

Perspectives of Sustainable Well-Being for Regeneration of Urban-Rural Environment by Creating Green and Water Infrastructure as a Social Common Capital

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The 20th century was the era of the expansion of cities. Numerous megalopolis were emerged all over the world, and still expanding, especially in the developing countries. The concept of sustainability has been, therefore, a crucial issue since the end of the 19th century in city and regional planning. Various challenges were undertaken. In this session, I focus green and water as a social common capital and try to figure out the structure of sustainable well-being in the light of the regeneration of urban-rural environment.

Many cities in the world possess their treasure of green and water space in their very heart. Historically, the battle of sustainability in cities had started in the mid 19th century, such as common preservation movement in England, and scenic religious places preservation movement in Japan. Before the modernization, the principle of sustainability lay in the laws designated by landlord and government, but through these battles, the concept of a social common capital for green spaces in cities were gradually established. Second issue was the sustainability of urban-rural relations. Since cities were rapidly expanded, the theory and methods of the new town and country planning were created, namely, park system, land readjustment, garden city movement in the beginning of the 20th century. However, as you see the result, most of them were failed. Third issue was how to manage the sustainability of megalopolis. The theory of regional planning was emerged in the 1930's, and the basic structure of regional green and water was partially established in this era.

Now, we are facing to solve the earth environmental problems. The theory and methods for the regeneration of urban-rural environment should be created. It is important to understand the historical background and identify where we are

now in, and create the new strategy. By analysing the various efforts taken all over the world now, I would say, there exist main four approaches.

The first approach for sustainable well-being is the old, but still essential concern how to preserve the historical environment within the cities, including natural environment. In this session, I will present 70 years experiences in Kamakura City as an example. On the contrary, the second approach has emerged in the most damaged areas by the heavy industrial uses. So called, brown field regeneration movement, took over all over the world. I will show the case of Kawasaki Industrial Areas as an example. The third approach is to regenerate the urban fringe area, focusing on the agricultural commons. Numerous movements took over in Japan. The fourth approach is the method of ecological planning based on the watershed management. This theory is proposed as a new framework of the urban-rural environment in the 21st century. I will show the methodology, presenting the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, and the reconstruction plan after the big earth quake in Sichuan in China.

Finally I would like to mention that, for creating the infrastructure of green and water as a social common capital, it is important to consider the close relations between social agreement, law, environmental policies, finance, and management with involving citizen.

Key words: Green and Water, Ecological Planning, Watershed Management, Regeneration