Approaches to development of sustainable communities in the aged society

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- An International port city (marking its 155th year after the opening of its port)
- Population: about 3.7 million (the largest city in Japan)
- GDP: about 12.5 trillion JPY (about $100 billion USD)
- 21 minutes (at minimum) from Haneda Airport
- Fast-paced development and urbanization
Sister-Friendship Cities of Yokohama
History of Yokohama

1859: Opening of Yokohama's port
When the port was opened:
   a little village
After the port was opened:
growth into Japan's international gateway

In 1923 The Great Kanto earthquake
Formation of the framework of today's urbanized districts through rebuilding after the quake

1945: The great bombing of Yokohama
Requisitioning of key districts by the Occupation Forces

1965: Start of the phase of booming growth
population concentration
   ⇒ haphazard urban sprawl
   ⇒ Swift worsening of the residential environment
Yokohama’s 5 major battles and 6 major projects

Pollution

Reinforcement of central districts

Traffic Congestion

Construction of the Bay Bridge

Construction of New Town in suburban areas
Future population trend of Yokohama

- Steep increase in population
- Population peak 3.74 million
- Population decrease

- Population aging rate 23% (in 2015)
- Population (projected) 3.21 million
- Population aging rate >35% (in 2060)

Types of Data: Fact (1940-2010), Estimation (2010-2035), Reference (2035-2060)
Issues in suburban residential districts

- Aging of residents
  - Inconvenience in life activities
  - Isolation of the aged

- Lack of popularity among the younger generation
  - Few childcare facilities
  - Few opportunities for employment
  - Dilapidation
  - Increase in vacant housing

Residential and urban infrastructure
Resolution of issues through partnership among various principals

- Local residents
- City authorities
- Railway operator, Urban Renaissance Agency, etc.
- Companies, NPOs, etc.
- Childcare, schooling
- Nursing, Medical care

Cooperation

Construction of models for success

Division of roles in approaches
Sharing of issues and vision for the future
Generation of new mechanisms

《Construction of a model for renewal of suburban residential districts》
Examples of approaches:
The next-generation suburban city planning

Community Living Model
Model for renewal of suburban residential districts (conceptual diagram)

- Residential district renewal
- A single daily-life sphere

Various urban activities
Platforms for joint provision of services (extensive use of ICT etc.)
Creative & local business
Match-up of residents and companies
Work and activity in other areas

Medical & nursing care center
Childcare support center
Event & interchange center

Work and activity by people from outside the district
Reading project 2016

① The making of structure for The local area management and the energy management

② The making of child care network by the whole town

③ The making of structure of the town supporting comfortable and healthy life

④ Promotion of the "community living" model project

⑤ The making of turnout of the town which cooperated with a mall

⑥ Promotion of the next-generation personnel training to wait, and to take making it on
Approaches to partnership among multiple occupations using ICT

- Multi-occupation partnership
  - Aged
    - Barrier-free collective housing
    - Mutual support in the community
      - Community whose members look out for each other
  - Local Community
    - Hobbies and interests, Self-fulfillment
    - Activity
      - Building of health and prevention of conditions requiring nursing
  - Center for partnership in provision of home medical care
    - Extensive use of cloud systems and tablets
  - Nursing
  - Medical services

Multi-occupation partnership
“The next-generation suburban city planning project” (Photos by City of Yokohama & Tokyu Corporation)

Thank you