate between nation and prefecture. The considerable financial bear for the execution of plan occurs. So, the original measure of the city which connects for the reduction in the financial bear should be developed. It is necessary to examine fiscal resources for the Greenland conservation.

The ideas are reviews of the urban planning tax, establishment of the special tax and examination of the green betterment etc. The supporting measures to the land owner should be improved. The city original measure of green land conservation contract business of the Kamakura City and purchase of the land in the inheritance by the fund should be

improved. It asks for the understanding of nation and prefecture such as the security of the green land by payment postponement measures of inheritance tax and payment in kind promotion in the inheritance with the cooperation. Producing development action, the political correspondence of the administration is required that that fixed and social rule should be made.

The green master plan cooperates with drawing of the urban planning system, clarify the policy of development and conservation. Respect of the region positioned for the plan, the regulation is improved, as the security is possible until the method appointment. City does not have the authority of the appointment of the regional designation by various law methods, the cooperation of nation and prefecture.

Only in authority trust of the conservation area appointment to the city, the correspondence from the financing of the city is not possible. So, matching to the prefecture plan, it is financially effective that the cooperation of the prefecture and city would be deepened.

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