横浜市 水と緑の基本計画

多様なライフスタイルを実現できる
水・緑豊かな都市環境

First of all

Although Yokohama is a large city with more than 3.7 million residents, it has a rich and varied water and green environment, including cohesive forested areas, farmlands, and rivers that extend from their sources to the sea, all within easy reach of residents. Yokohama's water and green environment, with its beautiful parks and lush green satoyama, which have been nurtured along with the city's history since the opening of the port, is the source of the city's attractiveness as a city.

The "Yokohama City Water and Greenery Basic Plan" was formulated in 2006 as a comprehensive plan for the conservation and creation of the city's water and greenery environment with a target year of 2025, in conjunction with the "Yokohama City Basic Concept (Long-term Vision)" which serves as a guideline for the entire municipal government.

Since the formulation of the plan, we have promoted the conservation of woodlands and agricultural lands and the creation of greenery through the "Yokohama Green Up Plan", as well as the creation of green spaces,
Yokohama has been promoting various initiatives related to water and greenery, including the formulation of the "Yokohama Action Plan for Biodiversity (Yokohama b-Plan)" and the "Yokohama City Medium-Term Management Plan for Sewerage".

Meanwhile, natural disasters such as localized heavy rains and typhoons have become more frequent and severe during this period, increasing the importance of disaster prevention and mitigation measures. In addition, the declining birthrate and aging population are accelerating, and as we enter a mature society, the lifestyles and values of our citizens are diversifying and their relationship with the water and green environment is expanding.

In response to these changes in society and the challenges we face based on the results of our past efforts, and in light of the fact that it has been almost 10 years since the plan was formulated, we have decided to revise the plan. Our goal is to further preserve, create, and nurture the water and green environment that makes our city attractive, and to step up our efforts to create a plan that will lead to the realization of diverse lifestyles in harmony with water and greenery.

In making these revisions, we have received valuable comments and suggestions from many citizens and experts in various fields. We would like to take this opportunity to thank them. We would like to share this plan widely with citizens and businesses, and by working together as an all-Yokohama team, we will nurture Yokohama City, which is rich in water and green environment. We look forward to your continued support and cooperation.

June2016

横浜市長　林　文子

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Chapter 5.

Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery

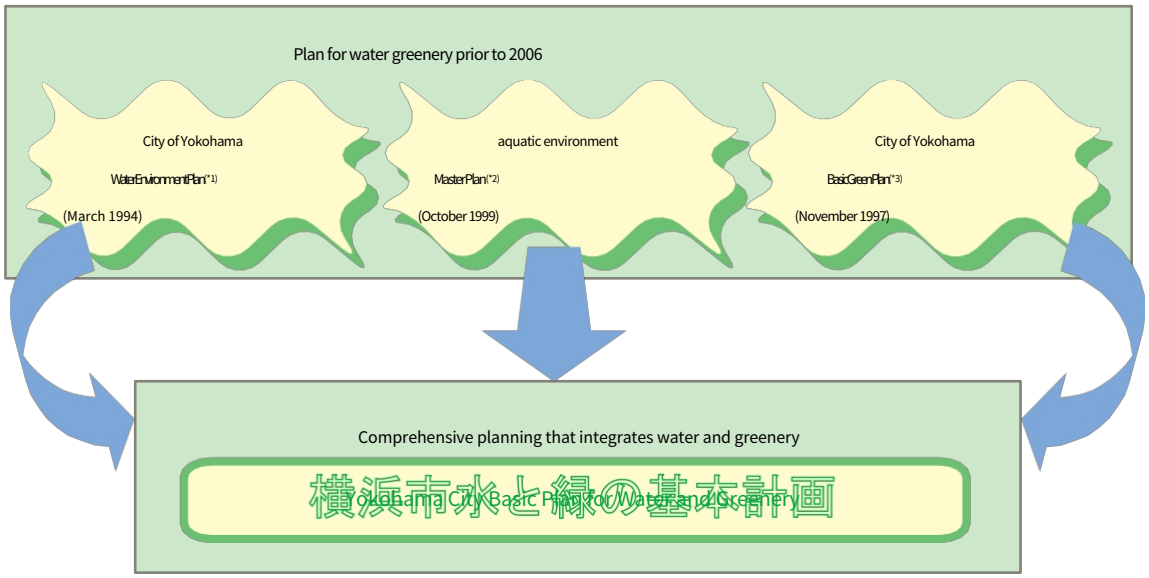
1. Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery

The "Yokohama City Water and Greenery Basic Plan" was formulated in 2006, integrating the "Yokohama City Water Environment Plan", the "Water Environment Master Plan", and the "Yokohama City Greenery Basic Plan" as a plan that defines the basic philosophy and future vision of water and greenery and outlines the promotion plans and measures to realize them.

The plan is characterized by its comprehensive approach to water and greenery, which integrates the protection, creation, and cultivation of Yokohama's unique and attractive water and greenery by organizing efforts by watershed unit.

In this plan, "water" (rivers, waterways, sea areas, etc.) and "greenery" (woodlands, farmlands, parks, etc.) will be treated as an integral part of the plan, and these are referred to as the "water/green environment.

■History of Plan Formulation



1 Yokohama City Water Environment Plan (March 1994)

Yokohama City's water environment goals and measures to achieve them are presented from six perspectives, including source control, growth of living organisms, and habitat preservation.

2 Water Environment Master Plan (October 1999)

This is a comprehensive maintenance policy to create a water environment suitable for Yokohama. For each river basin, we present a maintenance policy for improving water quality and restoring water quantity.

3 Yokohama City Green Basic Plan (November 1997)

The "Basic Plan for the Conservation of Green Space and Promotion of Greening" as stipulated in Article 4 of the Urban Green Space Law. It presents measures for securing green open spaces (woodlands, agricultural lands, public 園, greening) and maintaining the total amount of greenery.

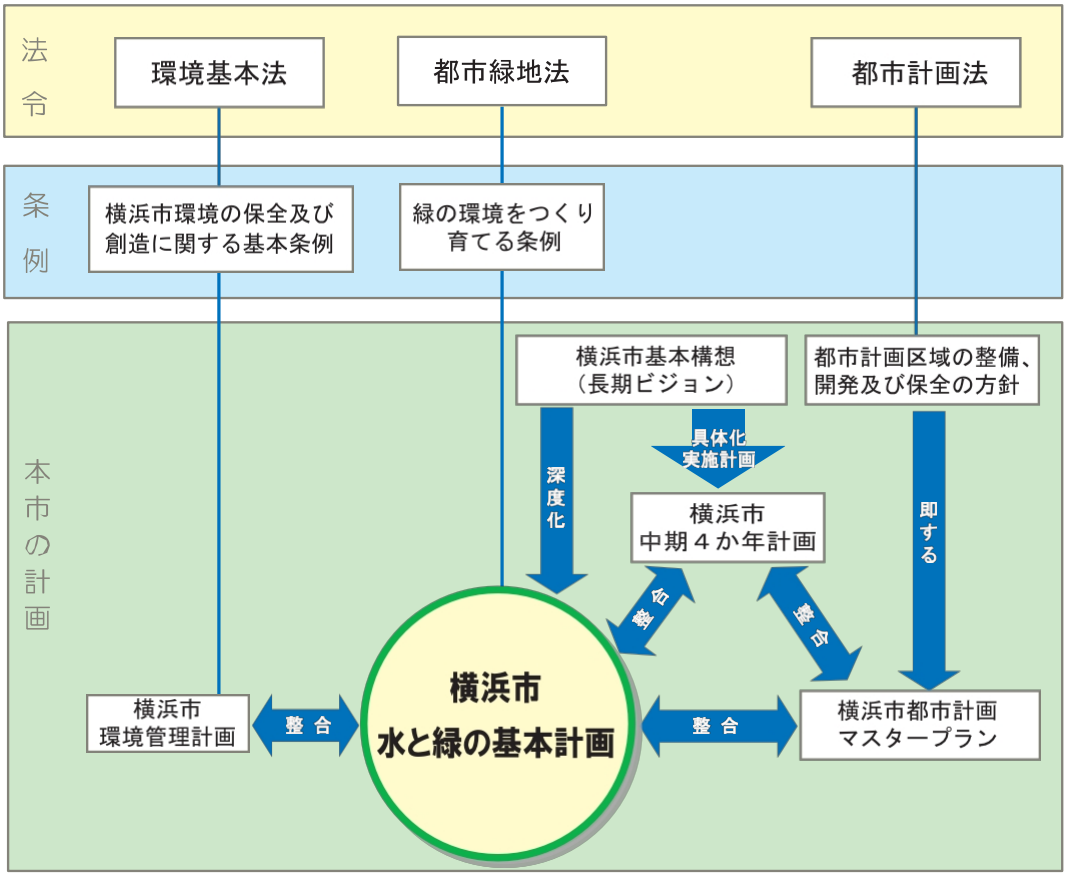
2. Plan Positioning - Target Year

(1) Positioning of the plan

This plan is positioned as the "Basic Plan for the Conservation of Green Space and the Promotion of Greening" as stipulated in Article 4 of the Urban Green Space Law. It is a comprehensive plan for the conservation, creation, and cultivation of water and green environment, based on the "Urban Vision" and "Direction of Realization and Efforts" shown in the "Yokohama City Basic Concept (Long-term Vision)" which is the upper-level plan.

The plan is also aligned with the "Yokohama Volunteer Forum Environmental Management Plan," and the "Yokohama City Master Plan for Urban Planning," and is related to the "Yokohama Action Plan for Biodiversity (Yokohama b Plan)," and the "Yokohama City Volunteer Management Plan for Sewage Infrastructure," "Yokohama Green Up Plan," and the "Yokohama Urban Agriculture Promotion Plan" are based on this plan.

■Positioning of the Plan - Related Plans



「横浜市水と緑の基本計画」に基づく取組：横浜みどりアップ計画、横浜都市農業推進プラン
その他関連する法令：水循環基本法、都市農業振興基本法、下水道法、水質汚濁防止法、都市公園法　など
その他関連する計画：横浜市下水道中期経営計画、生物多様性横浜行動計画（ヨコハマｂプラン）、
横浜市都心臨海部再生マスタープラン、横浜市地球温暖化対策実行計画　など

(2) Target year

The target year of this plan is 2025 (Heisei 37), which is the target year of the "Yokohama City Basic Concept (Long-term Vision)" and we will work on the conservation, creation, and cultivation of water and green environment from a long-term perspective.

The current status of the water and green environment will be assessed approximately every five years, and the progress of measures will be inspected and the plan will be revised as necessary.

3. Plan Revisions

The City of Yokohama has established formulated plans and implemented measures in individual fields, such as the "Yokohama Green Up Plan," the "Yokohama Urban Agriculture Promotion Plan," the "Yokohama Action Plan for Biodiversity (Yokohama b-Plan)," and the "Yokohama City Medium-Term Management Plan for Sewage Works." On the other hand, looking at the social situation since the formulation of this plan, we see that the social situation has changed: global warming is progressing, disaster prevention and mitigation measures against earthquakes, torrential rains, and typhoons are becoming more important, and the birthrate is declining and the population is aging even faster.

In addition, as we enter a mature society, the lifestyles and values of citizens are diversifying, and the relationship between the water and green environment and citizens is expanding.

In 2014, Yokohama City formulated the "Yokohama City Medium-Term Four-Year Plan 2014-2017" and positioned "Creating a City Where All People Can Exert Their Potential," "Realizing Yokohama's Economic Development and Energy Recycling City," "Revitalizing an Attractive and Dynamic City," and "Building a Resilient City to Support the Future" in the Future City Development Strategy. Yokohama aims to be a city where everyone can feel security and hope, and where people and businesses can shine.

Furthermore, in 2017 (Heisei 29), the National Urban Greenery Yokohama Fair will be held in our city. The holding of the fair is an excellent opportunity to deepen the relationship between the water and green environment and citizens, and to promote the creation of a green and beautiful city.

In light of the above situation, approximately 10 years have passed since the plan was formulated, and we have taken this opportunity to redefine the target image of the water and green environment and to review the contents of the plan.

Chapter 1.

Water and Green Features of Yokohama

1. Attractive water and green environment typical of Yokohama

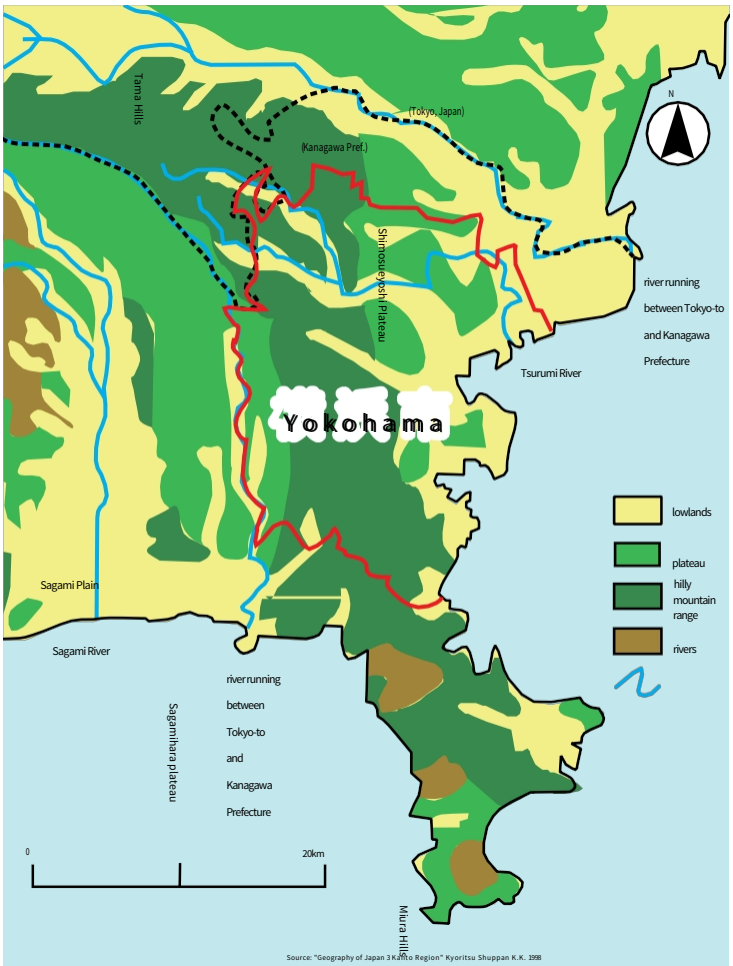
(1) Characteristics of Yokohama's Water-Green Environment

Although the city is a metropolis with 3.7 million citizens, it has a rich and varied water and green environment with woodlands, farmlands, parks, streams, and waterfront areas close to the city.

Water and green environment in a wide area

The topography of the city is formed by the Shimosueyoshi Plateau in the east, the Tama and Miura Hills in the center, and the Sagamihara Plateau in the west.
The area also has a continuous water and green environment over a wide area due to the rivers flowing through the city, such as the Tsurumi River, Sakai River, and Kashio River, and the greenery of the hills of the Tama and Miura Hills.

Topography of Yokohama City and Surrounding Areas



Water-green environment consisting of many rivers and characteristic greenery

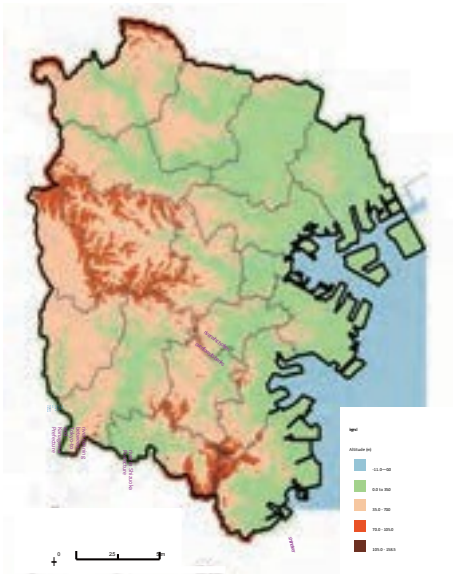
There are many rivers in the city, the Tsurumi River, the Kairi River, the Ie River, the Taki no Kawa, the Ooka River, the Miya River, and the Samurai River flow into Tokyo Bay, and the Sakai River with the Kashiwao River as a branch flows into Sagami Bay.

Of these, except for the Tsurumi River watershed and the Sakai River watershed (including the Kashio River watershed), four watersheds (the Kairi River watershed, the Irie River and Takinogawa River watersheds, the Ooka River watershed, and the Miyagawa and Samurai River watersheds) and a cluster of smaller watersheds that drain directly into the sea are complete watersheds within Yokohama City. In addition, many waterways flow into the rivers, and these rivers and waterways penetrate deep into residential areas, connecting waterways-river-ocean areas, creating an axis of water that citizens can feel close to.

From the headwaters and upper reaches to the middle reaches of the river, there are coherent forested areas and farmland in the Kodomonokuni area, Miho - Niiharu area, Kawai - Yazashi and Kamiseya area, Oike - Imai - Nase, Maioka-Noniwa, Enkaiyama, Koshiba-Tomioka, Miyakoda, Kamoi Higashi-Hongo, Sugata-Hazawa, Kami-Iida, Izumi, Nakata, Shimo-Izumi, Higashimatano, Fukaya, etc., which are designated as "10 major green areas.

The axis of coherent greenery between the suburban area and the waterfront area of the city center is called the "axis of hills overlooking the city center," and the axis of coherent greenery in the waterfront area is called the "axis of hills overlooking the sea.

Topography of Yokohama City



■Major rivers and characteristic greenery

■ Waterway emptying into the river

Diverse water and green environment close to citizens' daily lives

In this city, coherent woodlands and farmlands exist from the urbanization control zone into the urbanization zone, and many woodlands and farmlands can be seen in the urban area. In addition, many waterways and rivers flow through the urban area and connect to the sea, originating from valleys in the 10 major green areas".

In this way, the river is the axis of the watershed, which leads to forests, hills, and the sea. In addition to the many forested areas and farmlands that remain in the watershed, parks, street trees, waterfront locations, stream amenities, and streams are located in the urban area, creating a diverse and attractive water and green environment that is familiar to citizens' daily lives.


Upper reaches of rivers full of greenery


Valleys and Satoyama


Citizen's forest where you can enjoy a stroll


Cohesive farmland adjacent to the city


Public for various recreational activities


Public to play and be familiar with greenery


Greenery Remaining in the City


Space to be familiar with water and greenery in the city center


Street Trees Adding Color to the Seasons


Greening to enhance the attractiveness of commercial facilities


Rivers flowing through the city


Public enjoying waterside views

Yokohama's water and green environment supported by citizens' activities

Citizens' activities related to water and green environment have been actively conducted in various places in the city. In local parks, forested areas such as civic forests, and waterfront areas, citizen groups have been formed and are responsible for daily cleaning activities and inspections, and their activities have led to the formation of local communities. Environmental activities such as preservation of biodiversity and improvement of water quality are also conducted in rivers, sea areas, woodlands, ponds, etc. In parks with old houses, activities to convey local history and culture are also conducted. Citizens are also involved in activities such as providing assistance to farmers in agricultural areas and promoting local production for local consumption. In this way, Yokohama's water and green environment is supported by the activities of many citizens, NPOs, and businesses in various locations.

Public園 Beautification activities by the Waterfront Patronage Association

Cleanup activities by the Waterfront Patronage Association

Maintenance work by the Citizen's Forest Patronage Association

Rice planting by the Management and Operation Committee of Public園

Morning market by farmers in the city

Cooperation between farmers and local residents to support agriculture

Yokohama Water Environment Guide Volunteers guide visitors around sewer facilities

Conservation Activities by Forest Growing Volunteers

Greening activities by local residents

Satoyama landscape is one of the attractions of Yokohama

In this city, there are many complicated terrains of hills, which are called "valleys. In these valleys, agriculture has been practiced since ancient times. In valleys, rice paddies, agricultural reservoirs, and waterways have been constructed to take advantage of the terrain. The hillsides have been transformed into bamboo groves and thickets, which have been used to produce fertilizer, fuel, and daily commodities. As people lived in close contact with the valley environment, a characteristic environment was created in which a wide variety of living creatures grew and inhabited.

The valley environment in which people and nature are continuously connected is called satoyama (satochi-satoyama), and the satoyama landscape woven into the valley is one of Yokohama's most attractive features. Today, the relationship between people and satoyama has changed due to the changing lifestyles of citizens, and many of the old satoyama have disappeared amid urbanization. However, the few remaining satoyama in the city are supported by landowners and various citizen activities, and are valuable environments that convey Yokohama's history and culture.

Image of a former village in Yokohama

(Source: Yokohama City Forest Development Guidelines)

Yokohama Forest and Satoyama

(Source: Yokohama City Forest Development Guidelines)

Column Column コラム

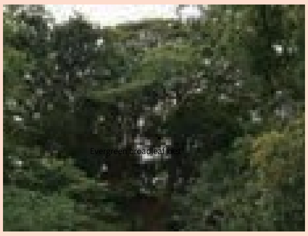
Vegetation and Creatures in Yokohama

横浜の植生と生き物

Since the city is located on the Pacific coast, almost in the center of Japan, and there are no areas that exceed 1,000 meters in elevation, such as the Tanzawa and Hakone volcanoes, the city is mainly inhabited by creatures that grow and live in temperate plains and low mountains.

1 Vegetation in Yokohama

The most representative natural vegetation in Yokohama is forests composed of evergreen broad-leaved trees such as sudajii, tabunoki and shirakashi (Japanese white oak), but the area of these forests in the city area is small, and most of them are secondary forests that have been affected by human activities. Today deciduous broad-leaf trees such as konara (Quercus serrata), kunugi (Quercus acutissima) and mizunara / nigegonoki (Quercus crispula) are the representative vegetation, and within this environment, plants such as katakuri and kinran, which are representative of Satoyama and reflecting the climate and geological history, are also distributed.


Evergreen broadleaf forest


Deciduous broad-leaved forest

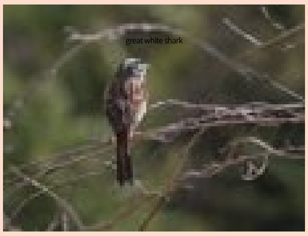
2 Creatures in Yokohama

● Terrestrial Creatures

According to the "Yokohama City Terrestrial Biota and Ecosystem Survey (1999)," the total number of confirmed species was 1,046 (excluding those confirmed through interviews). The same applies hereafter.) Of these, 796 species, or more than 70% of the total, were found in forested areas. In urban areas (including green residential areas), 566 species, more than 50% of the total, have been confirmed, indicating that small green areas in urban areas are important habitats for small plants and animals.

● River - Marine Creatures

Since the 1980s, the quality of river water has improved significantly due to the construction of sewage systems and the regulation of wastewater discharge from business establishments, and the water quality of Yokohama's rivers has been greatly improved.


great white shark


swallowtail butterfly (esp. the citrus swallowtail butterfly, Papilio xuthus)

Many of the creatures that were once present in the city are now returning. In the biological surveys conducted by the city in 2011 (Heisei 23) in six river systems in the city, a total of 354 species of creatures were confirmed, and the number of migratory species with connections to the sea (such as several species of ayu and shrimp) was on the increase. In addition, a total of 656 species of organisms were confirmed in marine surveys conducted from 2012 to 2013 at seven sites in estuarine and coastal areas and three sites in inner bays.


Tokyo Dharma frog (Buergeria damae)


eelgrass

3 Status of Invasive Species

In recent years, an increasing number of invasive species (creatures introduced as a result of human activities into areas or ecosystems outside their natural distribution range) have been causing damage to ecosystems, humans, and agricultural crops. Among these invasive species, those that are considered to have a particularly large impact are designated as "Specified Invasive Alien Species" under the Invasive Alien Species Act (official name: Act on the Prevention of Damage to Ecosystems Caused by Specified Invasive Alien Species, enacted in 2005), and are prohibited from being bred or transported.

Among the specified invasive alien species, measures are being taken against raccoons based on the Kanagawa Prefecture Raccoon Control Implementation Plan. For Formosan ground squirrels, support is provided through the lending of [illegible] traps and other measures.

Taiwan squirrel (subspecies of Pallas's squirrel, Callosciurus erythraeus thaiwanensis)

(2) Urban Development and Water-Green Environment

Land reclamation and waterfront in the Edo - Meiji - Taisho - Showa Period

The areas west of Yokohama Station, Kannai, Kangai, and the waterfront area of central Yokohama were reclaimed during the Edo period (1603-1868) through the development of rice paddies and salt fields.

Along the coastline, there has been port construction since the opening of the port and reclamation for the construction of industrial parks after the war. Even today, canals and rivers remain on the border of the reclaimed land, and many waterfront areas remain in the city center waterfront area.

Port culture, cityscape and parks developed and nurtured with the opening of the port

Yokohama is a city that developed with the opening of the Port of Yokohama in 1859. International trade and foreign settlement nurtured an exotic port town culture, and even today, the streets and landscape of Kannai, Yamate, and other areas retain the atmosphere of the port city of Yokohama.

Yamate Park, Japan's first Western-style garden, Minato-no-Mieru-Oka Park, a former foreign settlement, and Yamashita Park, created after the Great Kanto Earthquake, are among the many parks that have been nurtured with history and attract many visitors from all over Japan.

Yamashita-ko, a tourist attraction

A train path that retains the remains of the railroad

Japan Avenue lined with stately trees

The exotic Yamate 111 BANK

Water and green environment that has developed along with the development of the city

In terms of the water environment, as the population grew and urban development progressed, wastewater regulations were imposed on businesses and the quality of water in rivers and sea areas improved through the development and diffusion of sewage systems. Efforts to create waterside spaces as "Seseragi (small stream) greenways" have also progressed.

Regarding greenery, progress has been made in the preservation of wooded areas through the green space preservation system, such as special green space preservation districts, as well as agricultural promotion measures and farmland preservation through the city's own system of dedicated agricultural districts. In addition, progress has been made in the preservation and creation of greenery in the city through legal greening, the securing of greenery through the system of parks provided for development, the maintenance of roadside trees, and the planned arrangement of greenery as typified by Kohoku New Town.

In addition, progress has been made in river improvement that takes into consideration the living environment and the growth and habitat of living creatures, such as river improvement that takes into account water friendliness and the natural environment.

Sewage treatment facilities that contribute to improved water quality

Preserved woodlands

Preserved paddy fields

Public maintained along with development

Street trees that create a good living environment

Rivers that are friendly to water and the natural environment

Water and green environment in new urban development

In the Minato Mirai 21 district and the Yokohama Station area, new urban development has progressed, creating distinctive water and green landscapes. In the waterfront area of the city center, distinctive green areas are located along the waterfront, and each area is connected by a promenade, forming a green network in the entire waterfront area of the city center.

Urban waterfront areawith greenery

Rinko Parkoverlooking the sea

2. Multifaceted functions

Water and greenery are key elements of the urban environment and have a variety of functions.

Biodiversity Conservation Functions

Water and green environments such as woodlands, farmlands, waterways, and rivers have been created through human interaction, resulting in the creation of environments where a wide variety of living creatures can grow and inhabit. By maintaining these water and green environments in good health, and by making them cohesive and connected, we can expect the preservation of biodiversity.

Environmental conservation function

Trees and water surfaces have the ability to cool the air through evaporation of water. In addition to drawing cool breezes along rivers, increasing greenery in urban areas creates a continuous water-green environment that serves as a wind path, increasing heat exhaust control and mitigating the heat island effect. In addition, greenery in urban areas, such as street trees, forms green and shaded spaces, which are valuable cool spots in the city.

Furthermore, a favorable water and green environment is also expected to absorb CO_2 and contribute to the mitigation of global warming.

Landscape Formation Function

In the suburban areas, cohesive woodlands create rich natural landscapes, and farmlands such as fields and rice paddies are combined with woodlands to form Satoyama landscapes. In the urban area, the characteristic green slopes and other forested areas, parks, plantings on building sites, street trees, and other greenery form an attractive landscape. In addition, the rivers and the sea that flow through the city create an enriched landscape. In this way, the water and green environment has the function of creating a favorable landscape.

Production infrastructure functions

Agricultural land is a valuable production resource that supplies agricultural and livestock products. Despite its urban location, Yokohama's farmland and agriculture maintain a relatively large scale. In addition, the city takes advantage of its proximity to consumption areas to produce fresh and safe agricultural and livestock products for local consumption that meet the needs of consumers. Furthermore, the farmland can also be used as a production base for citizen-use farms and places to experience agriculture.

Storage and recharge function

Greenery such as woodlands and farmlands has the function of soaking up and storing rainfall, enriching the volume of water in rivers and groundwater, and contributing to a healthy water cycle.

Disaster Prevention - Disaster Mitigation Functions

Greenery such as woodlands and farmlands play a major role in reducing flood damage by controlling the peak runoff volume of rainwater through their storage and recharge functions.

In the event of an earthquake or other disaster, parks and farmlands provide valuable open space, such as evacuation areas and bases for post-disaster relief and rescue operations. In addition, parks, farmlands, rivers, and greened roads serve as evacuation routes and fire spread prevention.

Sports - Health Functions

The appeal of outdoor sports in parks and oceans is the ability to enjoy a variety of sports in comfortable green spaces and clean waters. Water and green environments provide opportunities to enjoy sports activities such as watching professional sports, competitive sports, and walking for health promotion. Furthermore, increasing the number of places and opportunities for citizens to get involved in various sports will lead to healthier lifestyles for citizens.

Cultural, artistic and recreational functions

Attractive water and green environments have the function of fostering culture and arts, as well as providing recreational areas for strolling, cherry blossom viewing, and children's playgrounds.

Environmental education function

Woodlands, farmlands, and waterside areas have the function of providing places and opportunities for citizens to experience contact with nature. In addition, water and green environments are established through relationships with the local environment and people, and have the function of conveying the history, climate, and culture of the region.

Therefore, the water and green environment is expected to be a place where many citizens, including children who will lead the next generation, can enjoy interacting with nature, become aware of its importance, and engage in environmental education and activities to protect and nurture the water and green environment.

Community building function

Familiar parks and waterfronts function not only as places for children to play and stroll, but also as places for activities by citizens inside and outside the community and as community-building spaces. Farmland used by citizens also functions as a place for communication among users through farm work.

Urban Value - Functions that enhance the attractiveness of the city

The creation of a beautiful urban area with an attractive water and green environment within the city will create a flow of people from within and outside the city, including tourists, creating a lively atmosphere and increasing real estate values, thereby enhancing the value and attractiveness of the city as a whole.

Chapter 2.

Yokohama's Water and Green Issues and Future Direction

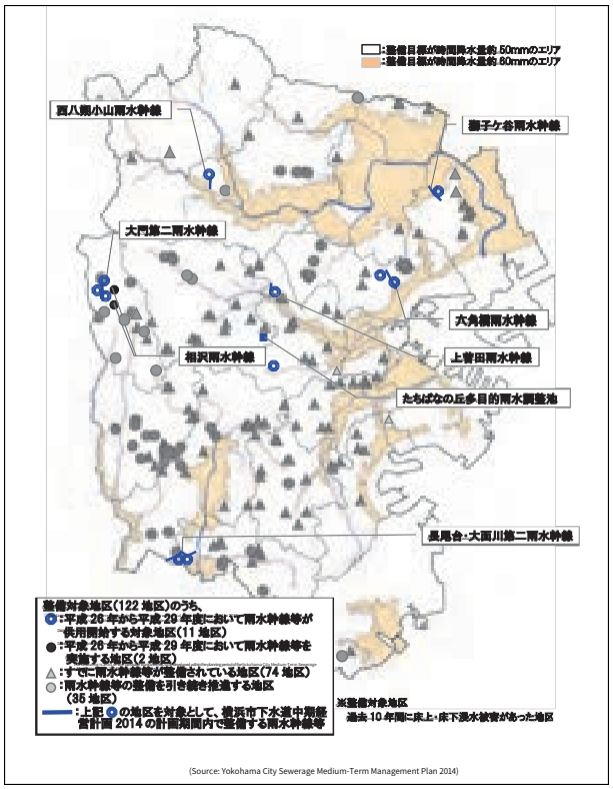
1. Issues based on the results of past efforts

Since the plan was formulated in 2006, various efforts have been made based on the three promotion plans: "protect and create greenery as a base and characteristic greenery," "create and enhance water and green environment in each watershed," and "create and enjoy water and green environment together with citizens. Based on the results of these efforts, we have summarized the issues to be addressed in the future.

(1) Quantitative assurance will continue to be necessary

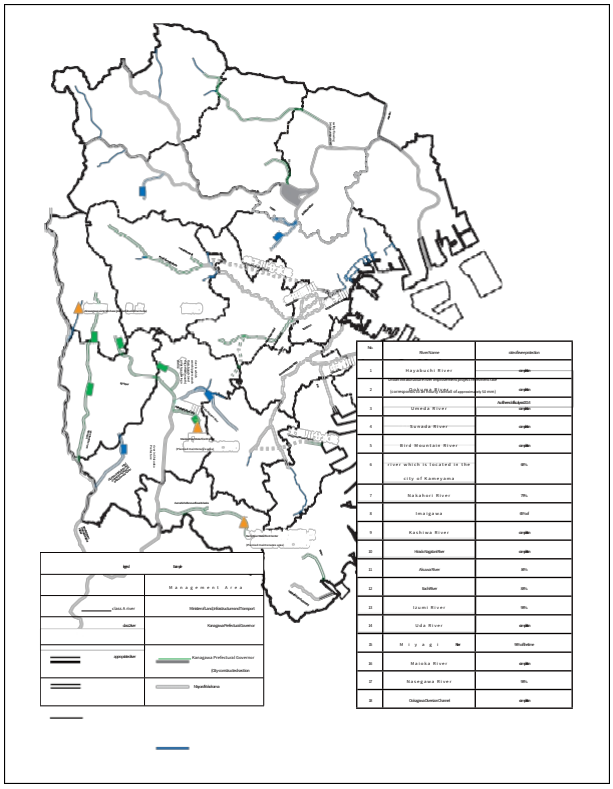
In the area of water environment, efforts have been made to improve rainwater in the sewage system and to develop water conservation centers along rivers, but there are still areas that require further improvement. In terms of greenery, the "Yokohama Green Up Plan" and other measures to conserve woodlands and agricultural lands, promote greening, and develop parks have made steady progress. However, there are still many forested areas that need to be preserved, farmlands are decreasing in number, and the goal for parks has not yet been achieved. In addition, citizens' needs for contact with agriculture and for familiar greenery that can be felt through parks, roadside trees, and greening are also increasing.

Hourly rainfall: approx. 50mm Development statusofstormwater trunk lines, etc. in the subject area



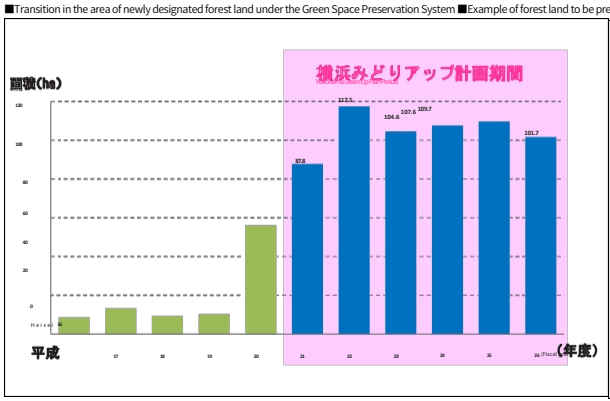
(Source: Yokohama City Sewerage Medium-Term Management Plan 2014)

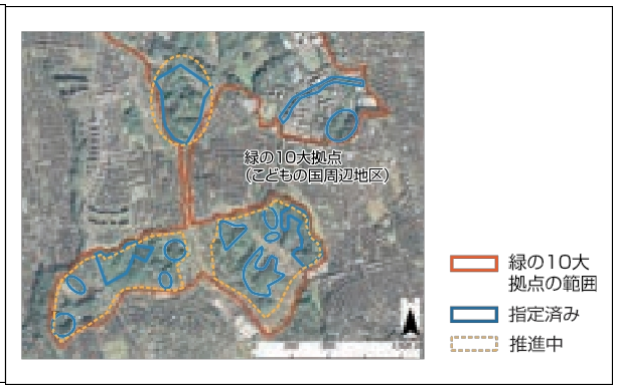
Statusof river maintenance



In the flooded areas, 11 locations have not completed revetment of some rivers such as the Katabatai River and the Imai River by fiscal year 2017 (Heisei 29). The construction of riverbanks is scheduled to be completed in the following fiscal year.

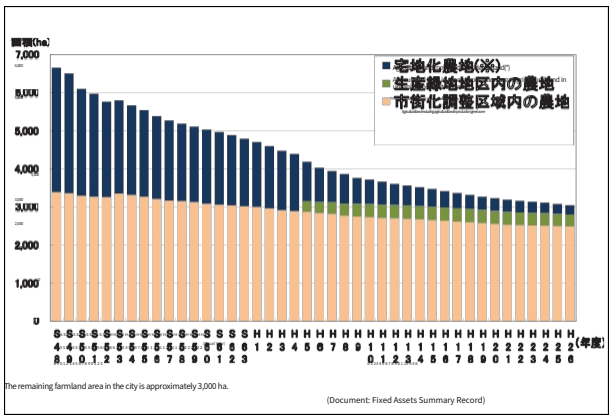
■Transition in the area of newly designated forest land under the Green Space Preservation System ■Example of forest land to be preserved





The Yokohama Green Upgrade Plan has led to a significant increase in the designation of forested areas, and there are still many forested areas within the 10 Green Bases that should be preserved. The number of forested areas has increased significantly.

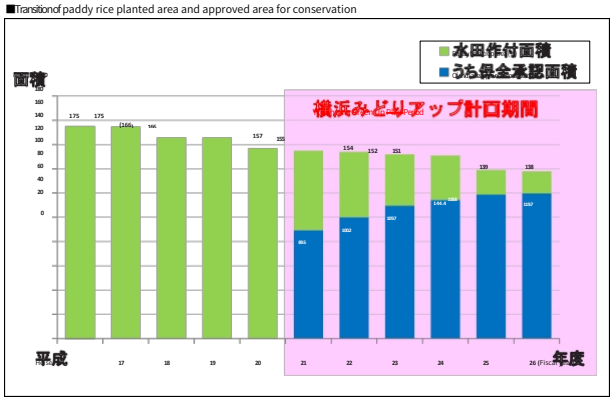
Changesin the area of farmland



The remaining farmland area in the city is approximately 3,000 ha.

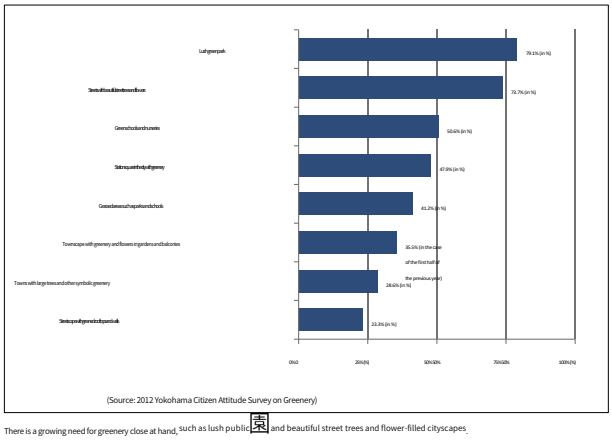
(Document: Fixed Assets Summary Record)

■Transitionof paddy rice planted area and approved area for conservation



Approximately 80% of the city's rice paddies have been preserved through the efforts of the Yokohama Green Up Plan.

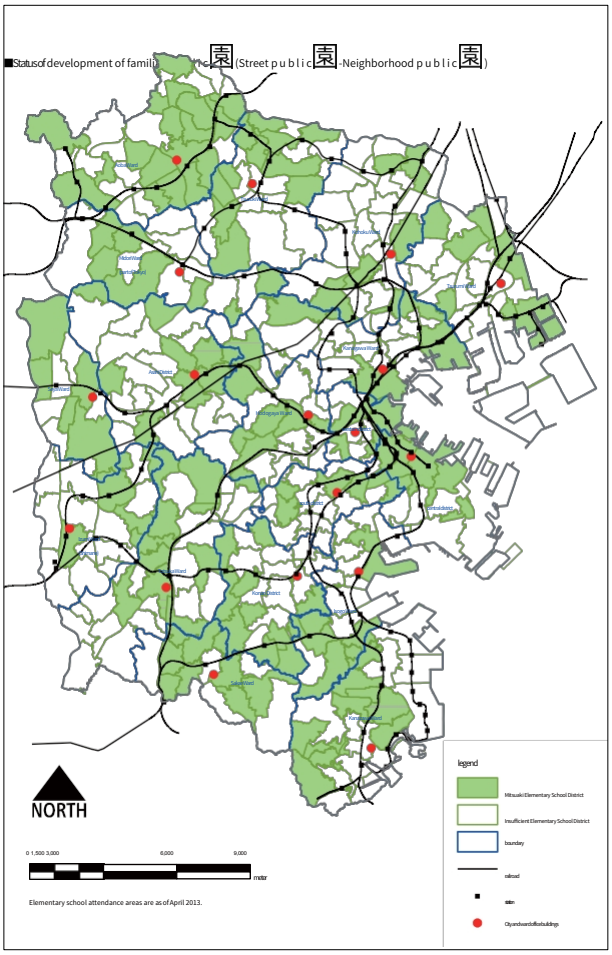
■ Answers to the question, "What kind of greenery would you like to see in the city?



(Source: 2012 Yokohama Citizen Attitude Survey on Greenery)

There is a growing need for greenery close at hand, such as lush public 園 and beautiful street trees and flower-filled cityscapes.

■Status of development of family 園 (Street public 園 -Neighborhood public 園)



Elementary school attendance areas are as of April 2013.

At the foot of the target of maintaining two city block public 園 locations per primary school district and one neighborhood public 園 location, we have not been able to meet some of our targets.

Initiatives to Create Greenery

Turfed garden

Landscaped lotus flower plaza

園

The creation of greenery close to citizens is being addressed in a variety of settings and needs to be further enhanced.

(2) Requires proper management

Appropriate maintenance and management of the water and green environment that has been secured

As the city has developed, it has preserved and created many water and green environments throughout the city, including rivers, waterways, sewage systems, street trees, forested areas, farmland, and parks. Many of these water and green environments, which are vast assets that have been secured, are aging, and many of these facilities are in need of renewal.

■ Renewal of urban infrastructure

(Source: "Yokohama City Basic Policy for the Conservation and Utilization of Public Facilities," Bureau of Finance)

Damaged sewer attachment pipe (Z-pipe)

(Source: Yokohama City Sewerage Medium-Term Management Plan 2014)

Most of the urban infrastructure was built before 1990, and by 2030 (Heisei 42), about 70% of it will have been in service for more than 40 years.

■Maintenance of river facilities

Status of River Maintenance and Management

Status of waterway maintenance and management

Many facilities have been developed through the river environment improvement since around 1981, and through the development of the Lowrakawa River Amenity - Seseragi Greenway since around 1985. Many of these facilities have reached the point of renewal and require appropriate maintenance and management.

■Maintenance of street trees

Tree management work

Downed roadside trees

There are approximately 130,000 street trees and 1.25 million m2 of planting strips in the city, and they are an important element of the urban landscape. On the other hand, older trees can be damaged by falling trees in strong winds, so it is necessary to carry out maintenance and management while properly monitoring the condition of the trees.

■Maintenance of woodlands, agricultural lands, and p u b l i c 園

Aging agricultural facilities

Slope areasinneed of safety measures

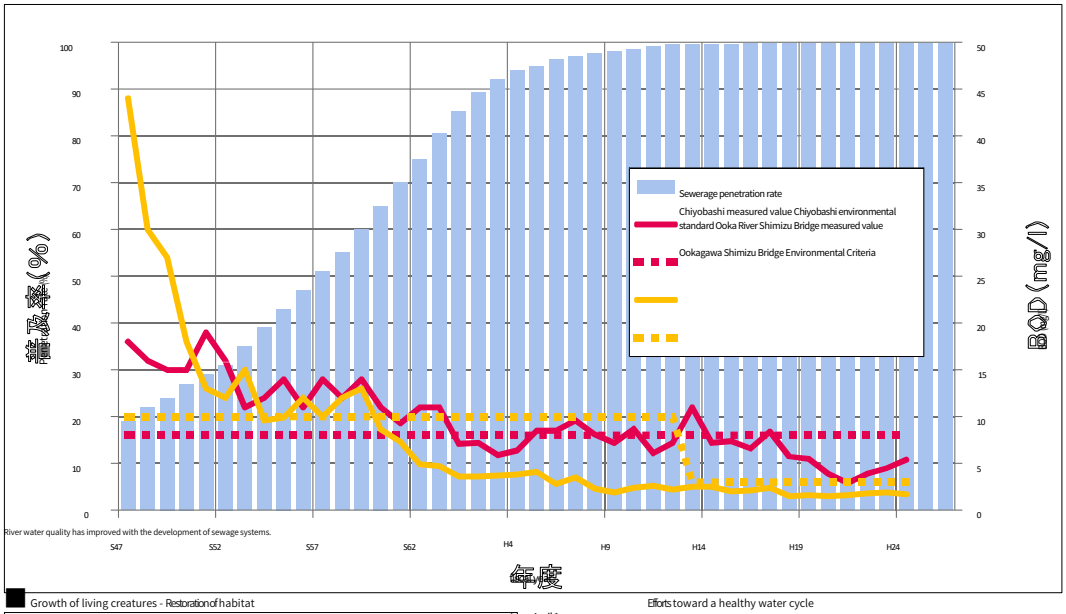
Many facilities are due for renewal. In addition, preserved woodlands require safety measures around the perimeter.

Water - Improvement of the quality of the green environment

In terms of the water environment, the water quality and environment of rivers and sea areas have been improved through the introduction of advanced treatment facilities, effluent discharge regulations for businesses, and river improvements that take the natural environment into consideration, restoring the growth and habitat of living creatures. Efforts to promote healthy water circulation, such as the installation of rainwater infiltration tanks and rainwater storage tanks, have also progressed. However, there are still rivers and sea areas where water quality needs to be improved, and red tides continue to occur in sea areas. Furthermore, new issues have emerged, such as preventing groundwater contamination and dealing with unregulated chemical substances.

With regard to greenery, efforts are being made to improve the quality of the parks, including efforts to promote park use and maintenance management that takes biodiversity into consideration, and these efforts should be further promoted.

■ Sewerage coverage and river water quality (BOD)



River water quality has improved with the development of sewage systems.

■ Growth of living creatures - Restoration of habitat

(Usu. April 1 to March 31)

Ayu confirmed in the Katabira River

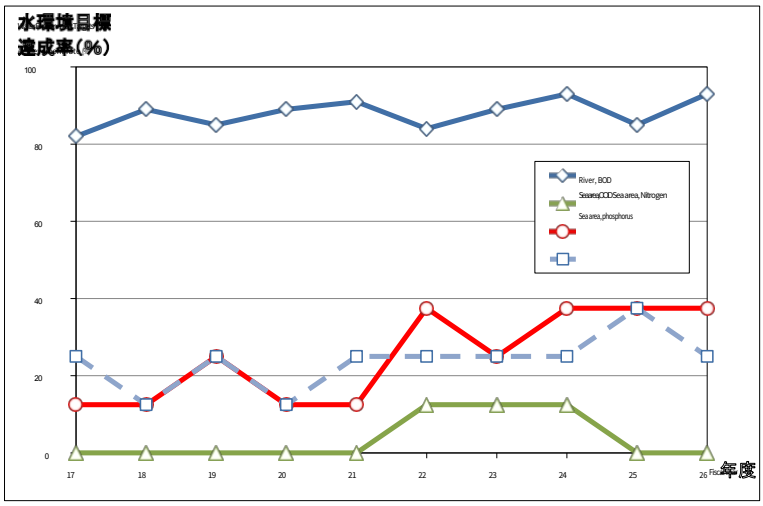
Due to the improvement of water quality in rivers and the renovation of rivers in consideration of the natural environment, ayu have been confirmed in many rivers in the city.

Efforts toward a healthy water cycle

Installation of rainwater harvesting tanks

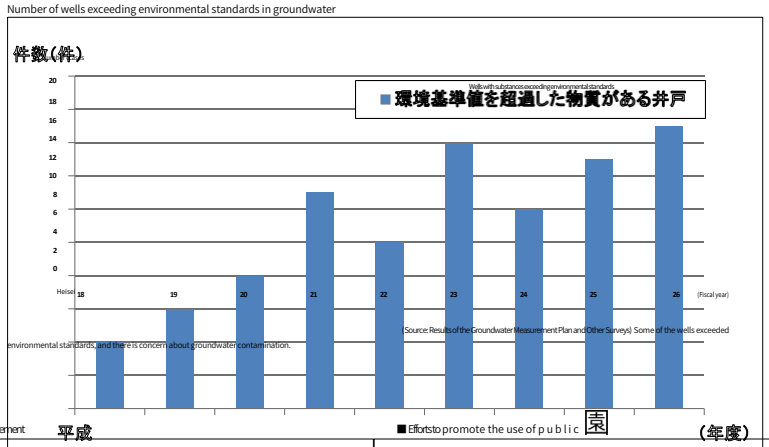
Subsidies for the installation of rainwater harvesting tanks are available.

Percentage of Achievement of Water Environment Targets in Rivers and Marine Areas



The achievement rate for BOD in rivers has remained high, while the achievement rate for the three items (COD, nitrogen, and phosphorus) in marine areas has been low.

Number of wells exceeding environmental standards in groundwater



(Source: Results of the Groundwater Measurement Plan and Other Surveys) Some of the wells exceeded environmental standards, and there is concern about groundwater contamination.

Biodiversity-conscious maintenance and management

Management of Hanjakko

At the Kobajaku Public 園, maintenance and management are carried out in consideration of biodiversity.

■ Efforts to promote the use of public 園 (年度)

Health Promotion

One of the efforts to promote the use of public 園 is a health promotion program

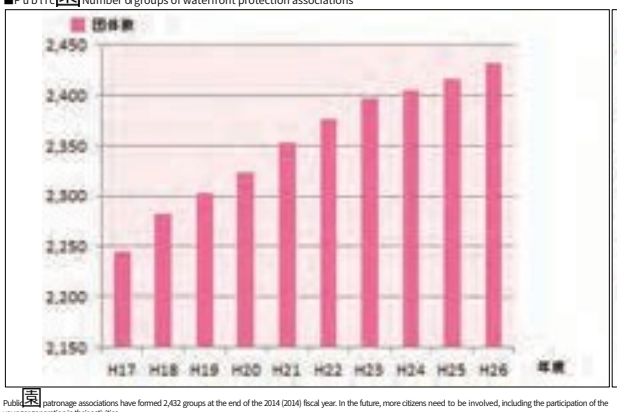
The company is implementing the following

(3) More involvement with citizens is needed.

The maintenance and utilization of the secured water and green environment are supported by many citizens, including various citizen groups and businesses.

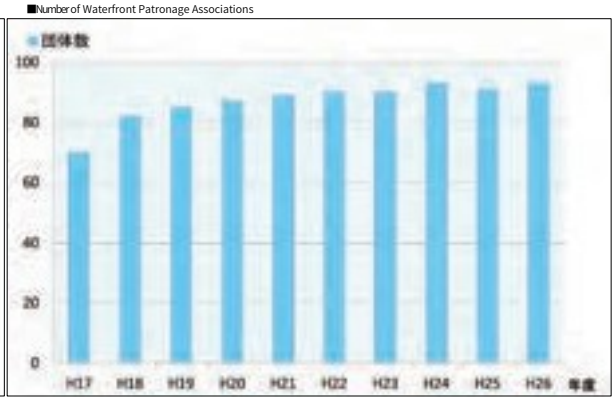
Such activities are indispensable for maintaining and passing on a large amount of water and green environment to future generations. It is also important to further promote such activities by citizens, because the deeper the relationship between citizens and the water and green environment, the richer their lives will become.

■Public桒 Number of groups of waterfront protection associations



Public桒 patronage associations have formed 2,432 groups at the end of the 2014 (2014) fiscal year. In the future, more citizens need to be involved, including the participation of the younger generation in their activities.

■Number of Waterfront Patronage Associations



There were 93 riparian protection groups formed at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014). In the future, efforts should be made to expand activities centered on the bases to include the entire water system beyond the management area.

Activities of Agricultural Support Groups

Activities of Riparian Protection Groups

Volunteers assist in observing activated sludge.

Forest Conservation Activities through CSR Activities by Businesses

2. Changing Social Conditions and Challenges

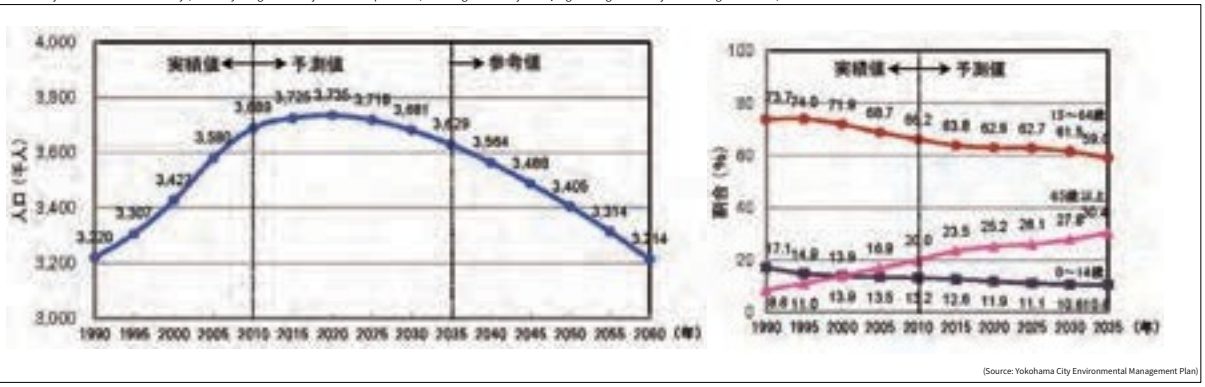
In the approximately 10 years since the plan was formulated, various changes have occurred in social conditions surrounding the water and green environment. The following sections summarize the changes in social conditions and the challenges that accompany them from the perspectives of "population decline and aging society with fewer children," "changes in urban structure," "threat of natural disasters," "progress of global warming and the emergence of the heat island phenomenon," "diversification of citizen lifestyles," and "expansion of roles required of water and green environment. The following is a summary of the changes in social conditions and the challenges that accompany these changes.

(1) Population decline and aging society with fewer children

Maintain the local community

The City is projected to experience a decline in population after 2019 (Heisei 31), and some wards have already seen a decline in population. It is expected that the further aging of the population will make it difficult to maintain local communities due to the lack of bearers of local activities that support the lives of citizens and the estrangement of interaction among residents.

■Population Projections for Yokohama City (Left: Very Long-Term Projection of Population (Mid-Long-Term Projection) Right: Long-Term Projection of Age Structure)



(Source: Yokohama City Environmental Management Plan)

Reorganization of urban facilities

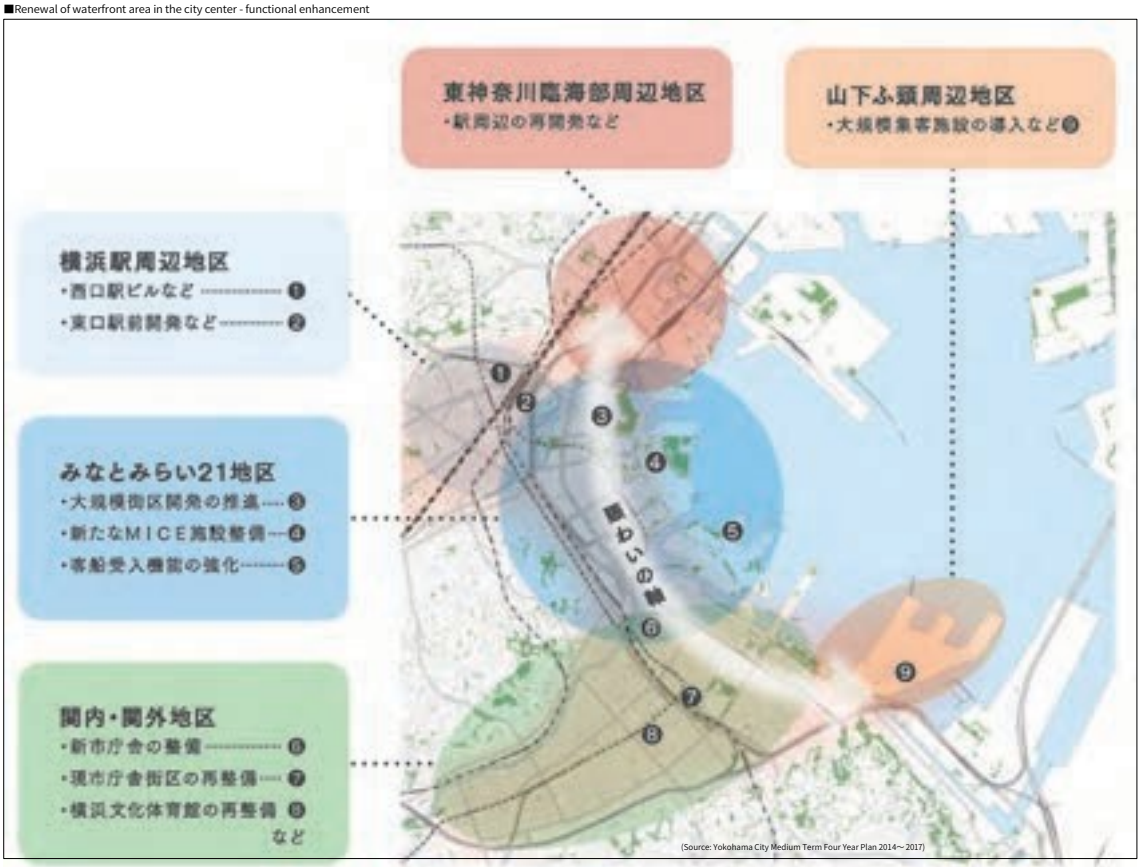
In order to respond to demographic changes and revitalize attractive and vibrant cities, it is necessary to promote the formation of compact urban areas and the enhancement of urban functions, especially at stations and interchanges.

Increasing inter-city competition

As competition between cities intensifies and the wide-area transportation network changes, the city of Yokohama must strengthen its waterfront area, which is the face of the international city of Yokohama, so that it can be chosen by people and businesses.

Even in suburban areas, there is a need to promote the development of attractive, easy-living communities where people can experience water and greenery in familiar places and where everyone wants to live and continue to live.

■Renewal of waterfront area in the city center - functional enhancement



Increased interest in health

By 2025 (Heisei 37), the baby boomer generation will be over 75 years old, and the number of elderly people in the city is expected to increase significantly to approximately 1 million, leading to higher social security costs and greater demand for welfare and medical services in the future. At the same time, there is a growing interest in health among citizens, and the need for citizens to lead healthy lives through various health promotion and sports is increasing.

Healthy life expectancy and average life expectancy in Yokohama

	Healthy life expectancy (2010)		Average life expectancy (2010)	
	masculine gender	female	masculine gender	female
whole country	70.42 Year	73.62 years	79.55 years	86.30 years
Kanagawa prefecture (Kantou area)	70.90 years	74.36 Year	80.36 years	86.74 Year
City of Yokohama	70.93 years	74.14 years	80.29 Year	86.79 Year

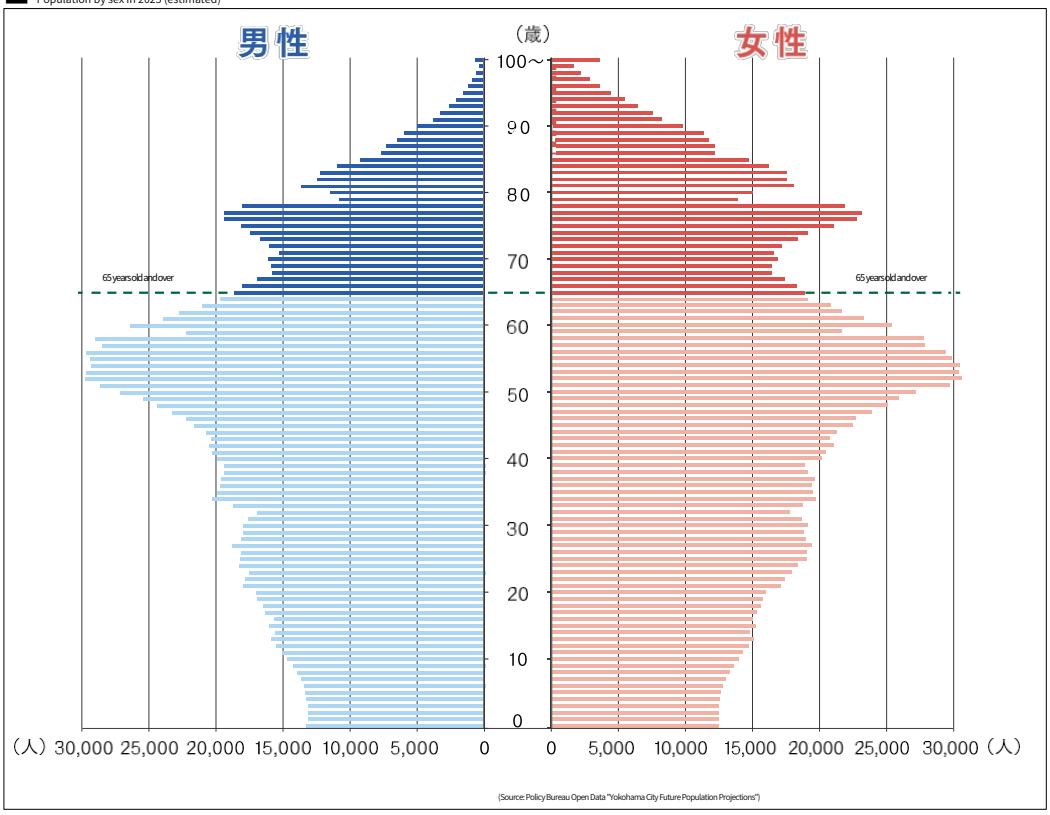
(Fee: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

*Healthy life expectancy is defined as "the period during which a person can live without being limited in daily life by health problems.

Demonstration of senior power

Many people, especially baby boomers, who have been living away from their homes and working, are moving their activities to the community, and there is a need to create opportunities for seniors to utilize their skills and experience and be active in society.

Population by sex in 2025 (estimated)



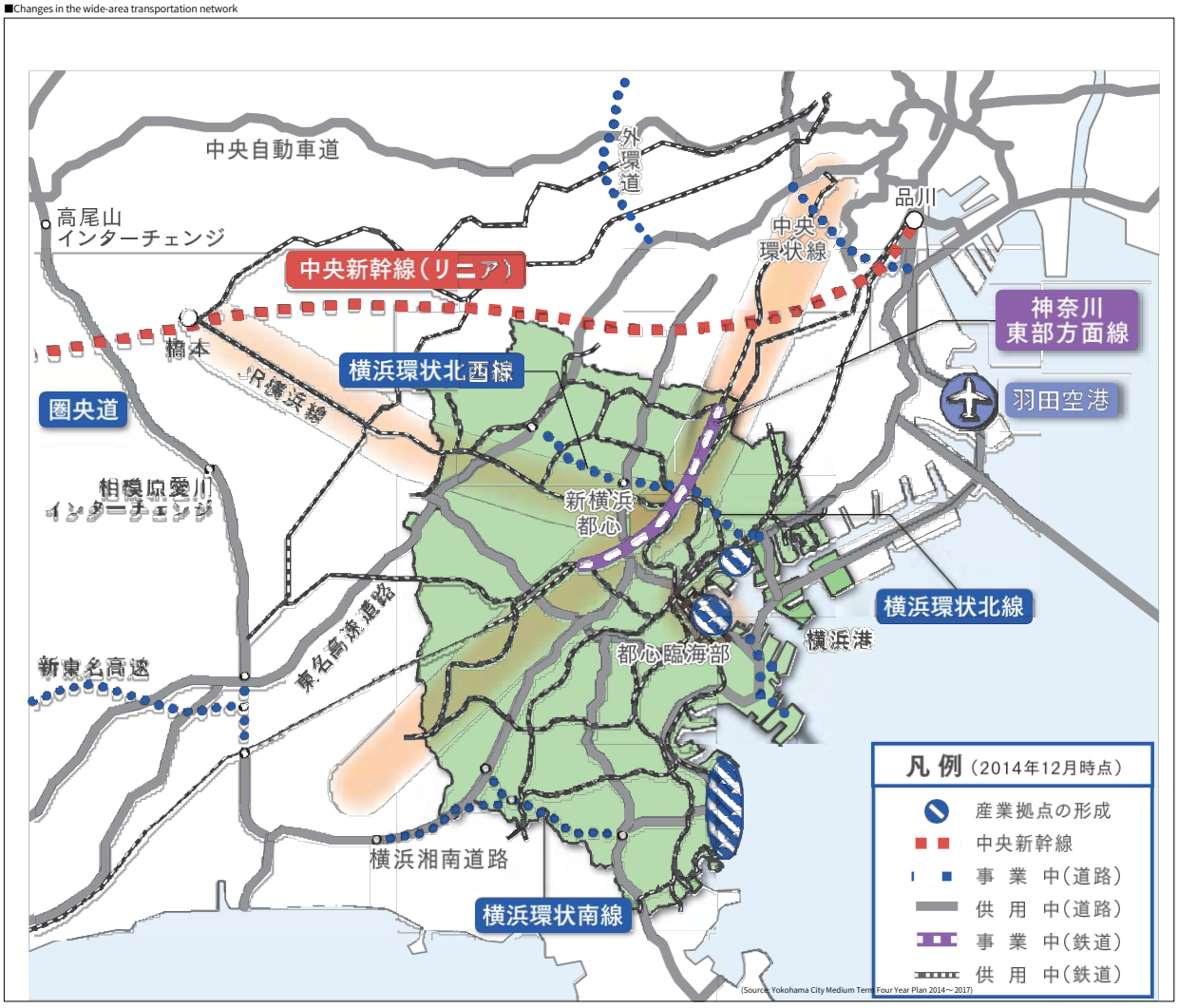
(Source: Policy Bureau Open Data "Yokohama City Future Population Projections")

(2) Urban Structural Changes

Changes in the wide-area transportation network

In the wider area, the opening of the Metropolitan Inter-City Expressway has created a network connecting the Tomei Expressway and the Chuo Expressway, etc. In addition, further internationalization of Haneda Airport and the opening of the Chuo Shinkansen (linear) bullet train line in 2027 (Heisei 39) are planned. In the city, the opening of the Kanagawa Eastern Route, the Yokohama Loop Road (North, South, and Northwest Lines), and the Yokohama Shonan Road are also scheduled. These changes in the transportation network are expected to significantly alter the flow of people and goods surrounding Yokohama.

■Changes in the wide-area transportation network



Return of U.S. military facilities in the city and promotion of site utilization

A portion of the site that was confiscated after the war and used as a U.S. military facility has been returned, and studies have begun on how to use the site to help revitalize the region and resolve wide-area issues.

■Location map of U.S. military facilities in the city

As of FY2015 (fiscal year 2015)

Former Fukaya Communication Station (approx. 77 ha)

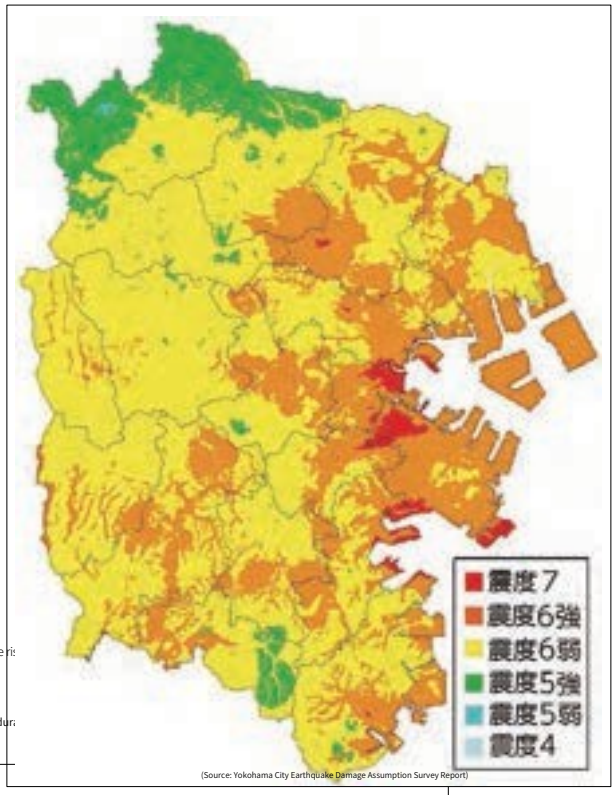
Former Koboshiba Oil Storage Facility (approx. 53 ha)

(3) Threat of natural disasters

Anticipated Large-Scale Earthquakes

An earthquake that is believed to cause significant damage to Yokohama is expected to occur with a probability of around 70% in the next 30 years, requiring the strengthening of urban infrastructure, including the securing of evacuation sites and the earthquake resistance of sewage facilities in the event of a disaster.

Assumed seismic intensity distribution for the Genroku-type Kanto Earthquake

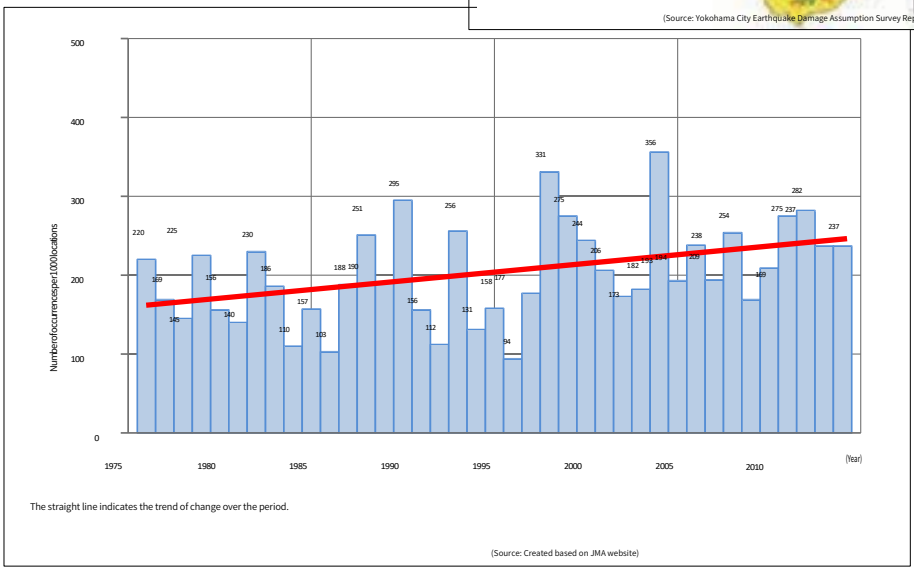


(Source: Yokohama City Earthquake Damage Assumption Survey Report)

Increased localized heavy rainfall in recent years

In recent years, localized heavy rainfall events that exceed the level of sewer system maintenance have increased the ri

Long-term change in the number of occurrences of short dur

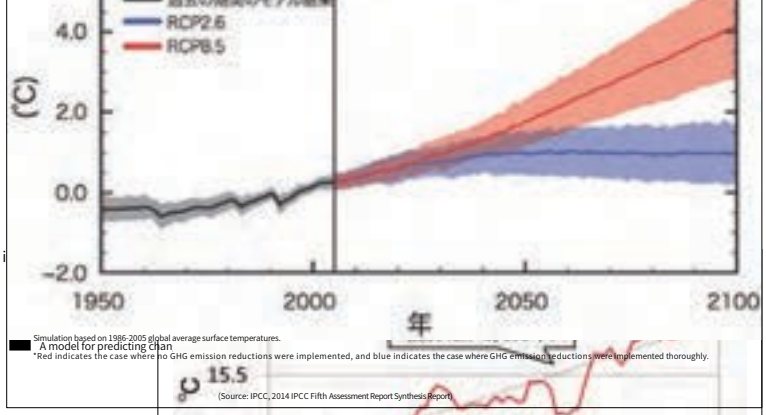


The straight line indicates the trend of change over the period.

(Source: Created based on JMA website)

The straight line indicates the trend of change over the period.

(4) Advancement of global warming - manifestation of the heat i



Simulation based on 1986-2005 global average surface temperatures.
A model for predicting chan
*Red indicates the case where no GHG emission reductions were implemented, and blue indicates the case where GHG emission reductions were implemented thoroughly.
(Source: IPCC, 2014 IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Synthesis Report)

Ave
(Source: Yokohama Institute of Environmental Science)

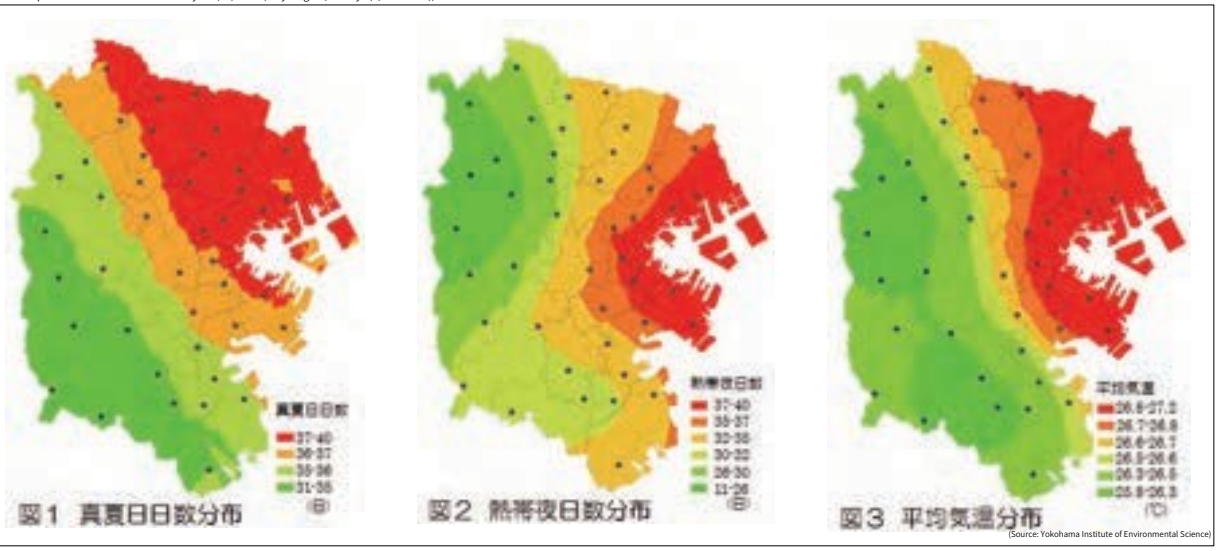
Progress of global warming

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated in its 2014 (2014) report that "surface temperatures are projected to increase over the 21st century under all assessed emissions scenarios. There is concern about the increased risk of heavy rainfall, floods, and droughts as a consequence of global warming in the future.

Heat island phenomenon is becoming more apparent

Artificial ground surfaces and high building densities associated with urbanization have resulted in the heat island phenomenon. According to the results of summer temperature observations, temperatures tend to be higher in the northeastern part of the city (Tsurumi, Kohoku, Tsuzuki, etc.) during the daytime and around the Port of Yokohama (Kanagawa, Nishi, etc.) at night, and there are concerns about health effects such as heat stroke due to the increase in extremely hot days.

Temperature observations for fiscal year (FY) 2015 (July-August, 62 days (1,488 hours))



(Source: Yokohama Institute of Environmental Science)

(5) Diversification of citizens' lifestyles

Diversification of lifestyles

In today's mature society, which has moved from a society of economic growth and mass consumption supported by economic growth, the values and lifestyles of citizens are becoming more diverse, and the ways in which citizens interact with the water and green environment and their needs are also becoming more diverse.

Recreation by the water

Taste freshly picked food in farmland close by

Volunteer in the Forest

Spend your holidays in public 園

Hosting of the Yokohama National Urban Greenery Fair

With the National Urban Greenery Yokohama Fair to be held in 2017 (Heisei 29), it is expected that citizens' interest in greenery will increase further, providing an excellent opportunity to deepen the relationship between citizens and greenery and to promote the creation of a green and beautiful city.

Scene at the Urban Greenery Aichi Fair

Scene at the Urban Greenery Fair TOKYO

(6) Water - Expanding role of the green environment

There are an increasing number of examples both in Japan and overseas where the creation of favorable water and green environments has led to the creation of new liveliness and enhanced attractiveness. In addition, water and green environments are playing an increasingly important role in urban areas, such as supporting child rearing and promoting health.

Toyoko Flower Greenway utilizing the site of an abandoned railway line

Utilization of the rest house within the Yamashita Public 桌

Open Cafe on Nihon-Odori Street

Recreational pier (Hinode Pier) on the Ooka River

Overseas Examples of Utilization of Abandoned Railroad Track Sites

(New York, High Line)

Visitor berths to enhance the appeal of "Minato

3. Future Direction

In revising the plan, it is necessary to flexibly respond to changes in society while taking into account the role of the water and green environment, such as biodiversity conservation, and inheriting and developing the results of past efforts.

Therefore, in revising this plan, we will show the future direction of the water and green environment from the two perspectives of "preservation, creation, and cultivation of water and green environment that enhance Yokohama's attractiveness" and "realization of diverse lifestyles with water and greenery".

(1) Conserve, create, and nurture water and green environments that enhance Yokohama's attractiveness

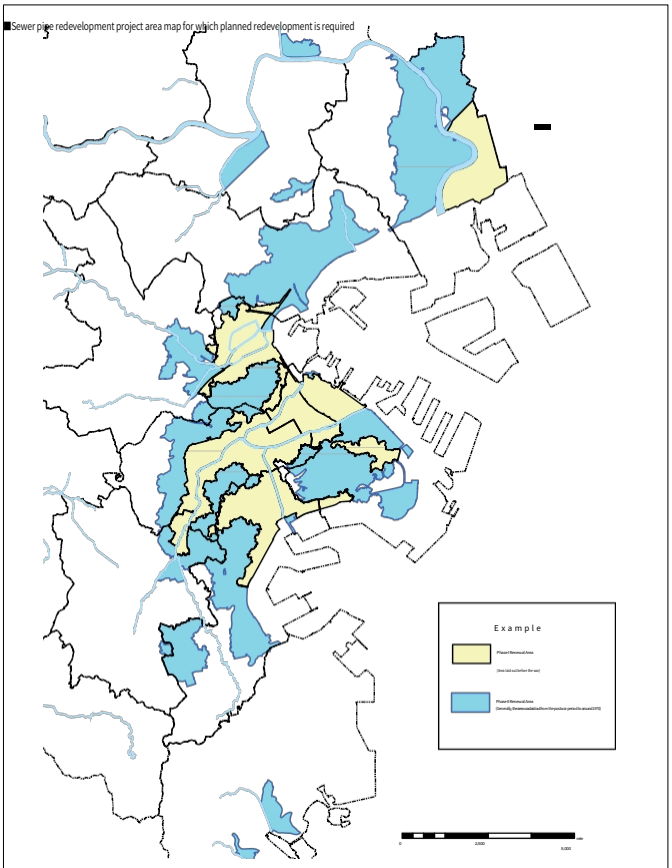
(i) Ongoing conservation - creation and stock management for the future

Through our past water and green policy efforts, we have preserved and created various water and green environments such as rivers, sea areas, waterways, sewage systems, parks, woodlands, agricultural lands, and roadside trees. We will continue our efforts to conserve and create water and green environments in the future.

In order to maintain and further improve the functions of the secured water and green environment, we will carry out effective and efficient management and operation, and systematic renewal. In addition, we will further promote management of the water and green environment to improve its quality and enhance its value as urban infrastructure, such as by improving safety in the periphery of wooded areas and other areas, preserving and forming favorable landscapes, preserving biodiversity, promoting utilization, and maintaining and improving the water environment. In promoting these initiatives, we will work with citizens, NPOs, and businesses to enhance their value and pass them on to the next generation.

Furthermore, we will create and utilize water and green environments in response to social needs, such as childcare, support and health promotion.

■Sewer pipe redevelopment project area map for which planned redevelopment is required



(Source: Yokohama City Sewerage Medium-Term Management Plan 2014)

Inspect condition of sewer pipe - survey

Cleaning of sewer pipes with suction trucks

■Appropriate facility maintenance and management efforts

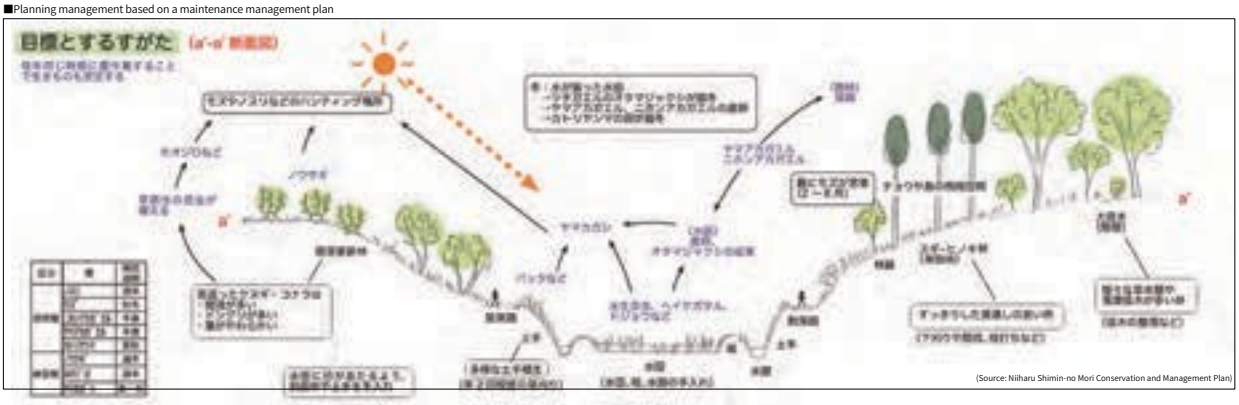
Inspection of playground equipment in public

Inspection of aging river facilities

Inspection of street trees - diagnosis

園

■Planning management based on a maintenance management plan



(Source: Niiharu Shimin-no Mori Conservation and Management Plan)

Citizen's Forests and other forests have formulated "conservation and management plans" that define the future vision and management methods of the forests, and are beginning to implement systematic maintenance and management in cooperation with citizens, taking biodiversity and safety into consideration.

■Various initiatives to enhance the value of the water and green environment

By area management organization　Open Cafe (Grand Mall Public)

Photovoltaic power generation using the upper space of a sewage treatment facility (Kanagawa Water Reclamation Center)

園

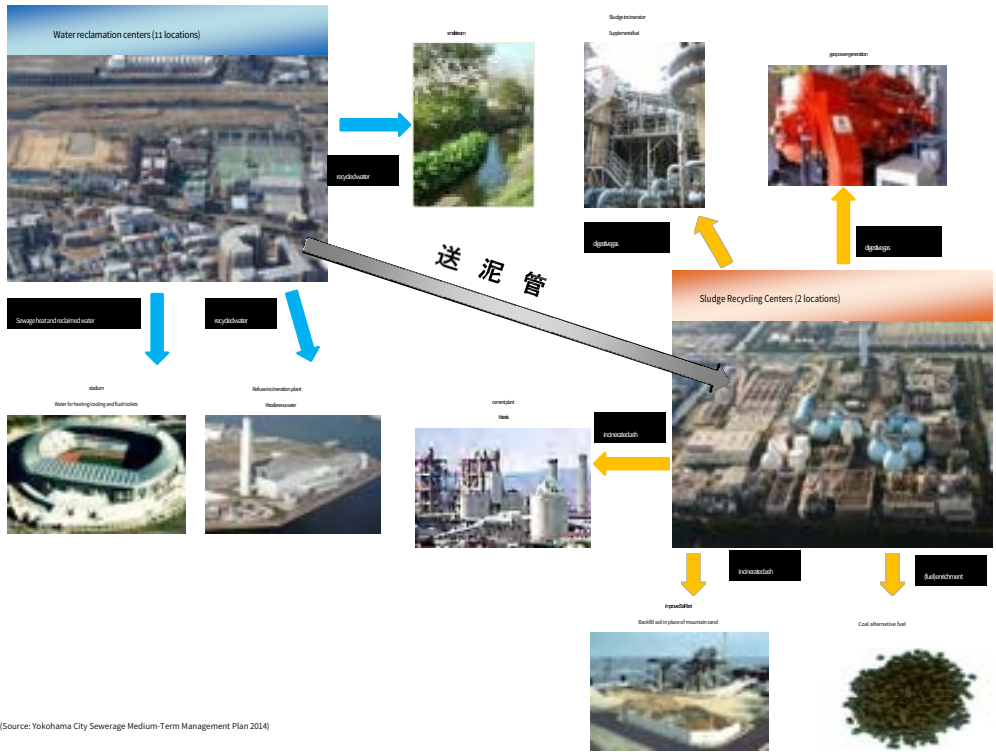
Play parks that allow for a variety of play

(Noumidai Central Pu園)

Management of the perimeter of the forest area

(Sakaimatsugi Fureai no Jyurin)

■ Effective Use of Sewerage Resources and Energy Flow



(Source: Yokohama City Sewerage Medium-Term Management Plan 2014)

The treated water and sludge obtained in the sewage treatment process are considered resources, and are effectively utilized in a variety of ways. Treated water is used as reclaimed water for flushing toilets and as a heat source for air conditioning, while sludge is treated intensively at the Sludge Recycling Center and digestion gas generated in the treatment process is used to generate electricity. In addition, the company is diversifying the effective use of sludge by starting a fuel conversion business.

2) Conservation - Creation in response to changes in urban structure

Taking urban infrastructure development, land use conversion, and urban redevelopment as opportunities, we will actively conserve and create water and green environments that meet regional characteristics, including open spaces such as parks and plazas, while also considering new uses and layout and development that respond to urban intensification. We will promote the formation of an urban framework and attractive urban development based on water and greenery, while considering new utilization and layout and maintenance for urban intensification.

The former site of the U.S. military facility is also a valuable asset remaining in the city, and we will preserve and create an attractive water and green environment that makes the most of its regional characteristics, while taking into account the perspective of regional revitalization and disaster prevention/mitigation.

Public land developed on the site of a former high school ground.

(Lord Ookayama)

Site of a former U.S. military facility (former Kamiseya Communications Facility), a valuable asset remaining in the city.

(iii) Water and green environment contributing to disaster prevention and mitigation

In preparation for the earthquake disasters expected in the future, urban infrastructure such as sewerage and river facilities will be strengthened, disaster centers will be developed, river water will be utilized, and open spaces such as parks will be secured to evacuate people during disasters and prevent the spread of fire.

In addition, in order to cope with the localized heavy rainfall that has been increasing in recent years, we will promote the construction of rainwater trunk lines, as well as self-help and mutual aid initiatives such as flooding hazard maps and information provision using the Flood Disaster Prevention Information System.

Global warming is being accelerated by mitigation measures such as the absorption of CO_2 through the conservation of water and green environment.

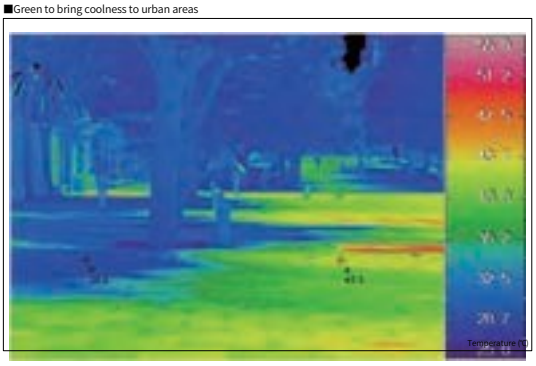
Instead, as an adaptive measure, we will promote flood control measures such as the preservation of greenery with urban disaster prevention functions and the development of urban infrastructure such as rivers and sewage systems.

In addition, trees and water surfaces have the ability to cool the air through evaporation of water, which is expected to mitigate the heat island effect. By proactively increasing the amount of water and greenery in urban areas and networking them, we will create a continuous water and green environment that serves as a wind path. Street trees not only add character to the urban landscape, but also prevent the spread of fire and reduce the risk of disasters. In order to ensure that these functions are fulfilled, we will properly maintain street trees, including the renewal of aging trees.

Development of stormwater trunk lines to handle localized heavy rainfall

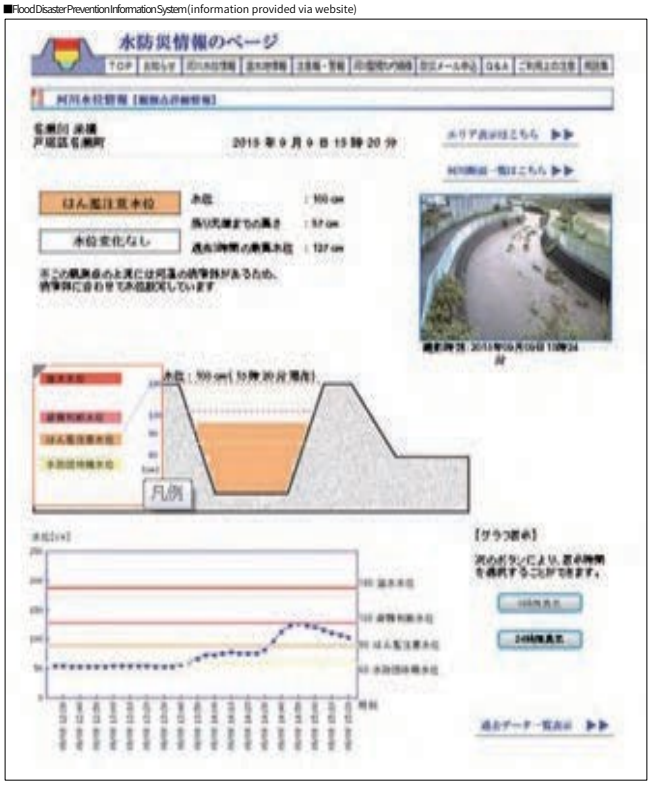
Wooded areas with storage-recharge function

■Green to bring coolness to urban areas



Blue to red indicates higher temperatures. Areas with trees are shown in blue, indicating cooler temperatures.

■Flood Disaster Prevention Information System (information provided via website)



④ **Creating and fostering in the waterfront area of central Tokyo to enhance the attractiveness of Yokohama**

In the waterfront area of the city center, which is Yokohama's growth engine, we are promoting urban development that attracts people from all over the world and creates urban vitality and liveliness through comfortable and attractive urban development, promotion of tourism and MICE, and advanced cultural and artistic creative city initiatives.

Water and green environment are important elements that give an impression of the attractiveness of a city. In addition to creating a network of water and greenery through the creation of greenery, cultivation of street trees, and efforts to improve the quality of ocean water, the creation of an attractive water and green environment will create a new liveliness, thereby promoting efforts to enhance the attractiveness of the entire waterfront area of the city center.

Yes.

■ Efforts to Create Urban Environments

(Source:Yokohama City Center Improvement Revitalization Master Plan)

■Water - Creation of liveliness through green environment





(2) Realization of diverse lifestyles with water and greenery

1) Creating a Place for Diverse Generations to Shine **Creating a place where diverse generations can shine**

In order to realize an affluent lifestyle with water and greenery, we need to make efforts so that diverse generations, from children to the elderly, can become familiar with and involved in water and greenery in their daily lives.

We will promote the creation of opportunities for citizens to interact, learn, engage, and play an active role in the water and green environment by creating opportunities through events and information dissemination related to the water and green environment, enhancing initiatives to increase greenery in the neighborhood, creating opportunities for children to experience nature, creating opportunities for seniors to demonstrate their wealth of experience and abilities, and enhancing health and cultural activities. We will continue to promote initiatives and create opportunities for citizens to interact, learn, engage, and play an active role in the water and green environment.

Courses to develop green bearers

Waterside environment as a place for child-rearing environment

Welcome Center, a place for environmental education

Citizen's Forest, a place for health promotion

(ii) Better Water-Green Environment Fostered by Citizens' Power

Citizens living in each community come into contact with water and green environment on a daily basis in their daily lives. If each and every one of these citizens takes an active role in the water and green environment, various possibilities will open up.

Citizens' activities have nurtured good water and green environments in parks, rivers, waterways, woodlands, and various other places. As the demand for better water and green environments increases and the stock of water and green environments that have been preserved and created grows, the role of citizen activities is becoming more important.

To ensure that citizens' activities can continue to be active, we will create a system that allows more citizens to participate in activities and promote cooperation among activity groups.

In addition, if citizens accumulate data on the status of the water and green environment in their daily lives, using information tools as well, it can be used for various measures. Such efforts will not only lead to a better water and green environment, but also to enjoyment and a sense of fulfillment for the citizens involved.

River cleanup activities by children

Dragonfly survey by Keihin-no-Morizukuri (Keihin Forest Creation)

Greening activities by local residents

(iii) Community Formation

Open spaces such as parks and waterfronts are used for various community activities such as children's play, strolls, festivals, bazaars, and disaster drills, and also serve as a place for interaction within the community. In addition, the park and waterfront are beautifully maintained by the local community through the activities of the local patronage association. Through the use and preservation of the water and green environment, it is hoped that this will lead to increased interaction among residents and more eyes looking at and caring for the community, which will help solve issues such as crime prevention and safety in the community. In addition, with regard to farmland used by citizens, communication among users through farm work

It serves as a place

We will continue to activate and foster community through water and green environment.

Communication through Farming

Community connections fostered by activities at public 園

Watching over the community using public 園

(Akuwa Mukohara No. 2 Public 園)

Festa held at the waterfront base

④ **Deepening Engagement with Citizens**

At the National Urban Greenery Expo Yokohama Fair to be held in (Heisei 2 9) we will widely promote the water and green environment that we have cultivated together with the citizens of the city. We will also take advantage of the increased public awareness triggered by the fair and develop measures to further deepen the relationship of citizens with the water and green environment.

National Urban Greenery Exposition (Minato Garden)

National Urban Greenery Exposition Yokohama Fair Image (Satoyama Garden)

Chapter 3.

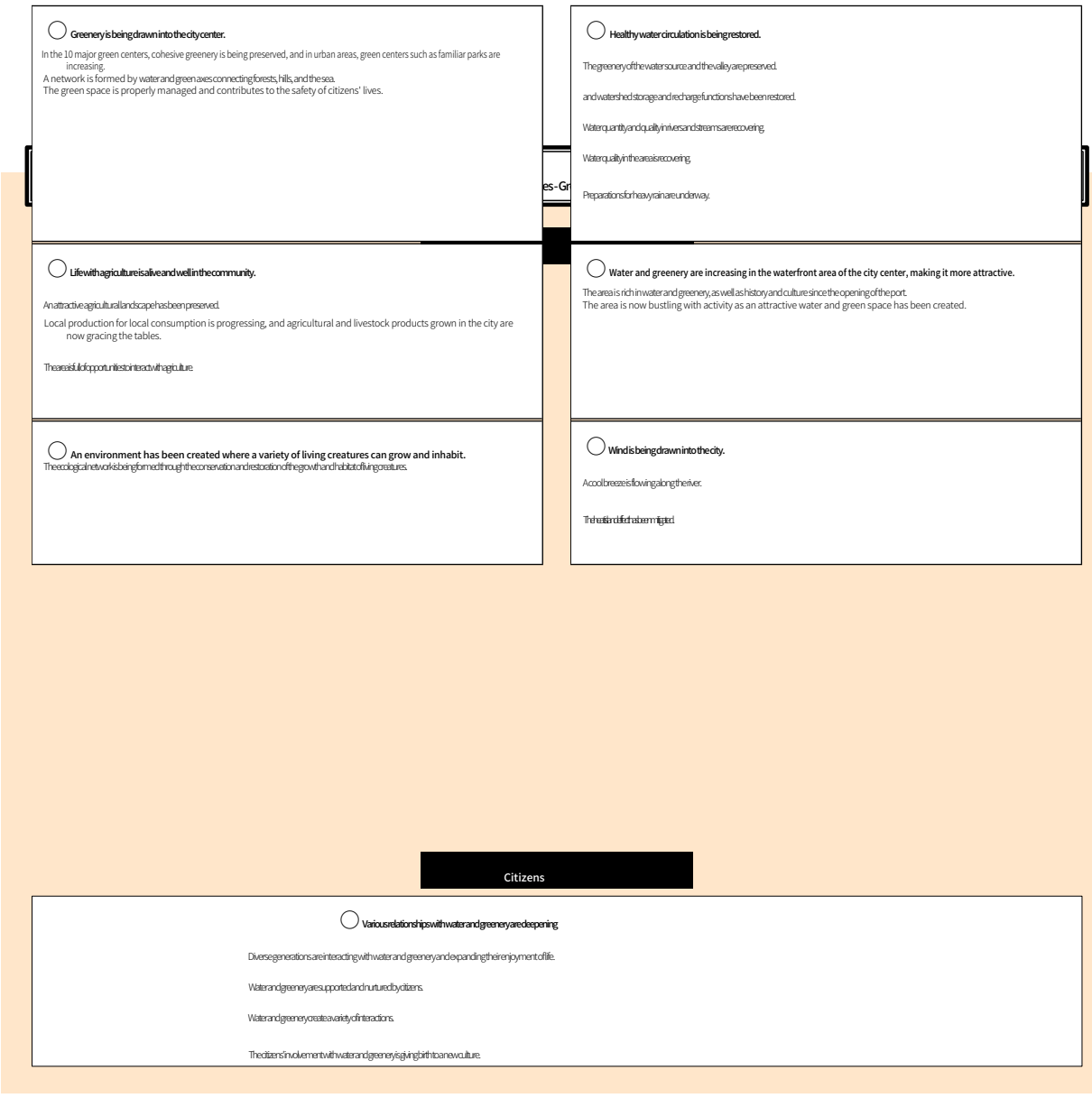
Plan Goals

1. Basic Philosophy

In order to maintain Yokohama's favorable environment and pass it on to future generations, the basic philosophy of the plan is **"to realize a water and green environment that is unique to Yokohama,"** reflecting the awareness and expectations of citizens regarding the w a t e r and green environment, based on the role of water and greenery, which will be realized through cooperation and collaboration among citizens, businesses, and the government. The plan will be realized through cooperation and collaboration among citizens, businesses, and the government.

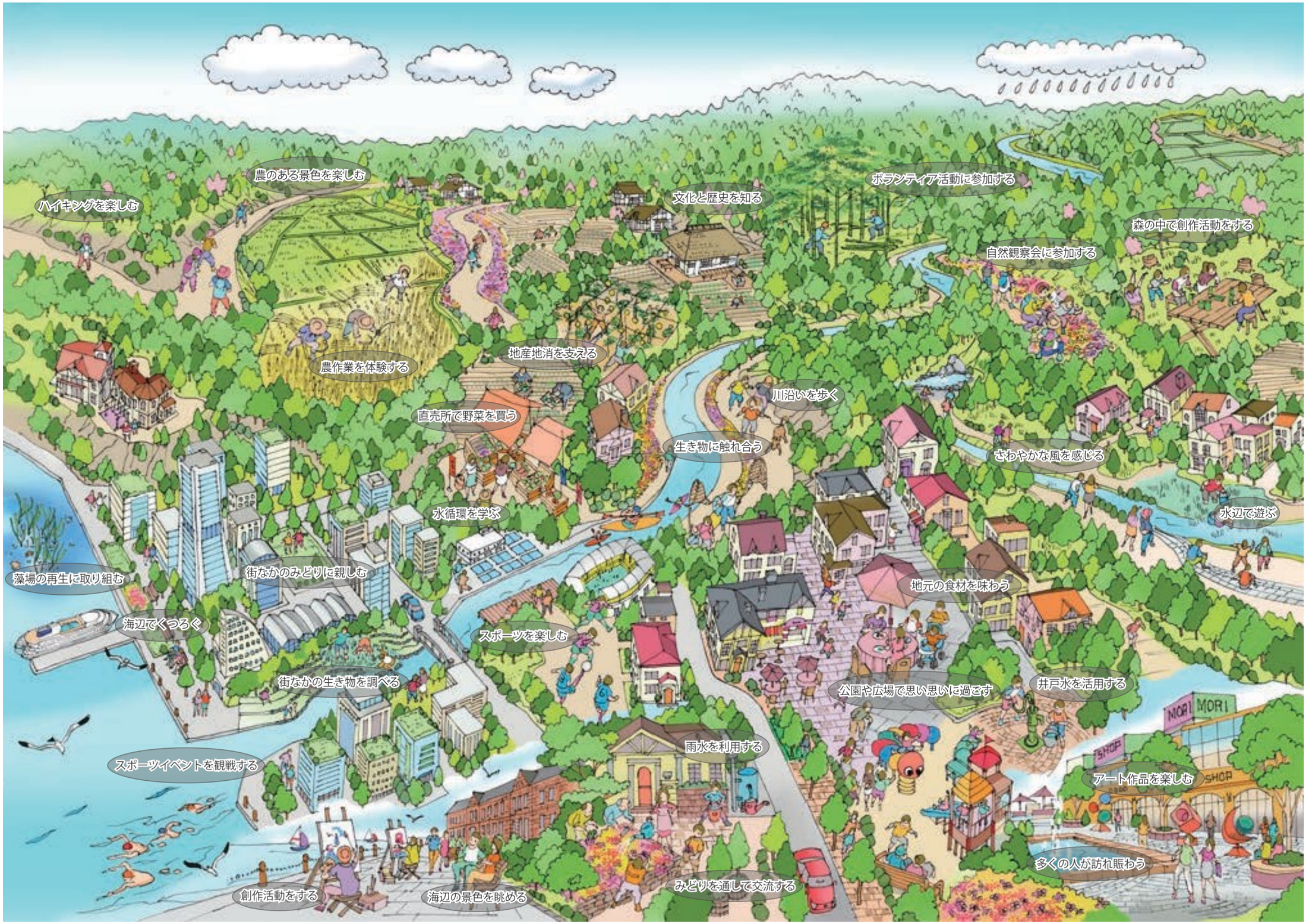
2. target image

The target image of water and greenery that this plan aims to achieve is "a water- and greenery-rich urban [redacted]iverse lifestyles can be realized" (target year: 2025 (Heisei 37)).



target image

Urban environment rich in water and greenery for diverse lifestyles



3. Indicators of Yokohama's Water-Green Environment

The following are indicators for the realization of the "basic principles" and "target images" set forth in this plan.

(1) basic index

The "water coverage ratio" is an indicator of the total amount of water and green environment, and is calculated by adding the area ratio of green spaces such as grounds surrounded by greenery and the area ratio of water surfaces to the green coverage ratio, which is the ratio of greenery to the area of the city area.

We will further improve the "water green ratio" (approximately 35% of the city area) through the collaboration of citizens, businesses and the government implementing various measures based on this plan.

■Breakdown of water green ratio

● Green cover		long-term goal (Heisei 37)	fixed time for planning (2004)		Current status (2014)	
woodland	Privately owned forests (including civic forests, shrine and temple forests, etc.) Publicly owned forests (parks, city-owned green spaces, etc.) Greenery in public facilities Greenery in residential areas (greenery between residential buildings, continuous street trees) Greening of factories and business sites	35% water green ratio further improved (further improving the 31% green cover)	Approximately 31	Water greenery ratio: approx. 35% Green coverage approx.31	Approximately 29	Water greenery ratio: approx. 33% Green coverage approx.29
Agriculture Land	cultivated land Fallow land (soil condition)		Approximately 7		Approx.6	
grassland	Grassland in open spaces (including grassland plazas in parks, etc.) Non-cultivated land, vacant land, grassland in idle land Planned project site, land to be developed, etc.		Approx.6		Approx.6	
Percentage of space surrounded by greenery, such as grounds			Approx. 3		Approx. 3	
Square, ground, etc. in city parks						
Square, etc., equivalent to an urban park (e.g., port green space, etc.)						
Wooded areas, agricultural open space, etc.						
School grounds and grounds of schools						
Stormwater control ponds, open space for recreational use, etc.						
Percentage of water surface area			Approx. 1		Approx. 1	
Water surface of rivers, etc.						
Water surface in urban park						
Water surface equivalent to urban parks (e.g., harbor green areas)						
Water surface of reservoirs, rainwater regulating reservoirs, and recreational water areas						
Water green ratio (total)		35% Further Improvement	Approx.35		Approx.33	

(2) Assessing watershed conditions

In promoting basin-based promotion plans, the current status of the water and green environment is determined by the physical quantity of water and greenery (quantity), pollution and enrichment (quality) and relationship with the daily lives of citizens (attractiveness).

■ Assessing the status of the watershed

classification	classification	content	content
amount Status of physical quantity of water and greenery	water-green ratio	Water" is the total amount of water and green environment, which is calculated by adding the area ratio of space surrounded by greenery such as grounds and the area ratio of water surface to the green cover ratio. Green Ratio"	
	water circulation	Rainwater infiltration rates based on land conditions, such as wooded areas and urban areas, as well as "flow velocity" and "water depth" as specified in the water environment objectives. Measured results of auxiliary targets	
quality qualitative qualitative enrichment	Water and green quality	We will consider coherent green spaces as high quality greenery, and will promote the development of each stream. Percentage of secured cohesive green space in the region	
		Water quality assessment by bioindicators" as stipulated in the Water Environment Objectives, and Results of BOD and fecal coliform counts	
	biodiversity	Living organisms in terrestrial and aquatic areas, as determined by the results of biological surveys, etc. Characteristics of the natural environment in each watershed, such as	
Attractiveness Status of Citizenship and Engagement	Water and Greenery Around Us	The status of networks such as rivers and roadside trees that connect water and green centers, etc., as well as places for citizens to experience agriculture close to home and for citizens to use. Water and greenery situation close at hand, such as green spaces and parks that can be used.	

Water environment targets are shown on pages 80-81.

(3) Ongoing study of each indicator

In order to effectively and efficiently promote the plan, it is necessary to accurately grasp the status of the water and green environment. To this end, we will continue to research and study methods for measuring and evaluating each indicator, and will actively incorporate newly established evaluation methods.

Chapter 4.

Plan for Promotion of Conservation and Creation of Water and Green Environment

In order to achieve the long-term goals of this plan and realize the target image, we will "create a water and green environment for each watershed".

We will "protect, create, and nurture water and greenery as a base and characteristic water and greenery" and "promote and enhance

The three promotion plans are to "create, nurture, and enjoy the green environment together with citizens.

1. Create and enhance the water and green environment of each watershed

(1) Significance of developing a watershed-based promotion plan

Taking advantage of the characteristics of watersheds, which can be considered as a whole from the headwaters to the sea, we have been working on the conservation, creation, and nurturing of water and green environments on a watershed basis (8 watersheds). With the enactment of the Basic Act on Water Cycle in 2014, the importance of considering water and green environment at the basin level is increasing.

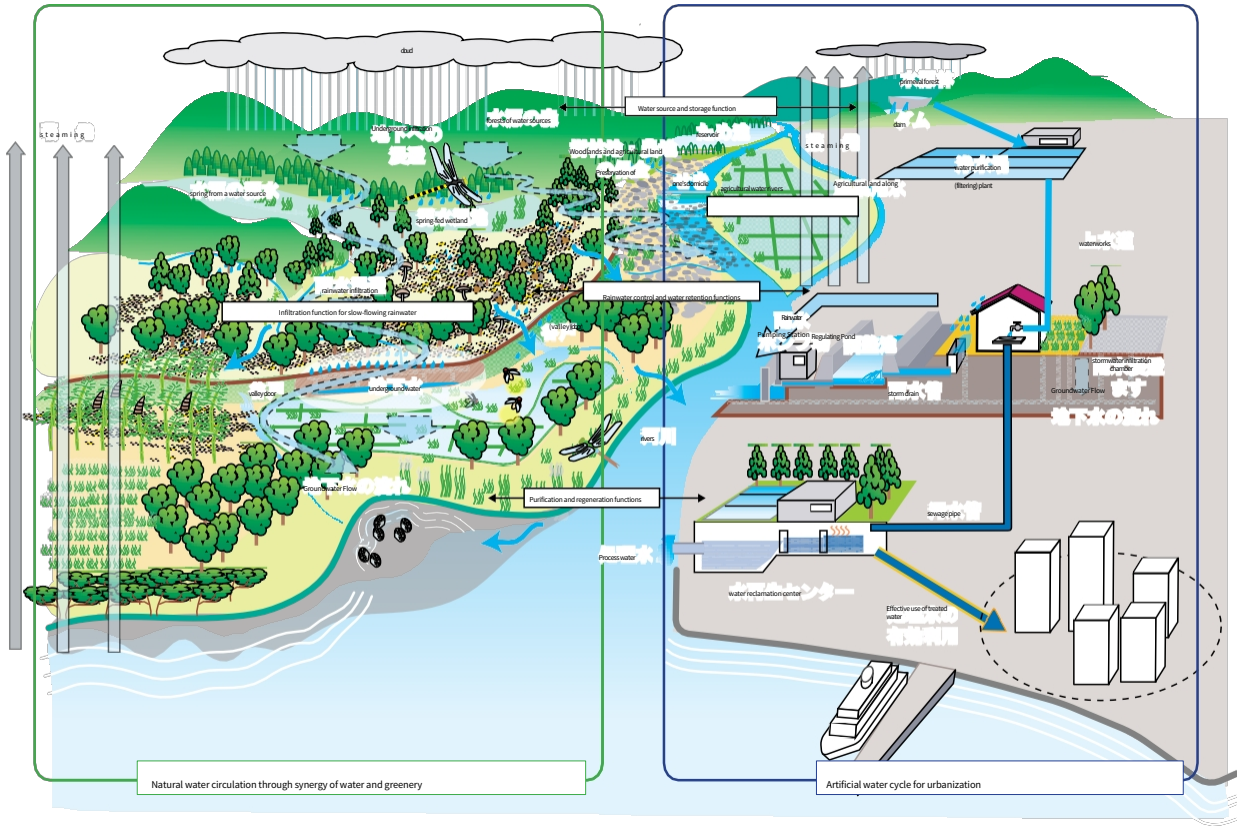
Restoration of clean and abundant streams

The storage and recharge functions of woodlands and agricultural lands play an important role in the natural water cycle, in which rain soaks into the ground and flows from rivers into the sea, securing the normal volume of water in rivers, purifying water quality, and maintaining the growth and habitat of living creatures.

In urban areas, water necessary for daily life and business activities is taken from the Doshi River, Lake Sagami, Lake Tsukui, and other water sources in the central part of the prefecture, cleaned at three water treatment plants in the city, and delivered to homes and businesses. Afterwards, dirty water from homes and businesses is sent through sewage pipes to the Water Reclamation Center, where it is cleaned and treated, and some of the water is discharged into rivers and the ocean after being cleaned and treated independently at some business sites. In addition, facilities such as rainwater infiltration tanks have been installed to infiltrate part of the rain that falls in the city underground, and the treated water from the Water Reclamation Center is effectively utilized, creating an artificial water cycle within the city. In addition, groundwater pollution is being prevented through regulations on businesses and other measures. These efforts to promote the natural water cycle and artificial water cycle in the basin will lead to the restoration of a healthy water cycle.

The first is the "M" in the "M" column, which is the "M" in the "M" column.

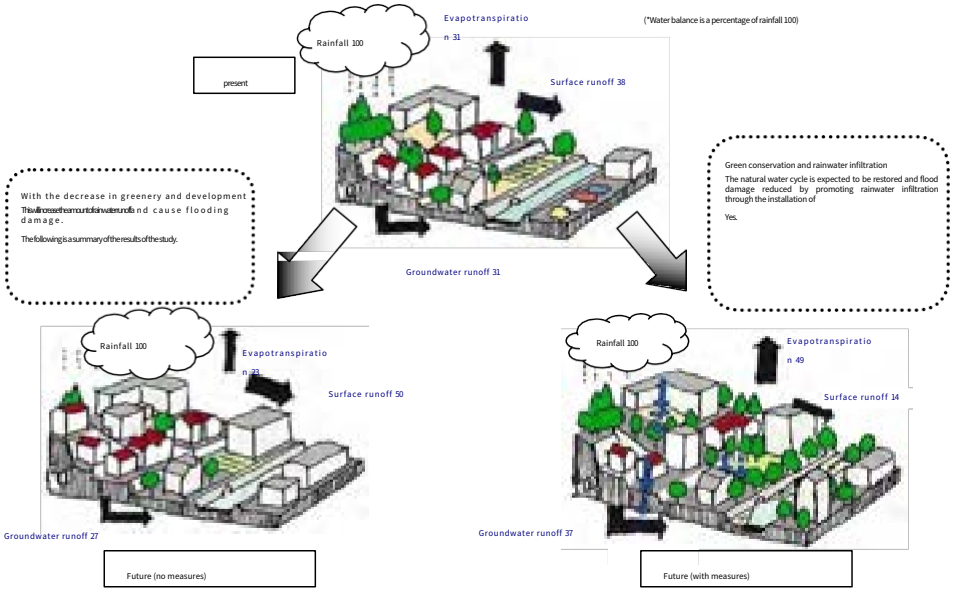
■ Natural and artificial water cycles in a watershed



Improvement of disaster prevention functions

By developing flood control measures, such as river improvement and sewerage and stormwater trunk line development, and preserving and creating woodlands and agricultural lands with storage and recharge functions on a watershed basis, water and greenery can be integrated to reduce flood damage and counteract heavy rainfall that is thought to be caused by global warming.

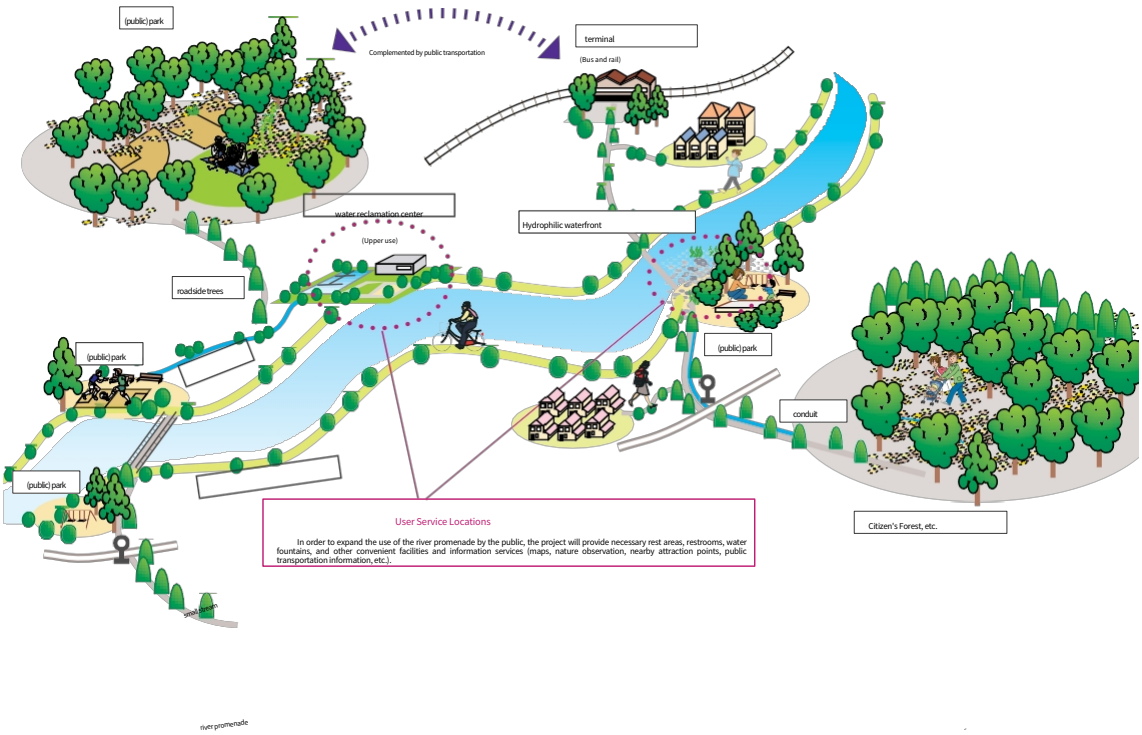
■Changes in water circulation (water balance simulation: example of the Izumi River)



Expanding the enjoyment of citizens

By connecting parks, forested areas such as civic forests, farmlands, and waterfront locations scattered throughout the watershed with rivers, waterways, and roadside trees to create a network in the living area, citizens will be able to enjoy daily activities such as strolls, use the area as a place for health promotion, and experience contact with nature.

■Living Area Network



Biodiversity Conservation

Each of the eight watersheds in the city has a different water and green environment, and each has its own unique conditions for the growth and habitat of living creatures. By ensuring the quality, quantity, and continuity of water and greenery in the watersheds, the growth and habitat of living creatures and their migration routes will be preserved and created, and biodiversity will be conserved.

■Creature Connections

(Source: Yokohama Action Plan for Biodiversity (Yokohama b-Plan))

Global warming - Mitigation of the heat island effect

Water and green environment can mitigate global warming as a source of CO_2 absorption. In addition, connecting cohesive wooded areas, rivers, and waterways creates "wind paths" that draw in cool breezes, leading to mitigation of the heat island effect.

Image of a "wind path" leading sea breezes through the city

(Source: Yokohama City Center Waterfront Area Revitalization Master Plan)

(2) Policy for conservation and creation of water and green environment captured in the watershed

After understanding the current status of the water and green environment in each basin, we will define the water and green corridor image and promote efforts by coordinating various measures. In addition, based on the Yokohama Action Plan for Biodiversity (Yokohama b-Plan), we will promote the conservation, restoration, and creation of habitats and growth of living creatures in accordance with the environmental characteristics of each area. At the same time, we will work to disseminate the concept of watersheds to citizens.

(Securing river water volume and controlling rainwater runoff)

In addition to securing river water volume under normal conditions and preserving precious spring water, we will promote the preservation of woodlands and agricultural lands and the development of lakes to curb the increase in rainwater runoff due to urbanization, thereby restoring a healthy water cycle.

To restore a healthy water cycle, we promote the installation of rainwater infiltration tanks, rainwater harvesting tanks, permeable pavements, etc.

Response to Heavy Rainfall

In order to reduce flood damage caused by typhoons and heavy rains, flood control measures will be implemented by improving riverbank protection, sewerage rainwater trunk lines, and rainwater control reservoirs, as well as promoting self-help and mutual aid efforts during rainy weather by providing information such as flood hazard maps and flood prevention disaster information systems.

Preserve and improve water quality

We will establish water quality and environmental targets, and confirm the effects of water quality improvement efforts by evaluating the status of achievement at assessment points and surveying the water quality status of rivers and sea areas in our neighborhoods. The results will be reflected in future measures such as regulatory guidance and environmental risk assessments of chemical substances, and information will be disseminated to the public in an easy-to-understand manner.

To further improve water quality in rivers and sea areas, we will provide regulatory guidance to operators, promptly respond to water quality incidents, promote advanced sewage treatment in closed water bodies, and take measures against untreated water discharge during rainy weather in projects to improve combined sewer systems.

In addition to working to improve water quality by restoring and nurturing seaweed beds, we will conduct wide-area water quality surveys in cooperation with neighboring municipalities, citizen groups, businesses, universities, etc., to understand the water environment of Tokyo Bay and to foster citizen interest in Tokyo Bay.

To conserve groundwater, we will work to prevent groundwater contamination, investigate the status of contamination, and prevent the spread of contamination.

Water - Maintenance and management of green environment - Utilization

In order for citizens to become familiar with water and green environment, existing stock of water and green environment such as rivers, waterways, forested areas, farmlands, and parks will be utilized to create water and green corridors.

Furthermore, based on the citywide policy for health promotion, we will promote the use of the area as a place for citizens to improve their health by networking it with surrounding facilities such as roads, as well as by coordinating with local activities.

We will systematically manage and conserve the large stock of water and green environment stock that has been developed to date, including efficient and appropriate maintenance and ensuring safety through measures to address aging facilities.

Column 東京湾環境一斉調査 コラム Column

Tokyo Bay Environmental Simultaneous Survey

Tokyo Bay, with a population of 27 million people in the hinterland, continues to show a tendency toward eutrophication due to the load of urban activities, and in the summer months

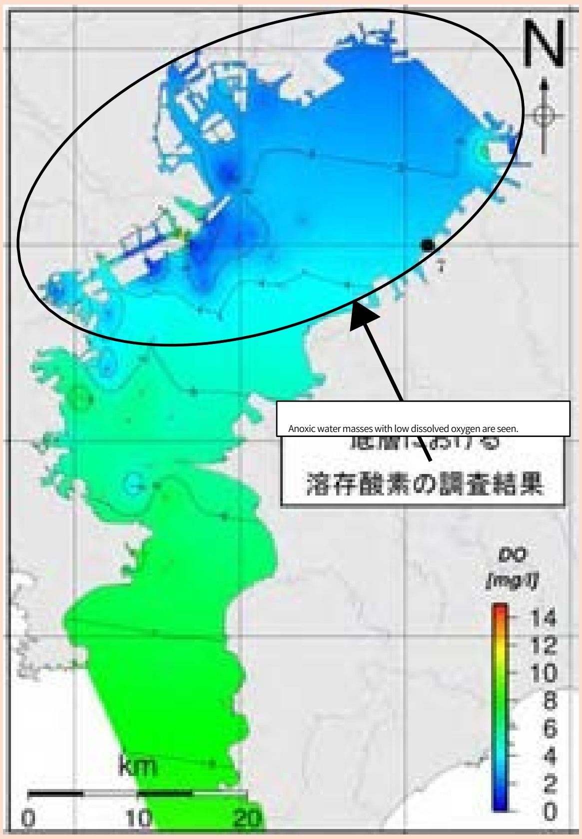
are conditions that cause red and blue tides and anoxic water masses.

To this end, ... foster interest in the restoration of Tokyo Bay among Tokyo Bay residents" and "promote the development of "Tokyo Bay and its

The Tokyo Bay Environmental Simultaneous Survey is conducted in summer for the purpose of "understanding the water environment of related rivers" and "clarifying the mechanism of pollution in Tokyo Bay".

In all, 141 organizations participated in the environmental survey in 2014 (fiscal year 2014), and 20 organizations from the City, including businesses, universities, and NPOs. In the survey, it was observed that anoxic water masses, which affect the habitat conditions of organisms, are distributed in the bottom layer of the bay from offshore Yokohama to offshore Sodegaura.

Survey in Tokyo Bay



Dissolved Oxygen (DO) in the bottom layer of Tokyo Bay

Column コラム

水はどこから流れてくるか

Column Column

Where does the water come from?

[illegible]

The main source of water that flows into rivers is rain water. Rain that falls on woodlands and farmlands soaks into the ground and flows into rivers over time. Rain that falls in cities also flows into rivers and the ocean through storm drains.

And the source is treated water that has been used... Tap water ... Doshi River, Lake Sagami and Lake Tsukui ... In addition, in order to maintain the water retention capacity of the water source forests, the city owns, maintains and manages water source forests. Thus, the water flowing through the river comes from various sources.

Wooded areas and farmland in the headwaters

Maintenance Efforts in Doshi Village Water Source Forests

Column コラム

下水処理の高度化の取組

Column (Cora)(M)

Efforts to Upgrade Sewage Treatment

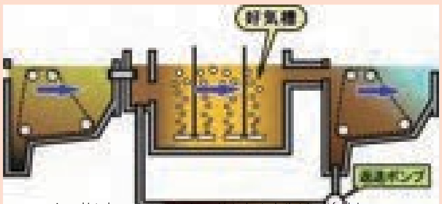
As of the end of fiscal year 2014, six water reclamation centers in the Tokyo Bay area have adopted the advanced treatment method, and 22 out of 46 treatment lines (47.8%) have installed the method. As of the end of FY2014, 22 of the 46 treatment plants (47.8%) in the Tokyo Bay system had installed the advanced treatment method. In addition, efforts are being made to restore the water environment, including the development of green ways using highly treated water.

Status of introduction of advanced treatment methods at 8 centers in the Tokyo Bay system

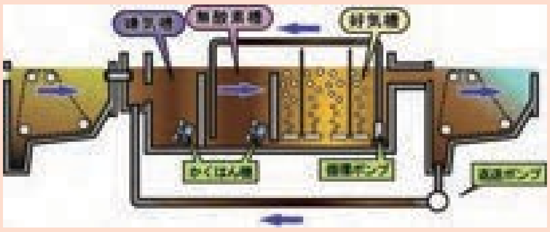
How the Advanced Processing Act works

The structure of the reaction tank differs between the standard activated sludge method and the advanced treatment method, as shown in the figure below.

Conventional treatment method (standard activated sludge method)



Example of advanced treatment method (A2O method: anaerobic anoxic aerobic method)



Aerobic tank -Anaerobic tank -Anaerobic tanks - tanks that do not feed air
Oxygen-free tanks - water from anaerobic tanks is mixed with water from aerobic tanks by circulation pumps without air.

4 1 -

Create and enhance the water and green environment of each watershed

(3) Details of Promotion Plan by Basin

River basins in the city

(i) Tsurumi River basin

(ii) Irie River and Taki no Kawa watersheds

(iii) Katabata River Basin

④ Ooka River Basin

5)5) Miya River and Samurai River Basins

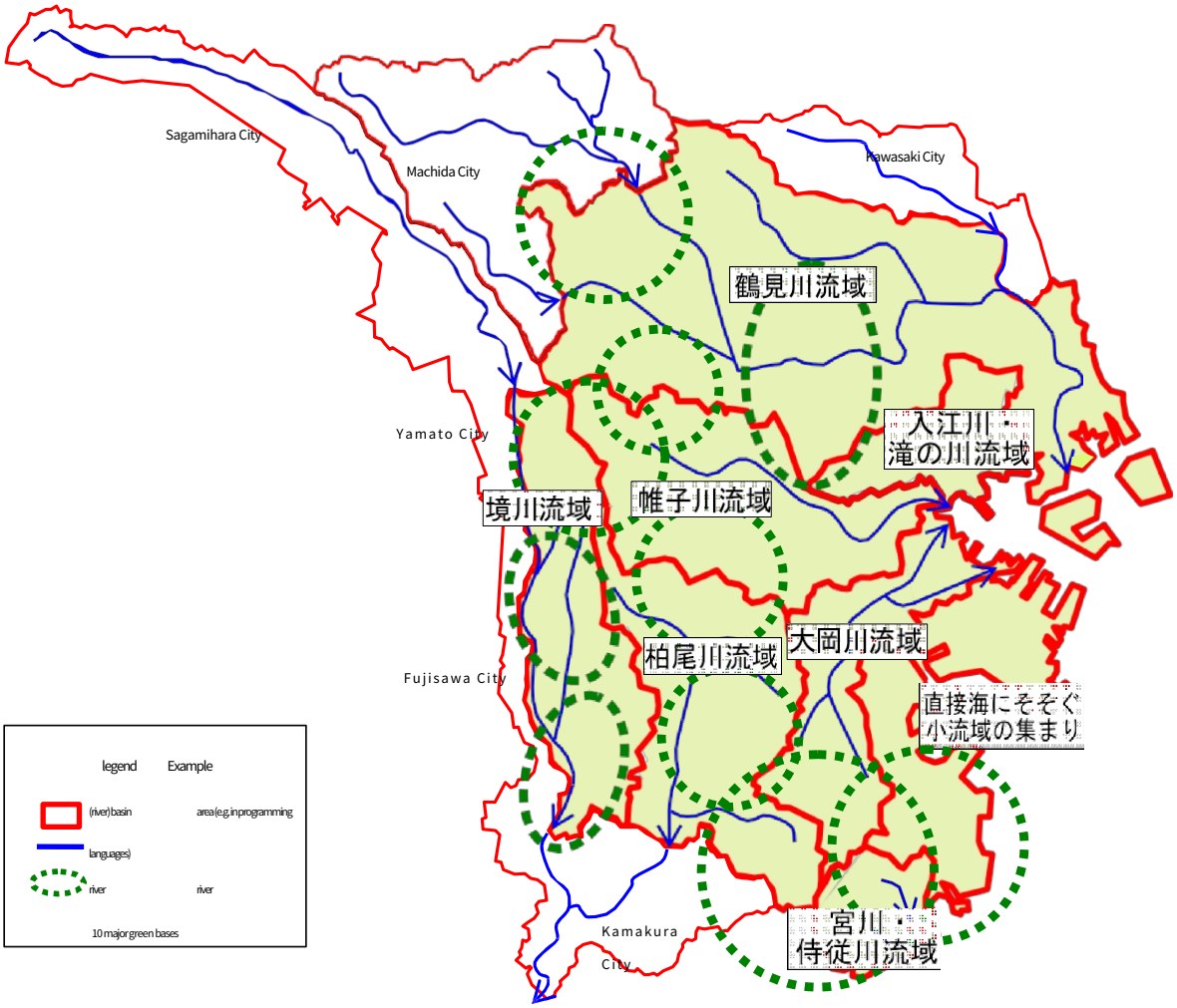
(vi) Kashio River watershed (part of Sakai River watershed)

(vii) Sakai River Basin

(viii) A collection of small watersheds flowing directly into the sea

For each river basin, including the Tsurumi, Sakai, and Kashio Rivers, which are contiguous with surrounding cities, we will promote a wide-area response in cooperation with the national government, prefectures, and other cities.

■Location map of river basins flowing through the city



Promotion Plan in the Watershed

The promotion plan for each basin is shown so that "points" such as water and green centers will be connected by "lines" such as rivers and roadside trees to form a network according to the characteristics of basin and water and green environment resources, and "downstream area" which will develop into an "area" through formation of water and green corridors covering the entire basin.

Policy

In order to present a promotion plan tailored to the characteristics of each watershed area, the [illegible] of the water/green environment and each source/upstream, midstream, and downstream area will be summarized

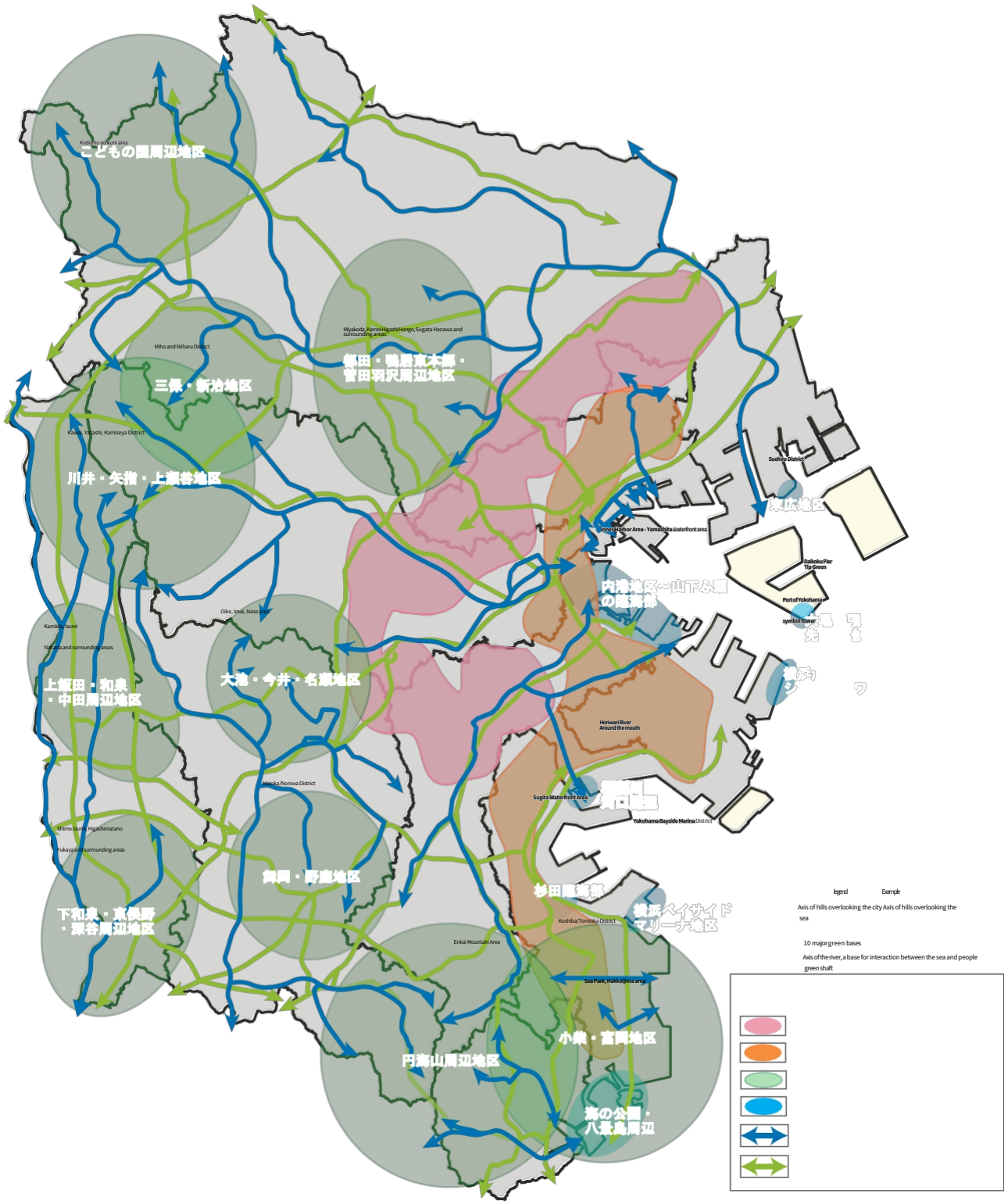
The statue of the corridor of water and greenery.

The "Water and Green Corridor Vision" is a future vision of the watershed, which locates the "Water and Green Corridor" connecting the "Ten Major [illegible] Axis of Greenery" located within the watershed.

■ Elements forming water and green corridors

classification	classification
●	Ten major green bases
●	Axis of hills overlooking the city
●	Axis of hills overlooking the sea
●	A base for interaction between the sea and people
●	Water and green center in the watershed
●	Axis of Rivers
	-Rivers that are axes of a larger corridor within the watershed
	-streams, waterways, etc.
●	green shaft
	-Street trees along urban planning roads, etc.
	-Walking paths positioned for circulation within the watershed, etc.

Water and Green Corridor Vision for the Entire City



(4) Promotion plan by watershed

(i) Tsurumi River basin

(ii) Irie River and Taki no Kawa watersheds

(iii) Katabata River Basin

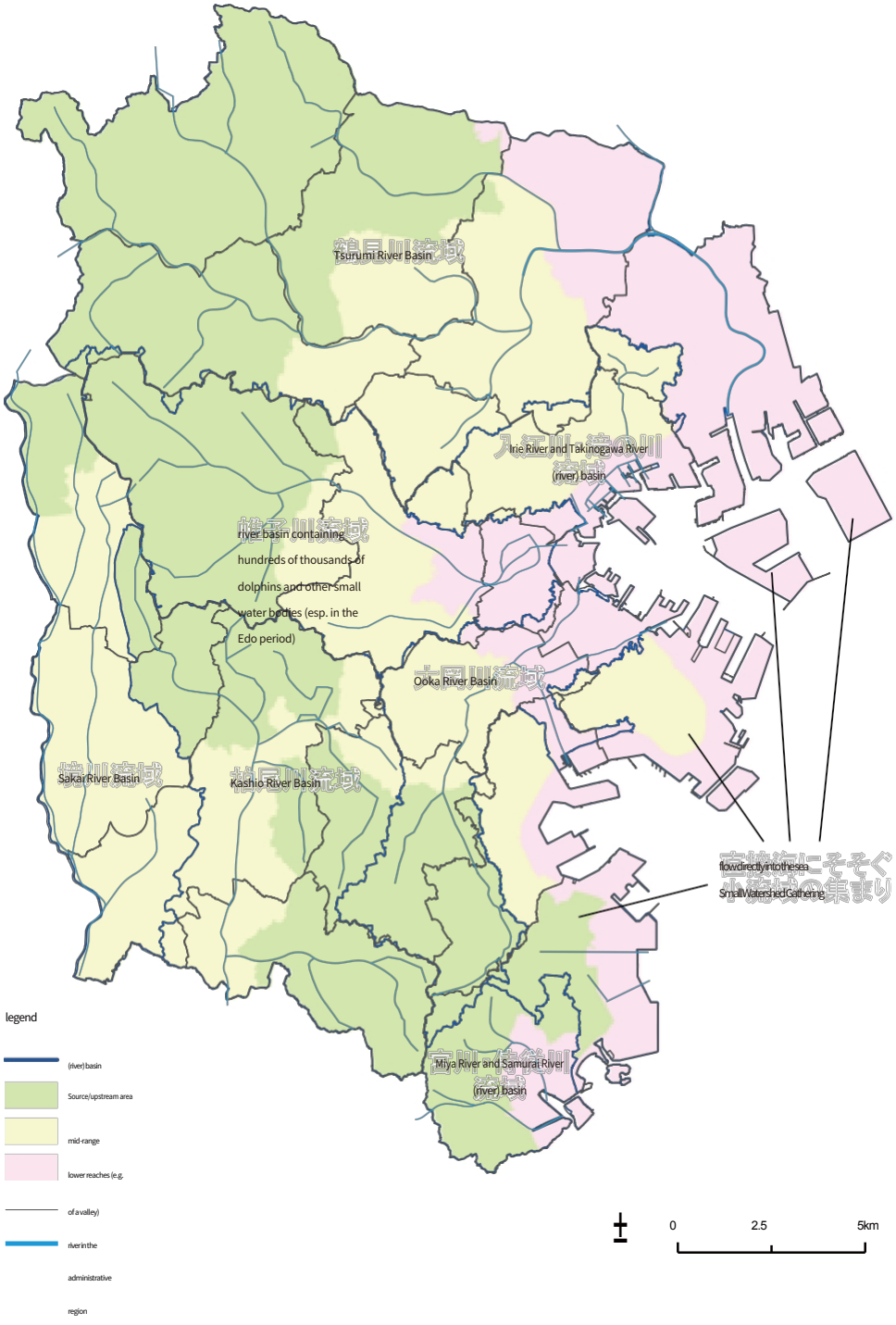
④ Ooka River Basin

⑤⑤ Miya River and Samurai River Watersheds Miya River and Samurai River Basins

(vi) Kashio River watershed (part of Sakai River watershed)

(vii) Sakai River Basin

(viii) A collection of small watersheds flowing directly into the sea



(i) Tsurumi River basin

Watershed Area Approx. 2400k rainfall (including approx. 100k rainfall in Yokohama City area)

Major Watershed Resources

<River
Tsuru-er River, Umeda River, Oho River, Karasuyama River, Hayabuchi River, Sunada River, Onda River, Kamoi River, Yagami ... <- class rivers)
Ryo)river, Nunokawa 〈above準用河川〉
point)>
Umezuri River` (Ipponbashi Meta Chikara Hiroba Sugisawa Weir, Umeda River Friendship Plaza Umeda River Recreational Area), Karasuyama... (Karasuyama River Recreational Area), Nara... (Onda...
Waterfront Plaza by Station)

<Water Reclamation Center
Tsuzuki, Kohoku, Northern Daiichi Kohoku, Northern Daini Water Recycle Center (Northern Sludge Gonzai Center)

<Green base>.
Shishigaya Shimin-no-Mori, Kozukeshi Joshi Shimin-no-Mori, Kumano Shrine Shimin-no-tsubo, Tsunashima Shimin-no-Mori, Niiharu Shimin-no-Mori、Ragu Shimin-no-Mori, Chigaihara Shimin-no-Mori, Kawawa Shimin-no-Mori, Ikebe Shimin-no-Mori," Shin Yokohama Park," Prefectural" Shiki no Mori Park, Tsuzuki Central Park, Prefectural" Nitsuike Park, Koune Park,Teraya Furusayatomura "Terake Agricultural Dedicated Doya-ku 也也"〉也辺 Agricultural Dedicated Doya-ku, Higashikata Agricultural Dedicated District, Orimoto Agricultural Dedicated District, Kamoi Higashi-hongo Agricultural Dedicated District, Kantan Hazawa Agricultural Dedicated District Nato

Policy for watershed initiatives

	(the) whole watershed	源Upper reaches	Inside流area	lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)
amount	In the headwaters, upper and middle reaches of the river, the water green ratio will be maintained and the infiltration area will be preserved. The company will also promote the greening of the downstream areas of the river.	Green - 0Conserve forested and agricultural lands, such as large bases, as well as rainwater infiltration areas. Preserve the	In addition to preserving forested and agricultural lands, such as major green bases, we will continue to promote the development of new businesses in the urban area. Promote the greening of the city's forests.	Promoting greening of public spaces through street trees and other means, as well as with businesses and other entities. Promote greening through collaboration.
loaf	In the source and upper and middle reaches of the river, the valleys and villages of the Jing-Urr Wei-Bao Dong Thatching Imperial Nitriding Palace are the most popular places to visit. 泉 泉)improving (泉) by)improving water improving water quality water quality (Advanced sewage treatment and combined sewage systems Advancing Improvements, etc.	In addition to the preservation of forest and agricultural lands, the project will promote the improvement of the amount of green space and the satoyama and valleys. preservation	" of the forests and forested areas will conserved by improving the amount of green space and by taking into consideration the features.	Improvement of water quality through source control measures, etc., and improvement of landscaping through greening of urban areas, etc.
attraction	The National Government and the surrounding cities will promote wide-area cooperation and the creation of watershed attractions in cooperation with citizens and environmental groups.	Promote the creation of agricultural experience centers and other attractions utilizing farmland and promote the creation of bases where people can experience nature.	Promote event activities in cooperation with citizens by creating opportunities for recreational vacations and agricultural experiences utilizing forested lands with a cohesive atmosphere.	Promote the formation of water and green corridors by developing familiar parks and improving access and circulation to the waterfront. g

Water and Green Corridor Statue

(ii) Irie River and Taki no Kawa watersheds

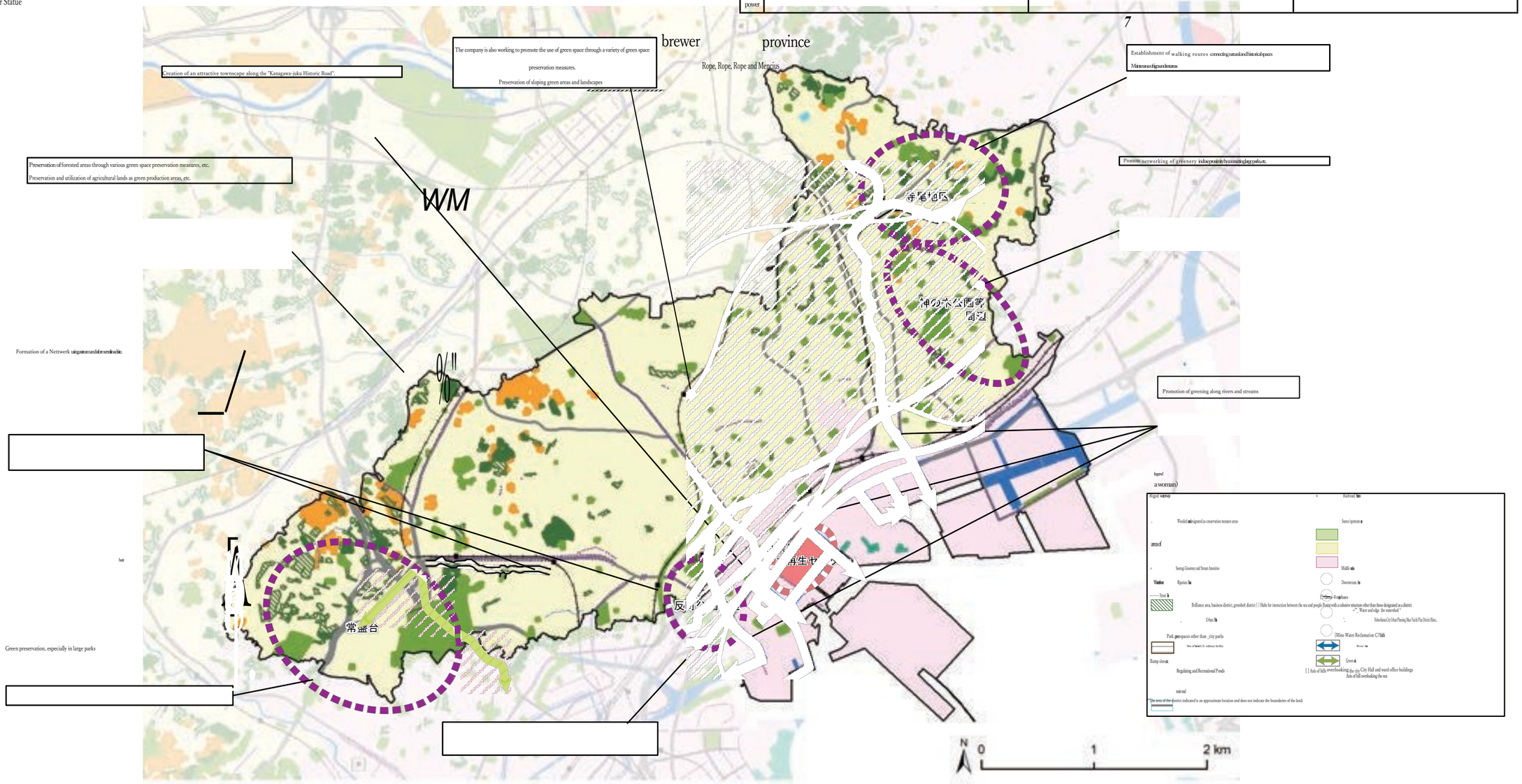
Watershed Area　　Approx. 20k rainfall　　Watershed action policy

Major Watershed Resources

<River Irie River, Taki no Kawa, Irie River Haha River <Water Reclamation Center > Kanagawa Water Reclamation Center Evening 1	
<Green base>. Toyokenji Shimin-no Mori, Mitsuzawa Park, Katakura Usagiyama Park, Kaminoki Park, Baba Hanamokien, Baba Akamon Park	(lessening the significance or value of the previous word) the likes of

	watershed 全 body	mid-range	lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)
prob	Residences and business establishments, etc. Promote greening in cooperation with citizens and businesses to improve the water and green environment of the entire watershed. g	I will promote the greening of public facilities, etc., by protecting valuable woodlands and agricultural lands. g	In addition to the greening of public spaces such as roadside trees and river banks, the greening of business establishments will be promoted in cooperation with businesses and others.
quity	Improvement of water quality through source control and other measures, as well as the appearance of urban areas through greening and other measures a Improve the appearance of urban areas through greening and other measures. Promote improvements to combined sewer systems, etc.	Preservation of wooded areas and agricultural lands Greening of public open spaces to improve the landscape of urban areas.	Improve water quality through source control measures and other measures, and improve the landscape through waterside greening and other measures.
fascinat ion power	Form water and green corridors through collaboration with local residents and businesses and greening of public spaces.	Promote the formation of water and green corridors through the development of familiar parks and the use of water and green environments.	Create a water and green corridor by improving access and circulation to the waterfront.

Water and Green Corridor Statue



(iii) Katabata River Basin

Watershed Area Approx. 60k nin

Policy for watershed initiatives

Major Watershed Resources

<River

Usui River, Shintama River, Sachi River, Ishizaki River, Nakahori River, and Imai River (these are second class rivers),

Yazashi..., Arai River, Kunikidai River (above are quasi-use rivers) Nato

<Waterside base

Tadako... (Shinsui Ryokudo), Nakahori River (Shiraito Falls), Imai... (Upper part of the subsurface control basin sedimentation area)

<Green base>

Oiwake Shimin no Mori, Yazashi Rimin no Mori Imajuku Shimin no Mori, Minami Honjyuku Shimin no Shiimori" Yokohama Animal Forest Park Children's Nature Park Imagawadani En

Jinkeshita Bowdani Koen, Kenshu Hodogaya Koen Kenshu Hodogaya Koen Yokohama City Children's Amusement Park Boundary Activity Support Center I, Kamikawai Agricultural Dedicated Area with

	(the) whole watershed	源Upstream	Inside流土域	lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)
pmnb	Maintain the water greenery ratio in the source and upper-middle reaches of the river, and promote the improvement of the amount of greenery by greening in the lower reaches of the river. g	Preserve forested and agricultural lands, such as large green bases, as well as rainwater infiltration areas.	Promote the preservation of cohesive wooded areas and forests, and the greening of public spaces such as streets, riversides, etc.	Greening of public open space such as roadside trees and riverbanks g Promoting greening of rooftops and walls, in addition to preservation of slope green areas through various green space preservation measures g
quaiy	Source' Promote improvement of the amount of green space collateral in the upstream and midstream areas, and improve the landscape in the downstream areas through greening, etc. g Promote improvements to combined sewer systems, etc. g	To preserve the landscape of the headwaters and ensure cohesive greenery through the conservation of the forested areas and the use of the 'Yi-Chi' (the 'Yi-Chen' in Japanese).	Improve the amount of green space collateral by conserving sloping green spaces along rivers. g	Improve water quality through source control measures and other measures, and improve the landscape through greening of urban areas.
attraction	Enhance familiar parks and promote the formation of water and green corridors in the source, upper and middle reaches of the river.	Promote the formation of water and green corridors by enhancing familiar parks and walking paths.	Promote the formation of water and green corridors by enhancing familiar parks and walking paths along rivers.	Promote the development of parks in your neighborhood by utilizing a variety of systems g

Water and Green Corridor Statue

Priority preservation of forest lands and agricultural lands

Creation of recreational space for families to enjoy together

Growth of diverse living creatures Habitat' Securing headwaters

Creating a water environment that makes the most of spring water as a place of recreation and relaxation

Preservation of wooded areas

Securing the axis of the river through the development of riverside walking paths, etc., and creating places for citizens to relax and take advantage of precious natural resources.

Preservation of agricultural land adjacent to urban areas
Creation of opportunities for citizens to experience agriculture

The preservation of the bricklayer's boundary as a

Development and utilization of a green axis that traverses the basin is strengthened.

Greening of street trees along the road - Formation of a cohesive axis of greenery

街路樹や
まとまり

三保・新治

唯子川源流

Formation of a green axis through the use of street trees and walking paths
Promotion of greening along walking path routes Preservation of historical assets scattered along the axis

川井・矢指・上瀬

Preservation of spring water within the city limits

Use as a place for environmental learning

Formation of water and green corridors through the development of streams, greenways, and walking paths

Promote greening along waterways

Priority preservation of wooded areas

Maintenance of recreation space for family recreation

Growth and habitat for a variety of living creatures' Securing the headwaters

・多様な緑地保全施策などによる樹林地の保全
・生産緑地などとしての農地の保全・活用

・川辺の散歩道などの整備による河川の軸の形成
・河川沿い緑化の推進

・水辺や丘、歴史的資産など帷子川
下流域を巡る河川の軸の形成

・多様な緑地保全施策などによる斜面緑地の
保全・景観の保全

Redevelopment of the cemetery as a walkable cemetery

大池・今井・名瀬

散歩のできる緑豊かな
墓地としての再整備

凡例

- 河川・水路
- 保全施策により地区指定されている樹林地
- 鉄道・駅
- 源・上流域
- 街路樹
- 農用地区域・農業専用地区・生産緑地地区
- 地区指定以外のまとまりのある樹林
- 都市公園
- 都市公園以外の公園・緑地
- 米軍施設跡地
- ポンプ場等
- 線の10大拠点
- 海と人とのふれあい拠点
- 流域内の水と緑の拠点
（横浜市都市計画マスタープラン区プランより）
- 水再生センター
- 河川の軸
- 緑の軸

1 2 km

④ Ooka River Basin

Watershed Area Approx. 400k ㎢

Major Watershed Resources

Rivers.
Ooka River, Nakamura River Horikawa Horiwari River Hino River (above 2nd class rivers)

Green Base
Hitorizawa Shimin Q Forest Mine Shimin no Mori, Yamashita Park Yokohama Chopsticks Garden Odori Park, Nogeyama Park "Camphor Beach Children's Botanical Garden Shimizugaoka Park Komyoji Park Hino Central Park Konandai Central Park,
Konandai Saesuri no Oka Park, Yokodai Minami Park, Rinko/Koku, Nogeyama Park, Akarenryoku/Koku, Hino Park Cemetery, Hitorizawa Agricultural District etc.

Policy for watershed initiatives

Yblow	上 (the) whole watershed 去	Source/upstream area	mid-range	lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)
mount	In the headwaters and watersheds, we will promote the conservation of cohesive greenery, and in the midstream and downstream areas, we will promote the greening of the area.	10 major green areas Conserve forested areas and conserve rainwater infiltration areas.	Public open space, such as roadside trees and rivers Promote greening of streets, rivers, and other public open spaces.	Promote greening of public spaces such as street trees and rivers, and greening of rooftops and walls of buildings.
now	Conserve cohesive wooded areas with biodiversity in mind and maintain characteristic landscape and water quality.	The conservation of cohesive green spaces and the maintenance of water quality, while taking biodiversity into consideration, will be promoted.	The tree-lined landscape along the river will be preserved along with the improvement of the amount of green space collateral.	Preserve the landscape that symbolizes Minato Yokohama and maintain and improve the quality of the water.
ixcitation power	Create a place where people can enjoy the in the midstream and downstream areas and the greenery that symbolizes Yokohama. and green corridor statue]	Promote the creation of environmental learning centers in cohesive woodlands and other locations, and the creation of opportunities for citizens to interact with agriculture through the use of farmland.	Promote the formation of water and green corridors centered on rivers.	Create a corridor of water and greenery by improving access to the waterfront and Yokohama's iconic parks and green spaces.

【水

Conservation of slope green areas through various green space conservation measures, etc. Landscape conservation

Promote the use of water bodies for marine recreation and environmental activities.

Conservation and restoration of the sea's natural environment

The creation of a "Wa Yui front area" open to the public, where unique towns, neighborhoods, attractions, and history are concentrated.

Formation of a water and green axis that allows people to enjoy the waterfront space, including a view of the harbor, and to migrate around it.

Preservation of the green axis leading from ZOU-NO-HANA district to Nihon-Odori Main Street Park Utilization
NO-HANA District

Formation of a river axis through the development of riverside walking paths, etc.
Preservation and utilization of historicities along the river, such as old bridges and revetments

Creation of a place to relax and enjoy the scenery along the river and the atmosphere of the river

Formation of a "Cherry Blossom Corridor" network along the Ooka River promenade, etc.
Blossom Corridor

内港地区～山下ふ頭の臨海部

I've never had a chance to see a woman who has a strong desire to be a good person.

Preservation and Upgrading of Kayan Historical Buildings
Creating a town where people can enjoy a view of the harbor and city center

Diverse green space preservation measures, etc.

Preservation of wooded areas by
Preservation and utilization of agricultural land as production green areas, etc.

Creation of open space

月寺周辺

堀割川河口周辺

Horiwari River water blom

NAD maintenance

Priority for farmland in the Meigumeba Award Kayasan

. Development of recreational space for the enjoyment of Australian families.

Growth of diverse kayu living things

Habitat security

Development of plazas and other facilities where visitors can relax while viewing the ocean

Formation of a river axis through tree planting and riverside walking paths, etc.

Preservation and utilization of the space as a place where citizens can feel the moisture and peace of mind in nature.

日野公園墓地・日野中央公園

舞岡・野庭

1-9

Cherry Blossom Road, etc., Street Trees, etc. Citizens Maintenance and management in collaboration with

- Trees and farmland are a source of concern.

Recreational shows that can be enjoyed by the whole family

Development of a new space for

Securing the growth and habitat of a variety of living creatures and headwaters

the development of a new

小柴・富岡

円海山周辺

Soukasuru kurikomi, ko (艸艸), ko (艸), inryo urayuki, ei (栄), hana (範雛)

N 0 1 2 km

(5) 5⑤ Miya River and Samurai River Watersheds

Watershed Area　　Approx.　　Watershed Action Policies

Miya River and Samurai River Basins

Maj

<River

Miyagawa river (above 2nd class river)

<Waterside base

Miyagawa (Yado Plaza)

<Seashore, etc.

Lagoon Bay

<Green base>.

(lessening the significance or value of the previous word) the likes of

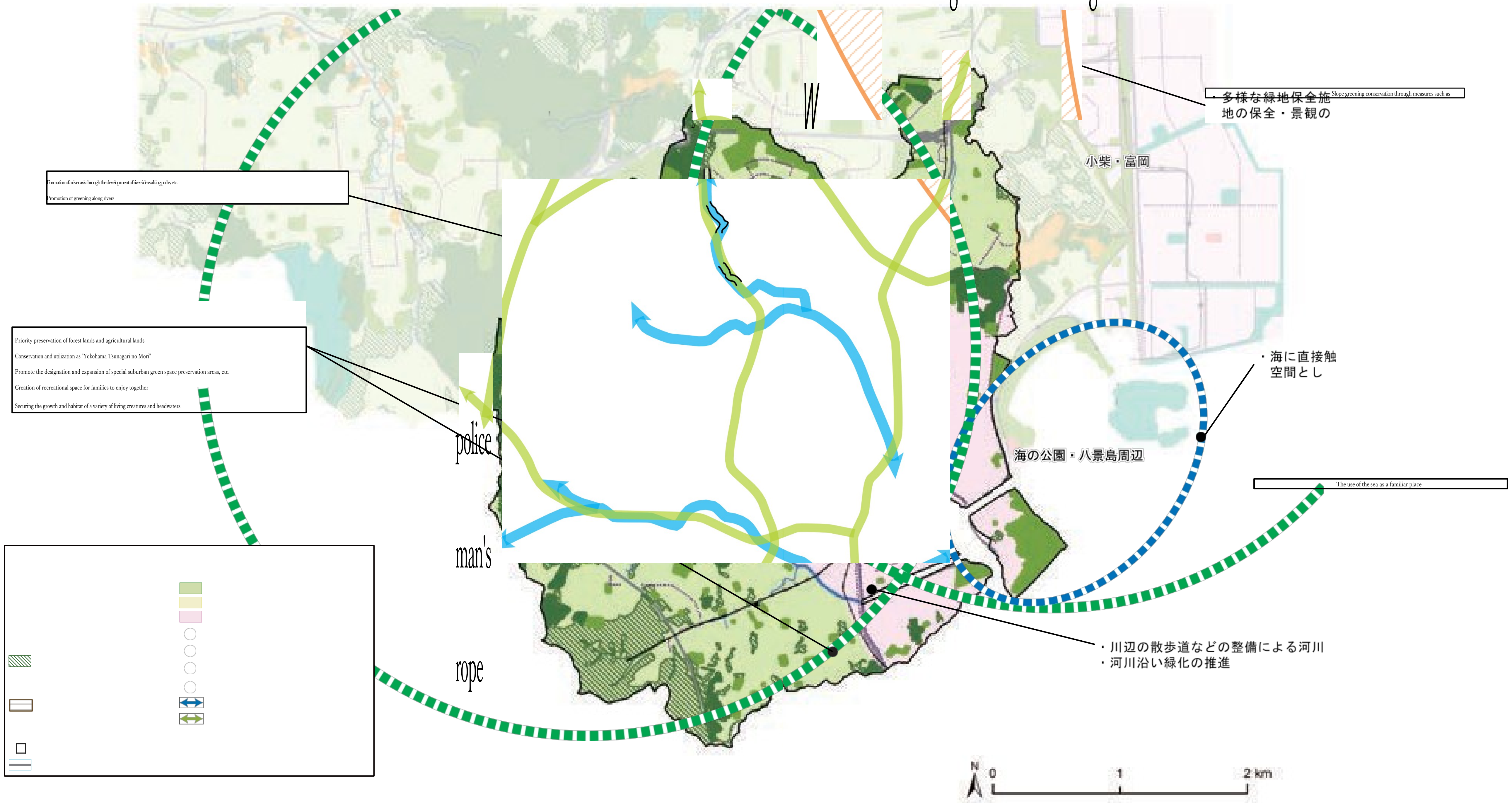
Kamariya Shimin-no Mori (forest)　Sekigaya Shimin-no Mori (forest), Shomyoji Shimin-no Mori (forest)　Kanazawa Nature Park, Umi no Koen (sea park) Nojima Koen (park)

Water and Green Corridor Statue

源

	watershed 全 body	Upper reaches	lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)
mount	Promote cohesive green conservation in the source and upper reaches of the river and greening in the lower reaches of the river.	Promote the preservation of cohesive forested areas that serve as green centers.	Promote the greening of urban areas, focusing on roadside trees and the greening of river banks.
firm adherence to one's principles	Maintain a cohesive forested area in consideration of biodiversity. Maintain the entire area and its characteristic landscape and water quality. Advancement of water treatment and improvement of combined sewage systems. g	Promote the preservation of cohesive green space and water quality, while taking into account historical assets and biodiversity.	Preserve historic properties and riparian landscapes, as well as maintain and improve water quality.
attraction	Create a place where people can enjoy abundant greenery in the and upper reaches, and history and waterfront in the lower reaches, and promote the formation of a water and greenery corridor.	Promote the creation of environmental learning centers and places for environmental activities in cohesive forested areas, etc.	Form a water and green corridor connecting history and the waterfront through the development of roadside trees and riverfront walking paths. g

sedge used for thatching



method

of

region

artisan

(at sentence-end, falling tone) indicates a confident conclusion

water

(esp. cool,

fresh

water, e.g.

drinking

water)

green

Ring

indicates object

of desire, like,

hate, etc.

indicates possessive (often found in place names)

bow (and

arrow)

Enhance

legend

Rivers "Waterways

Railroad Stations

Wooded areas designated as conservation measure areas

Source/upstream area

Seseragi Greenway and Stream Amenities

Middle reaches

Riparian Center

Downstream

.... roadside trees

{} green width large bases

Shozan Greenbelt District {} Agricultural land area Agricultural exclusive district Shozan greenbelt district {}

Sea and people interaction base

Trees in a cohesive forest other than those designated as a district.

Water and green axis in the watershed

Urban Parks

Urban Parks

mimeohama city urban planning master one plan district plan]

Parks and green spaces other than urban parks

U.S. military facilities)

{Water Reclamation Center (former site of one of the

Axis of rivers

Bomp site etc

Axis of the rim

Regulating and Recreational Ponds

Axis of hills overlooking the city

City and ward office buildings

Axis of hills overlooking the sea

main road

The area of the district indicated is an approximate location and does not indicate the boundaries of the land.

Formation of the axis of

⑥⑥ Kashio River Basin

Major Watershed Resources

Rivers

Kayasan nephews fall into the same category　Naze River, Maioka River, Itachi River, Hirato-Nagaya River　Nigami 2nd class river Ha D, Kawakami River, Seridani River Nigami quasi-use river)

as the nephews of the Japanese melon

Hirado monggava..., (Hiradoio tani river water playground), Irokawa river (Ko-no Mahoroba Iryo no Mahoroba no Mahoroba Iryo no Mahoroba no Mahoroba), Itachi... (Ishibashi downstream plaza, Katadokajakujaku kama Hirobyo, Kimiurakari-mori no mizuibe, Ogibashi no mizuibe, Bochu no mizuibe, Ishihara (Maioka River Fureai Plaza, Maioka River Recreational Area), Nase... (Nase River Recreational Area)

Sakae No.1 Water Reclamation Center I　Sakae No.2 Water Reclamation Center I

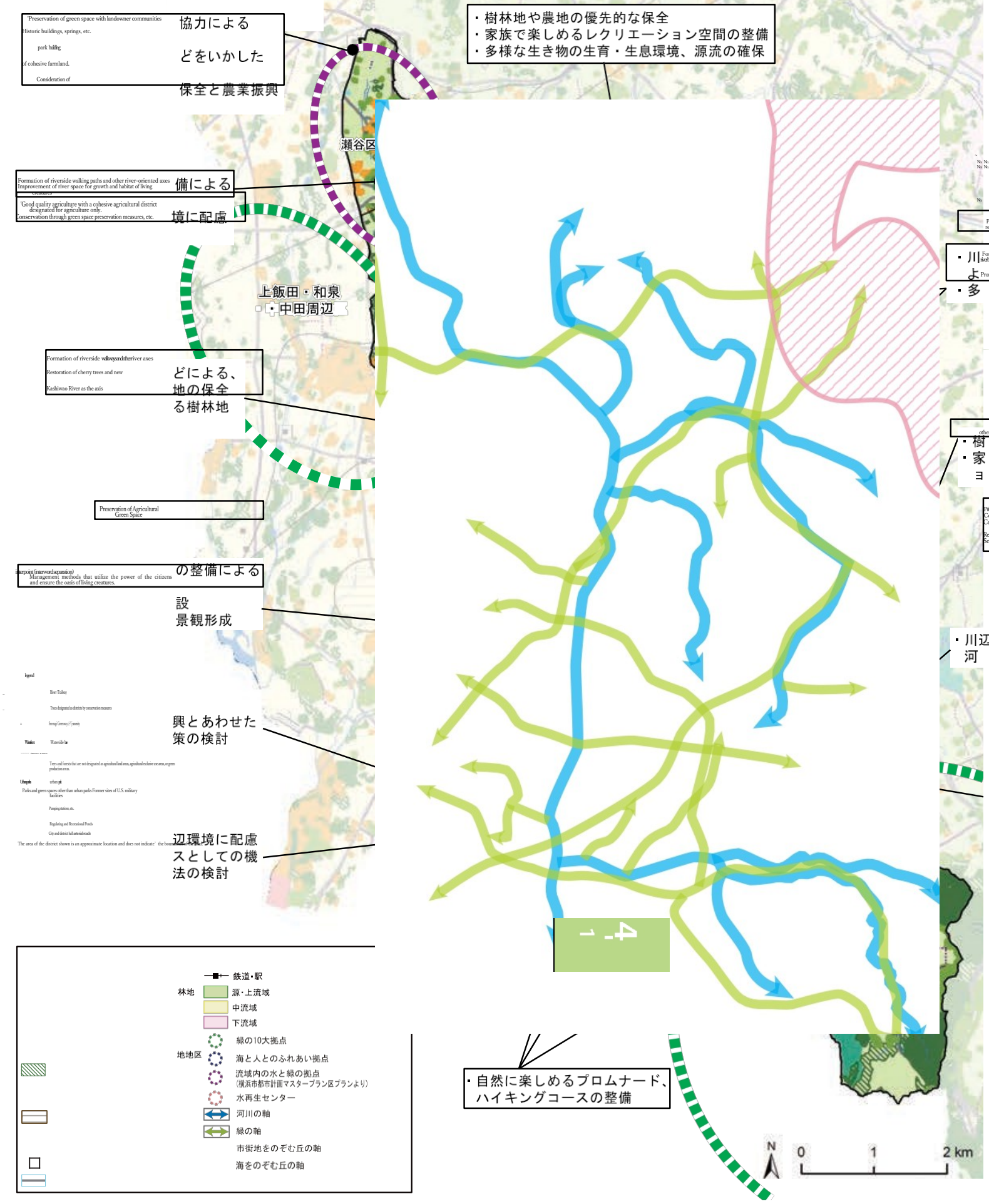
<Green base>.

瀬上市民の森、上郷市墨の森、荒井沢市民の森、飯島市民の森、下永谷市民の森、鍛冶ヶ谷市民の森、横浜自然観察の森、舞岡公園、小雀公園、戸塚公園、金井公園、本郷ふじやま公園、小官ケ谷北公園、舞岡ふるさと村、野庭農業専用地区、田谷長尾台農業専用地区、小雀農業専用地区、 Maioka Agricultural District　etc.

Policy for watershed initiatives

	whole area	Source/upstream area	mid-range
	Ro to maintain water green ratio and natural water cycle.	Promote the preservation of forested areas and farmland in a coherent manner, including the 10 major green areas.	Conserve isolated wooded areas and Brilliance land, as well as create a natural water cycle. a
quality	Promote the conservation of large wooded areas and agricultural lands and the security of slope green areas in consideration of biodiversity. Promote improvements to combined sewer systems, etc. g	Promote conservation of large green areas and maintenance of water quality while taking biodiversity into consideration.	Together with the preservation of woodlands and agricultural lands, I wish to
	In addition to utilizing the Brilliance land as a place for exchange and agricultural experience, a water and green corridor will be formed by improving the river environment and roadside trees.	The project aims to create an attraction utilizing farmland, such as a place to experience agriculture, and to create a water and green corridor centered on the river and roadside trees.	Create recreation spaces and places to experience agriculture by utilizing citizens' forests, etc., to create water and green corridors close to home.

Water and Green Corridor Statue



(vii) Sakai River Basin

Watershed Area Approx. 2] Okrfi (of which approx. 400 km rainfall is in the Yokohama City area of the Boundary River)

Major Watershed Resources

Rivers

Xue Pengtou, Udagawa, Nijuang 2nd level Sawa...

Izumi... (Izumi River waterfront plaza, Izumi Recreational Area, Jizohara waterfront, Miyazawa Recreational Area, Teranowaki waterfront, Higashiyama waterfront, Sekigahara waterfront, Futatsubashi waterfront, Izumi Sakura Plaza), Uda River (Masakari)

place, Udagawa Recreational Water Area)

Western Water Reclamation Center Evening 1

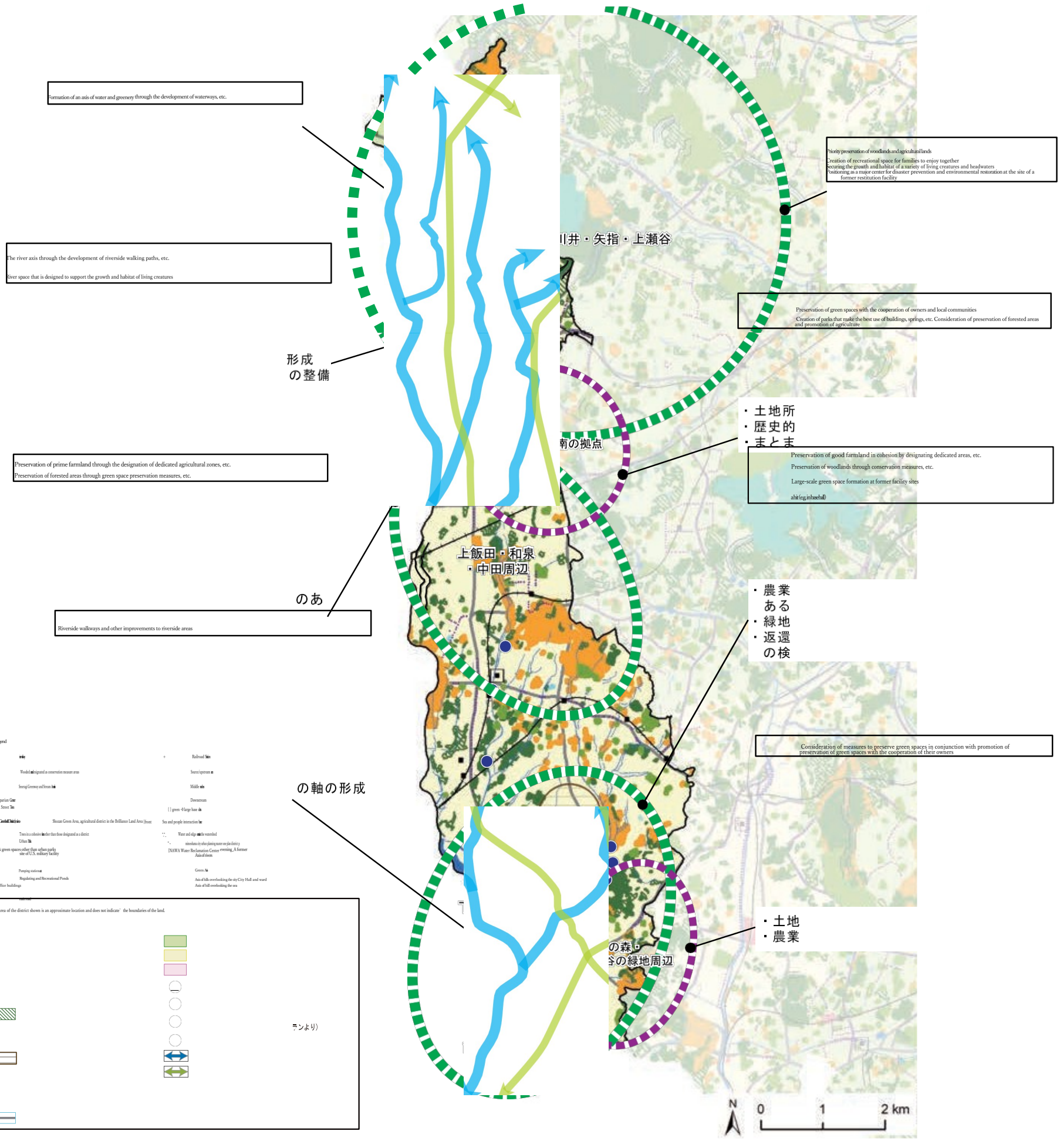
<Green base>.

Seya Shimin-no Mori, Masakari-gaebuchi Shimin-no Mori, Uito Ritsuhi no Mori、Seya Hongo Park, Seya Rikubo Park, Nakada Central Park, Shirayuri` Park, Tenno Moriisen Park, Totsuka West Park, Higashimatano Central Park, "Ken" Sakai River Yusuiji Park, Kamiseya Agricultural Exclusive District, Namikidani Agricultural Exclusive District, Nakada Chengyo Exclusive District, Higashimatano Agricultural Exclusive District and

Policy for watershed initiatives

	流 whole area	Source/upstream area	mid-range
	The current water green ratio is maintained and the water retention and recreational functions of the watershed are further enhanced.	Promote conservation of woodlands and agricultural lands that serve as green centers.–	To conserve cohesive forested areas and river valley habitat, and to create a natural water cycle.
quality	Promote the preservation of woodlands and farmlands in order to protect the landscape along the banks of the river.	The conservation of large green spaces and the maintenance of water quality will be promoted while taking biodiversity into consideration.	In order to protect the landscape along the river, we will promote the conservation of forested areas and farmland on the river terraces.
scration 力	In addition to utilizing farmland as a place for exchange and agricultural experience, the project will create a water and green corridor by improving the river environment and roadside trees.	Promote the creation of spaces where many people can enjoy agriculture and greenery.	The formation of green open space that attracts a wide range of users and the creation of water and green corridors through the improvement of the river environment and roadside trees will be promoted.

Water and Green Corridor Statue



Soukou kuraku shochu ko. In Lung Nawa Yoc

I⑬ me ⑬ mock pruning chicks

(viii) A collection of small watersheds flowing directly into the sea

Approx. 50k hectares

Major Watershed Resources

< W a t e r w a y
長浜水路、富岡川、南台川、杉田川、聖天川
<Seaside etc.>

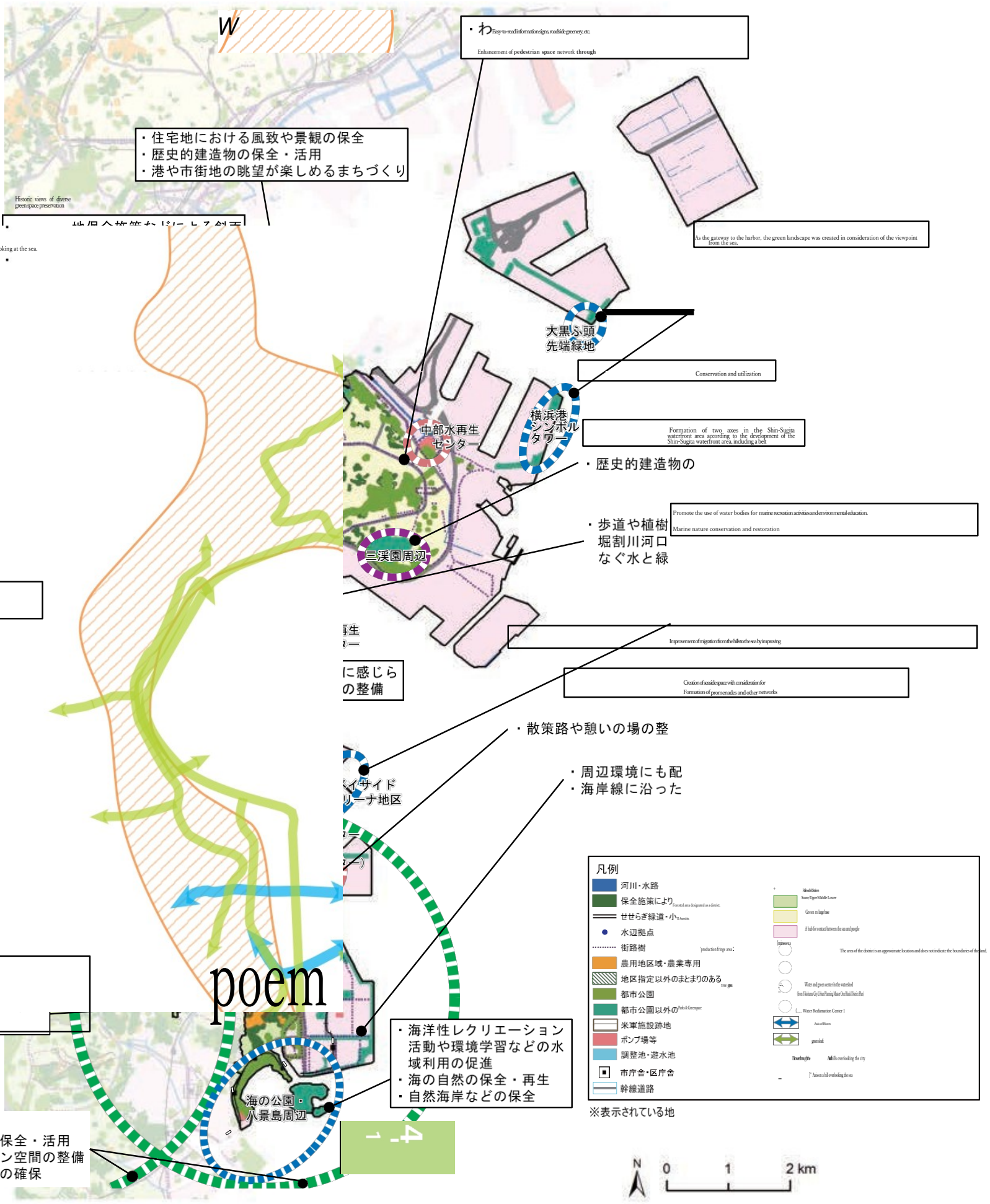
Chubu, Nanbu, Kanazawa Water Reclamation Centers (Nanbu Sludge Kigenka Center)

<Green base>.
Harbor View Park, Sea Park, Nagahama Park, Tomioka General Park, Kanazawa Seaside Walkway, Negishi Forest Park, Sankeien, Honmoku Shimin Park, Kuraki Park, Okamura Park, Yokohama Port Symbol Tower, Daikoku Futo Tip Green Space, Shibashii Side Front

Policy for watershed initiatives

	(the) whole watershed	Source/upstream area	mid-range	lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)
amount	For the area, we will promote the green conservation of green slopes along the coastline and the conservation of water and green corridors. In the midstream and downstream areas,	Promote greening of residential areas surrounding major green centers, and create corridors with waterways and street trees as axes.	Preserve the green areas of the Tomioka and the old coastline , and promote greening of street trees and roadside greenery.	Greening in factories, greening of streets in industrial parks, etc. Improvement of water and green environment through collaboration with citizens and businesses.
Co(	Promote the preservation of sloping green areas that are unique to Yokohama in combination with maintaining the quality of green areas by improving the collateral ratio, and create a water and green environment, taking biodiversity into consideration.	In Koshiba and Tomioka, conservation measures that take into account the ecosystem and improve the quality of the former coastline's characteristics will be implemented. In addition, the rate of green space security will be increased.	To preserve the sloping green areas along the old coastline. In addition, the city will promote measures to preserve scenic areas in order to preserve historic townscapes.	Promote source control measures to improve water quality in waterways and sea areas, and promote the formation of water and green corridors that also take biodiversity into consideration in cooperation with business operators.
recreation power	The Yokohama landscape, including the cohesive greenery of the headwaters and upper reaches and the sloping greenery of the old coastline, will be preserved, and the seaside will be made more attractive by making maximum use of it.	Aiming to create a green base through the expansion of a large-scale park and other measures. Aiming to create a corridor that takes advantage of the view of the sea.	In addition to the maintenance of parks close by and the preservation of historical water and green space, the area's proximity to the sea will be utilized to create a more attractive environment.	Aim to improve the attractiveness of the waterway and seashore and create a corridor overflowing with greenery. In addition, we will promote the creation of a base for marine recreation activities and environmental education.

Water and Green Corridor Statue



(5) Establishment of water environment targets

In order to conserve and create an attractive water environment in Yokohama, it is necessary to evaluate the effects of measures and other factors, and to review measures based on their status. Therefore, as a guideline for the water environment to aim for, we set "water environment targets" consisting of "achievement targets" and "supplementary targets" for each water area* and "uniform achievement targets for all water areas" for all water areas in the city. The achievement status of these targets will be evaluated at 82 assessment points, with the aim of achieving an enriched environment.

*Water bodies are classified into six categories ("I A" "I B" "II A" "II B" "II C" "III") for rivers and four categories ("I" "II" "III" "IV") for seas, according to their use needs and characteristics.

(i) Achievement Targets and Supplemental Targets

Targets are to be achieved for each water body category, and are defined for "water quality assessment by bioindicators" and "water quality targets (BOD, COD, fecal coliform count, nitrogen, and phosphorus)." In addition, as supplementary targets, guidelines for "[illegible] (sediment) condition and aesthetics," and "surrounding environment" will be established, which should be achieved based on the needs of the water body.

(ii) Uniform achievement targets for all water bodies

The "Environmental Standards for the Protection of Human Health" and "Environmental Standards for the Preservation of the Living Environment (excluding items specified as achievement targets)" set forth in the Basic Environment Law are targets to be achieved uniformly in all water areas. As environmental standards are reviewed from time to time, the latest standard values are used as targets.

■Water Area Classification List

rivers

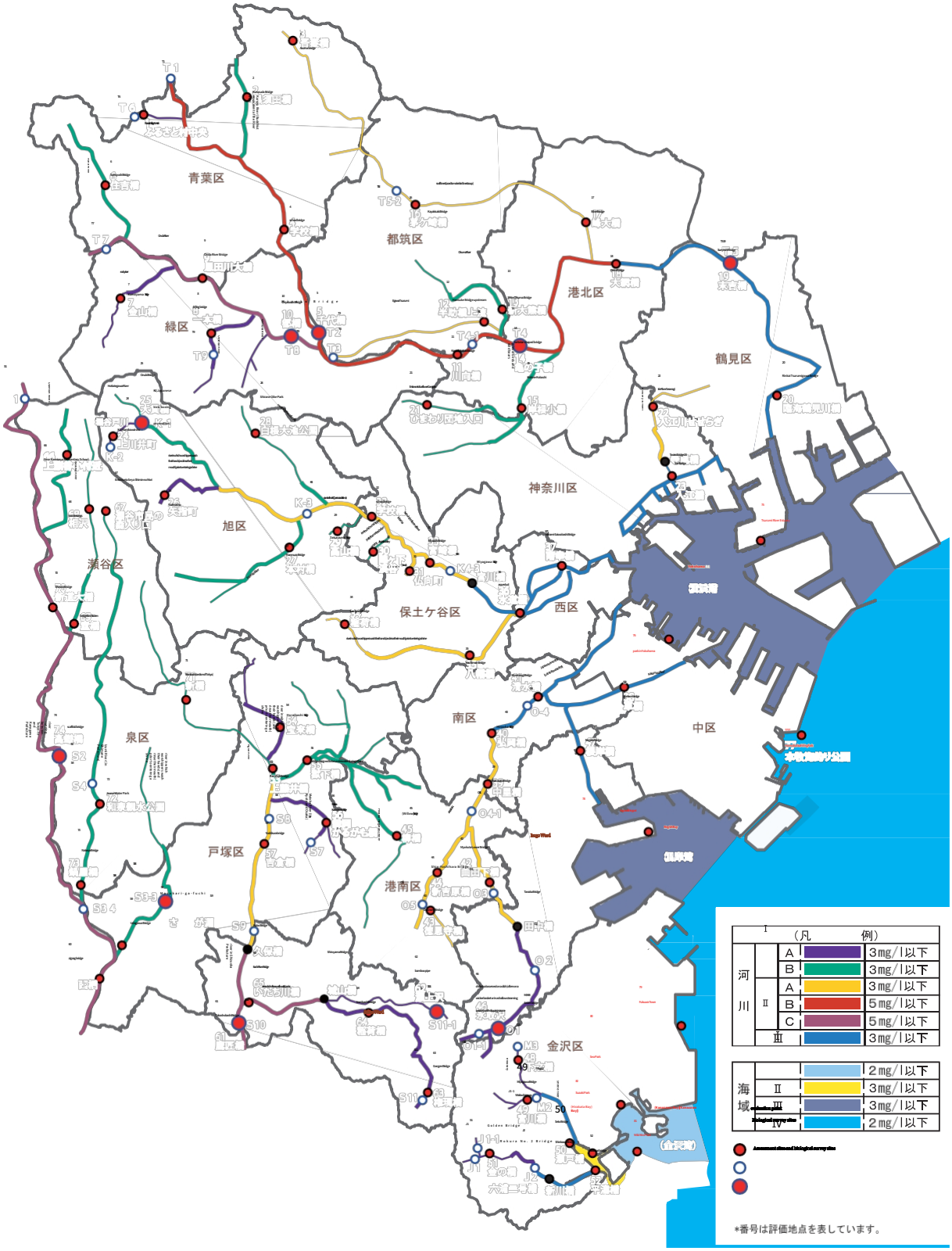
classification		water system	waters
I	A	Tsurumi River	river in which worshippers purify themselves before praying
			rocky river
			Umeda River - Daemura River
		river which often overflows its banks	Hottategawa River
			river in which worshippers wash their hands (and rinse their mouth) prior to entering a shrine
		Japanese river otter (Lutra lutra whiteleyi)	Ooka River (upstream from Tanaka Bridge)
		shrine river	Miya River (upstream from Miya River Bridge, left branch river)
		Samurai River	Samurai River (upstream from Rokuura No. 2 Bridge)
		river in Shizuoka Prefecture	river in which worshippers wash their hands (and rinse their mouth) prior to entering a shrine
			Maioka River (in Kyoto and Osaka)
			Itachi River (upstream from Shiroyama Bridge)
I	B	Tsurumi River	Nara River
			Kurozu River (Buddhist equivalent of the River Styx)
			Okuma River
			piles of birds and wild boars
		river which often overflows its banks	Mail River (upstream from the confluence of the Yazashi River)
			Futamata River
			moat within the castle walls
			river in which worshippers purify themselves before praying
			sawtooth oak (Quercus acutissima)
		river in Shizuoka Prefecture	Agua River
			Hirado Nagatani River
		river running between Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Prefecture	Daimon River
			Aizawa River
			Izumi River (in Shimane Prefecture)
			river in which worshippers wash their hands (and rinse their mouth) prior to entering a shrine

classification		water system	waters
II	A	Tsurumi River	estuary
			swift's nest (used to make bird's nest soup)
		estuary stream	Irie River (upstream from Terao Bridge)
		river which often overflows its banks	Katabata River (from the confluence of the Yazashi River to the Miyagawa Bridge)
			river in which worshippers wash their hands (and rinse their mouth) prior to entering a shrine
		Japanese river otter (Lutra lutra whiteleyi)	Ooka River (from Tanaka Bridge to Hirooka Bridge)
			Hino River
		river in Shizuoka Prefecture	Kashio River (from Hirado Nagatani confluence to Kubo Bridge)
II	B	Tsurumi River	Tsurumi River (from the city boundary to Otuna Bridge)
II	C	Tsurumi River	Onda River (downstream from the city boundary to the confluence of the Tsurumi River main river)
		river in Shizuoka Prefecture	Kashio River (from Kubo Bridge to the city boundary)
			Itachi River (downstream from Shiroyama Bridge)
		river running between Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Prefecture	Sakai River (all rivers in the city area)
III		Tsurumi River	Tsurumi River (downstream from Otuna Bridge)
		estuary stream	Irie River (downstream from Terao Bridge)
		river which often overflows its banks	Katabata River (downstream from Miyagawa Bridge)
		Japanese river otter (Lutra lutra	Ooka River (downstream from Hirooka Bridge)
		shrine river	Miyagawa River (downstream from Miyagawa Bridge)
		Samurai River	Samurai River (downstream from Rokuura No. 2 Bridge)

area of ocean

classification	waters
I	Kanazawa Bay
II	Lagoon Bay
III	Sea area beyond the mouth of the Tsurumi River
	Port of Yokohama (Inner Bay)
	Negish Bay
IV	Waters outside of the above areas that are relevant to Yokohama City

■Water Area Classification Chart for Water Environment Targets



■Water Environment Targets (Achievement Targets and Supplemental Targets - Rivers)

water area classification		Target Image	Achievement Targets			Subsidy target			
			by bioindicators Water Quality Assessment	bandwidth-on-demand	fecundity coliform population	Depth *1	flow velocity *1	Riverbed conditions and beautiful sight	Surrounding Environment
I	A		The "Headwaters,Upper Reaches." **Very clean    	3mg/L the following	1,000 pieces /100ml the following	5-15 (10) cm *2		Preservation of natural riverbeds ■of garbage the fact that there is no ...	Emphasis on preservation of the natural environment and preservation of natural ecosystems. The project will also work to restore the clear streams and rivers.
	B					10-25 (15) cm *2		Restoration of natural riverbed ■of garbage the fact that there is no ...	Restoration of the natural environment of rivers and surrounding farmland, etc. Strive to restore biological habitats and consider hydrophilic features.
II	A		The "Middle to Lower Basin." **Very clean  			10 to 30 (20) cm *2	30 cm/s degree	No litter	To improve hydrophilicity Establishment of a base of operations that can be For citizens, such as Strive to develop a pleasant waterside space as a familiar resting place for the and biological habitats. Consideration is also given to the environment as much as possible. Do.
	B		The "Middle to Lower Basin." **Beautiful   	5mg/L the following	-	30-50 (40) cm *2			Ample river width and surrounding space In this body of water where The river is rich in flow and Water play and nature observation using the riverbed and riverfront promenade A variety of recreational activities, such as tion use is available. We are working to improve the waterfront space, and to The following is a summary of the results of the survey.
	c								Medium sized as a river. in this body of water where it falls The hand has a moist Work to improve the promenade so that people can feel the presence of water.
II			The "tidal range." **Beautiful  	3mg/L the following		-	-	No sludge accumulation	This body of water, including the canal In the greening of Emphasize the landscape with a focus on the town and strive to develop a pleasant waterside space in the town.

■Water environmental targets (attainment targets and supplementary targets - marine areas)

water area classification	Target Image	Achievement Targets				Subsidy target	
		by bioindicators Water Quality Assessment	COD	Nitrogen and phosphorus	fecundity coliform population	Sediment conditions and beautiful sight	Surrounding Environment
I		"Clean" "Inner Bay." "Clean" of "mudflats." 	2mg/l thefollowing	T-N 0.3mg/l the following T-P 0.03mg/l the following	100 pieces /100ml the following	No litter.	Emphasis will be placed on preservation of the ecosystem, including preservation of sandy beaches and conservation and restoration of hinterland green areas, while at the same time, consideration will be given to the hydrophilic nature of beaches for recreation and other activities.
II		"Clean" of "mudflats." "Clean" "Inner Bay." 	3mg/l thefollowing	T-N 0.6mg/l the following T-P 0.05mg/l the following	-		Efforts will be made to improve the environment of enclosed marine areas and preserve tidal flats, such as by improving bottom sediment, and consideration will be given to improving water-friendliness functions, such as by developing promenades and waterfront parks.
III		"Clean" in the quay. "Clean" "Inner Bay." 		T-N 1.0mg/l the following T-P 0.09mg/l the following	-	No sludge accumulation	In this water area with calm waves located in bays and bays, we will strive to create a pleasant seaside landscape as well as a waterfront park with an emphasis on both water friendliness and scenic beauty.
IV		"Clean" in the quay. "Clean" "Inner Bay." 	2mg/l thefollowing	T-N 0.3mg/l the following T-P 0.03mg/l the following	-	No debris, floating	In these coastal waters is a biological habitat and view In consideration of the view from the sea, we will make efforts to improve sea fishing facilities and marinas.

(Note) Correspondence of water area classification is as follows

rivers		area of ocean	
I	Headwaters to upper watershed."	I	"Sandy beach area."
II	Middle to lower basin."	II	"Tidal Flat Area."
III	"Tidal range."	III	"Port Area."
		IV	"Other coastal areas."

*1 The auxiliary target values for water depth and flow velocity shall be "average values during clear weather".

*2 The values in ( ) in the auxiliary value column for water depth are typical values.

2. We protect, create, and nurture water and greenery as a base, water and greenery with character.

(1) Green 10 Protecting and nurturing the water and greenery at our major bases.

In the headwaters, upper and middle reaches of the rivers that flow through the city, a variety of nature and satoyama landscapes remain, including coherent forested areas, farmlands, springs, and waterside areas, which are important for the growth and habitat of living creatures. Therefore, these greenery areas are positioned as "10 major green areas" and are prioritized for preservation and utilization while taking advantage of the characteristics of each region and passing them on to future generations.

In addition, we will develop and preserve water and green environments such as civic forests, parks, citizen-use farms and water-friendly spaces in a coordinated manner, promote the development of spaces for various recreational activities and health promotion, and promote greening appropriate to the community.

The water and green environment that has been developed and preserved will be managed in cooperation with citizens to provide a growth and habitat environment for a variety of living creatures, and will be used as a space to meet the recreational needs of citizens while taking advantage of the characteristics of each site. The park will also be used as a place for human resource development, including environmental learning through nature observation and farming experiences, and tree-planting area conservation activities.

(1)Children'sCountry Kodomo no kuni area

(ii) Miho/Niiharu District

(iii) Kawai, Yazashi, Kamiseya District

④ Oike, Imai, and Nase Districts

⑤5) Maioka/Noniwa District

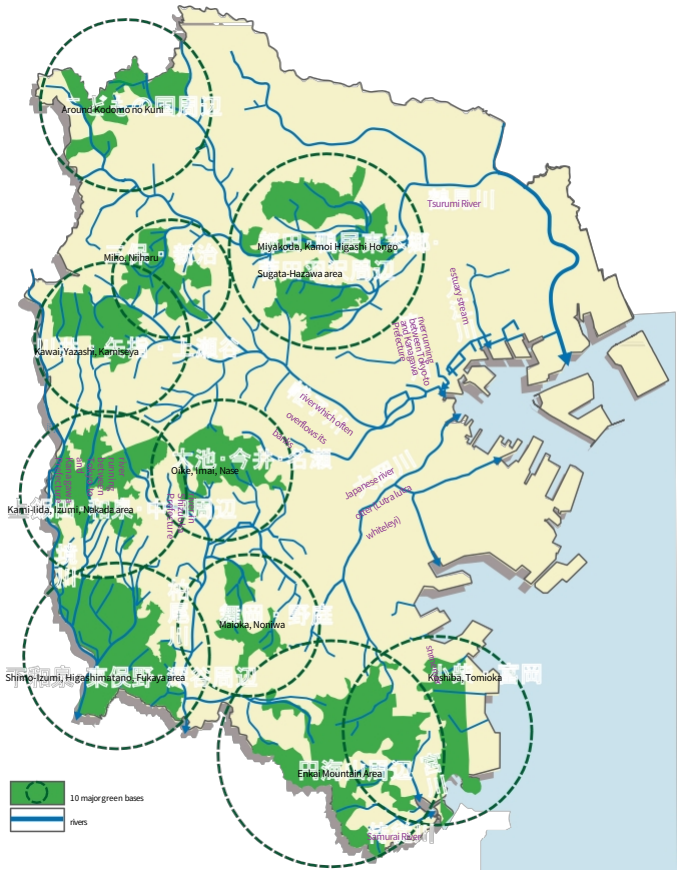
⑥ Enkai Mountain Area

(vii) Koshiba/Tomioka District

(viii) Miyakoda, Kamoi Higashi Hongo, Sugata Hazawa and surrounding areas

⑨ Kami-Iida, Izumi, Nakada and surrounding areas

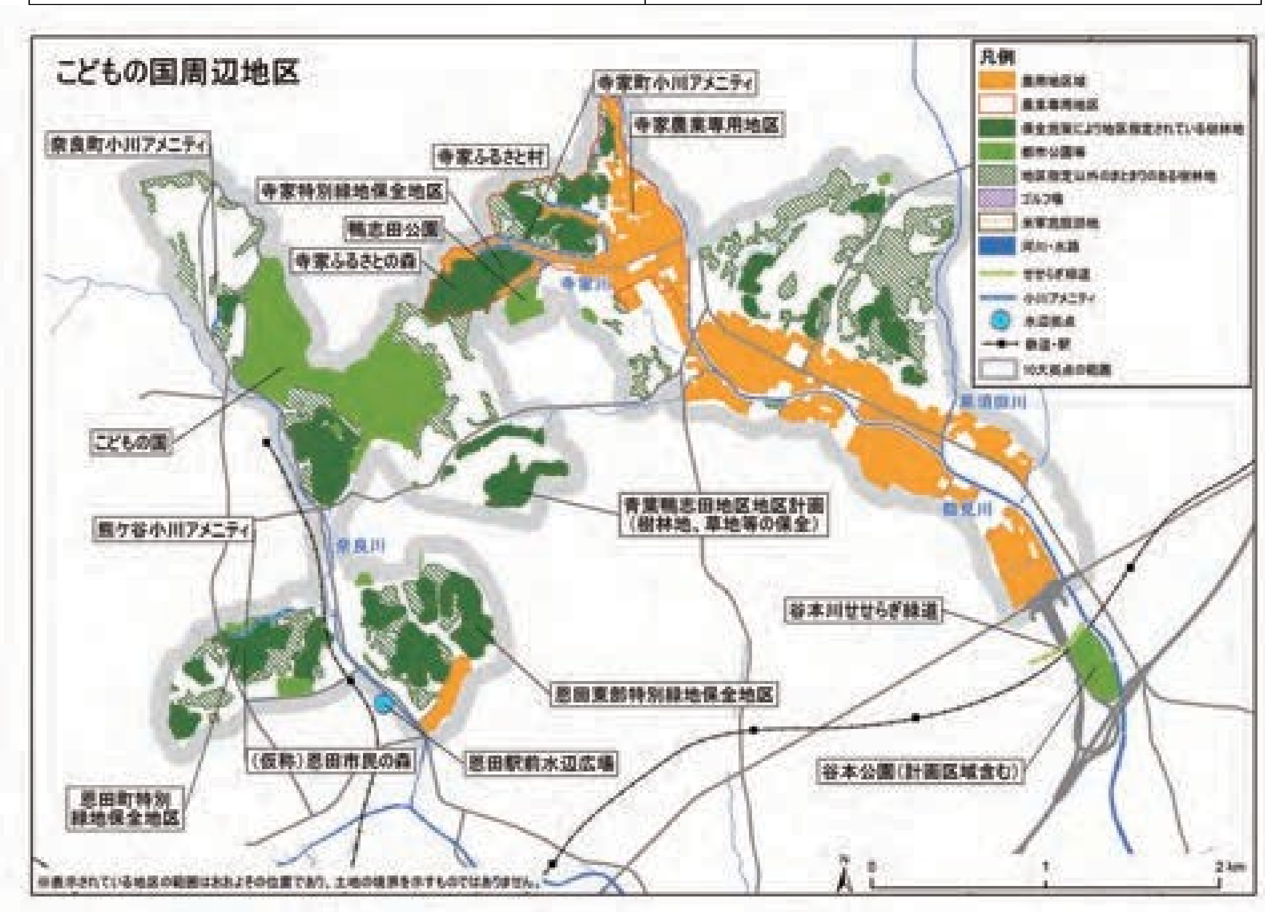
⑩ Shimo-Izumi, Higashimatano, Fukaya and surrounding areas



(1) Area around Kodomono Kuni (approx. 800 ha) **Kodomonokuni and surrounding areas (approx. 800 ha)**

The project will preserve the natural environment and the landscape of the Teraya Furusato Village, which is a natural playground that takes advantage of the wooded area and the traditional satoyama landscape, as well as provide a place where citizens can enjoy the natural environment of the region.

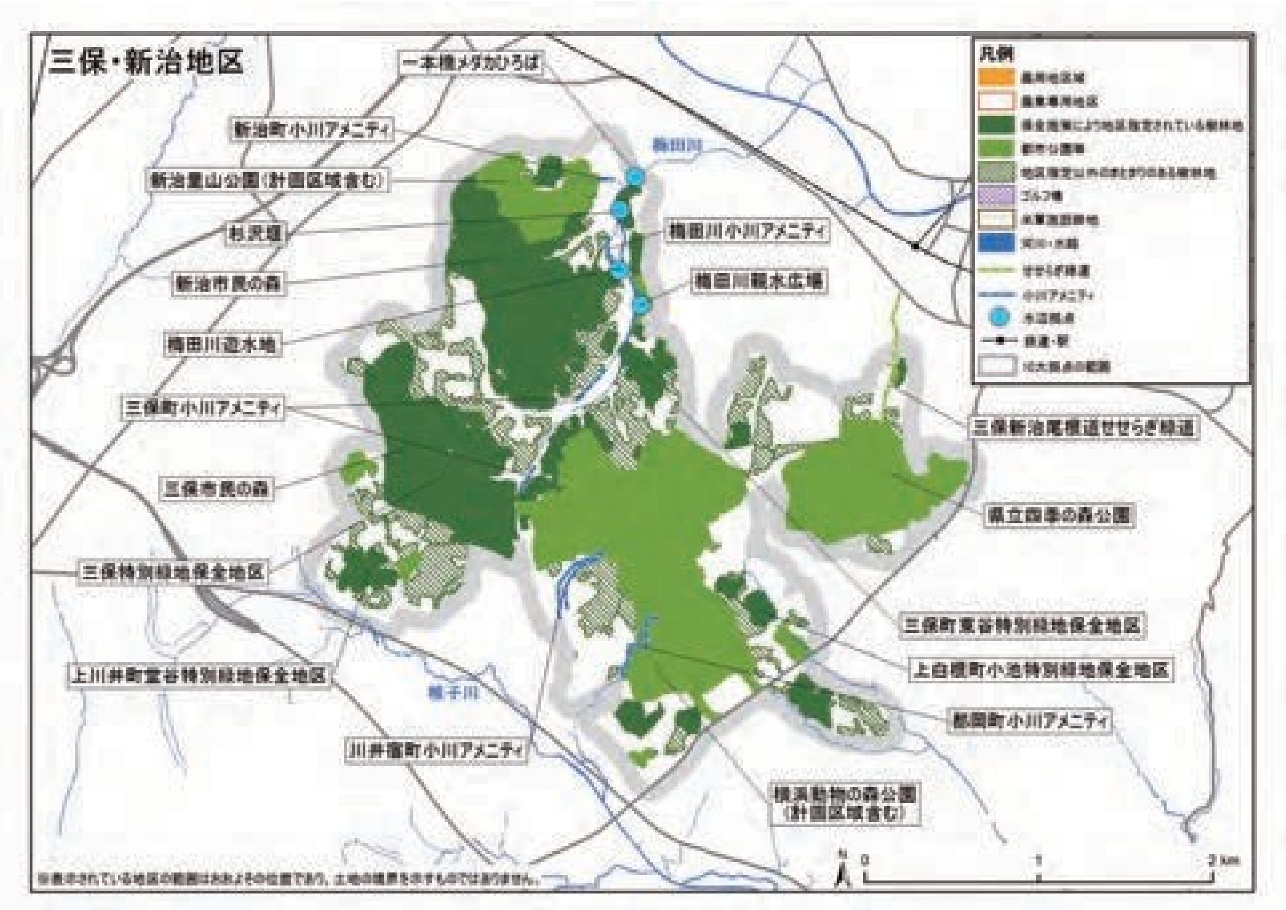
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. The hometown forests and farmland of Teraya Furusato Village will be utilized as a place for citizens and satoyama to interact with each other. Promote paddy field conservation mainly along the Nara River, Tsurumi River, and Teraya River. The Teraya Furusato Village Four Seasons House will be operated as a base for information dissemination and other activities to help citizens learn about and become familiar with the natural environment and lifestyle of the local community. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterside. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Onda Station Waterfront Plaza (0.3ha) Ogawa Amenity (0.8km from Terakacho, 0.2km from Naramachi, 0.3km from Kumagaya) Seseragi Greenway (Tanimoto River 0.4km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Teraya Hometown Forest (12.4ha) Special green space preservation area (Teraya 12.3 ha, Onda East 9.2 ha, Onda Town 4.2 ha) Citizen's Forest (tentative name) Onda 47ha Aoba-Kamoshida Area District Plan (6.6 ha: preservation of woodlands, grasslands, etc.) <Farmland Agricultural district (Teraya 86.1 ha) Teraya Furusato Village Agricultural land area (94.5ha) Tana Blessing Village <Parks, etc. Kodomonokuni (52ha) Kamoshida Park (3.7ha) Tanimoto Park (4.8 ha: including planned area)



Miho and Niiharu areas (approx. 800 ha) **Miho and Niiharu areas (approx. 800 ha)**

Yokohama Animal Forest Park and the Shimin-no-Mori forest, one of the best preserved satoyama landscapes in the city, will be utilized as green centers where visitors can enjoy nature observation and farming experiences.

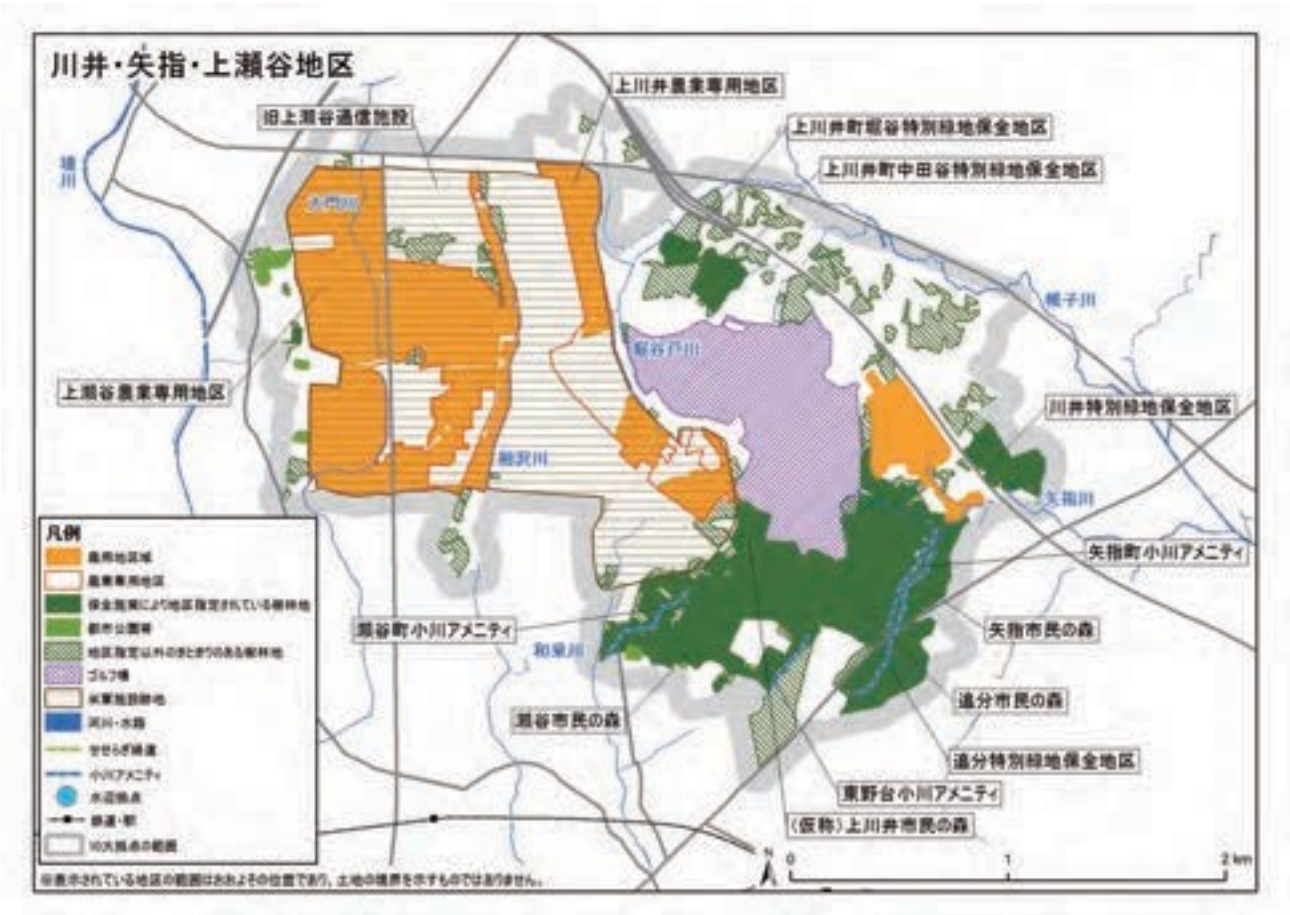
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The project will preserve and utilize large-scale satoyama landscapes by coordinating designations based on the green space preservation system, such as special green space preservation districts and citizen forests, park development, and agricultural promotion measures. Yokohama Animal Forest Park, which consists of one of the largest zoos in Japan and a nature-based botanical park, will be developed to serve as a base for the protection of animals and plants. In the Niiharu area, the Niiharu Satoyama Exchange Center in the Niiharu Satoyama Park will be used to create an environment where citizens can experience the traditional culture and nature of the region and become familiar with the satoyama, and to develop a Niiharu Blessing Village where citizens and agriculture can interact as a place to experience agriculture. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Ichihonbashi Medaka Hiroba (0.3ha) Sugisawa weir (0.2ha) Umeda River Water Park (0.1 ha) Umeda River Recreational Area (1.4ha) Ogawa Amenity (Niiharu-cho 0.1km, Umedagawa 0.3km, Miho-cho 0.4km, Tsuoka-cho 0.4km, Kawaijuku-cho 0.9km) Seseragi Greenway (Miho Shinji Ridge Road 0.1km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Miho 39.5ha, Niiharu 67.2ha) Special green space preservation area (Miho 48.0 ha, Miho Town Higashitani 2.9 ha, Kamikawai Town Doya 3.5 ha, Kamishirane Town Koike 2.4 ha) <Farmland Shinji Blessing Village <Parks, etc. Yokohama Animal Forest Park (103.3 ha: including planned area) Niiharu Satoyama Park (15.3 ha: including planned area) Prefectural Four Seasons Forest Park (45.3 ha)



(iii) Kawai-Yazashi -Kamiseya area (approx. 700 ha)

We will conserve and utilize green bases consisting of expansive green spaces that are precious in the city and green areas along rivers, and use them as places to experience nature and agriculture.

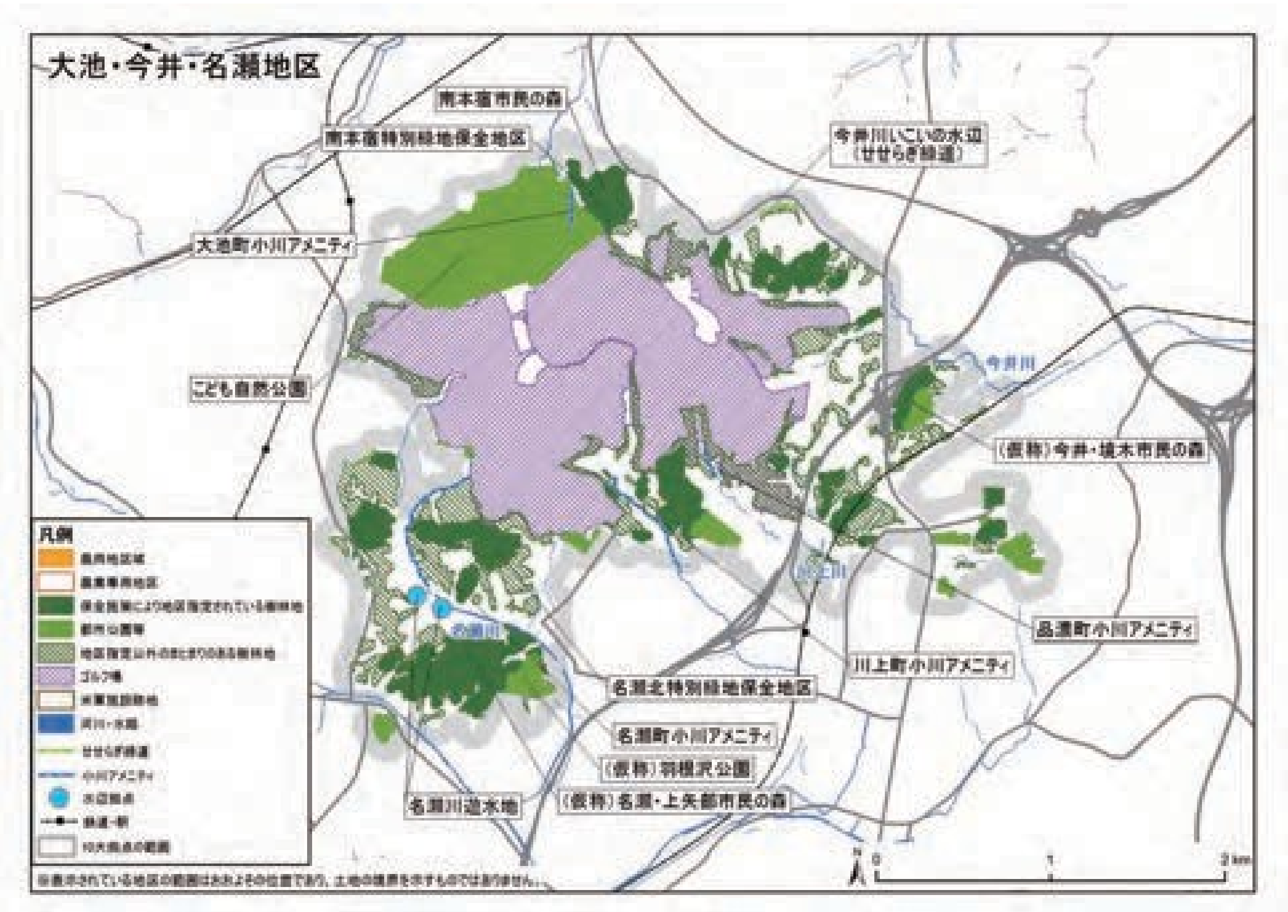
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. The project aims to revitalize the Kamigawa and Kamiseya Agricultural Exclusive Zone. The Miyakoa Blessing Village will be developed mainly in the agricultural land area of Shimokawai. The former Kamiseya Communication Facility will be positioned as a major base for disaster prevention and environmental regeneration with a view to the entire Tokyo metropolitan area. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Ogawa (Yazamachi 1.3km, 0.9km, 0.3km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Yazashi 5.1 ha, Oiwake 32.9 ha, Seya 19.1 ha Kamikawai 10.1 ha (tentative name)) Special green space preservation areas (Oiwake 8.4 ha, Kawai 5.3 ha, Nakataya, Kamikawai-cho 3.1 ha, Horitani, Kamikawai-cho 1.5 ha) <Farmland Miyakooka District Blessing Village Dedicated agricultural area (35.3 ha in Kamikawai and 92.0 ha in Kamiseya) Agricultural land area (105 ha) <Parks, etc. ( )



④④④④ **Oike-Imai-Nase area (a b o u t 600 ha)**

We will preserve the Children's Nature Park, which is well-known to the public, and other green centers adjacent to the city center for recreational use.

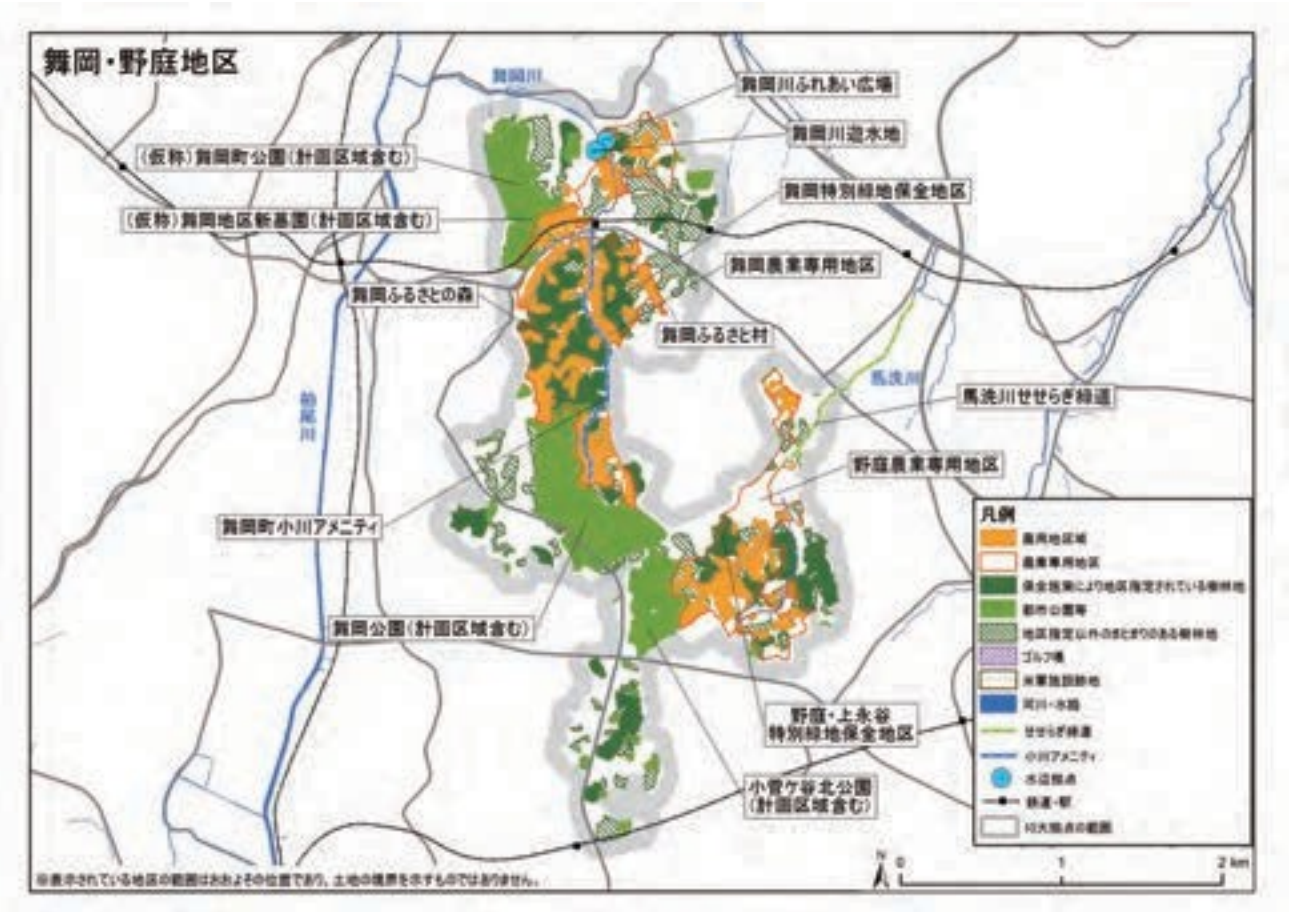
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. Children's Nature Park is an outdoor recreation area for cherry blossom viewing, barbecues, and other outdoor activities. will be used as a place for citizen In the Naze/Kamiyabe area, we will conserve green space, develop a base for citizen use, and create an environment where citizens can enjoy the satoyama landscape centered on the Citizen's Forest. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterside. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Nase River Recreational Area (2.0 ha) Ogawa (Oike-cho 0.2km, Nase 0.6km, Kawakami 0.6km, Shinano-cho 0.2km) Seseragi Greenway (Imai River 0.9km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Minami-Honjuku 6.3 ha, Nase/Kamiyabe 14.1 ha, Imai/Saikai-Ki 2.1 ha) (tentative name) Special green space preservation area (Minami Honjyuku 5.2 ha, Nase Kita 6.5 ha) <Parks, etc. Children's Nature Park (74.0 ha including planned area) Hanezawa Park (tentative name) (3.1 ha: including planned area) [illegible]



(5) Location Maioka-Noniwa area (approx. 400 ha)

The green base centering on Maioka Furusato Village and Maioka Park, with its rich satoyama landscape and woodlands including precious headwaters, will be preserved and utilized as a place to become familiar with soil and greenery, mainly for agricultural promotion and farming experience, as well as a base for various recreational activities while preserving the natural environment.

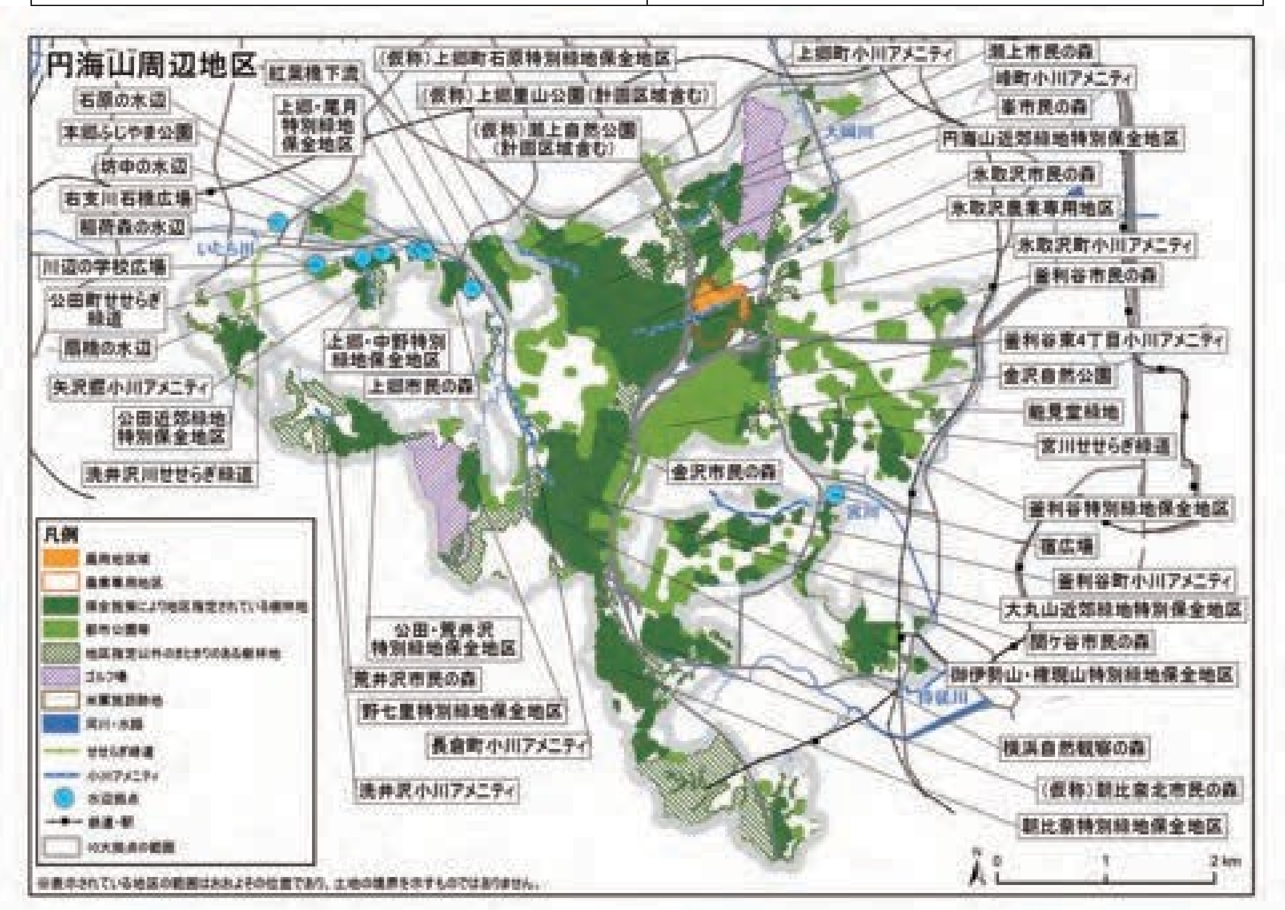
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. Maioka Furusato Village and Maioka Park will be developed as a base for agricultural promotion and farming experience. Preserve Maioka Furusato Village, Noniwa Agricultural Exclusive Area and surrounding woodlands. The Maioka Furusato Village Niji-no-ie will be operated as a base for disseminating information on local nature and agriculture, and for offering nature and agriculture experiences. Maioka-cho Park (tentative name) will be developed to accommodate a variety of recreational activities while preserving the current natural environment consisting of good woodlands and farmlands. The new Maioka District Cemetery (tentative name) will be built on land adjacent to the Maioka Town Park (tentative name) to create an integrated green space. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc.> Maioka River Furesai Plaza (0.2 ha) Maioka River Recreational Area (0.7 ha) Cycle Path (Maioka-cho 1.7 km) Seseragi Greenway (Maarai River 1.5 km) <Tree forest lands, etc.> Maioka Hometown Forest (0.5 ha) Special green space preservation areas (Maioka 5.9 ha, Noniwa/Kaminagaya 1.1 ha) <Farmland> Maioka Furusato Village (9 ha) Dedicated agricultural areas (Maioka 102.7 ha, Noniwa 43.4 ha) Agricultural areas (42 ha) <Parks, etc.> Maioka Park (30.9 ha including planned area) Maioka-cho Park (tentative name) (12.6 ha including planned area) Kougaya North Park (12.7 ha including planned area)



(6)(6) **Enkai Mountain area (approx. 1,800 ha)**

The Enkaiyama and Daimaruyama Suburban Green Space Special Conservation District, a valuable green space at the metropolitan level, will be used as a place where people can enjoy hiking, nature observation, and farming experiences, while preserving the natural environment.

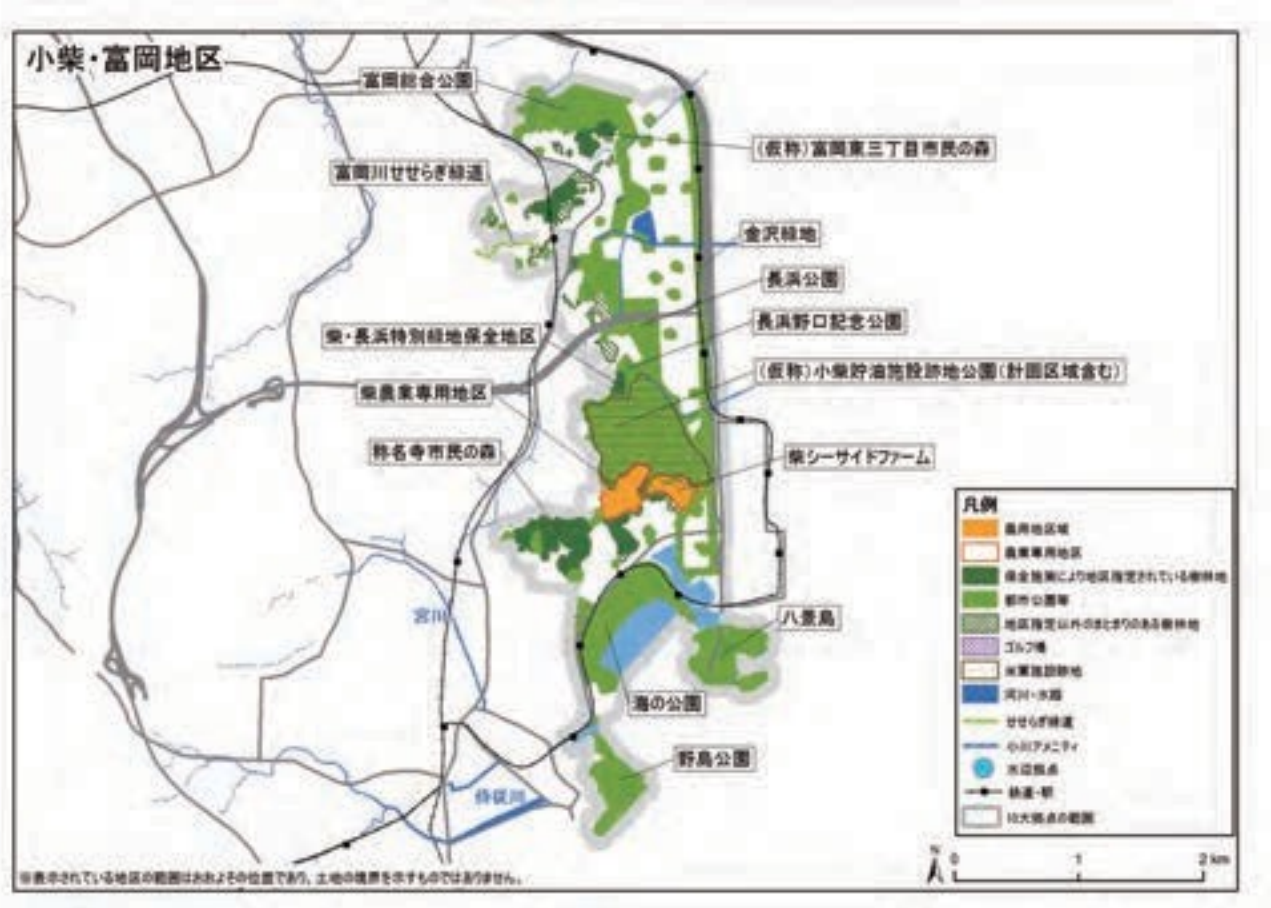
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
Green spaces are preserved and utilized through designation under the green space preservation system, such as special green space preservation districts, suburban green space special preservation districts, and citizen's forests, as well as through park development. In a part of the Enkaiyama area, we will promote the expansion of the designation of a special suburban green space preservation district based on the "Metropolitan Area Suburban Green Space Preservation Law" as a valuable green space at the metropolitan area level. Yokohama Nature Observation Forest, Shimin-no-Mori forest, and Kanazawa Nature Park's Nanohana-kan will be utilized as bases for environmental learning. Promote the development of hiking trails and nature observation paths. Promote interaction between citizens and agriculture by utilizing the Hitorizawa Agricultural District. Yokohama Tsunagari-no-mori" (Forest of Connection) concept will be promoted to conserve biodiversity and create places for people to enjoy nature. Yokohama Nature Park Nature Observation Center will be operated as a base for information dissemination and citizen activities related to nature in the district. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront. The Seseragi Greenway will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space that takes into consideration the greenway function, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterside. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Riverside school plaza (0.2 ha) ・ Riverside stone bridge plaza (0.1 ha) Downstream of Momiji Bridge (0.4 ha)　　Ishihara (0.4 ha) Bochu (0.9 ha)　　Inari Forest (1.0 ha) Ougibashi (1.5 ha)　　Shuku Plaza (0.2 ha) Ogawa Amenity (Mine Town 0.5km, Hitorizawa Town 0.8km, Kamigo Town 0.7 km, Yazawabori 0.5 km, Kamariya-higashi 4-chome 0.2 km, Kamariya-cho 1.0 km, Nagakura-cho 1.6 km, and Uraizawa 0.6 km) Seseragi Greenway (Miya River 0.7 km, Araizawa River 0.7 km, Koda-cho 0.1 km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Yokohama Nature Observation Forest (45.3 ha) Suburban green space special conservation area (Mt. Omaru 72.6ha, Mt. Enkai 116ha, Public field 5.4ha) Citizen's Forest (Kanazawa 24.8 ha, Kamariya 10.2 ha, Asahina Kita (tentative name) (11.5 ha), 2.9 ha, 60.8 ha, 8.0 ha, 4.8 ha, Araizawa 9.6 ha, Sekigaya 2.2 ha) Special green space preservation areas (Asahina 22.8 ha, Kamariya 12.0 ha, 11.9 ha, Nonashiri 5.6 ha, 4.2 ha, Kamigo-Nakano 3.1 ha (tentative name) Kamigo-cho Ishihara 10.8 ha, Koda-Araizawa 7.0 ha) <Farmland Agricultural land area (6.0 ha) ・Dedicated agricultural area (Hitorizawa 20.9 ha) <Parks, etc. Kanazawa Nature Park (57.8 ha)　　Hongo Fujiyama Park (8.8 ha) Noumido Green (23.8 ha) Segami Nature Park (tentative name) (3.8 ha: including planned area) Kamigo Satoyama Park (tentative name) (4.1 ha: including planned area)



7) Koshiba-Tomioka area (approx. 600 ha)

Preserve historical assets such as greenery and historic sites along the old coastline, and use them as places to interact with agriculture and the sea, as well as for recreation.

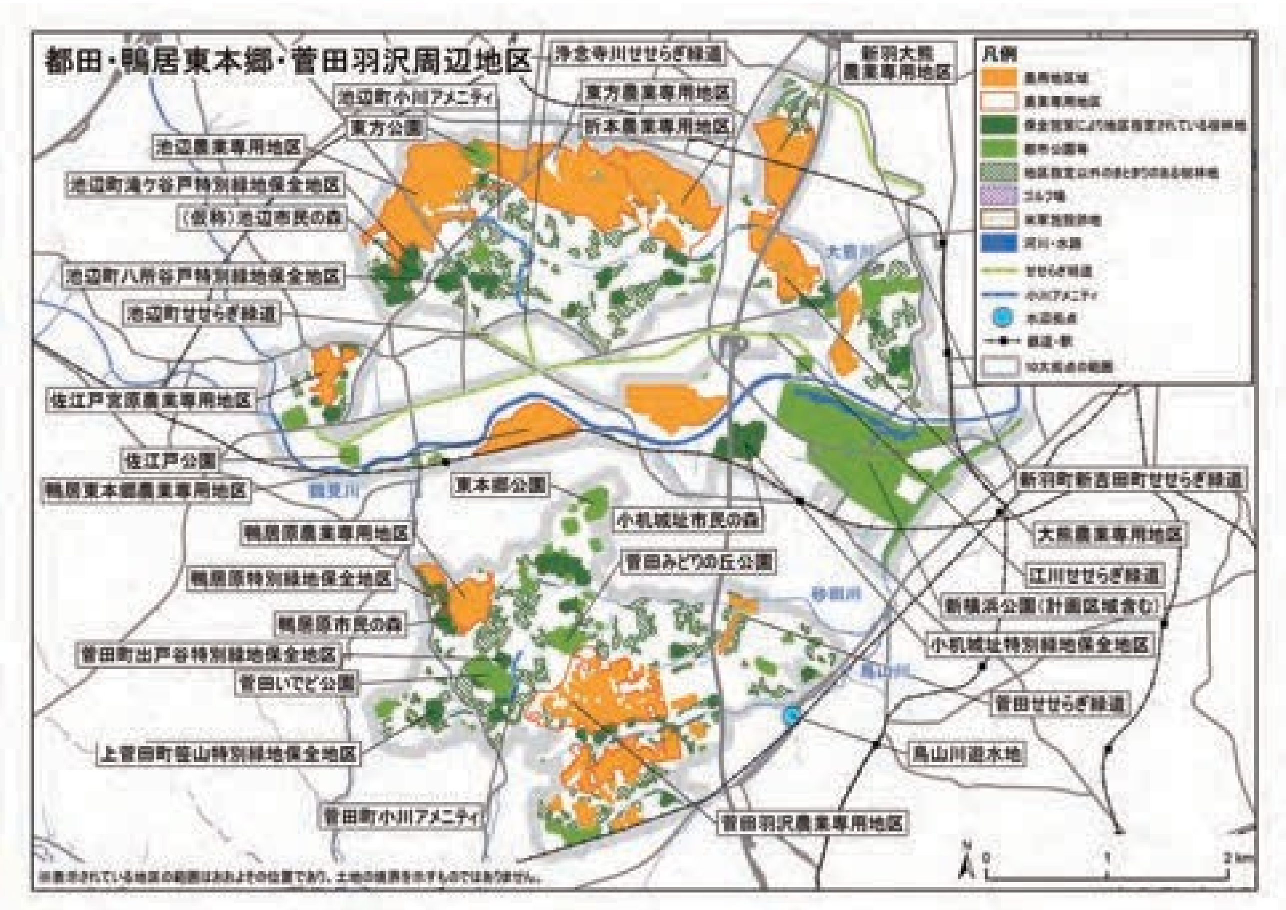
policy for dealing with an issue	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The park will be developed as a center for marine recreation and environmental awareness, linking Sea Park, Nojima Park, Hakkei-jima Island, and Hirakata Bay in succession. The City will preserve and utilize green spaces such as shrine and temple forests that are integrated with historical assets such as Shomyo-ji Temple through designation under the green space preservation system, such as special green space preservation districts and citizen's forests, and park development. We will promote interaction between citizens and agriculture in the village of blessings centered on the Shiba Seaside Farm. Preserve forested areas around Tomioka General Park, Tomioka Hachiman Park, and Nagahama Park. The Koshiba Oil Storage Facility Site Park (tentative name) will be developed as a place for green and environment-related activities, experiences, and learning, while taking advantage of the natural environment and topography. Yokohama Tsunagari-no-mori" (Forest of Connection) concept will be promoted to conserve biodiversity and create places for people to enjoy nature. The Seseragi Greenway will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space that takes into consideration the greenway function, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterside.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Seseragi Greenway (Tomioka River 1.2km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Shomyoji 10.7ha (tentative name) Tomioka Higashi 3-chome 1.4ha) Special green space preservation areas (Shiba, Nagahama 1.3ha) <Farmland Agricultural district (Shiba 17.4ha) [illegible] (3ha) Shiba Seaside Blessing Village Agricultural land area (10.1ha) <Parks, etc. Koshiba Oil Storage Facility Site Park (tentative name) (55.6 ha: including planned area) Tomioka General Park (2.3ha) Nagahama Park (3ha) Sea Park (4.7ha) Nojima Park (2.7ha) Nagahama Noguchi Memorial Park (1.1ha) Kanazawa Green (2.5ha) Park green areas (excluding Hakkeijima) (6.3 ha) Hakkeijima (20ha)



(viii) **Miyakoda - Kamoi Higashi Hongo - Sugata Hazawa area (a p p r o x . 1,500 ha)**

In the middle reaches of the Tsurumi River, there is a coherent area of farmland and forested land. While taking advantage of the characteristics of the area, which is one of the leading agricultural and livestock production areas in the city, we will preserve and utilize woodlands and farmlands, and create a water and green corridor by connecting these resources through the axis of the river and the axis of roadside trees along the trunk road that runs north-south.

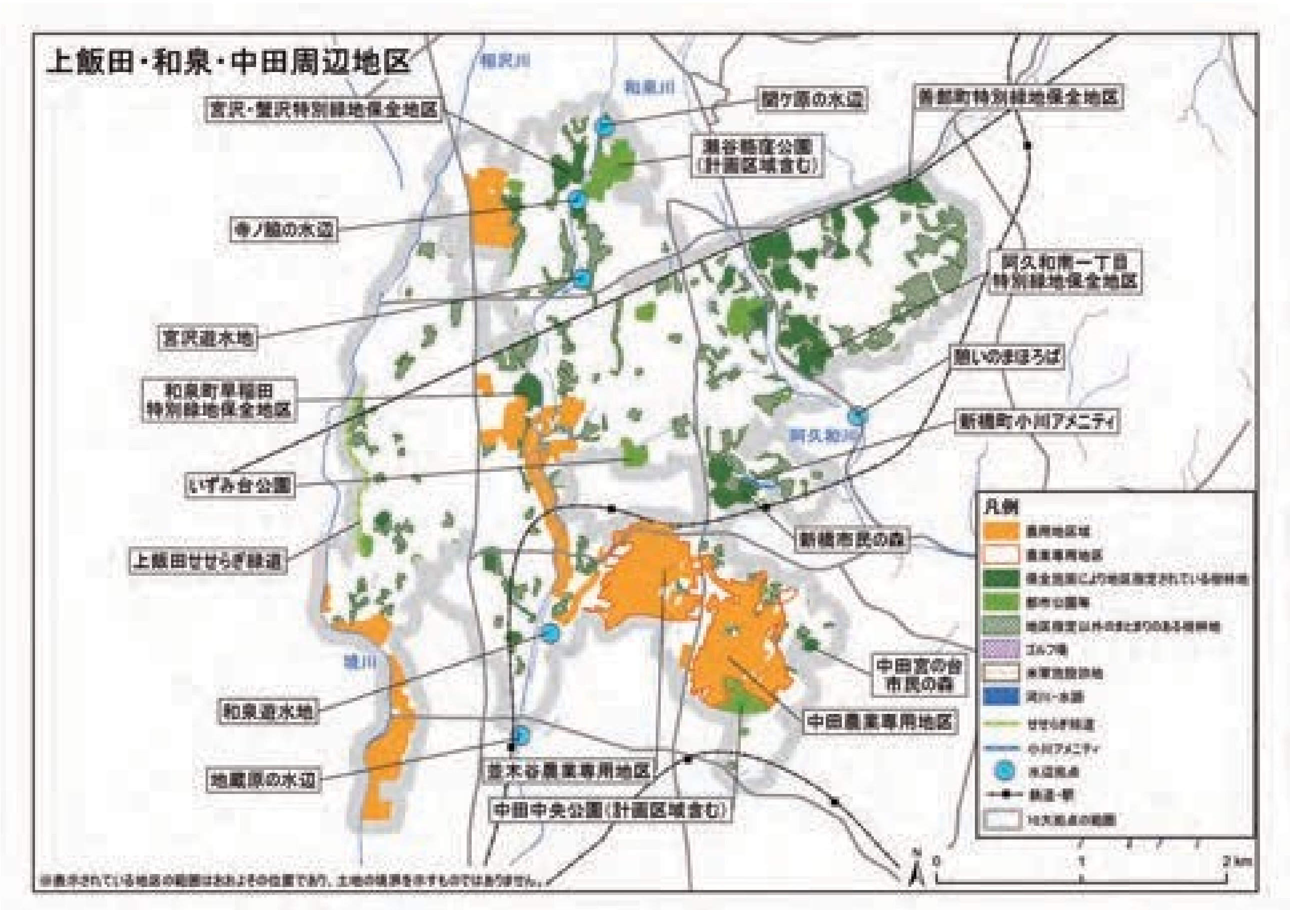
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. Promote production in areas dedicated to agriculture and establish places for farmers to experience farming. In the construction of the urban planning road that traverses the district, street trees will be installed to create an axis connecting the green centers. In areas where factories are located and residential areas are emerging, privately owned land development and redevelopment of parks will be promoted to expand green urban development in an areal manner. We will promote greening, cleanup activities, and events along the banks of the Tsurumi River in cooperation with citizens' activities. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront. The Seseragi Greenway will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space that takes into consideration the greenway function, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterside. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Toriyama River Recreational Area (0.8 ha) Ogawa Amenity (1.1 km from Ikebe-cho, 0.4 km from Sugata-cho) Seseragi Greenway (1.4 km from Shinyoshidamachi, Shinwa Town, 0.4 km from Jonenji River, 0.6 km from Ikebe Town, 3.3 km from Egawa, 0.3 km from Sugata) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Kamoi Hara 2.0 ha, Kozukeshi Castle Site 4.6 ha, Ikebe (tentative name) 3.6 ha) Special green space preservation area (Kamoi Hara 3.4 ha, Kozukeshi castle ruins 4.2 ha, Sugata-cho Detoya 0.4 ha, Kamisugata-cho Sasayama 1.3 ha, Ikebe-cho Takigayado 3.2 ha, Ikebe-cho Yashoyanido 1.4 ha) <Farmland Agricultural exclusive use areas (Ikebe 60.0 ha, Higashikata 60.0 ha, Orimoto 43.0 ha, Okuma 20.0 ha, Niwa Okuma 23.0 ha, Kamoi Higashi Hongo 19.1 ha, Kamoi Hara 17.1 ha, Sugata Hazawa 61.1 ha, Saedo Miyahara 8.6 ha) Agricultural land area (233.8 ha) <Parks, etc. Shin-Yokohama Park (70.4 ha: including planned area) Higashikata Park (3.9 ha) Saedo Park (1.2 ha) Higashi-Hongo Park (2.3 ha) Sugata Midori-no-oka Park (2.4 ha) Sugata Ideo Park (4.0 ha: including planned area)



(ix) **Kami-Iida - Izumi - Nakada area (approx. 1,000 ha)**

In this district where farmland and woodlands spread in the middle basin of the Sakai and Izumi Rivers, farmland and woodlands in the district will be preserved and utilized, parks and other facilities will be developed as bases, and a water and green corridor will be formed by the axis of rivers and roadside trees.

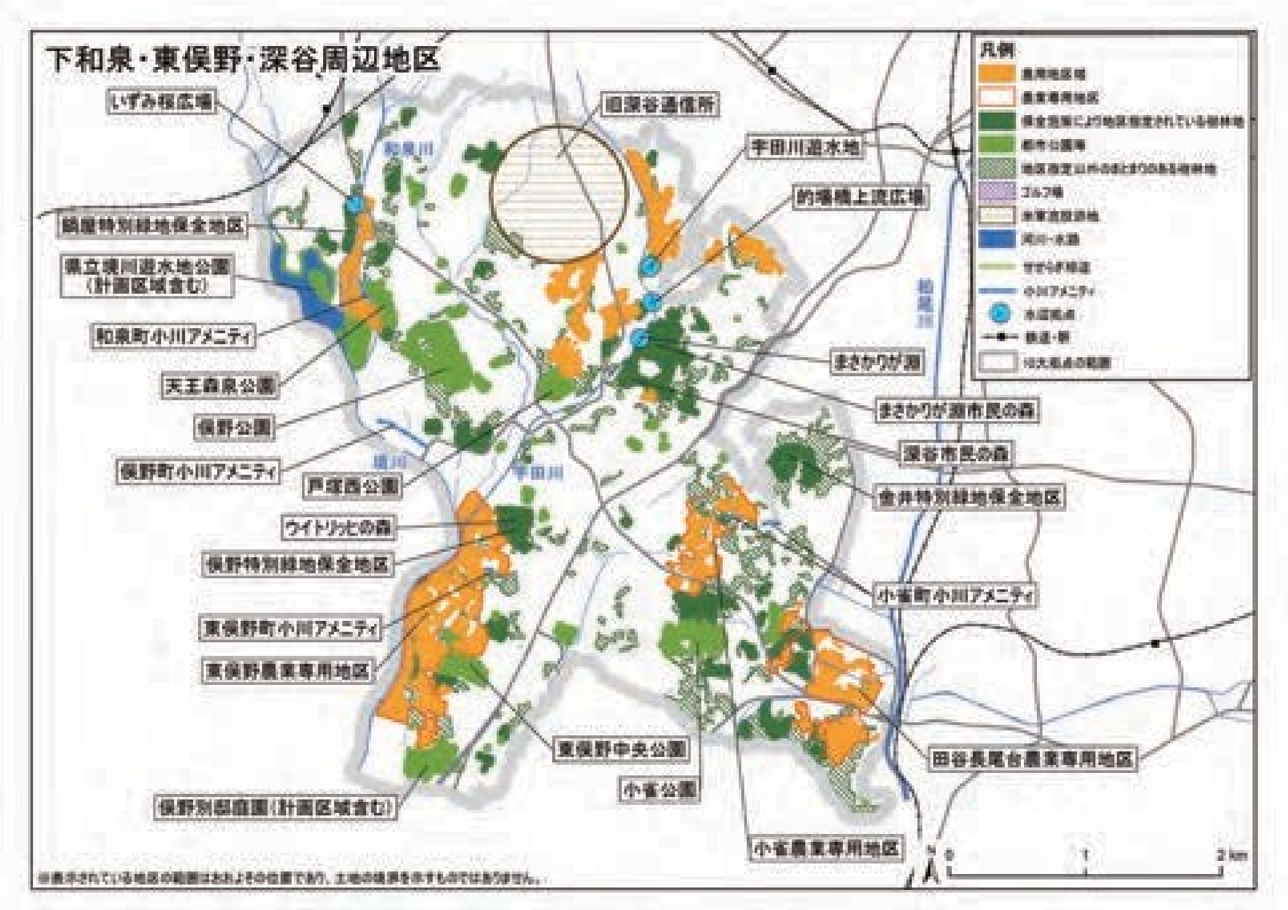
policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. The project will preserve and utilize farmland in the Urbanization Control Area, which extends to the southwest of the district. In utilizing the farmland, we will develop projects in cooperation with the park and create opportunities for interaction, such as use as a place to experience farming. Designate and conserve sloping green areas along the Izumi River in accordance with the Green Space Preservation System. Green bases will be developed through park development and the greening of public facilities. Promote the development of roadside trees and create a network of green centers. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront. The Seseragi Greenway will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space that takes into consideration the greenway function, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterside. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Izumi Recreational Area (6.7ha) Jizobaru waterside (0.5 ha) Miyazawa Recreational Area (2.5ha) Teranowaki waterside (1.1 ha) Sekigahara waterfront (2.8 ha) Resting Mahoroba (0.1 ha) Ogawa Amenity (Shinbashimachi 0.3km) Seseragi Greenway (Kamiida 1.4km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Shinbashi 3.3ha, Nakata Miyanodai 1.3ha) Special green space preservation area (Miyazawa/Kanizawa 2.0 ha, Zenbe-cho 1.8 ha, Akuwa-minami 1-chome 1.3 ha, Izumi-cho Waseda 1.8 ha) <Farmland Dedicated agricultural area (Namikidani 35.0 ha, Nakata 40.0 ha) Agricultural land area (91.7ha) <Parks, etc. Seya Badger Kubo Park (5.4 ha: including planned area) Nakada Central Park (4.9 ha: including planned area) Izumidai Park (1.8ha)



(10)Area Shimo-Izumi - Higashimatano - Fukaya area (approx. 1,400 ha)

In this district, farmlands and woodlands around the Sakai and Uda Rivers spread out, and along the Sakai River, rice paddies and river terraces form a characteristic landscape of continuous greenery. In addition to preserving and utilizing these woodlands and farmlands in an integrated manner, a water and greenery corridor will be formed through the development of a park that will serve as a base and an axis of roadside trees along the main road.

policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. The project will preserve and utilize farmland in the Urbanization Control Area, which stretches across the northern and southern parts of the district. In utilizing the farmland, we will develop projects in cooperation with the park and create opportunities for interaction, such as use as a place to experience farming. Designate and conserve sloping green areas and forested areas on river terraces along the Sakai River in accordance with the Green Space Conservation System. The former Fukaya Communication Center will be considered for development with nature, sports/health, disaster prevention, and cultural elements, with a lush green park as the central facility, while taking into consideration the need to address citywide and wide-area issues. To create a network of bases, we will promote greening of Beltway 4 and greening along rivers to form a green axis. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront. We will maintain and preserve the river's waterfront areas as comfortable waterfront spaces that take into consideration the creation of multi-nature rivers, and use them as places for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Izumi cherry blossom plaza (0.3ha) Masakarigafuchi (0.4ha) Matoba bridge upstream plaza (0.2ha) Udagawa Recreational Area (1.5ha) Ogawa Amenity (Izumi-cho 0.07km, Matano-cho 0.3km, Higashimatano-cho 0.08km, Kohaku-cho 0.5km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Masakari-ga-fuchi 6.5ha, Fukaya 3.1ha, Uitrich's Forest 3.2ha) Special green space preservation area (Kanai 4.1 ha, Nabeya 1.1 ha, Matano 4.1 ha) <Farmland Agricultural exclusive use areas (Higashimatano 65.7 ha, Kohaku 25.7 ha, Taya-Nagaodai 31.5 ha) Agricultural land area (113.3ha) <Parks, etc. Matano Park (11.1ha) Matano Villa Garden (5.9 ha: including planned area) Tenno Morisen Park (3.4 ha) Totsuka West Park (3.6ha) Higashimatano Central Park (5.0ha) Kojaku Park (7.2ha) Prefectural Sakai River Recreational Area Park (30.0 ha: including planned area)

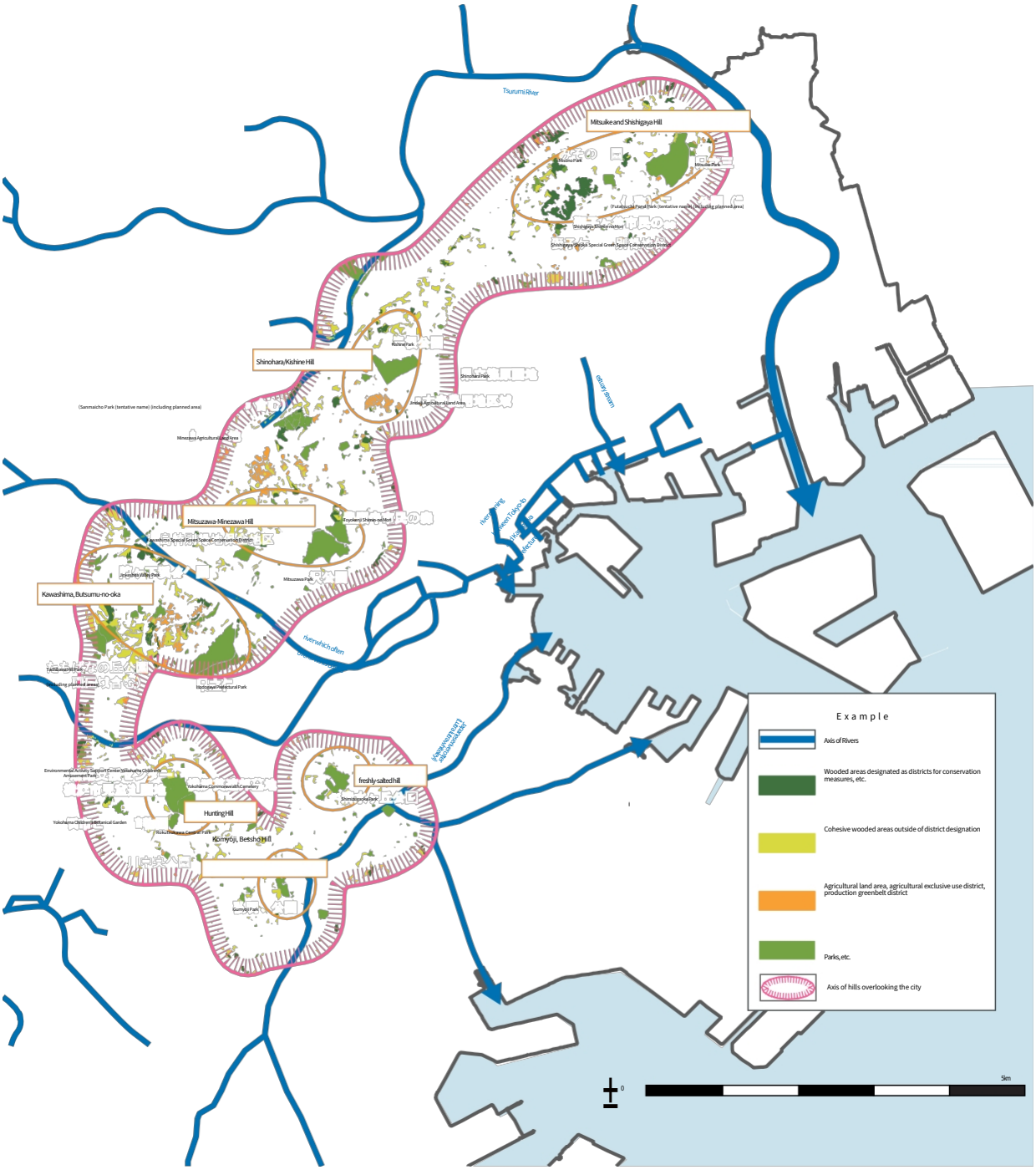


(2) Protecting and nurturing water and greenery on the axis of a hill overlooking the city

The hills and plateaus between the suburbs and the waterfront area are dotted with parks, woodlands, and farmlands, and at their edges are sloping green areas that symbolize the topography of Yokohama, which together form a cohesive group of greenery. These green areas are not only a familiar recreation spot for citizens, but also play a valuable role as a growth and habitat environment for living creatures. Slope green areas that have been preserved will be improved in terms of safety while giving consideration to the landscape. In addition, greening of privately owned lands will be promoted to form a network linking the urban area and the greenery of the axis of hills. The water and green environment that has been preserved and maintained will be mutually linked and utilized as the unique water and green environment of the city.

policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. The Center for Environmental Activities is based in the Yokohama City Children's Amusement Park, and is involved in the promotion and awareness of greenery, environmental activities, and the cultivation of human resources to nurture greenery. Futsumukai Hill will be intensively secured and utilized as a green center in the central part of the city. The creek amenity will be maintained and preserved as a comfortable waterside space in harmony with the surrounding environment, and will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Ogawa (Shishigaya-cho 0.7km, Futsumukai-cho 0.4km, Ichisawa-cho 0.9km) Sakamoto-cho Fureai Seseragi no Michi (0.2km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Citizen's Forest (Shishigaya 18.6 ha, Toyokenji 2.3 ha) Special green space preservation area (Shishigaya and Nishioka 17.0 ha, Kawashima 2.0 ha) <Farmland Shintoji Agricultural Land Area (6.7 ha) Minezawa Agricultural Land Area (13.8 ha) <Parks, etc. Futatsuchi Pond Park (tentative name) (2.7 ha: including planned area) Mitsuike Park (30.0 ha) Misono Park (0.5ha) Kishine Park (14.0 ha) Prefectural Shinohara Park (1.7 ha) Sanmaicho Park (tentative name) (9.4 ha: including planned area) Mitsuzawa Park (30.0 ha) Jinkeshita Valley Park (3.4 ha) Prefectural Hodogaya Park (34.7 ha) Tachibana-no-Oka Park (12.4 ha: including planned area) Yokohama Children's Botanical Garden (2.6 ha) Yokohama Commonwealth Cemetery Yokohama City Children's Amusement Park (14.0 ha) Rokutsukawa Central Park (2.4 ha) Hiromyoji Park (4.6 ha) Shimizugaoka Park (9.5 ha)

■Hill axis location map overlooking city center



(3) We will protect the water and greenery on the axis of the hill overlooking the sea, and create and nurture a base for interaction between the sea and people.

The green axis of the plateau and hills along the old coastline is positioned as the "axis of hills overlooking the sea." In addition to preserving green slopes that can be viewed from the sea side with Yokohama's unique cliff topography and views, we will preserve woodlands and agricultural land within the axis, develop water and green environments, and promote greening of privately owned land. The preserved sloping green areas will be improved in terms of safety while giving due consideration to the landscape. We will position the "sea and people interaction center" as a space where citizens and others can relax, enjoy the sea view including port activities, and feel close to the sea. In addition, we will utilize waterfront areas such as rivers and waterways that connect hills overlooking the sea and the sea, and in the Keihin waterfront area, we will promote "Keihin-no-mori creation" in cooperation with business operators.

■Axis of the hill overlooking the sea

policy for dealing with an issue	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The City will preserve and utilize green spaces by designating them as special green space preservation areas, citizen forests, and other green space preservation systems, as well as by developing parks and other facilities. The Koshiba Oil Storage Facility Site Park (tentative name) will be developed as a place for green and environment-related activities, experiences, and learning, while taking advantage of the natural environment and topography. We will promote interaction between citizens and agriculture in the village of blessings centered on the Shiba Seaside Farm.	<Waterways, waterside bases, etc. Ogawa Amenity (0.1km from Noumidai Street) Seseragi Greenway (Tomioka River 1.2km) <Tree forest lands, etc. Special green space preservation area (Mori Sengen-sha 2.7 ha, Shiba, Nagahama) (1.3 ha) Citizen's Forest (Shomyoji Temple 10.7ha) <Farmland Shiba Seaside Farm (2.5ha) <Parks, etc. Kaminoki Park (4.3 ha) Koyasudai Park (2.6 ha) Shirahata-nishi greenbelt (0.7 ha) Sawatari Central Park (1.5 ha) Daicho Park (1.1 ha) Nogeyama Park (9.1 ha) Sweepstakes Park (2.5 ha) Harbor View Park (5.9 ha) Motomachi Park (2.3 ha) Yamate Italian Mountain Garden (1.3ha) Yamate Park (2.8 ha) Yamate Gazebo Park (0.8 ha) American Park (0.6 ha) Negishi Forest Park (19.3 ha) Negishi Natsukashi Park (0.6 ha) Honmoku Summit Park (22.7 ha) Honmoku Shimin Park (10.3 ha) Sankeien (17.5 ha) Okamura Park (6.8 ha) Kuraki Park (23.1 ha) Tsuboton Park (3.0 ha) Tomioka General Park (21.9 ha) Nagahama Park (15.4 ha) Nagahama Noguchi Memorial Park (1.1 ha) Koshiba Oil Storage Facility Site Park (tentative name) (55.6 ha: including planned area)

A center for interaction between the sea and people

policy for dealing with	Main Water and Green Centers (Actual results and business plan at the end of fiscal year 2014 (2014))
The park and green space will be developed as a space where citizens and visitors can relax and feel close to the sea, and will also be used as a buffer zone on the landscape, taking into consideration the view from the sea. In the waterfront area from the Inner Harbor district to the Yamashita Pier, we will promote the use of green areas along the waterfront, such as the Red Brick Warehouses, Osanbashi Bridge, and ZOU-NO-HANA Park. In addition, taking advantage of opportunities for functional and land use changes at the wharves, etc., we will create, maintain, and utilize symbolic greenery that enhances the attractiveness of Yokohama while making use of the history of the city's waterfront area. Yokohama Bayside Marina, Hakkeijima Island, Umi no Koen and other locations will take advantage of their unique characteristics to create opportunities for citizens to become familiar with the seaside, learn about it, and enjoy maritime recreation.	<Suehiro District Suehiro Waterfront Promenade <Daikoku Pier Tip Greenbelt Daikoku Pier Tip Greenbelt Daikoku Marine Fishing Facility <Waterfront area of Uchinai Port area to Yamashita Pier area Yamashita Park Harbor Park Red Brick Park Nippon-maru Memorial Park Shinko Park Canal Park Train Path Osanbashi Pier Greenbelt ZOU-NO-HANA PARK Sanmai Pinkai Green Area (tentative name) (planned) Yamashita Pier Green Space (tentative name) (planned) <Yokohama Port Symbol Tower Yokohama Port Symbol Tower Honmoku Sea Fishing Facility <Around the mouth of the Horiwari River Isogo Sea View Park <Sugita waterfront area Sugita Pinkai Green Area (tentative name) (planned) <Yokohama Bayside Marina District Yokohama Bayside Marina Shishoo Green Space (tentative name) (planned) <Sea Park, Hakkeijima and surroundings Sea Park Nojima Park Hakkeijima Island

Axis of the hill overlooking the sea - Location map of the base for interaction between the sea and people

(4) Promote the creation of an attractive waterfront area in the heart of the city through water and greenery

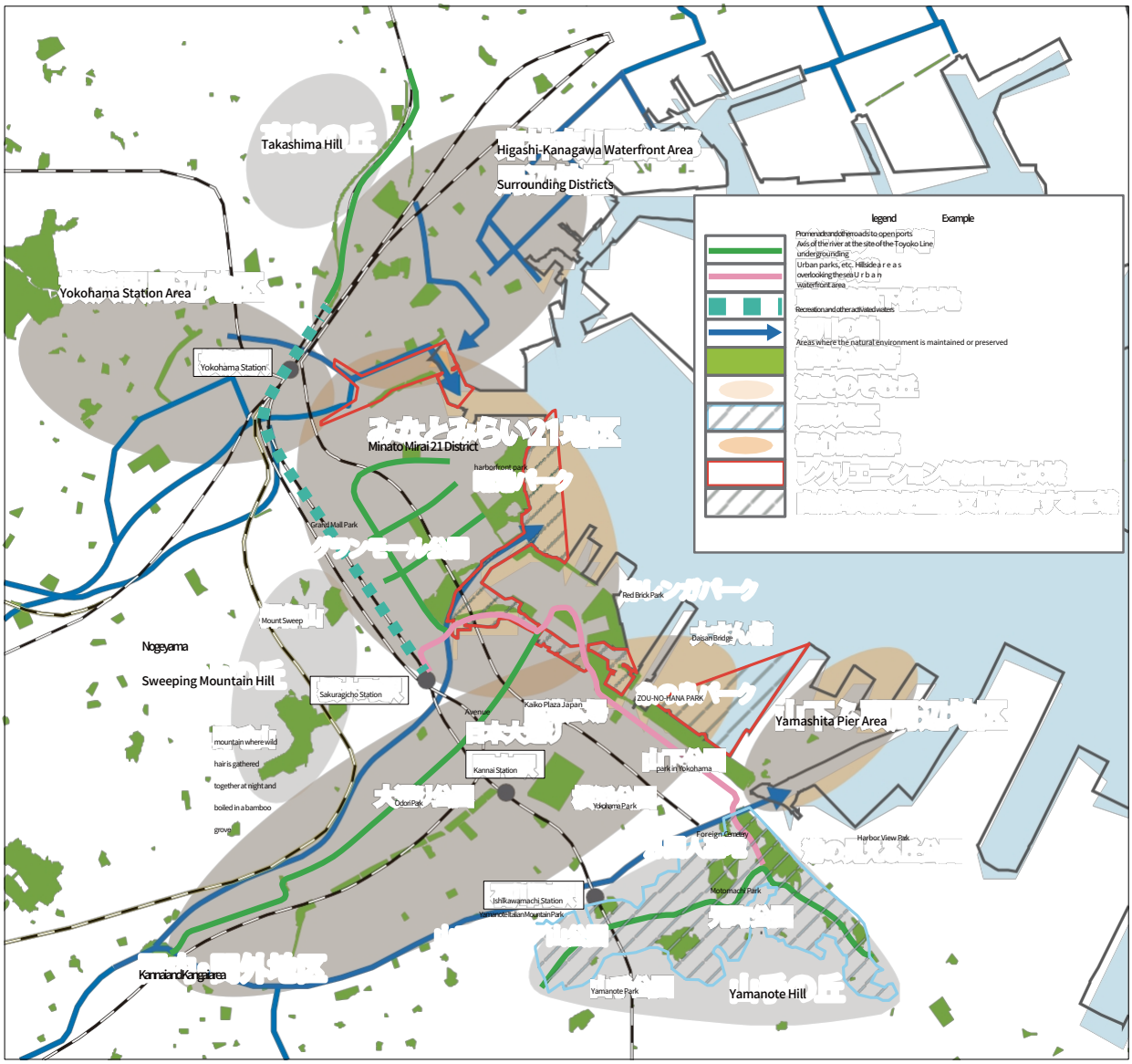
In the waterfront area of central Tokyo, which is visited by many citizens and tourists, we will create and enhance a rich water and green environment, including the surrounding hills of Yamate, Nogeyama, Sweepiyama, and Takashima, to create a stately and attractive cityscape and to create a bustling waterfront area in central Tokyo. In addition, we will promote the use of the land in cooperation with citizens, businesses, and various other entities. We will also take the opportunity of the National Urban Greenery Exposition (Yokohama Fair) to work with citizens to create a city center waterfront area overflowing with flowers and greenery, and to pass on our efforts to the next generation.

Policy on Initiatives

- The city will efficiently utilize the valuable space in the waterfront area of the city center to create a new water and green environment that takes advantage of the characteristics of the district, including the formation of attractive landscaping and a network of parks and greenery in the waterfront area, while also creating green spaces in existing facilities to make the area more attractive.
- In conjunction with large-scale development and construction plans, we will actively promote the development of waterfront areas and greenery that is both visible and open to the public, and guide the appropriate development of recreational spaces that are open to the public.
- We will consider new forms of partnerships with private sector businesses to ensure effective maintenance and utilization of the created greenery so that it will enhance the attractiveness of the waterfront area of downtown Tokyo.
- The city will enhance the aesthetics and comfort of the city by cultivating the trees along the streets into a dignified and beautiful row of trees as a symbol of the city. The ginkgo trees along Nihon-Odori Avenue will be preserved as trees of scenic importance under the Landscape Law. Create and nurture greenery in the plaza in front of the station and other places where many visitors can see the trees to enhance the attractiveness of the city.
- In order to create a new bustling atmosphere, we will promote the development of the green space of Yamashita Pier, which is integrated with Yamashita Park, in keeping with the history of the district, and enhance its attractiveness as an international tourist city by taking advantage of its connection with the historical assets of the city, such as the Western-style houses in the Yamate area.
- We will actively create and nurture greenery on the former Toyoko Line site and the pedestrian axis in the Minato Mirai 21 district to create a lush pedestrian space.
- In the Nogeyama and Sobeyama hills, we will maintain and preserve the greenery while taking into account its historic nature. On Yamate Hill, we will promote the preservation and utilization of the greenery, taking advantage of the historic nature of the area since the opening of the port, with the cooperation of the local community in accordance with the Yamate Area Landscape and Natural Environment Preservation Guidelines.
- We will also promote initiatives to make Yokohama's "agriculture" more accessible by holding events related to local production for local consumption in the waterfront area of central Tokyo.
- Focusing on "water areas for recreation and other activities" and "areas for the development or preservation of natural environment," which are positioned in the Port and Harbor Plan, we will promote waterfront activities such as triathlons, canoeing and amphibious buses, operation of visitor berths, water purification and biodiversity conservation by utilizing the waterfront space.

The city is promoting the development of waterfront centers along the Ooka River through the "Yokohama City District Kawamachi Development" jointly promoted by Kanagawa Prefecture and the City of Yokohama, to beautify the landscape along the river while preserving its historical aspects, and to create a place for relaxation where people can enjoy the atmosphere of the river and cityscape, including the water surface, flowering green shade, autumn leaves, and fish shadows.

Waterfront area in the city center and surrounding area for water and greenery development



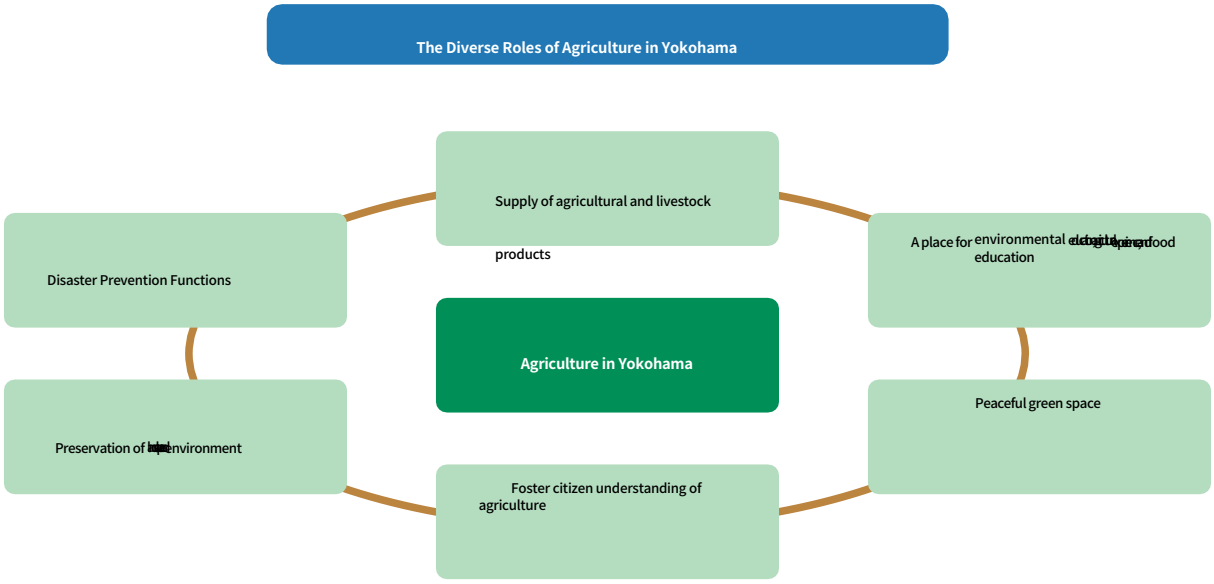
(5) Promoting the attraction of the town through agriculture

Despite being a large city, the city has a diverse agricultural landscape, including a landscape with familiar farmland in the urban area, an expansive landscape consisting of collective farmland in the suburban area, and a valley landscape that combines wooded areas with rice fields and fields.

In addition to supplying fresh agricultural and livestock products, farmland plays a variety of roles as green open space, including providing a place for environmental education, agricultural experience, and food education; providing a peaceful green space; fostering citizens' understanding of agriculture; preserving the landscape and environment; and providing a refuge in times of disaster.

In order to stabilize the management of farmers who own such farmland, we will promote the production of agricultural and livestock products produced in the city, support bearers who support agriculture, and promote the use of farmland. In addition, in order for citizens to feel familiar with agriculture, we will promote initiatives for familiarization with agriculture and local production for local consumption, centering on the Yokohama Furusato Village and Blessing Village, which are centers of interaction between citizens and agriculture. For each of these initiatives, we will work with business operators and citizens to develop measures that match the characteristics of the region, thereby promoting interaction with the city through agriculture.

■Diverse Roles of Agriculture in Yokohama



(Source: Yokohama Urban Agriculture Promotion Plan)

(Policy for farmland close to citizens in urban areas)

The project will preserve and utilize farmland and other land that remains in urban areas, such as designated production green areas, as valuable open space in urban areas that can be used to create attractive living environments, form local communities, and be utilized in times of disaster.

The project will also utilize farmland as a place for education and community building by promoting initiatives such as environmental education and farming experiences in cooperation with the fields of education and welfare.

(1) Policy for farmland in suburban areas with cohesive farmland

The project will promote the consolidation of farmland for the purpose of infrastructure improvement and efficient use of farmland, focusing on cohesive farmland such as agricultural exclusive zones.

In order for citizens to become familiar with agriculture, farmland that is conveniently located near residential areas and has good access to transportation will be harmonized with the surrounding environment through the development of a circulation route and beautification of the farmland area, while promoting the establishment of citizen-oriented farms and the implementation of farm experience events.

We will foster and support a variety of bearers who support agriculture, as well as promote the entry of new farmers and secure new bearers.

The project will preserve a cohesive agricultural landscape by maintaining and managing farmland in good condition.

Promote farmland preservation activities in collaboration with local residents and expand interaction between citizens and agriculture.

(6) Promote conservation of satoyama landscapes

In the city, there are areas such as Teraya, Maioka, and Niiharu where satoyama landscapes remain. These spaces not only conserve biodiversity, but also enrich the lives of Yokohama's citizens as one of the city's most attractive landscapes. In order to pass on these satoyama landscapes to the next generation, we are working to conserve and utilize woodlands and farmlands in an integrated manner.

In addition, tree-lined areas scattered throughout the Urbanization Control Area are an important element of Yokohama's landscape, and we will continue to promote their preservation.

Policy

The city will comprehensively preserve and utilize satoyama landscapes by designating green spaces based on the green space preservation system, such as special green space preservation areas and citizen's forests, preserving and utilizing agricultural lands, and developing parks.

The designation of green spaces based on the green space preservation system, such as special green space preservation areas, will promote the preservation of wooded areas scattered throughout the urbanization control area and other areas.

Promote the securing and development of bearers who support forest lands and agriculture.

■Scenery of Satoyama

Teraya Furusato Village

Maioka Furusato Village

(7) Create an urban area rich in greenery

Greenery in urban areas, such as woodlands, farmlands, well-developed parks, and green spaces, is an indispensable part of everyday life for citizens to view and enjoy, providing them with relaxation and peace of mind as well as a place for recreation. Greenery in urban areas also plays an important role in the city by contributing to the preservation of the growth and habitat of living creatures, environmental conservation, and disaster prevention functions.

In addition to preserving the forested areas and farmlands that remain in the urban area, we will systematically promote the layout of parks that will serve as green centers in the urban area. In addition to meeting the diverse needs of citizens, the parks will be developed in consideration of the characteristics of the area, and will be consistent with urban planning and other community development efforts. In addition, greenery will be created as a symbol of the city and as a habitat for living creatures by greening public facilities used by many citizens and building sites along roads, and by taking advantage of opportunities for land use change. We will maintain and utilize the greenery we have preserved and created in cooperation with citizens, NPOs, and businesses.

Policy

The cohesive forested areas remaining in urban areas will be preserved through designation under the Green Space Preservation System, park development, etc.

Parks, which are familiar green spaces, places for relaxation, community building, sports and health promotion, and safe play for children, are systematically arranged according to the characteristics of each region and ward and according to social conditions.

We will promote the creation and enhancement of greenery in public facilities, civic facilities, station plazas, and other symbolic places in the city that are used by many citizens, as well as greening through the greening area system and district plans. In greening, we aim to create greenery that is both open to the public and highly visible.

In the area where children are nurtured, such as nursery schools and schools, we will promote the creation and expansion of greenery as a place where children can interact with nature close at hand.

The City will support local residents' efforts to take the initiative in creating greenery appropriate to their community, and promote the creation of a green town.

Seizing opportunities for new community development and land use conversions, we will proactively promote greening in consideration of visibility and openness, in addition to the placement of open spaces such as parks and plazas.

The created greenery will be utilized as a local resource in cooperation with citizens, NPOs, and businesses, and will be properly maintained, managed, and nurtured.

The city will also promote the greening of schools that will serve as disaster prevention centers for the community. In addition, with the cooperation of landowners, the park will be used as a place for food production and agricultural experience during normal times, and as a disaster prevention and mitigation center.

Promote the establishment of cooperative disaster-prevention farmland that will serve as an evacuation site in the event of a disaster.

We will develop and utilize parks that utilize local historical assets such as industrial remains and historical buildings to create a green base that fosters history and culture that will become a symbol of the region.

The project will consider new uses based on local needs and the efficient and effective layout and maintenance of parks in response to urban intensification.

In addition to promoting road greening such as roadside trees on trunk roads and roads in the district, we will cultivate roadside trees in good condition to create an attractive streetscape. In addition, we will accurately assess the status of trees and promote systematic maintenance, renewal, and safety measures based on this assessment.

In areas where urban areas are becoming increasingly low-density, we will consider the use of vacant land as farms and plazas, with local residents playing a central role. In addition, we will consider initiatives to consolidate vacant land and create green spaces as part of urban area development.

Column Column

街の魅力を高める緑

Greenery to enhance the city's appeal

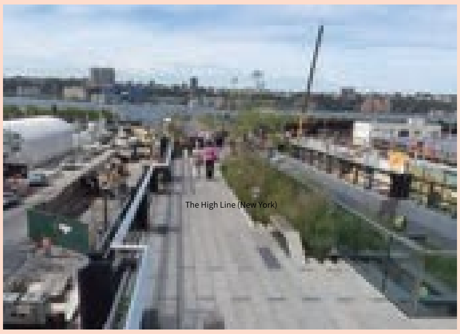
Efforts to revitalize communities and towns are underway in Japan and abroad, focusing on the restorative and calming effects that greenery can have on people.

At the Yaesu Exit of Tokyo Station, a meeting place with a large roof called the "Grand Roof," terraces for people to pass by, and stores are being combined with an abundance of colorful greenery to create a space where people can experience the four seasons in the city. On the Marunouchi side, following the preservation and restoration of the station building, plans are underway to create a station plaza integrated with greenery, transforming the station from a place where people simply pass through to a place where they can spend their time amidst abundant greenery.

Looking overseas, the "High Line" in New York City, where a former elevated railway line was revitalized as a promenade, is known as an example of successfully creating a new flow of people by creating a greenway where wildflowers rustle in the breeze between the formerly inorganic buildings of the city, and by linking it with the surrounding cultural and commercial facilities.

The city has also been promoting the creation of new spaces where various people, from local residents to tourists, come and go, through the development of Americasan Park, which connects the station building and Yamate Hill, the first multi-story urban park in Japan, and Bluff 99 Garden, a park overlooking the harbor that utilizes government-owned land. In Yamashita Park, a convenience store operator has been given the management of the rest house and other facilities, providing not only a place to enjoy the greenery and harbor view, but also a place for visitors to rest and enjoy sightseeing, such as having coffee or picking up souvenirs. The park is managed by a convenience store operator.
The presence of green and comfortable spaces, and the addition of ingenuity to enjoy the greenery there, will attract more people to the city and bring a sense of liveliness. This can be expected to have the effect of revitalizing the community and improving its brand power as a city.


Tokyo Station Yaesu Exit, Grand Roof


The High Line (New York)


American mountain lion〼
園


Rest house of Lord Yamashita
園

3. Creating, nurturing, and enjoying a water and green environment together with citizens

The water and green environment is an important asset shared by citizens and indispensable to their daily lives. We will promote the creation of opportunities for citizens to become involved in the water and green environment, and enhance opportunities to become familiar with and enjoy the environment. In addition, we will foster people and organizations that support water and green environment, and promote exchanges and cooperation among such organizations to realize a variety of lifestyles.

(1) Promote opportunities to get involved in the water-green environment

We will take advantage of various opportunities, such as ward festivals, to introduce our activities related to water and green environment, hold events to encourage people to get involved with nature, and introduce our activities to a wide range of groups, in order to raise citizens' interest and deepen their understanding of the environment.

The program provides citizens with opportunities to experience nature and environmental education by holding "delivery lectures" at schools and in the community, as well as lectures at environment-related facilities on how sewage systems work and nature observation.

The project will promote the creation of opportunities for citizens to get involved in the water and green environment by effectively utilizing the Welcome Center and other existing facilities. In addition, by disseminating information on activities, we will seek to revitalize environmental activities in the community.

The City will communicate the appeal of historical assets such as old private homes and western-style houses to many citizens through management and operation by citizens and utilization with the cooperation of citizens, NPOs, businesses, etc.

We will promote the citizens' knowledge and attraction of water and green environment through the National Urban Greenery Yokohama Fair in order to deepen the relationship between citizens and water and green environment.

(2) We will enhance opportunities for familiarity and enjoyment.

We will promote the use of farmland to create a place where children and the elderly can enjoy growing vegetables and flowers with their own hands, becoming familiar with the soil and crops to meet their diverse needs.
We will expand the enjoyment of having agriculture close at hand by promoting the production and direct sales of agricultural and livestock products so that people can purchase fresh local agricultural and livestock products close to where they live.
In terms of agricultural experience, nature experience, and dietary education, we will promote initiatives that enable people to be involved in Yokohama's water and green environment, in collaboration with schools.

We will promote the enhancement of initiatives and the creation of opportunities for the knowledge and abilities of a diverse range of citizens, including senior citizens, to be put to use.

Utilize the water and green environment as a place for health promotion, in collaboration with water and welfare policies, etc.

The project will promote the use of waterfront spaces such as oceans and rivers to hold events, develop new uses for parks, and create new attractions and liveliness in the community.

(3) We nurture the people and organizations that take charge of our activities.

We will expand the base of volunteers who are involved in volunteer activities by creating opportunities for citizens who want to start volunteering to meet with volunteer groups, and by cooperating with CSR activities of companies.
To conserve, manage, and utilize woodlands, parks, and waterfront areas together with citizens, we support the activities of forestation activity groups, citizens' forest protection groups, park protection groups, and waterfront protection groups through training and coordination.
We will foster human resources who support agriculture, such as farmer assistants and agricultural volunteers, and human resources involved in local production for local consumption, such as Hamafudo concierges.
The City will promote community-wide green activities in collaboration with citizens, NPOs, businesses, etc., such as the development of greening and green maintenance management activities in collaboration with businesses and rooftop greening initiatives, in accordance with the characteristics of the community.
We will develop human resources to conserve biodiversity by working with citizens to conduct surveys on the growth, habitat, and distribution of plants and animals in the city.

We will work to develop leaders of citizen activities to protect, create, and nurture the water and green environment around us.

(4) Expanding our circle of activities

We will promote cooperation with forestation activity groups, citizens' forest protection groups, park protection groups, waterfront protection groups, and other activity groups by taking various opportunities for new development and redevelopment of water and green environment, and events.
We will coordinate citizen's activities related to water and greenery, making the most of the characteristics of each activity, and expand the scope of activities in cooperation with each region and watershed.

The Center promotes exchanges and cooperation among citizens, NPOs, businesses, and various other groups.

Column Column

水や緑を活用した健康づくり

Health promotion using water and greenery

In order to enable all citizens to lead as independent a life as possible at any age, the city is committed to improving lifestyle habits and preventing serious lifestyle-related diseases continuously from infancy to old age.

Water and green environments such as parks and waterfronts are the most familiar to citizens as places where they can enjoy strolls and sports. Physical exercise amidst the abundance of water and greenery not only improves physical health through exercise, but also provides mental and social benefits.

In order to encourage more citizens to enjoy walking in the water and greenery, the city is promoting the creation of space for activities and parks, such as the "Healthy Road Development Promotion Project" to create walking spaces that are easy to walk and attractive, and the "Health Promotion Park Project" to use parks as places to promote health. The "Health Promoting Park Project" utilizes parks as places for health promotion. In addition, in the developed spaces,

We are also promoting the use of the program in conjunction with soft projects, such as the implementation of health programs.

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Chapter 5. Promotion measures

In the promotion plan in Chapter 4, we have organized promotion measures for each of the fields of [redacted] and summarized them, including the details of specific initiatives.

1. Promotion measures

(1) Conservation of woodlands - utilization of woodlands

(1) conservation

Preserve cohesive forested areas in the city through suburban green space special conservation areas, special green space conservation areas, citizen forests, green space conservation areas, headwaters forest conservation areas, parks, and district planning.

For existing civic forests and other areas, designate overlapping special green space preservation areas, etc., so that forested areas can be permanently secured.

We will study effective regulation and guidance methods to conserve cohesive woodlands in conjunction with conservation under the Green Space Preservation System.

In preserving forested areas, we will give consideration to the conservation of the natural environment in an integrated manner with the surrounding water and green environment, such as rivers and agricultural lands.

We will consider further enhancement of the green space preservation system, etc., so that landowners can continue to own wooded areas.

Regarding green areas on slopes, we will study effective safety measures for the outer perimeter, including how to set the designated area, so that the safety of the surrounding residents and the green areas can be preserved as an integral part of the project.

Main measures	
Suburban Greenbelt Special Conservation District	In the Enkaiyama area, one of the 10 major green areas, the Enkaiyama-Kitakamakura Suburban Green Space Conservation Area is designated under the Metropolitan Area Suburban Green Space Conservation Law, covering approximately 1,096 ha (including 802 ha for Yokohama City) . Promote the designation of special suburban green space conservation areas for green spaces in the Enkaiyama-Kitakamakura suburban green space conservation area that have a particularly favorable natural environment or that are particularly effective in maintaining and promoting the sound mind and body of residents in the capital and surrounding areas or in preventing pollution or disasters in these areas. We will promote the designation of special preservation zones for suburban green spaces. In addition, in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 1 of the Urban Green Space Law, the landowner has offered to purchase the land. The purchase is carried out when conditions are met, such as the determination of land boundaries.

Main measures	
Special Green Space Preservation District ★	Among the coherent wooded areas in the city, green areas that contribute to the prevention of uncontrolled urban expansion, green areas that have historical and cultural value, green areas that are excellent in terms of appearance and landscape, and green areas that provide a habitat for living creatures for ecologically friendly urban development are generally designated as follows Designate a group of green spaces of 1,000 m2 or more that form a good natural environment. The scope of designation includes woodlands, grasslands, riparian areas, and rocky areas, as well as landscapes and sites similar to these, agricultural lands intervening in green areas as needed, and land for future maintenance and management of green areas, in order to promote the integrated designation of land necessary for the good conservation of green areas. In addition, in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 1 of the Urban Green Space Law, the landowner has offered to purchase the land. The purchase is carried out when conditions are met, such as the determination of land boundaries.
Citizen's Forest, etc.	A good natural environment is formed mainly by trees, and citizens can take walks and observe nature. Designate a certain area of wooded land, generally 2 ha or larger, that can be used.
green space preservation district	Designate a familiar wooded area of 500 m2 or more within the urbanized area.
Headwaters Forest Preservation District	Designate good wooded areas of 1,000 m2 or more in the urbanization control area.
forest reserve	The area is highly capable of recharging water sources, preventing sediment runoff and collapses, and providing public health, etc., and is a good place to live. The national or prefectural government designates forests that play an important role in protecting the environment.
Yokohama Collaborative Forest	The "Yokohama Cooperative Forest Fund" and local residents will gather to create a forest of 300 m 2 or more but less than 1,000 m2. The funds will be used to acquire the forest land.

Effective in line with green space preservation measures Regulatory and Guidance Methodology	Effective regulation in line with the green space preservation system to preserve cohesive wooded areas in the city. Guidance methods will be discussed.
Preservation of green spaces associated with development, etc.	When developing a new community or converting land use, we aim to preserve green spaces through district plans and ordinances. The following is a summary of the results of the survey.

This falls under the matters related to special green space preservation areas in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Urban Green Space Law.

(2) Facility Development and Maintenance **Facility Development and Maintenance**

For green space preservation areas and headwaters forest preservation areas, the city will provide necessary support for maintenance and management by landowners. In addition, for forested areas managed by the city, such as the Citizen's Forest and acquired special green space preservation areas, the city will preserve a good natural environment that serves as a growth and habitat for a variety of living creatures, and will also improve and maintain the facilities as follows.

For forested areas open to the public, necessary facilities will be maintained and managed in consideration of citizen use, safety, and other factors. In addition, the landowners and citizens' groups will promote mowing, cleaning, and other management activities.

In the perimeter of the wooded area, safety measures will be promoted through disaster prevention work, etc., and necessary mowing and tree management will be carried out.

In addition, the company will manage forested areas in consideration of the requirements of each forested area, such as biodiversity conservation, user safety, and landscape preservation, by utilizing forest development guidelines and other guidelines. In addition, a conservation and management plan will be formulated for each forest area in cooperation with the tree protection association, etc., and systematic maintenance and management will be carried out while being aware of the connection with the surrounding environment.

The program will foster people who nurture forests by providing training in the knowledge and skills necessary to carry out forest development in collaboration with citizens, NPOs, businesses, and other organizations.

Promote the diverse use of woody biomass generated from tree-planting operations.

Main measures	
Assistance to landowners	In order to reduce the burden of maintenance and management carried out by landowners and to enable them to continue to own forest land, mowing and thinning of the perimeter of designated forest land adjacent to roads and residences is carried out from the perspective of crime prevention and disaster prevention, Assists in branch clearing.
Conservation - Development of facilities for utilization	Perimeter fences, management pathways, walking paths for public use, and rest facilities necessary to maintain and manage the wooded area, We will promote the maintenance of signage, etc.
Disaster Prevention - Safety Measures	From the viewpoint of crime prevention and disaster prevention, mowing, thinning, and branch clearing will be carried out on the perimeter adjacent to roads and residences. In addition, we will target the slopes of wooded areas where disaster prevention and safety measures are needed, such as landscaping and biodiversity. We will implement measures such as disaster prevention construction and maintenance that take into account the
Promote maintenance and management using forest development guidelines, etc.	The Forest Development Guidelines, which provide technical guidelines for the maintenance and management of forested areas, are used to help ensure the conservation of biodiversity, the safety and comfort of users, and the formation of favorable landscapes, among other things. We will promote forest development that takes into consideration the diverse roles that forests can play.
Forestation based on conservation management plans Promotion of	In the Citizen's Forest and other forests, a "conservation and management plan" was formulated, which stipulates specific management plans for each forest area, We will promote forestation in cooperation with patronage associations and other groups.
Fostering forest development activity groups and forest development volunteers	To promote reforestation in collaboration with citizens, NPOs, andbusinesses, we foster reforestation activity groups and reforestation volunteers. Training and advice on knowledge and techniques for activities The program provides the necessary support for activities such as the dispatch of volunteers.
Utilization of thinned wood generated by maintenance use	Promote utilization of thinned wood and pruning branches generated by maintenance and management.

Matters related to the development of facilities required in relation to the conservation of green spaces in special green space conservation areas (matters listed in Article 4, Paragraph 2, Item 4 (a) of the Urban Green Space Act)

In the special green space conservation areas managed by Yokohama City, Yokohama City will develop the facilities necessary to conserve the green space in accordance with its characteristics as follows.

In areas that can be used by the public, walking paths and rest facilities necessary to open the area to the public as a citizen's forest will be developed, as well as nature observation facilities such as signs and interpretation boards to promote environmental education.

In order to conserve the natural environment, including the growth and management of trees and forests and the growth and habitat of living creatures, we will establish protected areas as necessary, and develop facilities such as signs, man-protection fences, pathways for management, and bases for forest development volunteer activities.

The project will provide the necessary fencing, administrative pathways, access roads for work vehicles, landslide prevention facilities, drainage facilities, fire prevention facilities, etc. to ensure the safety of users and adjacent land.

(iii) Utilization

The City will utilize the tree-forested land managed by the City as follows.

We will preserve the forest lands managed by the City in good condition. In addition, tree-forested areas open to the public, such as the Citizen's Forest, parks, and the Yokohama Nature Observation Forest, will be used as places for strolling, nature observation, and environmental education in an integrated manner with the surrounding environment, and will also be used as sites for volunteer activities to promote forest development.

The Welcome Center and other facilities will be used to create opportunities for citizens to become involved in forests. In addition, we will promote the use of forested areas for environmental conservation activities and social contribution activities by citizens, NPOs, businesses, educational institutions, etc.

We will improve the manners of citizens so that dumping of garbage and collection or bringing in of living creatures will not take place.

Main measures	
Yokohama Nature Observation Forest	It will be used as a base where people and creatures can learn about the mechanisms of nature while interacting with each other.
Environmental education using base facilities — promotion of nature experiences	The Nature Observation Center, Satoyama Exchange Center, [illegible] Environmental Support Center will be operated as welcome centers, and information will be disseminated while taking advantage of the features of each center. In addition, we will conduct environmental education and create opportunities to experience nature in cooperation with schools and other diverse entities.

Colum

System name	special green tract of land conservation area	neighboring green spaces special conservation area	Civic Forest	green tract of land preserved area	Headwaters Forest preserved area
laws and regulations governing	Urban Greenery Act	Metropolitan and Suburban Green Space Preservation Act	Ordinance to create and nurture a green environment The outline that defines the details of each program		
feature	Permanent preservation of cohesive and valuable green spaces of approximately 1,000 sq. meters or more will be achieved through urban planning.	Permanently preserve green spaces of a considerable size that form a good natural environment within the neighborhood green space preservation zone through urban planning.	Under this system, with the cooperation of the owner, green areas of approximately 2 hectares or more are preserved and used as places for citizens to relax and enjoy.	This system preserves familiar green spaces of 500 sq. meters or more that remain in urbanized areas.	1,000 remaining in the urbanization control area This system preserves good green spaces of 2m2 or more.
Main Incentives	(1) Up to 1/2 of the assessed value for property tax purposes (2) 80% reduction in inheritance and gift tax assessed value (mountain forest, wilderness) (iii) A purchase offer can be made to the City		(1) Reduction or exemption of property tax and city planning tax (2) Granting incentives for the cultivation of green space (iii) Lump-sum continuation payment at the time of contract renewal ④In the event of unforeseen circumstances, etc., the City will respond to purchase requests.	(1) Reduction or exemption of property tax and city planning tax (2) Lump-sum continuation payment at the time of contract renewal	(1) Reduction or exemption of property tax (2) Lump-sum continuation payment at the time of contract renewal

(2) Farmland Preservation - Utilization

(1) Conservation - Utilization

We provide a stable supply of fresh and safe agricultural and livestock products produced in the city to the citizens.

In addition to promoting agriculture through the development of production infrastructure, we will promote the preservation of farmland by designating agricultural land areas in agricultural promotion zones and green production zones in urbanization zones.

We will consider and implement measures that take into account new trends in agriculture, such as the use of advanced cultivation techniques.

We will foster and support newcomers and corporations, who are the new bearers of Yokohama's agriculture, and bearers who are enthusiastic about agriculture, in accordance with their needs.

In order to promote the use of farmland as the foundation of agriculture and to eliminate idle farmland, we will promote surveys of the actual condition of farmland and its consolidation to bearers of agriculture, and study the effective use of farmland.

In response to changes in social conditions, we will consider the conservation and utilization of urban farmland, such as production green areas, and the integrated conservation and utilization of woodlands, parks, and farmland.

Yokohama will promote efforts to preserve the good agricultural landscapes that remain in Yokohama, such as paddy field landscapes.

We will promote the establishment of various types of farms for citizens to use, such as harvest farms where citizens can easily experience and enjoy agriculture.

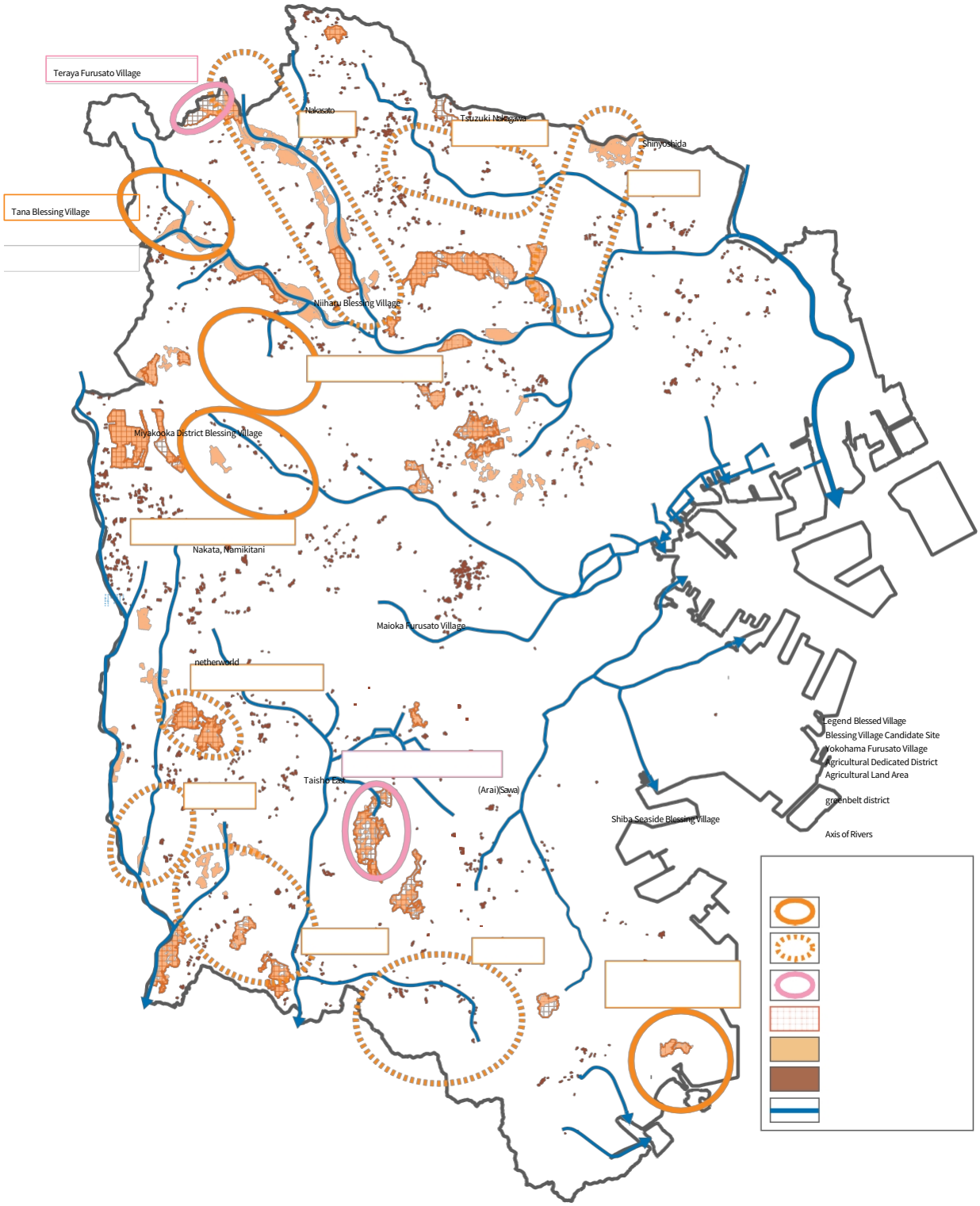
At Blessing Village and Yokohama Furusato Village, we will expand exchanges between citizens and agriculture through hands-on learning courses and collaboration with citizens.

In addition to providing support for the development of direct sales centers and the like so that citizens can experience agriculture close at hand, we will foster human resources involved in local production for local consumption and promote initiatives in cooperation with citizens and businesses.

Main measures	
Agriculture actively working to improve management Farming support to households	To produce agricultural and livestock products that meet the needs of the citizens of the city, we will ensure that agricultural production can be carried out efficiently. The program supports the introduction of machinery and equipment that will be used for the production of new products and services.
of agriculture with reduced environmental impact. implementation	To encourage and promote agriculture that reduces the burden on the environment, we provide guidance on proper fertilizer management. In addition, we provide training and equipment support to ensure that the surrounding environment is taken into consideration.
Promote dedicated agricultural districts	To create a good environment in harmony with the city on cohesive farmland in the agricultural promotion area. In addition, we will promote the designation of agricultural exclusive use zones.
Agricultural Production Infrastructure - Improvement of Facilities - Renovation repair	To improve the agricultural production environment and to maintain a good environment in harmony with the city, water is supplied to the area. Support the development of agricultural production infrastructure, such as agricultural facilities.
Recognition of Yokohama type bearers - Support	Certified farmers and environmentally friendly agriculture promoters are recognized as motivated farmers. In addition, we provide support to the companies that are involved in the project.
Individuals - New Entry Promotion by Corporations (before a verb in negative form) (will not) easily	As a new leader of agriculture, we are accepting individuals and corporations from outside of agriculture, as well as the children of farmers. Provide training and other support for U-turn farmers.
Facilitate leasing and renting of agricultural land	Actively lease farmland to farmers who wish to expand the scale of their operations, new entrants, corporations, etc. Proceed with the borrowing.

Main measures	
Promoting the use of idle farmland	We will conduct surveys on the use of farmland, surveys on the occurrence and elimination of abandoned farmland, and share information on farmland, farmers who wish to expand the size of their farms, and issues with related organizations, while also sharing information on idle farmland with other related organizations. The Company will work to eliminate and promote the use of the
Agricultural Promotion Areas - Utilization of systems such as Green Production Lots	In order to promote the effective use of farmland and the systematic promotion of agriculture, the agricultural land zone system will be properly operated within the agricultural promotion areas. In addition, agricultural lands in urbanized areas will be designated as green production zones and will be preserved and utilized as valuable open spaces and evacuation sites in the event of disasters. In addition, the disaster prevention function should be The company is making efforts to make the most of the multifunctional nature of farmland, starting with the following
New measures in response to changing times	In light of changing social-economic conditions and new trends in agriculture, we will continue to promote the use of advanced cultivation techniques, farmland intensification for efficient use of farmland, and high value-added agricultural and livestock products produced in the city, to meet the needs of the times. New measures will be developed in response to changes in
Consideration of new conservation measures, etc.	In response to changes in social conditions, we will consider the preservation and utilization of urban farmland, including the active use of systems such as production green zones. In addition, to enable farmers to continue to own farmland, we will respond to changes in the legal system surrounding farmland, such as the land taxation system, and encourage the government to consider new conservation measures. The following is a summary of the results of the study.
Preservation of paddy fields	To enable landowners to maintain their paddy fields, incentives are granted on the condition that paddy rice cropping is continued for a certain period of time. In addition, in order to secure necessary water sources, districts with coherent paddy fields are The program supports the installation of wells and other facilities in targeted areas.
Support for efforts to maintain good agricultural landscapes	Maintain good agricultural landscapes by cleaning roadside ditches and other public facilities, planting flowers and grasses along farmland edges, and maintaining waterway functions that take biodiversity into consideration in cohesive agricultural areas such as dedicated agricultural districts. We will support efforts to
Promoting the use of agricultural land by diverse actors	To ensure the stable use of farmland, the city provides incentives to farmland owners who lease their farmland for a long period of time and promotes the leasing and renting of farmland. The city temporarily leases idle farmland and restores it, The farmland is preserved by leasing it to bearers who wish to use it.
Establishment of agricultural 直 to meet the needs of various citizens	We will promote the establishment and maintenance of farms 直 that meet the needs of various citizens, such as cultivation and harvest experience farms and special zone farms 直. In addition, for those who have concerns or problems with the establishment and operation of farms 直, we will provide know-how on the establishment and operation of such farms. Citizen farmers with a cucumber 直 coordinator and others will be utilized to support the project.
Promotion of initiatives to help citizens enjoy and support agriculture	In addition to promoting opportunities for citizens to experience agriculture through hands-on agriculture classes at Yokohama Furusato Village and Blessing Village, efforts will be made to designate Blessing Village as a new district. In addition, tours will be held to visit production sites in the city and distribution sites such as direct sales outlets. Furthermore, efforts will be made to preserve the local agricultural environment through collaboration between farmers and local residents, to provide opportunities to learn cultivation techniques, and to promote aid farming, We support proactive activities by citizens.
Expand opportunities for exposure to local production for local consumption	Support for the development of direct sales centers and the dissemination of information related to local production for local consumption to make local production for local consumption more accessible to citizens. We will promote initiatives to make people feel
Develop human resources to expand local production for local consumption	Develop human resources involved in local production for local consumption, such as "Hamafudo Concierges" who connect food and agriculture, and strengthen networks through training and exchange events for human resources and stores, such as "Hamafudo Concierges" Yokohama Local Production for Local Consumption Support Store Certification Network We will strive to
Collaboration with citizens and businesses	We support initiatives for cooperation between agriculture, citizens, and businesses, as well as for the creation of businesses related to local production for local consumption targeting medium-sized and small businesses in the city. In addition, we also support the promotion of the use of agricultural and livestock products produced in the city and the creation of businesses related to local production for local consumption. We will promote nutrition education.

■District-designated agricultural land and Yokohama Furusato Village - Village of Blessings



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Local Production for Local Consumption Initiatives

In April 2015 (Heisei 27), the City enacted the "Yokohama City Ordinance on Promotion of Local Production for Local Consumption in Urban Agriculture." The ordinance is based on the principle of continuing agriculture in harmony with the natural environment for future generations, ensuring healthy dietary life for citizens by providing safe and secure agricultural and livestock products produced in the city, promoting agriculture to stabilize and improve the efficiency of agricultural management, and [illegible] agricultural and livestock products through sixth industrialization, etc. The [illegible]

Major Initiatives for Local Production for Local Consumption

● Initiatives in cooperation with citizens and businesses

In cooperation with companies, we hold marches to sell agricultural and livestock products produced in the city at train stations and develop new products using agricultural and livestock products produced in the city.
In addition, initiatives linked to dietary education policies are expanding, such as the "Hamana-chan Cooking Contest" [illegible]

Marche in the station

New products using agricultural and livestock products from the city

Hamana-chan Cooking Competition

● Public relations activities related to local production for local consumption

We hold various events around the Local Production for Local Consumption Month in November, and publish information magazine [illegible] "Hamafudo Navi" [illegible]

PR Event "Yokohama Food and Agriculture Festival

Local production for local consumption information magazine "Hamafudo Navi

● Branding efforts through 6th industrialization and promotion of the use of agricultural and livestock products produced in the city in restaurants, etc.

For new business startups who wish to develop locally produced and consumed businesses, we provide support through training courses by experts, business consultations to brush up business plans, and partial subsidies for commercialization costs.
In addition, in order to expand the sales channels of producers and to encourage the use of agricultural and livestock products produced in the city by restaurants and other establishments, the city encourages producers to plant specific products, mainly western vegetables, and promotes matching by holding exchange meetings between producers and restaurants.

Processed products using agricultural and livestock products produced in the city

(Support for locally produced, locally consumed business)

Exchange meeting between producers and restaurants

(3) Public園maintenance-maintenance-management

(i) deployment

Parks and other facilities integrated with special green space preservation areas, etc. will be located at the 10 major green centers to allow citizens to enjoy the local nature and to conserve the local biodiversity. Parks with themes such as animals, plants, agriculture, and play will be located at each of the 10 major green centers.

The park will be located on the axis of a hill overlooking the city center, and will include a plaza where people can appreciate flowers and trees, and recreational facilities.

The park will be located at the axis of the hill overlooking the sea and at the base of interaction between the sea and people.

Seize opportunities for new community development and land use conversions to locate parks that will serve as the face of the community.

Parks and other facilities will be located at the nodes where water and greenery intersect and connect, to be used as bases for strolling and cycling along the river, and as bases for water conservation.

The standard layout of familiar parks is one neighborhood park per school district and two city parks per school district. In areas where parks are unevenly distributed, even in school districts where the number of parks is sufficient, parks will be located while taking into consideration the status of urban development and other factors.

In the event that a certain amount of development activity is carried out on land other than the area where a park is properly secured at the time of the development activity, etc., and the land is developed in an area other than the area where a park is properly secured at the time of the development activity, a development-provided park is properly located in the area while also giving consideration to the formation of green network to ensure environmental conservation, disaster prevention function and amenity space in the development area.

In coordination with the city's disaster prevention plan, promote the placement of parks that contribute to disaster prevention and mitigation.

The park will be used in conjunction with citizen-use facilities and welfare facilities to promote and revitalize the use of the park.

The park will be located in harmony with surrounding urban facilities and wooded areas such as civic forests, while also taking into consideration local cultural assets and historical assets such as shrines and temples.

The city plan will specify parks and green spaces that need to be planned for appropriate land use in consideration of citizen needs and regional characteristics, or that need to be positioned in related plans or coordinated with other projects, to ensure the continuity and stability of the project.

The city will review the plans for city-planned parks and green spaces, including long-term undeveloped areas, based on the required functions and roles of each park and green space, and in consideration of its consistency with the surrounding community development.

(ii) maintenance

The park will serve as a place for daily recreation and community building, and will provide a comfortable living environment in a location close to the citizens.

Parks with official facilities for full-scale sports competitions and parks where people of all ages can enjoy sports close to home and improve their health according to their physical fitness, etc. will be developed.

We will develop unique parks that make the most of the region's history, culture, scenic beauty, and natural environment, as well as parks that provide opportunities for farmers to experience agriculture.

In conjunction with development activities, urban development projects, and other surface improvement projects, parks with necessary functions in urban areas, such as open spaces, will be secured.

Parks that have been in operation for a long time and whose surrounding environment has changed will be redeveloped, their functions reorganized, and their facilities consolidated based on local needs, while respecting the original symbols and history of the community.

Parks and green spaces that are designated as wide-area evacuation sites, temporary evacuation sites, evacuation routes, buffer zones, and supply collection and distribution centers in the city's disaster prevention plan will be developed or improved as disaster preparedness and mitigation sites in the community.

From the viewpoint of preserving biodiversity, we will plant trees and maintain facilities in consideration of the ecosystems of surrounding rivers, ponds, woodlands, etc.

To maintain the attractiveness of the area in the future, we will consider life-cycle costs and management and operation forms, and study the details of maintenance.

Main measures	
Maintenance of familiar public 園	We will systematically develop familiar public 園 according to regional characteristics. In addition, public 園, facilities that have been in operation for a long time and whose surrounding environment has changed will be redeveloped and reorganized to meet local needs and changing social conditions, and their functions will be improved. The reorganization of the company will be carried out.
Maintenance of public 園 where sports can be played	In order to respond to the demand for sports by citizens, we will improve sports facilities in public areas close to home 園, and will also provide official sports facilities at official tournaments. We will promote the development of public 園 with sports facilities that can accommodate the Association.
Large scale public 園 maintenance	Promote the development of large public 園 areas that take advantage of nature for a variety of recreational activities.
Increase the attractiveness of public 園 in urban centers	We will improve the attractiveness of public 園 areas in the city center through new construction and redevelopment. In addition, in the waterfront area of the city center, we will promote the creation of stately water and greenery through public-private partnerships.
Development of distinctive public 園	We will promote the development of public 園 and historical public 園 areas, and public 園 areas where people can experience nature and agriculture.
Consideration of public 園 maintenance in collaboration with other sectors	Consideration will be given to establishing facilities for citizen use that mutually enhance the value of public 園 and facilities through the operation of installation and management permit systems. Also, consider public 園 development in collaboration with other fields, such as health promotion. I will do so.
Public 園 maintenance due to development activities, etc.	In line with development activities and urban development projects, the public 園 is maintained in accordance with the scale of development, and the public infrastructure is developed in accordance with the scale of development. Yes.
Urban Public 園 Reorganization of stock functions	Public 園 development that contributes to childcare support and health promotion for the elderly, and reorganization of the functions of urban public 園 stock. We will proceed with such activities as the following.

(iii) Maintenance - Management

In order to increase user satisfaction and enrich the lives of citizens, we will promote management that takes advantage of the park's unique characteristics through the originality and ingenuity of each management and operation entity, including the administration and designated administrators.

We will steadily promote the maintenance, management, and renewal of facilities and create a safe and comfortable environment for users.

We will maintain and manage the park's plantings and trees so that they can fulfill their required roles in terms of landscape and biodiversity as greenery that is familiar to the public, while also taking safety into consideration. In addition, woody biomass generated from maintenance and management will be utilized.

To ensure that familiar parks are loved as community gardens and become places for community activities and communication, we provide support for citizens who are active in parks, such as park patronage associations, volunteers, and community groups responsible for daily maintenance and management, and coordinate to promote cooperation among these groups.

We will utilize parks and park facilities in cooperation and collaboration with various entities to help solve community issues such as welfare, child rearing, and education.

In order to discover the potential attractions of the parks and effectively utilize them, we will collaborate with various entities such as businesses and consider new management methods that are suited to the resources and characteristics of the parks.

The Children's Log House, an indoor playground, will be integrated with other park facilities.

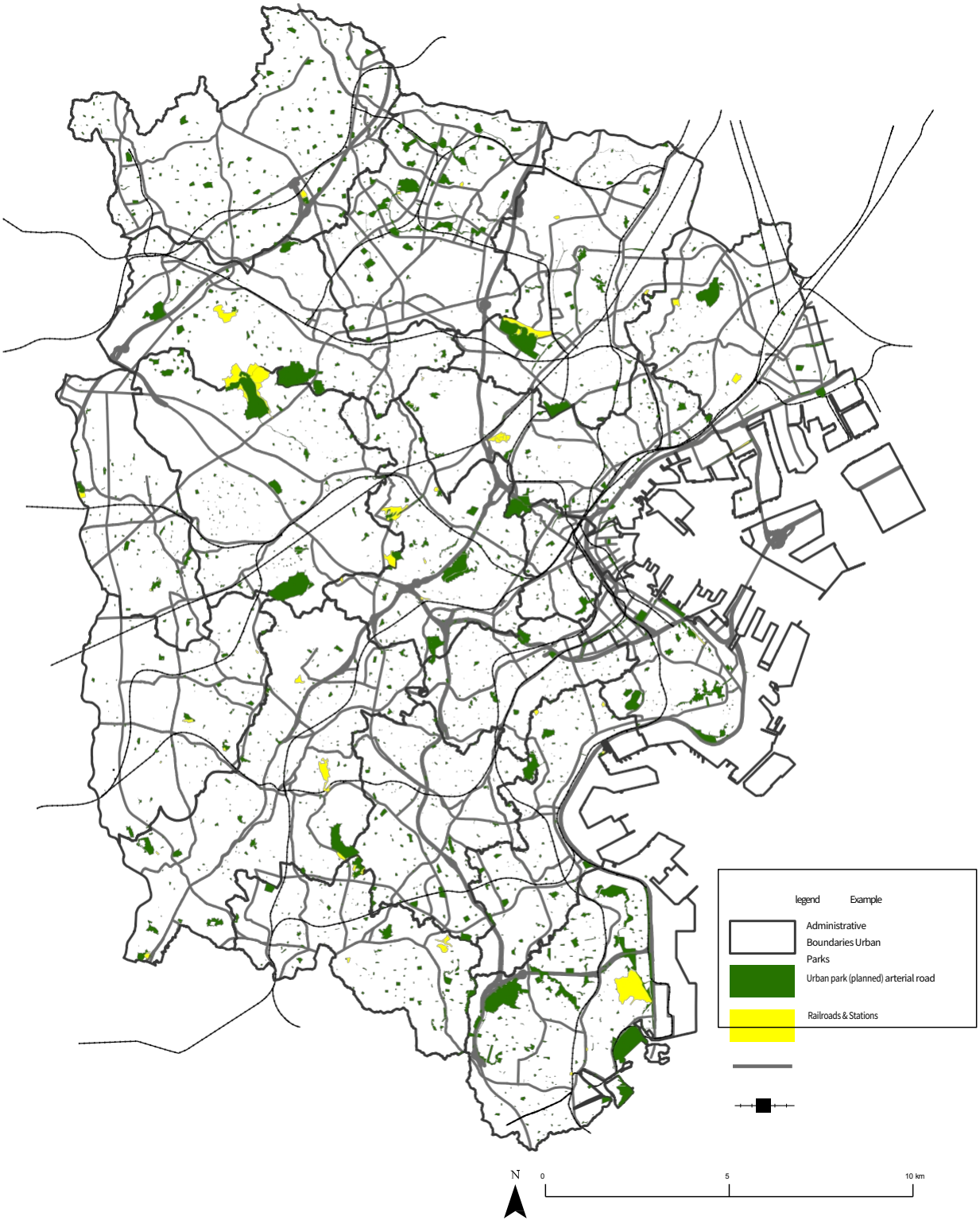
We will expand the initiatives of playparks, which are places where children can play freely at their own risk, using parks and other facilities, in cooperation with citizens.

Main measures	
Realization of a safe and secure public ☒	We carry out maintenance and renewal of facilities based on the results of periodic inspections in accordance with the Public Facility Longevity Plan and the Public Facility Inspection Manual. In addition, we maintain and operate the public facility database and conduct maintenance and management. We are also engaged in human resource development related to the
Biodiversity-conscious management	We will promote maintenance and management in cooperation with conservation groups and others, utilizing the Forest Growing Guidelines, a technical guideline for maintenance and management, for a large area of forest. In addition, we will promote the use of forests that are part of the ecosystem network and We will promote management that takes into consideration the connection with the surrounding environment.
Creating Attractiveness through Greenery and Flowers	We will inherit and preserve the cherry, plum, and other famous flower spots and trees that have become symbols of the community in public as community assets. In addition, we will rehabilitate aging trees while respecting their history and landscape, and create new attractions for the public. In addition, we will work with the local community to create a sky overflowing with flowers and greenery in cooperation with the local community association and other groups. We will promote the creation of a "community" that is "open to the public" and "open to the public.
Woody biomass generated by maintenance and management Effective use of mass	Promote environmentally friendly maintenance and management of public facilities, such as composting fallen leaves and pruning branches and effectively using thinned wood. I will look at it.
Public management according to the characteristics of the public	For major public in the city, such as the tourism public in the city center, the park will according to the characteristics of each public We create a management plan and conduct public management based on this plan.
Citizen Participation - Collaborative Management and Operation	Public that is responsible for day-to-day maintenance and management in the familiar public Coordination of activities and networking of patronage associations and activity groups to encourage proactive and voluntary activities of patronage associations and management and operation committees. We will carry out the following activities.
Designated administrator system and deregulation. Improve the value of public	Through the designated manager's active implementation of voluntary projects and flexible management and operation that is easy for local residents to utilize. The company will work to improve the attractiveness of.
Evaluation of the public	At, we aim to increase the satisfaction of users and contribute to the enrichment of civic life by providing them with a park management platform that they can use to enjoy the park. The committee will consider a mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the "Designated Manager" and the results of the efforts made by the designated manager.
Public promotion	Disseminate information to citizens and visitors to public in order to spread the appeal of public and to encourage better use of public and public awareness activities will be enhanced.
Support for play parks	Continue to support citizens' activities that support playparks using public and expand them in collaboration with citizens. We will continue to fill the gap.

④ **Park Type**

classification			Contents
core public housing development projects ☒	block (of land)		Locate parks with plazas and playground equipment for community festivals and other events. 0.1 ha or more, with 0.25 ha as the standard.
	(public) park	(public) park on a street corner	Parks equipped with playground equipment and plantings will be arranged through parks provided in conjunction with development activities. Less than 0.1 ha.
	Neighborhood Park		Parks with plazas and fields where youth soccer and baseball can be enjoyed will be located. The standard is 2 ha with a minimum of 1 ha.
	District Park		Locate parks that are in line with local characteristics such as sports and event use by familiar residents, nature, and history. The standard size is 4 ha.
Urban Core Public ☒	sports park		Locate a park with a standard area of 15 ha~ 75 ha with athletic facilities where competitions can be held.
	general park		Locate a park with a standard area of 10 ha~ 30 ha with various facilities for rest and strolling.
wide-area park			Large-scale parks with a standard area of 30 hectares or more will be established to take advantage of the natural environment where various recreational activities can be enjoyed.
Special Parks			The parks will be arranged in accordance with their purposes, including historical parks that preserve and utilize historic sites and historical buildings, scenic parks with good scenery and characteristic landscapes, animal and plant parks where people can become familiar with and learn about living creatures such as the Children's Botanical Garden, agricultural parks with good agricultural landscapes, and cemetery gardens.
buffer green space			Locate green areas for buffering from industrial areas and for disaster prevention.
urban forest			Located to preserve cohesive wooded areas that provide growth and habitat for living creatures, and to provide facilities for nature observation and walking, etc., as needed.
open-air park			To contribute to the creation of liveliness, rest and appreciation by citizens, they will be located around stations in the city center.
urban greenspace			It is placed for the purpose of preserving a good natural environment and landscape in the city.
green tract of land			Pedestrian paths will be arranged to ensure a good living environment in the urban area and also serve as evacuation routes in the event of a disaster.

■City P u b l i c 園 placement status



(4) Creation of greenery - cultivation

(i) Public facilities - Creation of greenery on public lands

We will promote efforts to further enhance greenery in major public facilities that are used by many citizens. In addition, we will promote the creation of greenery on public lands and public spaces such as parks, rivers, roads, cemeteries, and plazas in front of stations, taking advantage of local characteristics.

We will promote greening of public buildings beyond the standards of the Ordinance for Creating and Nurturing a Green Environment. In addition, we will seize opportunities such as redevelopment of existing facilities to create greenery that is open to the public and highly visible, and that can be felt by the public.

In addition to promoting road greening such as roadside trees on arterial roads and roads in the district, we will cultivate roadside trees in good condition and create streetscapes for each area.

Main measures	
Creation of greenery in public buildings - management	When constructing public buildings, we will strive for greening that exceeds the standards of the ordinance for creating and nurturing a green environment, and we will also strive for greening of existing buildings that exceeds the standards of the same ordinance, aiming to obtain greening certificates for all public buildings. We will also work on rooftop and wall greening, which is expected to be effective in mitigating the heat island effect. When redeveloping existing facilities, we will consider maintenance, regional characteristics, and biodiversity to make them attractive. Promote the creation and management of greenery.
The Greening of Public 園	As a green base, we will promote greening that allows people to experience the four seasons, serves as a symbol of the community, and contributes to disaster prevention. In addition, we will promote the use of land-use conversion and other opportunities in places where many citizens can see greenery, especially in wards with little greenery. We will seize the opportunity to secure a site and develop a lush green public 園
Greening of rivers (riparian bases)	Promote greening in rivers (waterfront centers) so that the river's water axis becomes an axis of water and greenery.
Street tree maintenance - management	In addition to improving the road environment and guiding the line of sight, we will promote greening by maintaining roadside trees that form the green axis of the city's beautiful landscape when new roads are constructed. In addition, in order to maintain the green axis, the maintenance and management of existing street trees will be enhanced to promote the creation of vibrant street trees. In addition, in order to preserve roadside trees, the city will promote the maintenance and management of roadside trees that have been lost due to aging or fallen trees. Proceed with supplemental planting and replanting.

2) Green creation through Creation of greenery through subsidies, dissemination and awareness programs, etc.

In order to promote the creation of greenery on privately-owned lands, the City supports citizens and businesses that are engaged in the creation and preservation of greenery by providing subsidies for greening and designating famous and old trees and shrubs. In addition, the City will create the Yokohama Green Town Development Fund, which will be used as a source of funds for greening of privately-owned land, promote and educate people about greening, conduct commendation programs, and support greening activities undertaken by local communities.

The created greenery will be utilized as a local resource in cooperation with citizens, NPOs, and businesses, and will be properly maintained, managed, and nurtured.

Main measures	
Subsidies for greening on privately owned land	To promote greening of privately-owned lands, we will promote rooftop and wall greening, hedge greening, commemorative tree planting, and green space agreement areas. The program provides subsidies for management and other activities.
Preservation of famous old trees	Designate trees that have long been familiar to local residents as trees that should be preserved, and pay for their maintenance and management. The program provides subsidies for such activities as the following
Yokohama Green City Development Fund PR and fundraising activities	To raise interest in greening, we will promote and educate people about greening at various events. Together, we will promote the Fund's projects and conduct fundraising activities.
Organize greening events	National Urban Greenery Festival Yokohama, Yokohama Flower and Greenery Spring Fair, ward and regional events We will promote the spread and awareness of greenery through the "Green Awareness Campaign" and other activities.
Promotion of the City Flower - the Citizen's Tree, the District Flower - the District Tree	The city flower, the rose - the Citizen's Tree, has been designated as a symbol of the creation of a flower- and greenery-filled Yokohama, and the district tree - the district flower - has been designated as the symbol of each district, with these flowers actively incorporated into the city's distinctive features. We will promote the greening of the city.
memorial tree of one's life	We distribute commemorative trees for births, primary school enrollment, coming of age, marriages, golden weddings, and other occasions.
Yokohama City Children's Plant☒ 園	The event is held to promote and educate people about greenery and flowers through exhibitions, green schools, 園 art classes, etc., and to create and nurture greenery. We will develop leaders who will be able to
Operation of a green consultation center	Yokohama City Children's Plants operates a green consultation center at 園 for consultation on flowers and greenery.
Flower and Greenery Attraction Project	We will introduce to the public a wide range of excellent flower and greenery attractions that are managed by individuals or groups and open to the public free of charge.
Issuance of building greening certification	Greening certification is granted to buildings that have been greened beyond the standards set by laws and ordinances when they are constructed. The certificate will be issued.
Group Fostering Programs	The Yokohama Green Promotion Organization, which acts as the nucleus of the community to promote green city development. activities.
Training of Green City Development Leaders	The "Yokohama Flower and Greenery Promotion" program provides guidance on local greening activities, greening techniques, and other floral and green activities. We train and support "leaders.
Hanayagumachi Project	We will lend planters to community associations, businesses, schools, and other organizations to promote greening activities.

ⅲ Green City Planning through Citizen Collaboration

The local community will take the lead in creating plans to create greenery appropriate to the community in various towns, including residential areas, shopping areas, office areas, and factory areas, and will work with citizens to implement the plans.

Main measures	
Local Green Community Development	Promote community-wide greening activities in collaboration with citizens, businesses, and organizations in accordance with the characteristics of the community. We will develop a green city.
Keihin Forestation Project	In the Keihin area, we support greening and environmental activities of businesses, and promote the greening of public spaces and biodiversity. We will work to preserve the environment.

④ Creating greenery in spaces that nurture children

We will promote the creation and cultivation of a variety of greenery in nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary and junior high schools, etc. to meet the needs of each facility so that children, who will be responsible for the next generation, can become familiar with greenery and grow up with a rich sensibility.

Main measures	
Support for creation and maintenance of greenery	Childcare園 - Kindergarten園 - In primary and middle schools, schoolyards - 園 We support the creation of lawns, biotopes, flowerbeds, rooftops and walls to create a variety of greenery. We also provide support for the maintenance and management of the lawns created.

5) ⑤ Attractiveness through greenery and flowers - Creation of liveliness

Attractiveness through greenery and flowers - Creation of liveliness

In the waterfront area of the city center, an area where many citizens spend time and where many tourists from Japan and abroad visit, we will intensively develop spatial presentation with greenery and flowers and high-quality maintenance and management, leading to the creation of an attractive and lively city.

Main measures	
Creating liveliness through greenery and flowers in the city's waterfront area	In the area centered on the Minato Mirai 21 district and the Yamashita district in the Tokyo waterfront area, we will intensively develop spatial presentation with greenery and flowers and high-quality maintenance and management, leading to the creation of a more attractive and lively city. The following is a summary of the results of the study.

(6) Operation of the Greening System

We will promote greening by operating laws, ordinances, and other systems as a mechanism for creating greenery.

The areas where greenery should be actively created are designated as greening areas, and greening will be promoted within the building site.

Designate priority greening districts as areas where greening promotion measures are defined in order to give consideration to priority greening promotion due to the lack of green spaces necessary for the formation of urban environment.

- Taking advantage of opportunities for new community development and land use conversions, we will actively promote greening that takes into account visibility and openness, as well as the layout of open spaces such as squares and green areas, by operating the greening system (layout of district facilities, greening policy, greening rate) in district plans, and creating rich spaces. The greening system will be implemented in accordance with the district plan.

When utilizing the Urban Area Environmental Design System, etc., we will actively promote greening of sites and buildings so that the surrounding environment is taken into consideration. In addition, we will promote the securing of open spaces such as public open spaces that are greened on all sides. We will maintain a good living environment through the wind district system.

Main measures	
Operation of the Greening Area System	In order to secure green spaces necessary for the formation of a favorable urban environment, buildings are required to be located in green zones through the operation of the greening area system. The company will promote greening within the grounds of the
Designation of Priority Greening Districts	Tsurumi River Watershed District, River-Takino Kawa Watershed District, [illegible] River-Samurai River Watershed District, [illegible] Designated as a "priority greening district" (a district that should be given priority in promoting greening), the Green Town Project is a project to promote the development of a green town. We will promote the "K" LINE project.
Greening through district planning, etc.	In order to create a favorable urban environment at the district level, we will seize opportunities for new community development and land use conversions to secure open spaces such as squares and green spaces that suit the characteristics of the district, taking into account changes in urban landscapes, land use, and social conditions. In addition, greening policies and building By setting a minimum greening ratio for buildings, we will preserve and create greenery appropriate to the community.
Promoting a green space agreement system	Promote the "green space agreement system," in which landowners agree to enter into greening agreements with each other.
Factory Location Law	Promote greening of factories above a certain size.
the Landscape Act	Utilize the Landscape Law to promote greening.
Ordinance to create and nurture a green environment	In addition to promoting the greening of public facilities, greening of factories, and greening of local communities, we will also promote the greening of public facilities when building construction is carried out. We will promote greening to
Yokohama City Development Project Coordination, etc. misterial ordinance	We promote greening when conducting development projects.
Restrictions on Construction and Development of Basement Buildings on Sloping Land in Yokohama City, etc. Ordinances concerning	We promote greening when constructing basement buildings on slopes.
Yokohama City Wind Area Ordinance	Promote greening of windy areas.
Urban Environmental Design System	Comprehensive contribution to the local community through the provision of public open space (sidewalks, plazas, and green areas) on the site, and good The project will induce the formation of a new urban environment.
Building Greening and Preservation Contracts	Contractual incentives for greening and preservation beyond the standards set forth in the ordinances, etc. We will carry out the following activities to conserve the greenery of prime private lands.

■ Matters related to the promotion of greening in greening areas

(Matters related to Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Urban Green Space Law)

(1) Designation Policy

In urban areas close to the daily lives of citizens, urban landscaping and habitats for living creatures are being secured.

In order to solve environmental issues, we designate areas where it is necessary to create greenery based on the urban landscape and land use conditions as greening areas. In addition, in order to create a favorable urban environment, the expansion of greening areas will be considered based on changes in social conditions.

(2) Promotion of greening

a. In addition to establishing a minimum greening ratio for new construction and expansion of buildings as a provision related to the Building Standards Law, various types of greening on the ground, rooftops, walls, etc. will be actively promoted, taking visibility and openness into consideration.

(a) Permission for exemption from the minimum greening ratio under Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Urban Green Space Law shall be applied only when the necessity for such exemption is clear from the viewpoint of promoting greening. Even in cases where permission is granted, certain conditions will be attached to promote greening.

(3) Maintenance and preservation of green areas

In order to ensure that greening facilities are well maintained and preserved, the city requires the owner of the building to provide the following information on how to maintain the greening facilities.

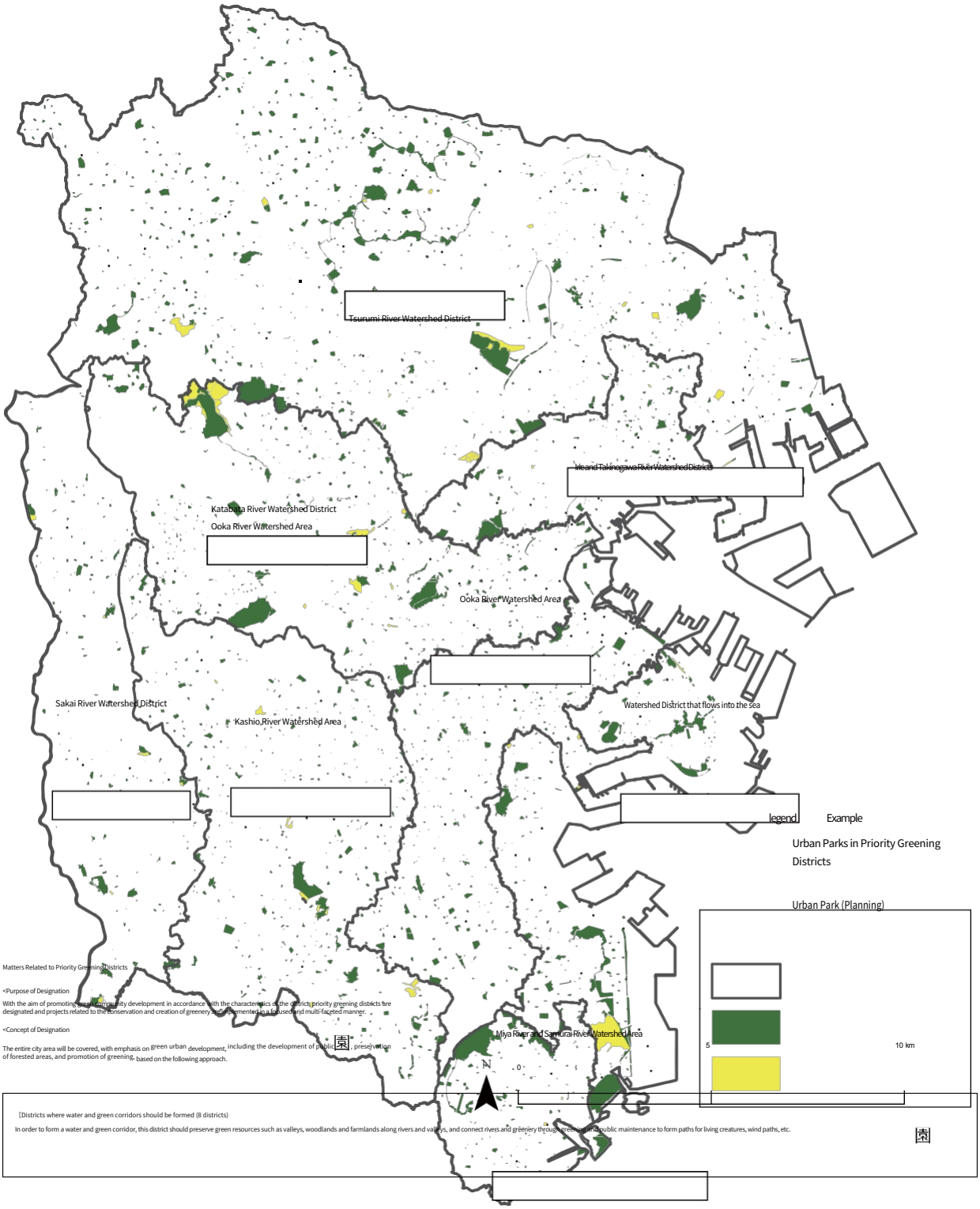
In addition to providing guidance on plans that are easy to maintain and preserve based on the plan, we will issue building greening certificates and conduct patrols to inform managers of the plan.

(vii) Survey and research on greening technologies and systems

We will promote surveys and research on greening methods and greening systems, such as greening methods suitable for regions and facilities, special greening technologies such as rooftop and wall greening, heat island phenomenon mitigation effects, green lifestyles and corporate activities, and methods to confirm the effects of greening such as the green visibility rate.

Main measures	
Surveys and Research	In addition to promoting the study of better ways of greening, the project will also focus on special greening such as rooftop and wall greening, the effects of greening on mitigating the heat island effect, green lifestyles and corporate activities, and green visibility. We will promote surveys and research on methods to confirm the results of greening, such as the rate of greening, and greening systems.

Greening Priority Areas



Matters Related to Priority Greening Districts

<Purpose of Designation

With the aim of promoting local community development in accordance with the characteristics of the district, priority greening districts are designated and projects related to the conservation and creation of greenery are implemented in a focused and multi-faceted manner.

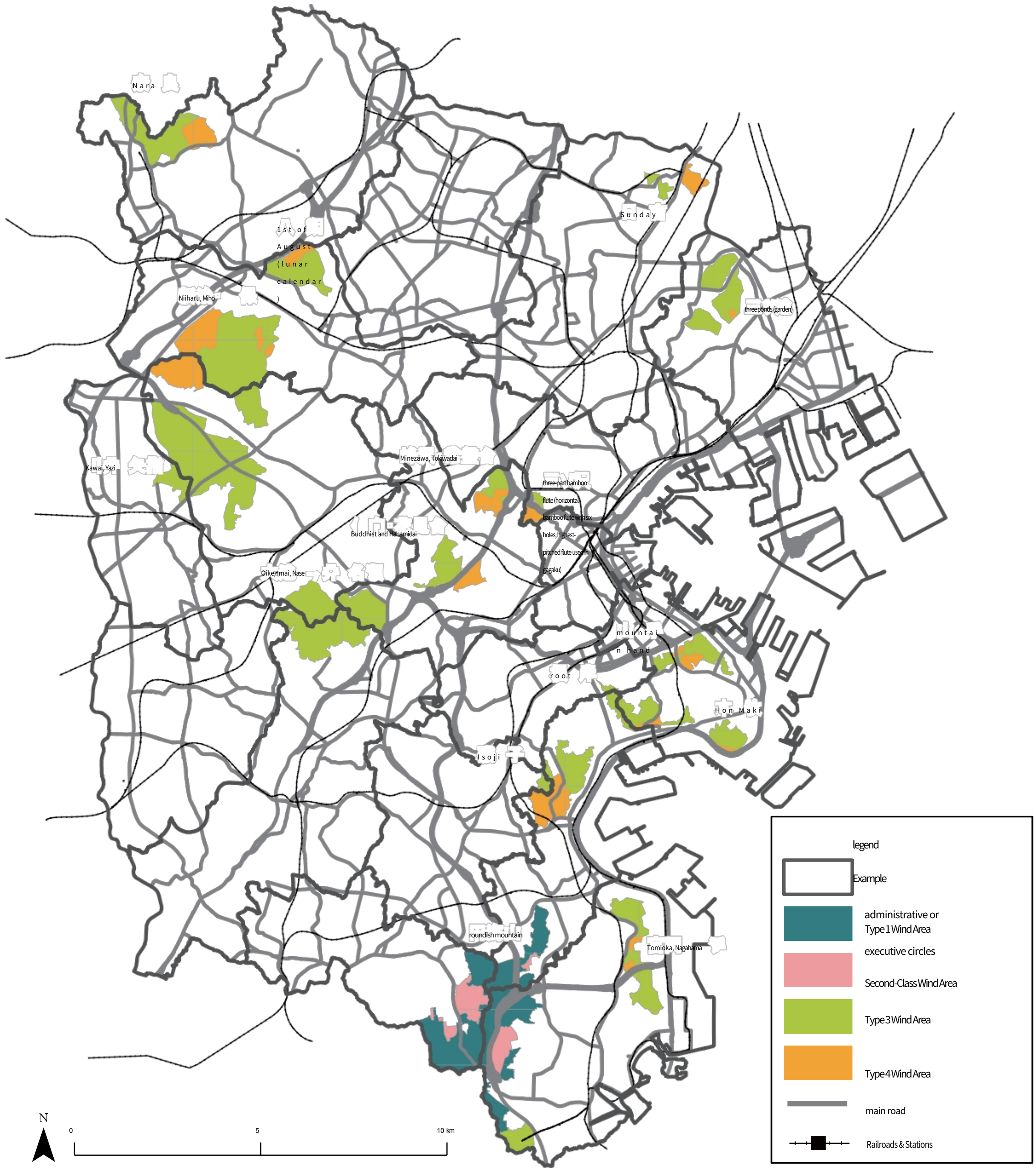
<Concept of Designation

The entire city area will be covered, with emphasis on green urban development, including the development of public parks, preservation of forested areas, and promotion of greening, based on the following approach.

[Districts where water and green corridors should be formed (8 districts)

In order to form a water and green corridor, this district should preserve green resources such as valleys, woodlands and farmlands along rivers and valleys, and connect rivers and greenery through greening and public maintenance to form paths for living creatures, wind paths, etc.

Current status of the Wind Area



type classification	district(of 2-2050 home neighbourhoods or townships, in the ritsuryo period) area(e.g. in a particular field)
Type 1 Wind Area	Part of Enkaisan Scenic Area
Second-Class Wind Area	Part of Enkaisan Scenic Area
Type 3 Wind Area	Yamate Wind Zone, part of Honmoku Wind Zone, part of Negishi Wind Zone, part of Isogo Wind Zone, part of Minezawa/Tokiwadai Wind Zone , part of Mitsuzawa Wind Zone, part of Mitsuike Wind Zone, part of Hiyoshi Wind Zone, part of Tomioka/Nagahama Wind Zone, part of Enkaiyama Wind Zone, Oike/Imai/Nase Wind Zone, Futsumukai/Hanamidai Futsumukai/Hanamidai, part of Kawai/Yazashi, and part of Futsumukai/Hanamidai Fengchui District, Part of Niiharu and Miho Scenic Area, part of Hassaku Scenic Area, part of Nara Scenic Area
Type 4 Wind Area	Part of Yamate wind development district, part of Honmoku wind development district, part of Negishi wind development district, part of Isogo wind development district, part of Minezawa/Tokiwadai wind development district, part of Mitsuzawa wind development district, part of Mitsuike wind development district, part of Hiyoshi wind development district, part of Tomioka/Nagahama wind development district Part of the Fushimukai and Hanamidai wind development area, part of the Niiharu and Sanpo wind development area, part of the Hassaku wind development area, and part of the Nara wind development area.

<Wind Districts

A district that aims to create a lush green living environment, and is defined to maintain the urban atmosphere.

Building coverage, floor-area ratio, coloring, planting, etc. are regulated for each type of building, with the highest level of consideration required for the maintenance of scenic beauty in Type 1 wind development districts.

(5) Restoration of the water cycle

(i) Securing river water volume (sunny days)

In the 10 major green areas, we will work to restore the natural water cycle by conserving woodlands and agricultural lands, developing parks, and promoting the conservation of precious spring water.

In areas suitable for rainwater infiltration, we will promote the installation of rainwater infiltration facilities and increase groundwater recharge, thereby increasing river flow during sunny days.

In order to create an enriched waterfront, we will utilize precious spring water and water from the water treatment process at the water purification plant, as well as create water resources through the effective use of treated sewage water based on cost-effectiveness.

Main measures	
Woodlands - preservation of agricultural lands, public equipment	We will promote the preservation of woodlands and agricultural lands, and the maintenance of public
Preservation of public utility land	Preserve stormwater infiltration areas as much as possible in schools and other public utilities and on public property.
stormwater infiltration chamber	Install rainwater infiltration tanks on public and roads to collect rainwater that falls on the road and soak into the ground. In addition, we will promote the installation of rainwater infiltration basins in each household and other locations. In addition, we will promote the installation of rainwater infiltration tanks in each home.
permeable pavement	Pavements that allow rainwater that falls on the road to permeate directly onto the pavement will be installed.
Penetration Trench	Install pipe culverts to collect rainwater that falls around buildings and in planted areas and allow it to soak into the ground.
permeate gutter	Install gutters (U gutters) that collect rainwater that falls on public and roads and soak into the ground.
Reuse of treated sewage water	The treated sewage water will be supplied as water for streams, used as miscellaneous water in the water reclamation center and as a heat source for air conditioning and heating, and sold as miscellaneous water and toilet flushing water. In addition, the city's precious As an important water resource, we will work to expand its use.
Preservation and utilization of spring water	Preserve springs and direct water to waterways.

(ii) Ensure adequate storm water drainage (during rain)

To create a safe and secure city, we will promote the use of existing facilities such as waterways to reduce flooding damage caused by typhoons and torrential rains, and promote the development of riverbank protection, sewerage rainwater trunk lines, and rainwater control ponds.

In order to ensure adequate stormwater runoff capacity, we maintain and manage sewer storm sewers by cleaning them, dredging rivers and waterways, and so on.

We will promote citizens' self-help and mutual aid by providing disaster prevention support during rainy weather through the use of flooding hazard maps, real-time rainfall information provision system, and flood prevention disaster information system.

Main measures	
River improvement and sewerage system maintenance	We are constructing riverbank revetments, sewerage trunk lines, and rainwater control reservoirs to accommodate planned rainfall. Yes.
Sewer storm drain cleaning, river - water Road dredging, etc.	To ensure the capacity of rainwater runoff, appropriate pipe cleaning, dredging of rivers and waterways, and other measures are being taken. The company performs the management of the company's business.
Utilize flood hazard maps, etc. Promote self-help and mutual aid	Prepare on a regular basis by utilizing flood hazard maps and real-time rainfall information provision systems. We will provide information on precautions to be taken during heavy rainfall to promote self-help and mutual aid.

(ii) Watershed measures for slow-flowing stormwater (during rainy weather)

By preserving natural surfaces that are easily permeable to rainwater, such as forested areas and farmland, we aim to secure the volume of water in rivers during normal times and control the increase in rainwater runoff due to urbanization.

In order to promote the artificial storage and infiltration of rainwater, we will promote the installation of storage and infiltration facilities at public utility facilities and the installation and improvement of rainwater control ponds, as well as the installation of rainwater infiltration and rainwater storage tanks.

Main measures	
Woodlands - preservation of agricultural lands, p u b l i c 園 equipment	{reprinted}.
Preservation of public utility land	{reprinted}.
Schools - Public 園 and other public utility facilities Rainwater storage and infiltration of	Utilize open space at schools - public 園 and other public utilities in the watershed for stormwater storage - infiltration Establish a permeation facility.
Installation of stormwater control ponds and other facilities under development guidance	To prevent the increase in stormwater runoff and overflowing of sewage pipes and rivers due to changes in the shape of land as a result of development, the "Ordinance on Adjustment of Development Projects" and the "Specific Urban River Flood Damage Countermeasures Act" were enacted. We will instruct developers to install stormwater runoff control facilities and detention basins in accordance with the
Stormwater retention pond improvements	The city will promote improvements to increase the capacity of stormwater control basins managed by the city by raising the volume of the basins.
stormwater infiltration chamber	{reprinted}.
permeable pavement	{reprinted}.
Penetration trench	{reprinted}.
permeate gutter	{reprinted}.
Rainwater storage tanks	Promote the installation of rainwater harvesting tanks to store rainwater that falls on roofs at each household and other locations.

Column コラム Preparing for Heavy Rain

In recent years, localized torrential rains, "guerrilla torrential rains," have been increasing across the country and this

The city has also suffered damage due to heavy rains that exceed the maintenance level of sewers and other systems.

In order to support citizens' preparedness for heavy rainfall (self-help and mutual aid), the city provides protection of flooding information based on "inland water hazard maps" and real-time precipitation information, in addition to the measures it has taken to date, such as the construction of rainwater trunk lines and pumping stations.

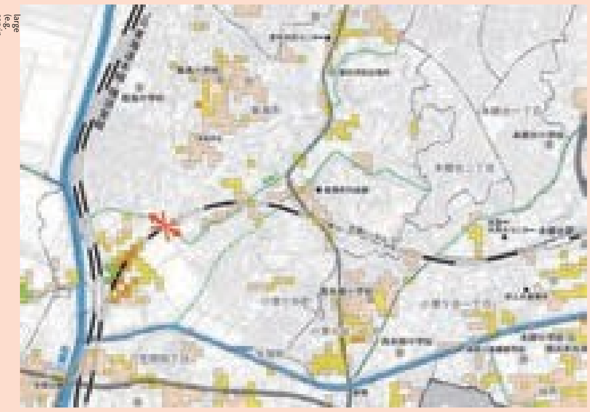
Flood damage at Yokohama Station West Exit

(October 2004)

● What is an inland water hazard map?

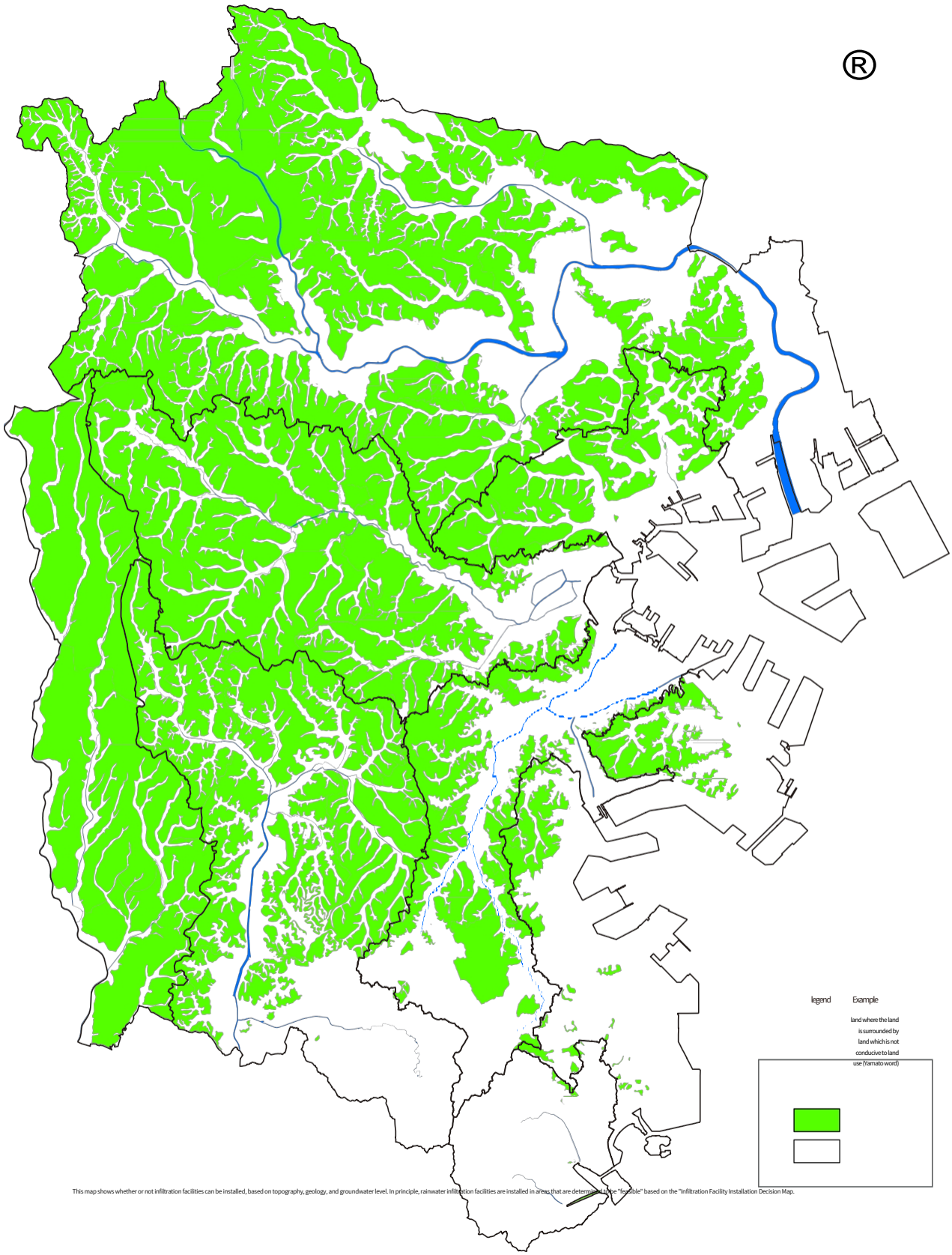
This map summarizes various information such as flooded areas and depths of inundation expected in the event of heavy rainfall caused by sewers and waterways, and is published on the website.

*The inland water hazard map assumes a rainfall of 76.5mm per hour (rainfall expected to occur once every 30 years).



(Sakae Ward Water Hazard Map Iijima Town Kobasugaya Town, etc.)

■Map of decision to install infiltration facilities



This map shows whether or not infiltration facilities can be installed, based on topography, geology, and groundwater level. In principle, rainwater infiltration facilities are installed in areas that are determined to be "feasible" based on the "Infiltration Facility Installation Decision Map.

■Public Sewerage Plan (Stormwater)

■Public Sewerage Plan (Sewage)

④ **Preserve and improve water quality**

We will conduct water quality surveys and biological surveys of rivers and sea areas to ascertain the status of achievement of water environment goals, confirm the effectiveness of water quality improvement efforts, and reflect the results in future regulatory guidance and policy development. In addition, we will provide citizens with prompt and easy-to-understand information on the water quality status of rivers and sea areas around them.

In order to improve water quality in public water areas such as rivers and sea areas, we will promote source control measures, including guidance on the regulation of industrial wastewater discharge, measures for non-specific pollution sources, and measures for domestic wastewater discharge. In Tokyo Bay, which is a closed water area, we will improve the quality of discharged water by removing nitrogen and phosphorus through advanced sewage treatment, and promote measures for untreated water discharged from combined sewer systems during rainy weather.

We will respond promptly to water quality incidents such as oil spills and fish surfacing from business sites into rivers, in cooperation with relevant agencies.

To improve the water quality of Tokyo Bay, which is a closed water body, we are working to cultivate seaweed beds and restore eelgrass beds.

We will conduct simultaneous surveys of Tokyo Bay water quality, etc., in cooperation with neighboring municipalities, citizen groups, businesses, universities, etc., as well as bottom sediment quality surveys, and hold events to understand the water environment of Tokyo Bay and foster citizen interest in the bay.

In addition, we will provide guidance to those who cause pollution, such as in the remediation of polluted groundwater. In addition, guidance is provided to businesses that use hazardous substances on compliance with structural standards and prevention of the spread of soil contamination, in order to prevent groundwater contamination.

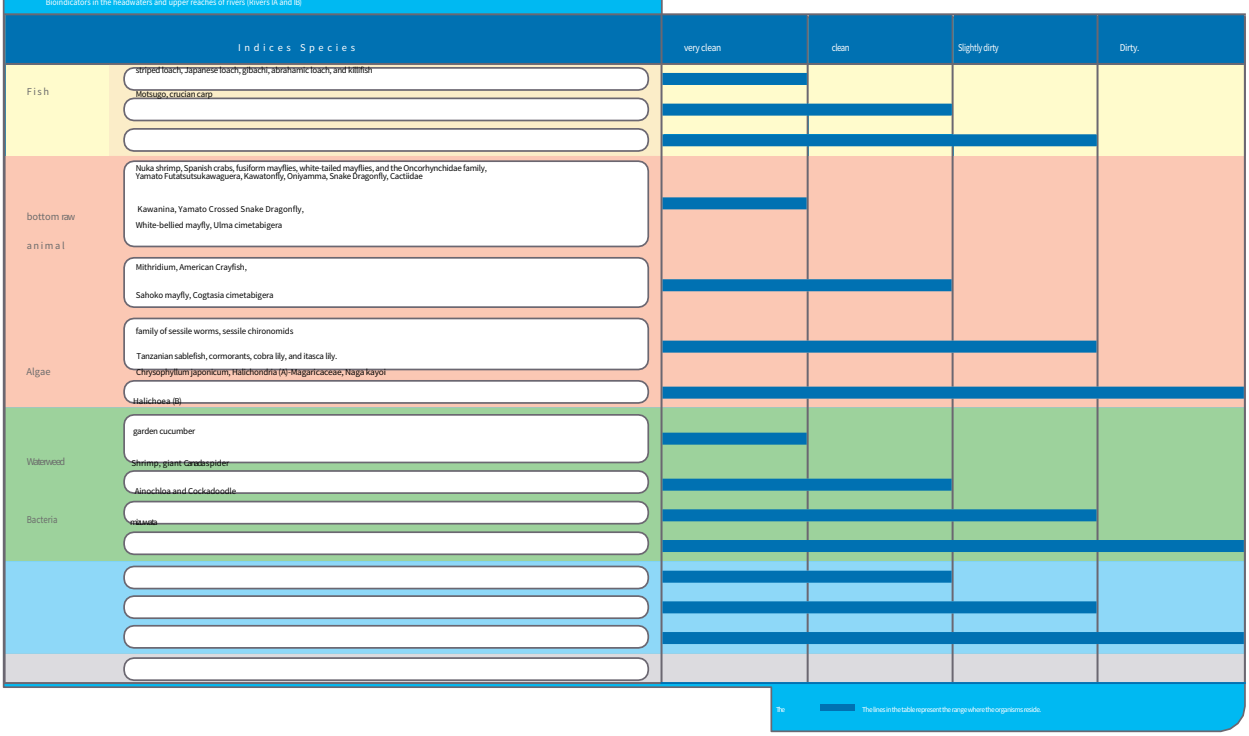
To further improve the water quality of rivers and sea areas, we will conduct periodic cleanups and other activities.

We will conduct surveys and research to understand the actual environmental risks of new chemical substances, such as unregulated substances, and to purify water quality in water bodies.

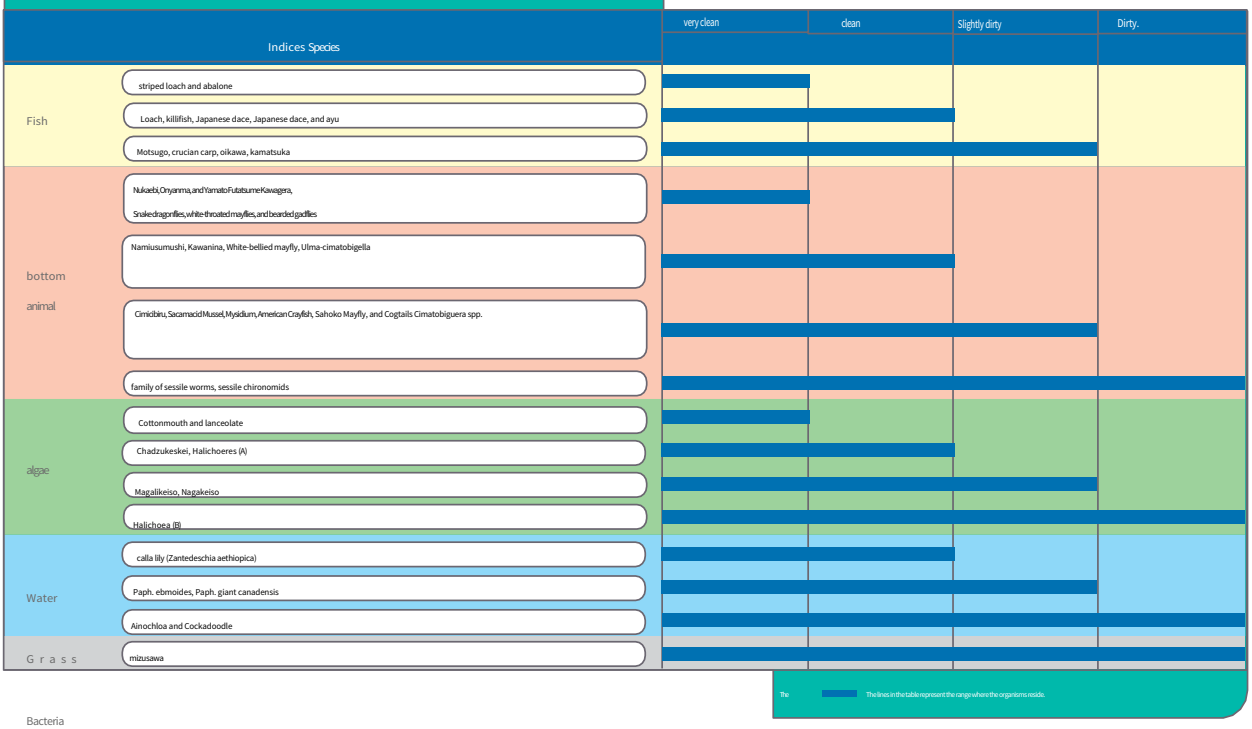
Main measures	
Water quality monitoring of rivers and sea areas	Water environment assessment site surveys, medium low river surveys, biota surveys in water bodies, and water quality measurements in public water bodies. Conduct water quality surveys based on the plan.
Regulatory guidance for business wastewater	We provide notification guidance and on-site investigations regarding business effluent in accordance with the Water Pollution Control Law, the Sewerage Law, the Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins, and city ordinances, and also provide guidance to businesses in accordance with the Tokyo Bay Total Volume Reduction Plan and environmental preservation agreements. We also conduct on-site inspections of wastewater discharged from golf courses for pesticides and other chemicals. We will provide guidance.
Improvement of sewage treatment water quality	In conjunction with the renewal of the water treatment facilities, the company has been working to reduce eutrophication in sewage in Tokyo Bay, which is a closed water body and causes eutrophication. Introduce advanced treatment to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in
Combined sewer improvements (Pollution load to public waters during wet weather) (Reduction)	Undrained water is discharged from combined sewers during rainfall events through the construction of stormwater retention basins to temporarily store polluted stormwater in the early stages of rainfall, the improvement of sedimentation basins, and the improvement of stormwater discharge chambers in conjunction with the renewal of pipeline culverts. Improve the quality of treated effluent(Reduce the total BOD load to the same level as a diverted sewer system)
Non-specific pollution source control	As a measure to reduce the pollution load of discharged water from woodlands - agricultural lands and roads - urban areas, side Clean stormwater gutters, etc. to reduce residual gutter load.
Promotion of domestic wastewater measures	In addition to implementing measures based on the city's environmental preservation ordinance and measures for septic tanks for human waste, we will also provide citizens with information on environmental preservation. We will conduct public awareness campaigns on the following topics
Main measures	
Response to Water Quality Accidents	In the event of a water quality accident, respond promptly in cooperation with related organizations, and take measures to prevent such accidents from occurring. Conduct educational activities for vendors.
Preservation of water quality in marine areas	In the waters along the train route, the UMI project in the Kanazawa Shiraho area aims to create an environment where the sea is clean and a variety of living creatures can grow and inhabit, while in the waters in front of the Rinko Park, the Yumewakame (dream seaweed)-based project is underway. As a workshop, Wakame cultivation will be conducted.
Efforts for wide-area cooperation in Tokyo Bay	Conducting Tokyo Bay Environmental Simultaneous Survey and Tokyo Bay Sediment Quality Survey, as well as promoting public awareness through events, etc. We will carry out the following activities.
Groundwater Pollution Prevention Measures	Conduct groundwater quality surveys in a systematic manner, and provide business operators with information on the Water Pollution Control Law and municipal regulations. We provide guidance and regulations based on the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law.
Appropriate management of chemical substances and control of emissions	In order to prevent environmental pollution caused by chemical substances, the PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) system was established for business operators. (system) and guidance on notification based on ordinances to encourage voluntary proper management and control of emissions.
Cleaning up rivers, waterways, etc.	Cleanups will be conducted in rivers and waterways.
Cleaning up marine areas	We will clean up the sea area in the Port of Yokohama and other areas.
Maintains and reinforces natural septic function	Improve the water purification function of the river by creating a multi-natural river. (e.g., low water channel development)
Research on Groundwater-Hydrological Cycle	Conducting research and studies on the restoration of healthy water circulation, as well as constant monitoring of groundwater levels, etc. I will do so.
Conservation and Restoration of Coastal Water Environments research to be done	Assessing the occurrence of red tide and anoxic water masses in the coastal area of Yokohama, and the water quality by aquatic organisms. Conduct research and studies on septic functions.
Research on chemical substance risk management	Concerning chemical substances with high environmental risk and whose actual environmental status is unknown, we will consider conducting surveys on the actual environmental status in water bodies, etc., and ascertaining the actual environmental risk. In addition, we will conduct environmental re Provide citizens with easy-to-understand Sukhoi information.

■Biological indicators by water body category

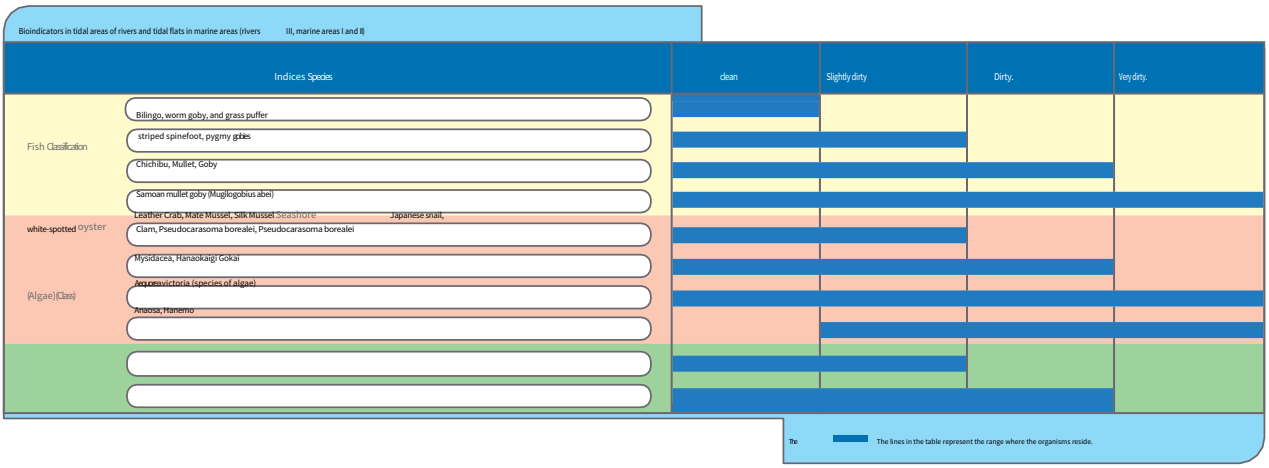
Bioindicators in the headwaters and upper reaches of rivers (Rivers IA and IB)

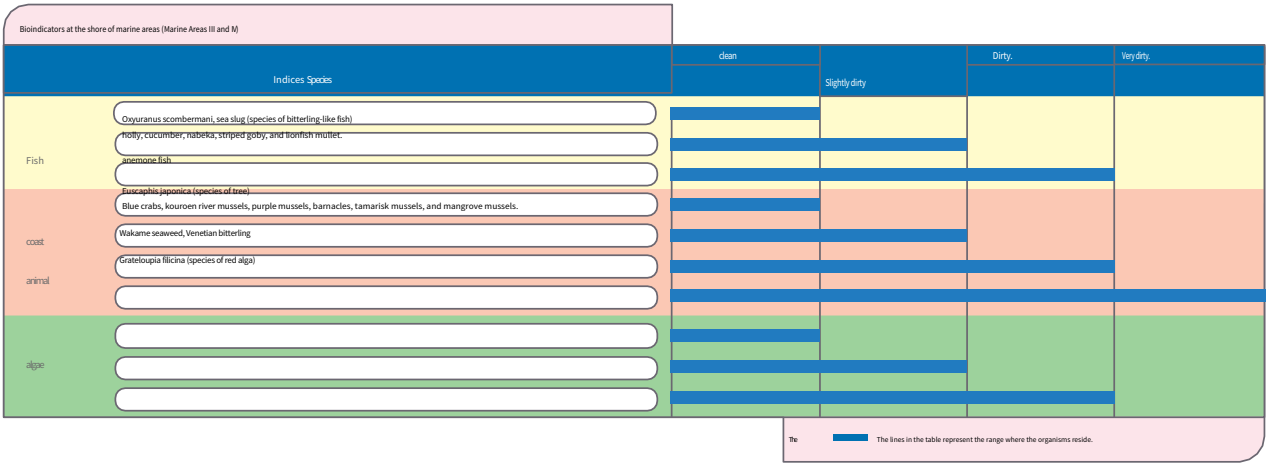


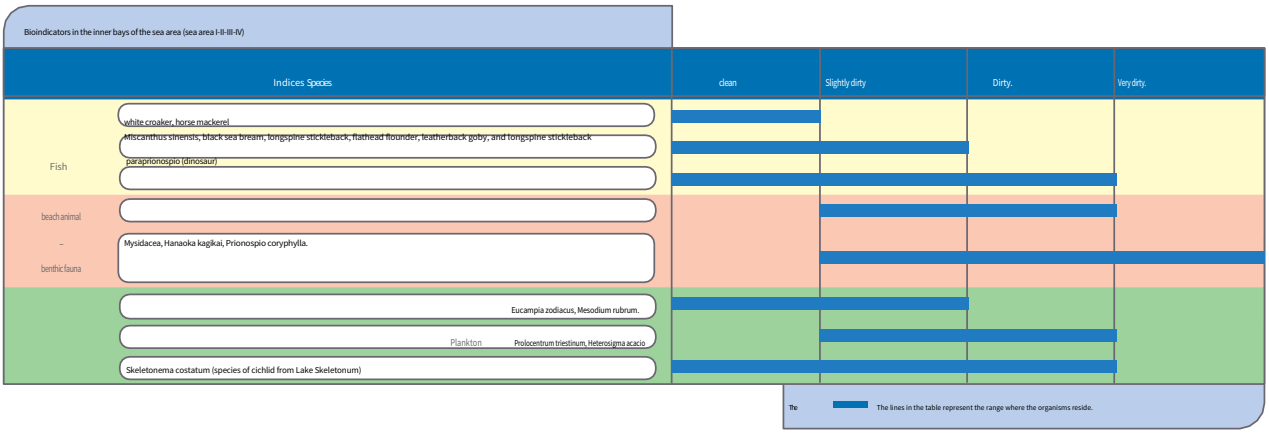
Bioindicators in the middle and lower reaches of rivers (Rivers IIA, IIB, IC)



Bacteria


Bioindicators in tidal areas of rivers and tidal flats in marine areas (rivers III, marine areas I and II)
Indices Species
clean
Slightly dirty
Dirty.
Very dirty.
Fish Classification
Bilingo, worm goby, and grass puffer
striped spinefoot, pygmy gobies
Chichibu, Mullet, Goby
Samoan mullet goby (Mugilogobius abei)
white-spotted oyster
Leather Crab, Mate Mussel, Silk Mussel Seashore
Japanese snail,
Clam, Pseudocarasoma borealei, Pseudocarasoma borealei
Mysidacea, Hanaokaigi Gokai
(Algae)(Class)
Anaosa, Hanemo
The lines in the table represent the range where the organisms reside.


Bioindicators at the shore of marine areas (Marine Areas III and M)
Indices Species
clean
Slightly dirty
Dirty.
Very dirty.
Oxyuranus scombermani, sea slug (species of bitterling-like fish)
Fish
anemone fish
Euscaphis japonica (species of tree)
Blue crabs, kouroen river mussels, purple mussels, barnacles, tamarisk mussels, and mangrove mussels.
coast
Wakame seaweed, Venetian bitterling
animal
Grateloupia filicina (species of red alga)
algae
The lines in the table represent the range where the organisms reside.


Bioindicators in the inner bays of the sea area (sea area I-II-III-IV)
Indices Species
clean
Slightly dirty
Dirty.
Very dirty.
white croaker, horse mackerel
Fish
paraprionospio (dinosaur)
beach animal
Mysidacea, Hanaoka kagikai, Prionospio coryphylla.
benthic fauna
Eucampia zodiacus, Mesodium rubrum.
Plankton
Prolocentrum triestinum, Heterosigma acacio
Skeletonema costatum (species of cichlid from Lake Skeletonum)
The lines in the table represent the range where the organisms reside.

Column Column コラム

Efforts to Prevent Water Quality Accidents

水質事故防止に向けた取組

In the city's rivers, water quality problems such as muddy water and oil flow

Accidents involving paint and paint brushes occur frequently. Coloration accidents are particularly common, mainly caused by paint residue from construction sites or brush washing water that has been washed into road gutters or rainwater troughs.

Therefore, in addition to responding promptly in the event of an accident, Yokohama City is also working to prevent accidents from occurring in the first place by conducting routine educational activities for businesses and citizens using leaflets and other materials.

Muddy river and dead fish collection

For Businesses

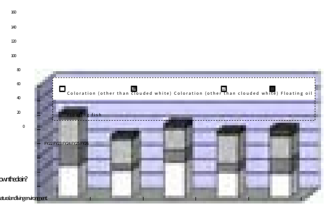
For road gutters and rainwater tanks

Do not pour paint, oil, or other waste liquids down the drain

Rivers in Yokohama City also have good water quality due to the spread of public sewage systems and other factors.

However, water pollution accidents such as white water and oil flowing have frequently occurred. Investigation reveals that these incidents are caused by the discharge of paint residue and brush washing water into roadside gutters and rainwater troughs at building renovation and construction sites. When waste liquids are discharged into road gutters and rainwater troughs, they flow directly into rivers and waterways. In order to maintain a good water environment, we ask for the cooperation of all business operators to properly dispose of waste liquids as industrial waste, rather than pouring them into roadside gutters or rainwater troughs.

Number and breakdown of recent water quality incidents



What happens when paint, oil, etc. is poured down the drain?

This will have a negative impact on the natural and living environment.

Paint and oil flow along riverbanks and waterfront vegetation, polluting rivers and oceans.

The water may flow into rice paddies and affect crops.

It can kill fish and shellfish in rivers and oceans and cause destruction of nature.

To prevent water pollution accidents

Rainwater troughs on roads are used to discharge rainfall into rivers and the ocean. When wastewater such as paint or oil is discharged into a "rainwater trough," it flows directly into rivers or the ocean.

Paint, oil, etc. should be used up without leaving any residue to avoid waste liquid.

Please dispose of paint residues and sewage after washing brushes properly as industrial waste after soaking them in old cloths, etc.

・ Daily inspections and safety checks should be performed to prevent oil spills due to deterioration of equipment, construction machinery, and pipelines.

White turbidity in rivers

Cloudy white of paddy field

Educational flyers

(6) Riparian Conservation - Creation - Management

We will seize opportunities such as the redevelopment of urban areas to create waterfront areas that are relaxing, peaceful, and familiar to citizens. In order to secure water sources, we will make effective use of spring water and recycled water from advanced sewage treatment.

As a walking space at the water's edge, we will create an attractive waterfront that will lead to the health of citizens by preparing a river management pathway and networking it with parks and surrounding roads.

Promote the creation of places where citizens can become familiar with living creatures and water by utilizing public utility facilities such as the Water Reclamation Center and other water-friendly locations.

At the mouths of rivers and at the mouths of rivers, facilities will be built to provide services such as waterway taxi tours and information.

In the maintenance of rivers and waterways, we will promote maintenance that makes it easier for citizens, from the elderly to children, to approach water, based on flood control measures and safety measures.

We will preserve beautiful waterfront areas through river environment improvement that takes into consideration the landscape and biodiversity, and through citizen cooperation.

Promote the development and utilization of spaces where people can view the ocean landscape and feel close to the sea.

We will create an accessible waterfront space by integrating it with facilities used by citizens (public transportation, etc.) and parks.

Promote the development of waterfront areas in harmony with the surrounding environment, including schools, parks, historical buildings, and civil engineering heritage, to create local attractions.

We will promote the creation of a waterfront with continuity that also takes into consideration the growth and habitat environment of living creatures.

We will maintain and preserve rivers, waterways, reservoirs, and other riparian environments in good condition, taking into consideration their connection with the surrounding environment, such as woodlands and farmlands, as well as the growth and habitat of living creatures. We will also promote appropriate maintenance and management of flowing water functions.

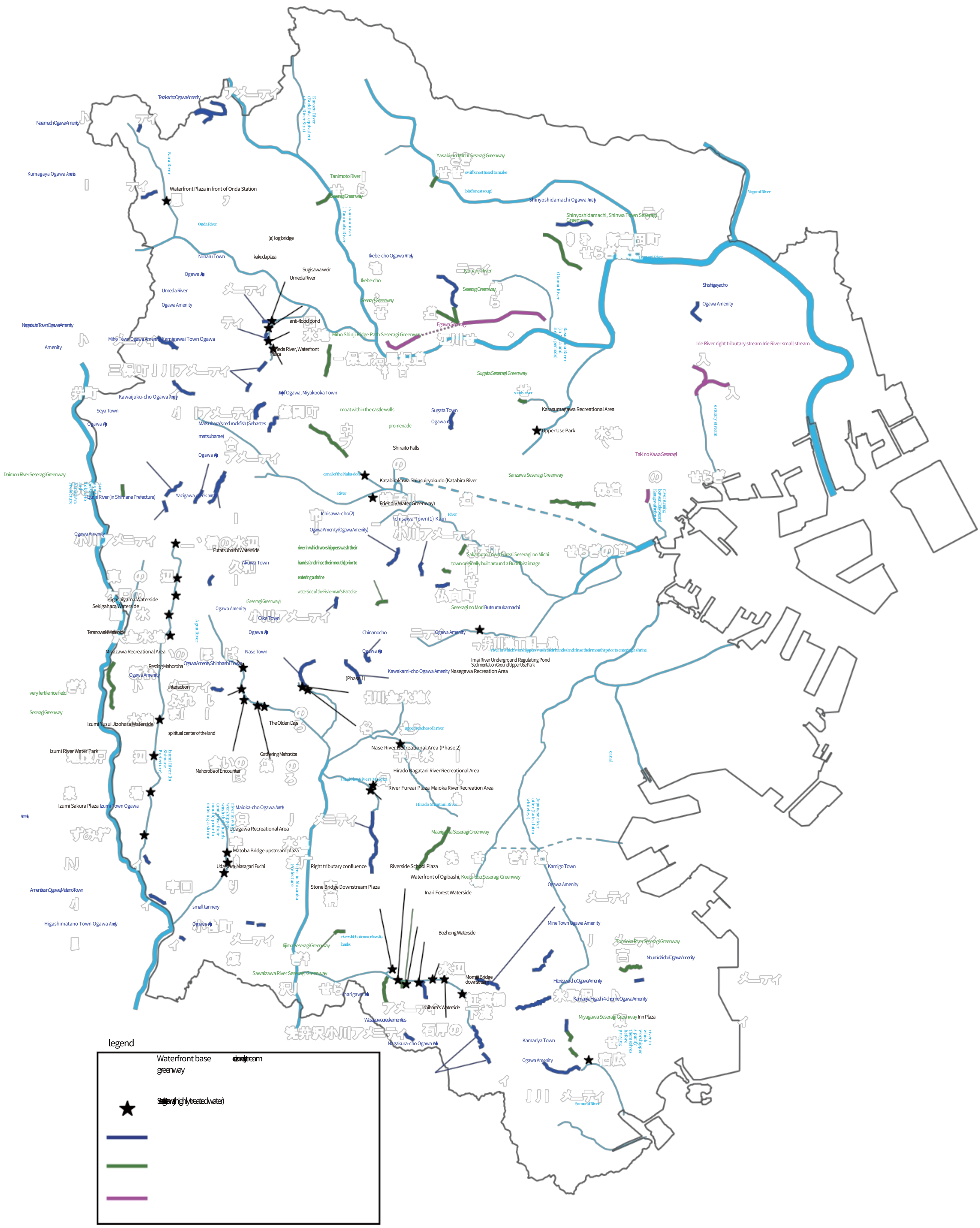
Through citizen-led activities such as waterfront cleanups, we will nurture an awareness of the need to protect clean water and pass it on to the next generation.

We will utilize the waterfront as a resource for de-global warming, such as blue carbon (CO_2 absorption) in eelgrass beds and the use of natural energy in the ocean.

Waterfront spaces that have been preserved and created will be utilized as places to experience nature, learn about the environment, and enjoy recreation. In particular, the waterfront space in the urban area will be utilized as a base for water activities and exchanges to promote citizens' familiarity with water and to create a bustling town.

Main measures	
maintenance of small streams	Create a stream near you by utilizing former canal sites where water sources such as springs can be secured. We will also consider creating waterfront areas with reclaimed water based on cost-effectiveness.
Creating an environment that utilizes river management corridors	The river management corridor, which is a corridor of water and greenery, will be prepared as a walking space along the water's edge that can be used by citizens in a friendly manner, and the creation of an environment that leads to the promotion of citizen's health will be promoted.(Promotion of healthy road development) (Business)
Biodiversity-friendly multi-natural river making	Create a river environment that takes biodiversity into consideration, such as fish passage improvements that allow fish to migrate upstream.
Riverside base development	The waterfront and the river channel are designed to harmonize with the surrounding landscape and the local community, and to make the citizens familiar with the form of the revetment and river channel, Create waterfront areas in consideration of hydrophilic and ecological features in certain vacant lands along rivers.
Public□ at the water's edge line - Green space development - utilization	In the "Center for interaction with the sea and people," public 園 and green areas will be developed along the water's edge as spaces where citizens and others can feel close to the sea, as well as buffer zones in the landscape that take into account the view from the sea. Utilization.
Preservation of historic bridges	We will preserve historical bridges such as the "Earthquake Reconstruction Bridge" which was constructed as a reconstruction project after the Great Kanto Earthquake.
Creation of waterfront areas at public utility facilities, etc.	Creation of waterfront areas in public facilities such as water reclamation centers, where people can experience living creatures and become familiar with water. and use it as a place to experience nature.
Preservation(maintenance and management) and utilization of riveripariaspace	We will promote the preservation (maintenance and management) of waterside spaces that have been implemented so far in the multi-nature river development, such as the Hometown River Improvement Project and riverside walking paths. In addition, in cooperation with schools and other diverse entities, we will utilize the waterfront as a place to experience nature and recreation close at hand. In addition, in the urban waterfront area, The waterfront space will be used to create a lively atmosphere in the city.
Rokogawa Amenity - Seseragi Greenway Conservation and utilization of such	Latecomer amenities - waterways, such as the Seseragi Greenway, are designed to harmonize with the surrounding environment and create a waterside sky The park will be used as a place for citizens to interact with the waterfront, while preserving the waterfront area.
Promote projects aimed at de-global warming	The Yokohama Blue Carbon Project is a project to promote the use of blue carbon and natural energy in the ocean. The project will promote ocean-based de-globalization projects such as the following.
Maintain stream function	Properly maintain and manage the facility so as not to impair the flow function.
Waterside Patronage Association Activities	To enable waterfront protection groups to actively carry out distinctive activities that make the most of the waterfront environment as a regional base, such as activities to conserve biodiversity, provide emotional education for children, and revitalize the local community, we will collaborate with the ward to effectively train personnel who will lead the next generation of waterfront protection group activities and provide know-how and ideas through exchange meetings and technical support lectures. We will actively provide know-how and ideas through exchange meetings and technical support lectures, and will promote the activities of the waterfront protection associations. Strengthen coordination.

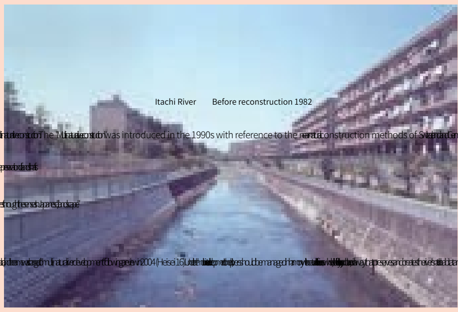
Environmental improvement map of waterfront and rivers and waterways



Column コラム

横浜の多自然川づくり
Creating a Multi-natural River in Yokohama

In 1981, the river environment improvement project was included in Yokohama City's new general plan, and a menu of projects for river nature restoration, waterside bases, and riverside paths was implemented.
The Itachi River had been repaired with a concrete revetment and the river bottom had been flattened. To restore the natural channel, a portion of the flattened river bottom was dug down [illegible] the water's edge. This was the beginning of [illegible] multi-natural river in Yokohama.
The water's edge, which was merely piled with soil, was repeatedly washed away and reshaped by floods, and restoration was carried out each time through a process of trial and error. In addition, a riparian forest was restored using a planting strip outside the river.



Itachi River Before reconstruction 1982

Itachi River After reconstruction 2015

In 1990, the Ministry of Construction issued a notice on "multi-natural river construction". The "Multi-natural river construction" was introduced in the 1990s with reference to the [illegible] construction methods of Switzerland and Germany.

One of the basic principles of the [illegible] Method [illegible]

Landschaft [illegible] "landscape"

(English landscape) is the closest concept.

However, [illegible] 2004 (Heisei 16) [illegible] landscapes

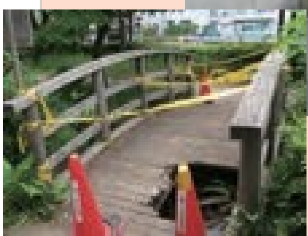
Izumi River Waterfront of Higashiyama

Umeda River Waterside School

Supported by [illegible] many citizens, NPOs, and [illegible] has been [illegible]. However, proper maintenance and management has become even more important as the facilities age and are reaching the point of renewal.

Daily maintenance

Activities by riparian protection associations



5 1 Promotion measures

Materials

Document 1　　Watershed Overview - Current Assessment Assessment

Tsurumi River basin (Aoba, Midori, Tsuzuki, Kanagawa, Kohoku and Tsurumi wards)

Overview of the watershed

Source/upstream area	In the headwaters and upper reaches, there are many green 10 bases as well as many green areas and farmlands. Especially in the headwaters of tributary rivers, good valleys and satoyama remain. Citizens' groups such as the Citizen's Forest and Fureai no Jyurin are active in protecting and nurturing the precious water and greenery. In Kohoku New Town, a planned residential development area, green areas and the urban area are integrated, centering on Tsuzuki Chuo Park. Community development is taking place.
mid-range	In the middle reaches of the river, where urbanization is progressing mainly in general residential areas, inland logistics areas, and industrial areas, the river is wide and has a high waterbed, allowing visitors to enjoy an open waterside space. The Shin-Yokohama urban center is also located in this watershed area, where a high-density urban area has developed, and arterial roads and railroads run side by side. In addition, as a center of water and greenery, there are farmlands and A coherent forested area extends along the river, preserving a landscape typical of Yokohama.
lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	In the lower reaches of the river, high-density urban areas have been formed, including a dense urban complex of old urban areas and coastal logistics and industrial areas that have developed near the mouth of the river, and the water and green environment has become increasingly isolated. Most of the plateaus and hills that were once abundant in the area have been transformed into urban areas, and the topography has changed drastically. In addition, the estuary, where fishing and boat transport used to be prosperous The neighborhood has also changed dramatically, with large clusters of factories standing on reclaimed land. shed】】【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		Source/upstream area		mid-range		lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	
amount	water-green ratio	The source and upper reaches of the river are boosting the overall area.		The situation is good, especially in the 10 major green centers.		Green The situation is good, especially in the 10 major centers.		High-density urban area little water and green environment situation.	
		Water green percentage (%) =32		Water green percentage (%) =38		Water green percentage (%) =39		Water green percentage (%) =19	
	water circulation	The entire watershed is in good condition.		The situation is favorable due to the presence of woodlands and agricultural lands.		It is good with many green residential areas and green spaces.		Good, especially in the old town area.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B
quality	Water and green quality	th as high green belt collaterel, good water quality, etc.		The water and greenery are of extremely good quality.		The water and greenery are of extremely good quality.		Water and greenery are of good quality.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	A	evaluation	A	evaluation	B
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	Good water and greenery at the source and upper reaches, familiar water and greenery in the middle and lower reaches is scarce.		The area is extremely good with abundant water and greenery close by. The following is a summary of the results of the survey.		There are relatively few water and green environments close by.		High-density urban areaclose to water and green environment Scant.	
		evaluation	C	evaluation	A	evaluation	c	evaluation	D
scenery		Relatively good scenery remains in the headwaters and upper and middle reaches of the river. The company is in the process of developing a new business model.		The greenery of the headwaters and the landscape of satoyama and valley remain. The following is a summary of the results of the survey.		The rural landscape along the river is still intact.		The landscape lacks water and green environment.	
biodiversity		One of the largest rivers in the city, surrounding farmland, and wooded areas that are also headwaters of tributaries provide important growth and habitat for rice paddies and other living creatures that depend on the satoyama environment (such as the Tokyo Dharma Frog and the white-throated mantis). The middle and lower reaches of the river are urbanized not only as residential areas but also as distribution and industrial areas, but the green areas maintained as parks, water stop areas, and business biotopes provide habitats for dragonflies (Coleoptera), which are rare in the prefecture. (butterflies, butterfly dragonflies) and others have been observed.							
watershed photo Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B> ent									

Irie River-Taki no Kawa watershed (Hodogaya, Kohoku, Tsurumi and Kanagawa wards)

Overview of the Watershed

mid-range	In the middle reaches, most of the hills that were once abundant in the area have been urbanized, and houses and other structures are densely built in rows. Originally, an old urban area developed in this area, and later, small-scale development and other factors have created a complex urban area with residential areas around the city center. As a result, the few green spaces that remain on the plateau and slopes are mostly isolated. On the other hand, there are many facilities with large areas, such as universities, elementary and junior high schools, shrines and temples, and cemeteries, and these places have become valuable green centers, and artificial streams have been developed and There are also places where there are
lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	The downstream area is centered on reclaimed land such as Ebisu-cho and Moriya-cho, which form part of the Keihin waterfront area. Here, high-density urban complexes, city centers, coastal logistics and industrial areas spread out, and national highways, Metropolitan Expressways, railroads, and other trunk lines run through the area, playing a central role in production, logistics, and business. The site lacks water and green space due to its location in such an environment, but environmental efforts are being made by the operator, such as the creation of a biotope in the green space on the construction site. shed】】【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		mid-range		lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	
amount	water-green ratio	Overall, the water and green environment is scarce.		Water and green environment is small and scarce.		The water and green environment is extremely limited.	
		Water green percentage (%) =19		Water green percentage (%) =22		Water green percentage (%) =15	
	water circulation	The middle reaches are good, while the lower reaches are normal.		The area is mainly residential, but is good.		Schools, parks, and other valuable greenery support the water cycle.	
		evaluation	C	evaluation	B	evaluation	C
quality	Water and green quality	It has high greenbelt collateral, good water quality, etc.		It has high greenbelt collateral and good water quality.		Water quality is good, although the green space is isolated.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	A	evaluation	B
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	The area is not close to water and green environment due to its low water and green environment and high isolation.		Water and green environment is scarce and lacks connectivity.		Water and green environment is scarce and lacks connectivity.	
		evaluation	c	evaluation	c	evaluation	c
scenery		Lacks a cohesive water and green landscape.		Dense residential neighborhoods make up most of the area.		Characteristic landscapes in residential and logistics/industrial areas along the canal.	
biodiversity		The area is urbanized not only as a residential area but also as a logistics and industrial area, and the geo-historical features of the watershed are thin. In the business biotopes, butterfly dragonflies, which are rare in the prefecture, have been observed, and green areas such as parks, temples and shrines, and the Seseragi Greenway, as well as waterside areas provide growth, habitat, and migration corridors (corridors) for living creatures.					
watershed photo Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B> good, <C>							

(3) Katabata River basin (Asahi-ku, Hodogaya-ku, Kanagawa-ku, Nishii-ku)

Overview of the Watershed

Source/upstream area	The source/upstream area is positioned as one of the 10 major green bases, namely "Miho/Shinji," "Kawai/Yazashi/Kamiseya," and "Oike/Imai/Nase," where many wooded areas and farmlands still remain today. On the other hand, the green areas around the base have been isolated due to large-scale housing development. National 16, the Hodogaya Bypass, and the Sotetsu Line run side by side along the Katabira River, and suburban-type development has been carried out along these roads and stations, creating a diverse urban environment that includes commercial areas such as the Futamatagawa area, as well as agricultural and residential areas. The situation is presenting itself.
mid-range	In the middle reaches, coherent wooded areas remain in "Kawajima and Butsumukai," but in general the area has been significantly urbanized. Around this area, there are undulating and complex hills, and valleys and ravines used to be found in the area. However, the development of residential areas, including large-scale apartment complexes, has drastically changed the landscape and land use. In addition, the Katabatai River diversion channel and the Imai River Underground Regulating Basin were constructed in response to frequent flooding damage in the middle and lower reaches of the river due to the decline of water retention and recreational functions in the basin. In addition, the Jingkeshita Valley Public The park was also maintained.
lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	The downstream area is an area of marked urbanization, consisting mainly of commercial areas and medium- and high-rise residential buildings. In particular, the mouth of the Katabata River has long been reclaimed through development of new rice paddies, and is now a major commercial district representing Yokohama City, centering on the area around Yokohama Station. As a result, natural green space is scarce. On the other hand, new urban developments underway, such as in the Portside District, and the water and green environmental assets involved in environmental activities, etc., are also being promoted as sources and It is different from the upper and middle reaches of the river. d】】【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		Source/upstream area		mid-range		lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	
amount	water-green ratio	The source/upper and midstream areas are boosting the overall area.		The situation is good, especially in the 10 major green centers.		The situation is good, with coherent forested areas, etc.		From land use characteristics Situation with little water and green environment It is.	
		Water green percentage (%) =31		Water green percentage (%) =39		Water green percentage (%) =38		Water green percentage (%) = 17	
	water circulation	Good in the source, upper and middle reaches, but common in the lower reaches. It is a street.		Good water circulation is maintained mainly in wooded areas There are.		The area is mainly residential, but is good.		The urbanization of the area is highly urbanized and lacks a natural water cycle.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	C
quality	Water and green quality	Overall, water quality is good, but green space security is low.		Good condition due to the presence of woodlands and agricultural lands		The area is predominantly residential but is good.		Although urbanized, the water quality is good.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	The familiar forms of water and greenery vary among watersheds, but they are large. The results are good in general.		The area has a rich water and green environment nearby, which is good.		There are large parks and other amenities.		The connection of rivers and roadside trees supports water and greenery close by. There are.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	C
scenery		Water and green landscapes of different characteristics are formed between watersheds. The company has been a member of the "Japan Association for the Promotion of Science" (JACS).		With a rich landscape of water and greenery from the headwaters and rivers There are.		Balanced views of greenery and residential areas at the headwaters of tributary rivers The view is.		Dotted with precious water and green landscapes in harmony with the city The company is doing so.	
biodiversity		As urbanization progresses, scattered valleys, wooded areas, water stops, and large diameter trees provide important habitat and growth for living creatures. In the relatively short river that originates in the city, from pure freshwater fish that are representative of the headwaters (Japanese loach) to migratory fish that show continuity with Tokyo Bay, crabs (ayu, mokuzugani), etc. have been confirmed. There are.							
watershed photo Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B>									

Ooka River Basin (Kanazawa, Isogo, Konan, Minami, Naka, and Nishi wards)

Overview of the Watershed

Source/upstream area	In the source/upstream area, there are lush green areas such as the Hitorizawa Shimin-no Mori forest, centering on the 10 major green centers around Mt. In addition, planned residential development areas have been spread out in the hills and other areas that are linked to the Enkaiyama area through large-scale residential land development. Many volunteers and citizens' groups are actively engaged in the preservation and maintenance of forested areas in the Citizen's Forest, including Enkaiyama, and the precious headwaters of the Ooka River have been transformed into an attractive district. We are growing to
mid-range	Residential areas spread out toward the hills centering on the Kamiooka area where commercial and business functions are concentrated. Over the years, the residential complexes spreading out on the hills in Minami Ward have become residential areas with a lot of greenery. However, the middle reaches of the city as a whole have few greenery and are isolated from each other. The following is a summary of the results of the study.
lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	The majority of the downstream area is dominated by urban centers such as Kannai and the Minato Mirai 21 district. The water and green environment includes Nogeyama Park, Yokohama Park, Yamashita Park and Rinko Park, which offer a close view of the port, and other parks that symbolize Yokohama. The area is well maintained with green areas and cherry blossom trees along the Oooka River. d】】【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		Source/upstream area		mid-range		lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	
amount	water-green ratio	Good conditions in the source and upper reaches, low conditions in the middle and lower reaches There are.		The situation is good, especially in the 10 major green centers.		Land use characteristics have resulted in a low level of water and green environment. The situation is as follows.		Land use characteristics have resulted in a low level of water and green environment. The situation is as follows.	
		Water green percentage (%) =25		Water green percentage (%) =38		Water green percentage (%) =18		Water green percentage (%) =19	
	water circulation	Good water circulation is maintained mainly in the source and upper reaches of the river. The company is in the process of developing a new business model.		Good water circulation is maintained mainly in wooded areas.		The area is mainly residential, but is good.		The area is highly urbanized and lacks water circulation.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	C
quality	Water and green quality	Water quality is good, but greenbelt collateral interbasin The difference between the two is significant.		Water and greenery are of good quality.		Water quality is of good quality, but the green space is less secure.		Extremely high greenbelt security.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	A
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	Familiar water and green forms differ among watersheds.		The area has a rich water and green environment nearby, which is good.		Familiar water and green environment is scarce.		Waterfront and street tree connections support familiar water and greenery The "i" in "i" is a "i".	
		evaluation	C	evaluation	B	evaluation	D	evaluation	C
scenery		Yokohama's representative urban center with water and green landscape The following is a summary of the results of the survey.		Wooded area on the hill and planned development of the town A landscape with		Residential areas that extend to the top of the hill and rows of cherry blossoms along the river The landscape is characterized by trees.		It has a landscape that symbolizes Minato Yokohama.	
biodiversity		The city's largest wooded area (around Mt. Enkai) is the core of the city, with green areas maintained as parks and the Ooka River, which mainly leads to the Port of Yokohama, providing an important habitat and growth environment for living creatures. In the relatively short river that originates in the city, pure freshwater fish and shrimps (Abrahaaya, striped loach, and nukaebi) that represent the headwaters, migratory fish and crabs (ayu and mokuzugani) that show continuity with Tokyo Bay, etc. have been confirmed.							
watershed photo Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B									

(5)5⑤ Miya River - Samurai River Watershed　　Miya River - Samurai River Watershed (Kanazawa Ward)

Overview of the Watershed

Source/upstream area	In the headwaters and upper reaches of the Miya and Samurai Rivers, the land use situation is such that the Enkaiyama area, which is one of the ten major green centers, and the planned residential development area are spreading to the east. Along the Yokohama-Yokosuka Road, urbanization is progressing significantly along the roads leading downstream from the interchange area, and the cohesive greenery is gradually being broken up. The topography of the Enkaiyama area is a hill that rises steeply from the coastal plain, and views of the sea can be seen from the planned residential development and Kanazawa Nature Park located on the hill. In addition, the Asahina Cut-through Historical properties also remain.
lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	The lower reaches of the Miya and Samurai Rivers are mostly occupied by general residential areas. On the other hand, there are old historical assets such as Kanazawa-bunko and Shomyo-ji Temple area, as well as Hirakata Bay, where tidal flats used to spread. Although the green bases within the watershed are limited to a small portion of the area, attractive spaces such as waterfront walkways along the river have been secured. I am here.
ed】】	【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		Source/upstream area		lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	
amount	water-green ratio	Conditions are good throughout the watershed.		The situation is extremely good, especially in the 10 major green centers.		The urbanization of the area is significant and the water and green environment is scarce.	
		Water green percentage (%) =35		Water green percentage (%) = 43		Water green percentage (%) =27	
	water circulation	Good water circulation is maintained throughout the watershed.		The situation is favorable due to the presence of wooded areas.		Good water circulation is ensured by parks and green areas.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B
quality	Water and green quality	Overall, water quality is good, but there is relatively little green space collateralization.		Water quality is good, but there is relatively little greenbelt collateral.		Water and greenery are of good quality.	
		evaluation	A	evaluation	B	evaluation	A
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	Familiar water and green forms between watersheds are different but good.		The area is extremely good, with abundant water and greenery nearby.		Good connections to familiar parks and street trees are ensured.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	A	evaluation	B
scenery		It has a characteristic landscape of sea, city, and hills all together.		Landscape with large wooded areas on hills.		There is a mix of historical and maritime landscapes and residential landscapes.	
biodiversity		Hirakata Bay and Nojima Beach, the only natural beach in the city, are located here, and fish and shrimp species with a strong connection to the sea, such as chichibu, Japanese eels, and prawns, have been observed in the short river. The forested area at the headwaters of the river is located on the northern edge of the Miura Hills and is geographically influenced by the history of the area, and is home to the Kantou kan-aoi, a species not found in the northern part of the city, and the Asahina kawatombo, a damselfly.					
watershed photo							
Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B> good, <C							

Kashio River watershed (Seya, Izumi, Totsuka, Konan and Sakae wards)

Overview of the Watershed

Source/upstream area	The ten major green centers are spread out: "Oike, Imai, and Nase" at the headwaters of the Nase River, a branch of the Kashio River; "Maioka and Noniwa" at the headwaters of the Hirato-Nagaya and Maioka Rivers; and furthermore, "around Mt. Enkai" at the headwaters of the Itachi River. In these headwaters, rice paddies and fields can be seen along with satoyama and valleys. They also form a rich natural environment with abundant greenery and spring water. Many ingenious waterfront locations have been developed along each of the tributaries, creating a fascinating A powerful water environment exists close at hand.
mid-range	In the middle reaches, land use is dominated by general residential areas, inland logistics and industrial areas, as seen around Totsuka Station and other areas. As a result, although there are still many agricultural-only areas, small-scale wooded areas, and sloping green areas, most of them are isolated, surrounded by residential areas. On the other hand, as a center of greenery close to the community The city has also developed urban parks and other facilities that are being utilized by the local community.

】【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		Source/upstream area		mid-range	
amount	water-green ratio	Conditions are good throughout the watershed.		The situation is extremely good, especially in the 10 major green centers.		The area is good with many green residential areas and wooded areas.	
		Water green percentage (%) =36		Water green percentage (%) =42		Water green percentage (%) =30	
	water circulation	Good water circulation is maintained throughout the watershed.		Good water circulation is maintained mainly in wooded areas		The area is mainly residential, but is good.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B
quality	Water and green quality	Overall, the water and greenery are good.		It has high greenbelt collateral and good water quality.		Water quality is good, but greenbelt collateralization is relatively low.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	A	evaluation	B
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	Overall, the environment is rich in water and greenery, but lacks connectivity.		The area is extremely good, with abundant water and green environment close by.		There are coherent green spaces, but they are not well connected.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	A	evaluation	c
scenery		Diverse landscapes such as greenery in the source and upper reaches of the river and rows of cherry trees along the river.		Lush green landscape with large wooded areas and farmland.		A diverse landscape of agricultural, residential, and industrial land.	
biodiversity		Migratory fish species (river eel, striped reed warbler) and shrimp species are found in the area, which is connected to the Sakai River and shows continuity with Sagami Bay. The headwaters of some of the tributary rivers are 10 major green centers, with farmlands and valleys serving as important habitats and growth areas for living creatures. In addition, the Kashiwao River is the only waterfront habitat of the water hyacinth It is also a nursery.					
watershed photo							

Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B> good, <C> r

(7) Sakaigawa River basin (Seya, Izumi and Totsuka wards)

Overview of the Watershed

Source/upstream area	Headwaters and upper reaches of many farmland woodlands along the Sakai River on the plateau. There are some inland logistics and industrial areas around National Highway 16 and 246, but in general, the majority of the area is residential. The Seya Shimin-no-Mori forest and other woodlands and farmlands allow residents to feel water and greenery close at hand. The farmland along the Sakai River used to be mostly rice paddies, but the area has been rapidly decreasing in recent years. Yes, there is.
mid-range	In the middle reaches, there are headwaters of tributary rivers that flow into the Sakai River, and there are abundant greenery and large farmlands, mainly in the southern part of Seya Ward and the plateau of Izumi Ward. In the past, most of these headwaters were woodlands and farmlands, but nowadays, residential areas have been systematically developed and the landscape of suburban residential areas is becoming more conspicuous. Along the Sakai River, river terraces remain, and vast farmlands spread out under the terraces, with old residential areas and farmhouses standing side by side in the vicinity. On the plateau above the terraces, traditional residential areas have also developed, creating a diverse mix of old and new urban areas. It forms a landscape. 【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		Source/upstream area		mid-range	
amount	water-green ratio	Conditions are good throughout the watershed.		The situation is extremely good, especially in the 10 major green centers.		The situation is extremely good, especially in the 10 major green centers.	
		Water green percentage (%) =44		Water green percentage (%) =49		Water green percentage (%) =40	
	water circulation	Good water circulation is maintained throughout the watershed.		Good water circulation is maintained mainly in wooded areas.		The area is mainly residential, but is good.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B
quality	Water and green quality	Overall, the area has high greenbelt collateral and good water quality.		It has high greenbelt collateral and good water quality.		It has high greenbelt collateral and good water quality.	
		evaluation	A	evaluation	A	evaluation	A
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	Overall, the environment is rich in water and greenery, but lacks connectivity.		The area has a rich water and green environment nearby, which is good.		There are cohesive green spaces, but they are not well connected.	
		evaluation	c	evaluation	B	evaluation	c
scenery		Expansive landscape with lush greenery mainly along the river.		There are expanses of greenery and farmland in the headwaters.		The landscape is characterized by the greenery of river terraces and expanses of farmland along the river.	
biodiversity		The city's largest river, which empties into Sagami Bay, and the surrounding farmlands provide important habitats for paddy field, wetland, and grassland-dependent creatures (e.g., Japanese pond frogs, herons, and larks). Migratory fish and shrimp species that show continuity with Sagami Bay, such as the Japanese eel, bowfin goby, and southern prawn, have been confirmed.					
watershed photo							

Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B> good, <C> r

(8) Cluster of small watersheds directly flowing into the sea (Kanazawa, Isogo, Naka, and Tsurumi wards)

Overview of the Watershed

source-upper basin	In the source-upstream area, there is a part of "Koshiba-Tomioka," one of the 10 major green centers, and planned residential developments such as Nomi-dai and Tomioka-cho, which are large-scale developments on slopes leading to the sea. Tomioka Hachiman Park near Tomioka Hachiman Shrine is also the old coastline and is known as the birthplace of sea bathing. In this area, pine forests that were once abundant along the coast have been restored, and the rich coastline and coastal forests that once served as the interface between the land and the sea can now be seen. The remnants of the original building are still visible.
mid-range	In the middle part of the city, many of Yokohama's characteristic cliffs can be seen, and hills such as Isogo, Okamura, Kuraki, and Negishi are scattered throughout the city. In addition, there are many attractive assets with a history and atmosphere typical of Yokohama, such as Sankeien Garden and Negishi Forest Park, in addition to the old city area and the bustling downtown area and exotic townscapes such as the Yamate Seiyo-kan, etc. They are also important water and greenery centers. They also serve as important water and green centers.
lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	The downstream area is a reclaimed land where logistics and industry are concentrated, from Ohgishima and Daikoku Wharf in the north, Honmoku Wharf to Houmachi in the center, and from Shin-Isoko to Saiwaura and Fukuura in the south. In addition, the Sugita waterfront area, the Yokohama Bayside Marina District, Sea Park, and Hakkeijima Island are new coastal environmental spots where people can enjoy close contact with the sea. The company also offers a wide range of services, including a wide range of services. 】【Main current assessment of the watershed

		(the) whole watershed		source-upper basin		mid-range		lower reaches (e.g. of a valley)	
amount	water-green ratio	Good in source-upper and middle reaches, low in lower reaches The situation is as follows.		The situation is good, especially in the 10 major green centers.		Although there is a cohesive green, it is highly isolated.		Water - Low green environment due to land use characteristics The situation is as follows.	
		Water green percentage (%) =28		Water green percentage (%) =38		Water green percentage (%) =30		Water green percentage (%) =16	
	water circulation	Source-upper and middle watersheds are pushing up the overall The following is a summary of the results of the survey.		Large permeation of green space relative to watershed area Good sex.		The area is mainly residential, but is good.		Good due to large factory complex and reclaimed ground I can't.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	C
quality	Water and green quality	The collateralization of coherent green space is low.		Water and greenery are of good quality but have low collateral value Yes.		Water - Green environment is scarce, collateral is low.		Good water quality but low green space security	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	B	evaluation	C	evaluation	B
attraction	Water and Greenery Around Us	The middle and lower reaches of the river have few familiar water and green environments.		Good water and environment nearby.		Parks - Green space is present but poorly connected.		Parks - Green space is present but poorly connected.	
		evaluation	B	evaluation	A	evaluation	C	evaluation	C
scenery		The landscape in each basin is very unique. It is.		Good balance of green base and quiet residential area Preferred.		The historic townscape remains.		Large logistics areas - areas are spread out.	
biodiversity		Most of the coastline has been reclaimed as logistics and industrial areas, but artificial sandy beaches are found in marine parks and other areas, where sand and mud bottoms such as clams, mussels, and sand lizards - as well as shellfish and fish found on beaches - grow and cliffs are abundant, and the green areas of large parks scattered throughout the area, as well as water stops, are important habitats for living creatures.							
watershed photo Evaluation categories: <A> extremely good, <B> good, <									

Document 2 Assumed surface of green space designation, etc. Area

The area (including default) that is expected to be designated and maintained within approximately 10 years is as follows.

classification	Suburban Green Space Special Conservation District	special green space preservation district	scenic zone	greenbelt	urban park	forested area
Assumed area	234ha	652 ha	3,710ha	326ha	2,782 ha	33,000ha

Document 3 Planning Process

December 2006 January 2007 March 2015	-Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery Finalized -Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery released.
Jun	-Yokohama City Environmental Creation Council Consultation on the Revision of the Yokohama City Water and Greenery Basic Plan
July	-Study by the Water and Green Basic Plan Subcommittee (1st m e e t i n g)
Oct.	-Study by the Water and Green Basic Plan Subcommittee (2nd m e e t i n g)
Nov.	-Study in the Water and Green Basic Plan Subcommittee (3rd m e e t i n g)
Dec.	-Study in the Water and Green Basic Plan Subcommittee (4th m e e t i n g)
February 2016	-Yokohama City Environmental Creation Council Discussion on "Revision of the Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery -Yokohama City Environmental Creation Council accepts the report.
Apr	-Report to the Yokohama City Council Global Warming Prevention - Environment Creation - Resource Recycling Committee and Building - Urban Development - Roads Committee Revised (Draft) Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery
Jun	-Public Comment on the Draft Revised Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery (Total number of opinions: 56, 111)
	-Report to the Yokohama City Council Global Warming Prevention - Environment Creation - Resource Recycling Committee and Building - Urban Development - Roads Committee Revision of Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery (Draft) -Yokohama City Water and Green Basic Plan Revision -Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery released.

Document 4　　Names of members of the Environmental Creation Council, etc. Registry

List of members of the "Environment and Creation Council

(honorifics omitted - in alphabetical order, supplemental positions, etc., as of FY 2015)

name　　name	probationary_　　assistant director (second highest of the four administrative positions of the ritsuryo period)　　etc.
Takako Aizawa	Chief Researcher, Waterworks Technology Research Center
Ryuichi Ikoma*.	General Incorporated Association Yokohama Zokei [園] President of the Association
Masayo Ito	Yokohama City Primary School Principals Association
Takehiko Ueno	Advisor, Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Shuji Ori*.	Professor, Faculty of Law, Kanto Gakuin University
Takashi Kameya	Associate Professor, Graduate School of Environment and Information Studies, Yokohama National University
Masao Kono (Vice Chairman)	Professor Emeritus, Yokohama National University
Midori Kawabe	Professor, Department of Marine Policy and Culture, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology
Shuichi Kusaka	Vice President, Kanagawa Employers' Association (Environment Committee)
Rizo Kuronuma	Vice President and Representative Director, Yokohama Agricultural Cooperative Association
Hiromi Kobori	Special Professor, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Tokyo City University
Kazuko Sato	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Soft Energy Project, a non-profit organization
Satoshi Sadohara (Vice Chairman)	Professor, Graduate School of Urban Innovation, Yokohama National University
Yasue Shimizu	Lord Nagayamon [園] Executive Director of the Historical Experience Zone
Hisashi Shirai	Vice Chairman, Yokohama Medical Association
58 Shinshi (Chairman)	Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University of Agriculture
Masaaki Takanashi	Research Advisor, Japan Public [園] Green Space Association
Shigeyuki Tazawa	General Incorporated Association Yokohama Zokei [園] President of the Association
Yoichi Tashiro	Professor, Faculty of Social Informatics, Otsuma Women's University
Yutaka Nagaoka	Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo City University
Masako Nakamura	Dean, Faculty of Media and Information Studies, Tokyo City University
Manami Fujikura	Professor, College of Liberal Arts, J. F. Oberlin University
Seiji Fujita	Yokohama Neighborhood Association

* is for a term of office from July 5, 2013 to July 4, 2015 (supplemental positions, etc., are as of that time).

List of members of the Water and Green Basic Plan Subcommittee

(honorifics omitted - in alphabetical order, supplemental positions, etc., as of FY 2015)

name	name	probationary... assistant director (second highest of the four administrative positions of the ritsuryo period) etc.
Tadakazu Kaneko		Professor, Department of Science, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Faculty of Regional Environmental Science, 園
Hiromi Kobori		Special Professor, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Tokyo City University
58 Shinshi, Chairperson		Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University of Agriculture
Masaaki Takanashi		Research Advisor, Japan Public 園 Green Space Association
Natsuyo Tajima		Associate Professor, Department of Economic Policy, College of Economics, Rikkyo University
Yutaka Nagaoka		Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo City University
Michio Matsumoto		Takashima Central Public 園 Chairman of the Patronage Association
Hironori Yagi		Associate Professor, Institute of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo

List of Secretaries of the Council for Environmental Creation (2014 and 2015)

(Honorifics omitted; supplemental positions, etc., as of FY 2015)

name	name	probationary... assistant director (second highest of the four administrative positions of the ritsuryo period) etc.
Yoji Okuma		Director General, Environment and Creation Bureau
Yoshihiko Nomura		General Manager, Global Warming Prevention and Countermeasures Headquarters
Kiyotaka Keigai		Director in charge of Green Up Promotion, Bureau of Environment and Creation
Hitoshi Koda		Deputy Director of the Environment and Creation Bureau
Yamaguchi, Takayoshi*.		Director (Deputy Director) in charge of Environmental and Creative Affairs Bureau
Watanabe	Satoshi Watanabe* (President and CEO)	Director in charge of Environmental and Creative Affairs Bureau (Director of Sewerage Planning and Coordination Department)
Hideki Mori Masayuki Kobayashi* (*)		Director, Policy Coordination Department, Bureau of Environment and Creation
Hideaki Ito		Director, Environmental Conservation Department
Keishi Uehara		Director, Green Up Promotion Department, Bureau of Environment and Creation
Hajime Nakano		Director in charge of promoting the National Urban Greenery Fair, Bureau of Environment and Creation
Michio Ogah		Director of Agricultural Policy, Department of Environmental and Creative Affairs
Ken Hashimoto		Public of the Department of Environment and Creative Affairs 園 Director of Green Spaces
Naoki Yamamoto		Director, Sewerage Planning and Coordination Department, Bureau of Environment and Creation
Akira Katagiri		Director, Pipeline Department, Bureau of Environment and Creation
Yuji Hirodan Kazuyoshi Obama* (*)		Director of Facilities Department, Bureau of Environment and Creation
Masato Nobutoki		Director for Promotion of Future City for Environment, Global Warming Prevention and Countermeasures Headquarters
Kimihiro Kuromizu		Deputy General Manager, Global Warming Prevention and Response Headquarters
YOSHINO Kaoruaki* (*)		General Manager, Environment and Future City Promotion, Global Warming Prevention and Countermeasures Headquarters

* is for fiscal year 2014 (supplemental positions, etc., were held at that time)

"a" column or row of the kana syllabary

Red Tide : A phenomenon in which seawater becomes discolored due to the occurrence of large amounts of certain plankton in a sea area. It is believed to be caused by interrelated factors such as the concentration of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus in seawater and natural conditions. In Tokyo Bay, plankton proliferate and red tides tend to occur when the water temperature rises from spring to summer and the hours of sunlight become longer.

assemble Eelgrass Eelgrass: A perennial plant of the eelgrass family that grows on shallow sandy muddy seabeds where the waves are calm. Unlike seagrasses, it is a monocotyledonous plant that flowers and bears fruit, and looks much like rice. The grass is 1 to 2 m tall.
Eelgrass beds are called "cradles of the sea" because they provide spawning grounds for fish and nursery grounds for young fish. They also absorb carbon dioxide and nitrogen and phosphorus, which are sources of pollution, through photosynthesis.

-Gr. class River River : Rivers that are particularly important for land conservation (flood control) or for the national economy (water utilization) and are designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in the water system designated by a government ordinance.

Ittoki Evacuation Site: When there is a risk of fire spreading to the home or the building collapsing due to fire, a wide-area evacuation site or a local disaster-prevention base can be used.
A relay point before evacuating to a point, where local residents gather to temporarily evacuate, check the disaster situation, or evacuate to a local disaster prevention center, etc.

Welcome Centers: This facility was built by utilizing existing facilities in the city in accordance with the Yokohama Green Up Plan to disseminate information on forests and convey the charm of forests. Provides information on how to safely walk in the forest and information on living creatures.
Provide "forest information" and "public awareness and environmental education" by holding lectures and other events to promote knowledge and enjoyment of forests. There are five Welcome Centers in the city. (Nature Observation Center, Niiharu Satoyama Exchange Center, Niji-no-ie, Shiki no Ie, Environmental Activity Support Center, and Interaction Space) Facilities that allow rainwater to percolate underground. Permeable pavement, rainwater infiltration cisterns, rainwater infiltration pipes, rainwater infiltration

Rainwater infiltration facilities : gutters, etc. The purpose is to restore the water circulation system by reducing the amount of rainwater flowing into sewage pipes and recharging groundwater.

Rainwater permeation : A hole is drilled in the bottom of a rainwater reservoir and filled with gravel around it, from which rainwater percolates into the ground.

rain water permeation permeability Rainwater infiltration **rate**: An index that expresses the rainwater infiltration capacity of land and indicates the rate at which rainwater infiltrates into the ground.

rain water regulation rainwaterregulating : A facility that temporarily stores a portion of rainwater to match the flow capacity of downstream rivers and waterways (peak cutoff), thereby controlling the amount of runoff.
Facilities installed to control stormwater runoff and recharge groundwater. Facilities include those that temporarily store rainwater and those that allow it to infiltrate into the soil.

pond

Rainwater storage infiltration
Rainwater storage tank: A tank that captures and stores rainfall from roofs through rain gutters.

Echological : Recovery and restoration of ecosystems by interconnecting the growth and habitat of fragmented organisms .

Ne G T Wa - K To conserve biodiversity.

OGAWA AMENITY : A facility located near the headwaters of a river, where the natural landscape has been preserved, with measures taken to prevent water from overflowing and in harmony with the surrounding environment.

wind of(wind,etc) road : As a countermeasure for the heat island phenomenon, the idea is to create wind pathways that blow into the city from the suburbs to cool the air that has become hot in the urban center.

"ka" column or row of the kana syllabary

River Environment improvement : Environmentally friendly revetment, low waterway maintenance, walking path maintenance using river management pathways, and walking paths and waterfront space using the old riverbed.

river river playground(forchildren) water : A flood control facility that temporarily stores a portion of the downstream floodwaters in low-lying areas adjacent to a river, thereby reducing the downstream peak flows.

a **the earth(historically,esp.asopposedtotheheavens)** As a desirable standard to be maintained in protecting human health and preserving the living environment,

environment Environment Standard : A standard is defined in terms of a numerical value, such as the concentration of a substance or the loudness of a sound. Environmental standards are established as administrative goals of the national and local governments, and are different from standards for directly regulating pollution sources (so-called regulatory standards).

standard : Refers to farming practices that reduce the burden on the environment, such as soil preparation using compost and other manure, and reducing the use of synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
Yokohama City's own system of certification, aiming at agriculture with a low environmental impact, is divided into five categories.

Environmental conservation agriculture promoter : A farmer who makes efforts in the field (

Environmentally friendly agriculture

Environmental Conservation Agreement: An agreement between a business and the city regarding voluntary efforts by the business to conserve the environment, etc.

: A volunteer organization that coordinates the use and daily management of facilities such as multipurpose squares and youth baseball fields in parks close to the community.

Suburban Greenbelt Special Conservation District: A district within a neighborhood green space preservation zone that is particularly needed for the preservation of green space, such as having a particularly favorable natural environment, and is specified in city planning.

Suburban Green Space Conservation Area: Based on the "Metropolitan Suburban Green Space Preservation Law," the City of Tokyo is working to preserve good green spaces that exist in metropolitan areas.

: Land area designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

In order to create good landscapes in urban, agricultural, mountainous and fishing areas, the basic principles and the national and

The first comprehensive law on landscape in Japan, which defines the responsibilities of the government, and takes necessary measures such as the formulation of landscape plans, regulations in landscape planning areas, 1 landscape districts, etc., and support by the Landscape Improvement Organization.

view view law

Water quality above that obtained by secondary treatment, mainly organic matter removal, in sewage treatment

Advanced Sewage Treatment: Treatment to improve the quality of water. The substances to be removed include suspended solids, organic matter, nutrients, etc. Various treatment methods are available for each substance to be removed.

Ratio of the population in the sewage treatment area to the total population in the administrative area.

: Sewerage penetration rate (%) = (Population within the sewage treatment area / Administrative population) x 100].

Sewerage penetration rate

Healthy water circulation: Water circulation in which the function of water in human activities and environmental conservation is appropriately maintained.

Based on the "Yokohama City Ordinance for Creating and Fostering a Green Environment" and the "Yokohama City Implementation Guidelines for the Headwaters Forest Preservation Project," (**Headwaters Forest Preservation District**) (a) Good woodlands of 1,000 m2 or more in the urbanization control zone that form a lush green urban landscape and provide citizens with a sense of comfort and relaxation are designated as the Headwaters Forest Preservation District, which is preserved under a 10-year contract.

Existing institutions.

A place to evacuate citizens to protect their lives and bodies from radiant heat and smoke from fires spread by earthquakes.

Wide-area evacuation site: A site designated as an **evacuation site**. Evacuation time at a wide-area evacuation site is expected to be several hours at most.

A volunteer organization that conducts beautification activities and educates users on good manners as a community-oriented activity in order to keep parks familiar to the community as safe and comfortable places.

: The information on basic park information and its facilities and photographs are collected and managed for use in the maintenance and management of parks, and can be easily retrieved and extracted.

public(institution) park protection public

association

Park Facilities Database

A manual that defines the points to keep in mind when inspecting park facilities in the city and how to carry out the inspections. Causes of accidents

Park Facility Inspection Manual: The purpose of this manual is to prevent accidents caused by defects in the management of park facilities by detecting deterioration and damage of park facilities at an early stage and taking appropriate measures.

Sewerage controlled by local governments for the elimination or treatment of sewage mainly in urban areas

public both under(esp. influence or guidance) water(esp.cool, freshwater,e.g. drinking water)

Roads: Sewers that lead to water reclamation centers and drainage facilities that should eliminate sewage.

A structure with a significant portion of the structure being a culvert.

public both use water(esp.cool, freshwater,e.g. drinking water)

Rivers, lakes, marshes, harbors, coastal waters, and other waters used for public purposes, as well as public waters connected thereto 2 .

Common ditch culverts, irrigation ditches, and other waterways used for public purposes.

Combined sewerage system: A system in which sewage and rainwater are treated by eliminating them in the same culvert.

The Port of Yokohama, which consists of certain water areas and land areas (the Port of Yokohama Port Area and the Yokohama Port Harbor Area), is an open space.

This is a basic plan established by Yokohama City, as the port administrator, in accordance with the Port and Harbor Law, for the planned development, use, and preservation of the port and harbor area between Yokohama City and the Port of Yokohama. This port plan will serve as a guideline for the port administrator's own port facility development, as well as for the actions of private companies and other entities operating in the port.

port Bay Plan **Plan**:

Indoor park facilities where children can gather and play freely while feeling the warmth of trees in close proximity. There are 18 parks in the city (1 in each ward).

: **Children's Logging**

re raw water

Sewage that has become suitable for various types of reuse due to the advancement of sewage treatment. In this city, it is reused as water for operation in the water reclamation center, water for streams, and water for sales.

: (esp.cool,freshwater,e.g.drinking water)

"sa" column or row of the kana syllabary

Cultivation and Harvest Experience Farm

A farm established by a farmer. Citizens can continue to experience some of the farm work such as sowing and harvesting under the guidance of farmers.

:

One of the indicators of the degree of contamination by organic matter. When pollutants and other pollutants are oxidized by an oxidizing agent

COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand, amount of The amount of oxygen consumed to recharge the batteries. The higher the value, the greater the amount of organic matter and the greater the contamination.
Chemical (Oxygen) (Demand))

Indicates.
Designated by the "City Planning Law" to prevent uncontrolled urbanization and to promote planned urbanization

zoning district classification. Designation of areas that are to be actively developed and improved as urban areas, areas that have already formed urban areas, and areas that are to be systematically and preferentially

: urbanized within approximately 10 years.

city urbanization municipalization district A zoning district designated by the "City Planning Law" to prevent uncontrolled urbanization and to promote planned urbanization. In principle, development is prohibited in these zones.
:

urbanization zone

The "Building Standard Law" requires that buildings with publicly useful spaces and facilities be built on the site.

City environmental design system: This is the city's system for relaxing height and floor-area ratios with respect to the city's **urban environment**. Since its establishment in 1973, many buildings have been constructed under this system, contributing to the improvement of the urban environment.

Urbanization control area Strategically promote initiatives for water purification and biodiversity diversification, and promote citizen-led efforts to revitalize nature and revitalize life.
D e v e l o p e d n a t u r a l e n v i r o n m e n t
1 2

(1) Z o n e s b e p r o t e c t e d o r p r e s e r v e d The area is positioned in the port plan to promote activities and environmental learning.

D e s i g n a t e d M a n a g e r S y s t e m : The City has introduced a designated manager system, which allows private companies, corporations, and other organizations to be designated as managers of facilities. The City of Tokyo introduced the designated manager system for its parks in July 2004.
A new system created by the partial revision of the Local Autonomy Law in 2003. Previously, the management of public facilities could only be entrusted to organizations stipulated in the Local Autonomy Law, but the revision of the law

To acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to establish and operate a citizen's farm by attending a training course sponsored by the City of Yokohama.
City Civil Agriculture Garden Co — : A corporation that is attached to the company. It provides advice and support to those who wish to establish or operate a citizen's farm (special zone farm) upon request.

D e s i g n e r Based on the "Ordinance for Creating and Fostering a Green Environment" and the "Yokohama City Citizen's Forest Establishment Project Implementation Guidelines," the Yokohama City Citizen's Forest Establishment Project will be implemented for a period of 10 years or more in principle with the landowner, targeting forested areas of approximately 2 hectares or more in size.
city Citizens Citizen's Forest Citizen's **Forest**: A system to provide citizens with a place to relax by contracting with the Citizen's Forest Association and providing simple maintenance such as plazas, walking paths, benches, and so on. Daily maintenance such as patrols and cleaning, is conducted by the Citizen's Forest Patronage Association. In addition to preferential measures such as fixed property tax, incentives are given to landowners.

An organization whose main activity is the daily management of the Citizen's Forest, such as cleaning the walking paths in the Citizen's Forest, and which is responsible for the management of the Citizen's Forest in

: cooperation with the City of Yokohama. The group consists mainly of landowners and local residents.
Citizens' Forest Protection Society
A system that allows citizens to cultivate farmland and experience farming. There are various types of farms depending on the level of involvement of farmers and citizens.
:

Green spaces left on the slopes of urban areas. Slope green areas along rivers and coastlines are characteristic of Yokohama's landscape.
oblique slanting surface green green :
Citizen-Use Farms A type of farm where users can experience harvesting vegetables and picking fruits. In the city, there are farms where you can experience harvesting pears and strawberries.
:

tract of land

Rivers other than Class I and Class II rivers designated by the mayor of the municipality. Certain provisions of the River Law regarding second class rivers apply mutatis mutandis.
apply mutatis mutandis use River river :
H a r v e s t E x p e r i e n c e F a r m This function provides a variety of information such as inundation areas and water depths caused by sewers and waterways in the event of heavy rainfalls.
(Inundation) (Water () In Water — Flood Water) -)

The map is a combination of the Flood Hazard Map (flood hazard area due to river inundation) already published. The map is combined with the already published Flood Hazard Map (assumed inundation area due to river flooding) as a reference map to form a flooding (inland water and flood) hazard map.

Hazard Maps

life life Wastewater Wastewater: Wastewater discharged from kitchens, laundries, septic tanks, baths, and other domestic wastewater.

In order to preserve farmland in urbanization zones and create a favorable urban environment, the "Green Produce Land Law" has been established.

P r o d u c t i o n G r e e n Z o n e : Designated as a regional district in city planning based on the Obligated to maintain as agricultural land, development activities are restricted, but there are preferential measures for land taxation.

All species in nature do not exist independently of each other, but rather they eat and

are incorporated into the food chain as prey, interact with each other to maintain the balance of the natural world. In addition to these species, the environment that governs them, including weather, soil, and topography,

(:), which is called an ecosystem.

life system (range of strata that correspond to a

The city evaluates the state of the environment based on the occurrence of indicator organisms.
particular time period) life thing system Indicators Biological surveys (fish, benthic animals algae, etc.) are conducted in rivers and sea areas to assess water quality.

Yokohama Action Plan for Biodiversity To encourage citizens to interact with familiar creatures, deepen their understanding of biodiversity, and take action

:

(Y o k o h a m a b - p l a n) A plan that summarizes the efforts of the "Yokohama Biodiversity Plan" (YOKOHAMA B-Plan). It is positioned as a regional strategy based on the Basic Act on Biodiversity.

Greenway facilities are constructed in conjunction with streams in urban areas where the previous waterfront area has been lost due to the construction of a sewerage system, etc., and where clean water is available.

Control the composition, quantity, and timing of fertilizers in accordance with the crop to be grown and the targeted production and quality of the crop.

being **Seiragi Green** **The way** :
The National Urban Greenery Fair is held to raise awareness of urban greening and disseminate knowledge about urban greening.

Urban Greening Conference is held to contribute to the creation of a greener, more prosperous city by promoting urban **greening**

Kohama Fair
A large-scale flower and greenery festival. The "Yokohama Fair," is scheduled to be held in Yamashita Park and other venues from March 2017.

charity fertilizer pipe **Rationale** :

"ta" column or row of the kana syllabary

Consideration is also given to harmony with local lifestyles, history, and culture, with a view to the natural life of the river as a whole.

Creation of a multi-natural river : The management of a river in order to preserve or create an environment for the growth, habitat, and reproduction of living creatures and diverse river landscapes that rivers naturally possess.

district **district** **Plan** **District Plan**: An urban plan at the level of a specific district or town block, established in accordance with the City Planning Law. Policies and goals for urban development, public facilities such as roads and squares (district facilities) and the use and scale of buildings and other structures,
Establishes detailed restrictions on form, etc. In Yokohama City, restrictions on buildings, etc. in district planning are stipulated in the ordinance on restrictions on buildings, etc. in district planning areas, based on the Building Standards Law, the Urban Green Space Law, and the Landscape Law.

Consumption of agricultural and livestock products produced within the city. Since no long-distance transportation is required, carbon dioxide emissions associated with energy consumption are low, and local agriculture can
: be revitalized.

local (e.g. of production) product of the land local local Restaurants and other stores that offer menus using agricultural and livestock products produced in the city. Registration to Yokohama City

Local production for local consumption support stores :

consumption

Efforts to strengthen connections and partnerships among direct sales farmers in the city in order to solve various issues of direct sales, promote local production for local consumption, and increase income of direct sales
: farmers.

Need to be recruited.

A low channel is the part of a river with a double cross-sectional shape where water always flows. Small and medium-sized rivers in urban areas usually have a single cross-section.

Low channel development: The water depth is shallow. Since it is difficult for a variety of living creatures to inhabit the river, the river can be made to have a certain amount of water depth in the low channel section by double-sectioning (low channel development), and together with the high water bed, the river can be made to be a river that takes into consideration the growth and habitat environment of living creatures.

Direct sales network

In addition to fostering interest in the revitalization of Tokyo Bay, the water quality environment of Tokyo Bay and related terrestrial areas

Tokyo Bay Environmental Survey: A survey conducted in cooperation with various entities for the purpose of understanding and clarifying the mechanism of pollution. In addition to water quality surveys, biological surveys and environmental awareness activities are also conducted.

Environmental standards for wide-area closed water bodies such as Tokyo Bay, where population and industry are concentrated and pollution is significant.

Chemical oxygen demand entering Tokyo Bay in accordance with the policy set by the government to ensure
:

Tokyo Bay Total Volume Reduction

(COD), nitrogen content and phosphorus content reduction targets, etc. Since 1979

The company formulates a plan every five years and works to reduce the pollution load.

To understand the actual condition of the bottom water environment in Tokyo Bay and to verify the effectiveness of measures to improve bottom sediment quality, etc.

Tokyo Bay Sediment Quality Survey : Survey conducted by **Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture and Kawasaki City**.
Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, and Kawasaki City conduct surveys in a unified manner.

Pavement designed to actively allow rainwater to infiltrate into the ground. Water infiltrates directly into the ground

water (esp. cool, fresh water, e.g. drinking water) water (esp. cool, fresh water, e.g. drinking water) property **Pavement** Permeable pavement: Permeable **pavement** is **made** to allow water to permeate through the pavement, thereby preventing sewage and river overflows that occur during heavy rainfall exceeding the design capacity, improving vegetation and groundwater ecology, and recharging groundwater.

A district established in city planning based on the "Urban Green Space Law" for green space within a city planning area that meets certain requirements such as excellent scenic beauty.
:

Special Green Space Conservation

city city **Agriculture** Urban Agriculture: Agriculture conducted in and around urban areas.

classification for Japanese verb with the dictionary form ending in "nu"

second class second class River river
Rivers involved in water systems other than those designated as First Class Rivers that have an important bearing on public interest and are designated by prefectural governors.
:

Farmers who have prepared a management improvement plan and received certification from the city to meet the goals of the basic concept formulated by the municipality in accordance with the Law for the Promotion of
: Strengthening Agricultural Management Infrastructure.

certification certification Agriculture farmer farmer

Areas designated by the governor as areas where agriculture should continue to be promoted based on the "Law Concerning the Development of Agricultural Promotion Areas".
:

agriculture work(i.e. promotion (in region
Establish urban agriculture and conserve the urban environment by securing prime farmland in a cohesive manner.

District: A district designated in accordance with the City's guidelines for the purpose of In the agricultural promotion area, districts with an area of 10 hectares or more that are expected to improve agricultural productivity and
performance, Japanese healthy development of local agriculture are designated.

The area of land in an agricultural promotion area that should be used for agricultural purposes for a long period of time in the future.

Agriculture words,actions, land District music) Agricultural Promotion Area ： Defined in the "Agricultural Promotion Area Development Plan" prepared by the municipality that has designated the area for agricultural promotion.

etc.) basic

"ha" column or row of the kana syllabary

We will break away from conventional urban park development and government-driven management methods, and will focus on management perspectives and user perspectives.

Park Management: A new approach to park maintenance and management operations to provide higher quality park services from a point of view.

To practice, expand, and promote local production for local consumption in Yokohama, we are working on the "Local Production for Local Consumption" project, which connects producers and consumers.

F F)(C)(D)(F F)(F U)(e)(e)(e) Do)(Do)(Do)(Do)(Do)(Do)(Do)(Do)(Do)su is a guide for local consumption. Those who have completed the course held by the city are certified as "Hamafudo Concierge".Hamafudo"is a coined word combining "Hama"(Yokohama)and"Food" (climate).

Concierge

One of the indicators of the degree of contamination by organic matter. It is a measure of the degree of contamination caused by organic matter (sludge) through the action of microorganisms.

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand amount This is the amount of oxygen consumed when dissolving. The higher the value, the more organic matter and dirt

(Biochemical) (Oxygen) Demand is large.

agriculture work(i.e. exclusive (in A phenomenon in which temperatures in urban areas are higher than those in suburban areas. When isotherms are drawn, areas with high temperatures look like "islands," and are therefore called heat islands.

performance, Japanese a

Visitor berths: Mooring facilities such as floating piers for temporary mooring of pleasure boats.

heat island phenomenon words,actions, music)

Sources of pollution where emissions are difficult to identify. Pollution deposited on roofs, roads, grounds, etc., agricultural land, and

etc.) basic Includes fallen leaves, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. in mountains, forests, urban areas, etc. Pollution sources are distributed areally and may diffuse and runoff by wind and rain, etc., causing load. Also called non-point pollution source, surface pollution
: source, or surface source.

Non-specific pollution sources phrase

A body of water in which the concentration of dissolved oxygen has decreased to an extremely low level. The bottom layer of a body of water in which microorganisms and other

poor acid poor oxygen Water **Clumping**: A phenomenon in which oxygen is consumed to decompose the carcasses of plankton that have proliferated due to nutrification and organic matter that flows into a water body, resulting in an extreme decrease in dissolved oxygen concentration.
(usu.

One of the regional districts designated in city planning to maintain the urban character of the city.

wind lethal Scenic Area repetitive) A type of regional green space where building construction, residential land development, and the cutting of trees and bamboo are regulated by the "wind district ordinances" established by prefectures and ordinance-designated cities.

Excessive inflow of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus in closed water bodies such as lakes and inland bays

wealth prosperity Nutrition **Enrichment**: Abnormal plankton blooms caused by the presence of water pollutants, such as blue-green algae and red tides.

Integrate with regional development while preserving and creating the river's original natural environment and harmonizing with the surrounding environment.

Hometown River Improvement Project: A project designated by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism that began in 1987 with the aim of creating a favorable riparian space by improving rivers that have become a major source of water resources.

A playground with the motto "play freely at your own risk. They are held in parks and other places, and are operated by volunteers from the local community.
:

Play Park

One of the indicators to show the degree of pollution by feces. It is one of the items in the "Criteria for Judgment of Water Quality at Bathing Places" and

Fecal coliforms: Fecal coliforms are defined as **bacteria derived from plants and soil**, as well as from **feces of warm-blooded animals**. Fecal coliforms include not only E. coli from feces of warm-blooded animals, but also bacteria from plants and soil.

Refers to water bodies such as inner bays, inland seas, lakes, and marshes where water flow in and out is low due to topography and other factors. Due to poor water exchangeability, water quality is easily polluted and eutrophication is likely to occur. In addition, the bottom of the water

closing chains nature(of a person) water(esp. cool,fresh water,e.g. drinking water) **area**: Pollutants tend to accumulate in the

Specific activities such as water source irrigation, protection against landslides and other disasters, and preservation and formation of the living environment.

Forest designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or prefectural governor to achieve the public purpose of

maintenan ce cheap **Forest**: Forests. In safety forests, standing timber is harvested to ensure that forests function in accordance with their respective purposes.

The regulations include water source protection forests, health protection forests, and others.

There are 17 types of security forests.

Agricultural land that can be used as evacuation space, land for construction of temporary housing, or storage of materials for restoration in the event of a disaster is registered at the request of the landowner.
:

Disaster Prevention

Cooperation Agricultural Land

A forest development management plan developed for each individual woodlot. Utilize forest development guidelines.

best management plan) is a plan that defines the future vision of the forest, zoning, work content, and division of roles, etc., while taking advantage of the characteristics of each forest site,

(1) A forest management plan (a

including original local culture and traditions, through cooperation among citizens involved in forest development, including groups and governments

Maintenance Management Plan

To promote measures related to the water cycle in a comprehensive and integrated manner, and thereby maintain a healthy water cycle,

Water Circulation Fundamental Law : A law that aims to contribute to the sound development of Japan's economy and society and to the stabilization and improvement of people's lives by restoring or improving the **water circulation system in** Japan.

classification for Japanese verb with the dictionary form ending in "mu

water vanity love protection of the vegetable

association ;

A local organization that voluntarily conducts beautification activities to keep the environment of rivers and waterfront facilities in good condition so that citizens can comfortably interact with and enjoy them.

Through interaction between citizens and agriculture, the entire community can promote agriculture, conserve farmland, and create a vibrant community.

The purpose is to bring many blessings to citizens through the stable operation of local agriculture. In the city, four areas are designated as "Tana Blessing [illegible] Blessing Village.

:

Biomass" is a term that expresses the amount of biological resources (bio) and refers to "renewable, organic resources of biological origin, excluding fossil resources.

prajñā (one of the three divisions of the noble eightfold path) grace

Wood biomass:

Biomass composed of woody biomass is called "woody biomass. Woody biomass includes fallen leaves, pruned branches, and thinned wood, which can be used as construction materials, compost, and woodwork, as well as for energy use as fuel.

(of God) of village

Technical guidelines for forest development in Yokohama, which organize methods for maintaining and managing forests. Yokohama

Forest Development Guidelines : The guidelines explain the origins of forests, how to formulate conservation and management plans, management tasks for each forest type, and indicator organisms.

Thinning to improve the quality of forested areas in the city, such as civic forests and urban parks, and

Organizations that conduct "forestation activities" such as weed cutting. By sharing the "Annual Activity Plan" between the groups and the city, individual advice and support can be provided according to the characteristics and activities of the groups, and forest

1

creation through collaboration will be systematically promoted while ensuring that the groups can safely carry out their activities.

Forest development activity

Through contact with plants, insects, birds, and other small animals in the natural environment and observation of these animals, the students will be able to

(The park was established for the purpose of promoting and improving the idea of nature conservation. The city and its citizens cooperate to preserve a "lively forest of living creatures" rich in biodiversity and provide opportunities to experience nature, despite its location in the suburbs of the large city of Yokohama.

Yokohama Nature Observation

"ya" column or row of the kana syllabary

A green space including a waterfront environment that extends around Enkaiyama in the southern part of Yokohama City. Tama to the Miura Peninsula

(It is a vast green area that forms part of the "Tama-Miura Hills," a group of hills stretching from the Tama Mountains to the Miura Mountains, and is a habitat for a variety of living creatures and plants.

Yokohama Tsunagari no

To preserve farmland and forests in agricultural areas that retain good rural landscapes for the future, and

(The purpose of this project is to promote agriculture. In the city, two villages, "Teraya Furusato Village" and "Maioka Furusato Village," have been established as places where citizens can get in touch with nature, agriculture, and rural culture through exchanges with farmers.

Yokohama Village

As a priority initiative based on the Yokohama City Basic Plan for Water and Greenery, the City of Yokohama has established the "Yokohama City Water and Greenery Conservation Project for the Next Generation Together with Citizens".

Yokohama Green Up Plan A plan that addresses the three pillars of "nurturing [illegible] and creating [illegible] as well as "developing effective public relations.

"ra" column or row of the kana syllabary

The greening area system is a system for urban areas where there is a lack of greenery and where the site area exceeds a certain size.

Greening **zone system** : A system that requires new construction or expansion of buildings to have at least a certain percentage of the site area greened.

Based on the "Yokohama City Ordinance for Creating and Fostering Green Environment" and the "Yokohama City Guidelines for the Implementation of Green Space Preservation Projects",

Green Preservation Districts : 500 urbanized areas that form a lush green urban landscape and provide citizens with a sense of comfort and contentment.

A system whereby wooded areas of 2.5 m2 or more are designated as green space preservation areas and conserved under a 10-year contract.

Recreation, etc. Open to the public and promote various uses of water bodies, including marine recreation, through public-private partnerships.

:

life -ness (nominalizing suffix, esp. of sensory or subjective adjectives) activation Water Area Awater area designated in the port plan as an area to be

Reference 6 List of Data Sources

■ 62～ page 77, 83～ for water and green data on pages 99, 115, 121, 127, 142

data-name	point in time	remarks
Rivers - Waterways, etc.		
Rivers - Waterways - Water Surface	Year 2008	
Waterside base (waterfront base)	Year ended March 31, 2015	
Seseragi Greenway	Year ended March 31, 2015	
Rokugawa Amenities	Year ended March 31, 2015	
Regulating reservoirs ・ Recreational ponds	2005	
Water reclamation centers, pumping stations, etc.	Year 2008	
Wooded areas designated as districts by conservation policy		
special green space preservation district	Year ended March 31, 2015	
Suburban Greenbelt Special Conservation District	Year 2014	
Civic Forest	Year ended March 31, 2015	
Fureai no Jyurin	Year ended March 31, 2015	
green space preservation district	Year ended March 31, 2015	
Headwaters Forest Preservation District	Year ended March 31, 2015	
city-owned green space	Year ended March 31, 2015	
District planning (preservation of woodlands, grasslands, etc.)	Year 2014	
Agricultural land, etc.		
agricultural promotion area	Year 2010	
agricultural land area	Year 2010	
Agricultural Dedicated Area	Year 2010	
greenbelt district	Year 2014	
Cohesive wooded areas outside of district designation		
for a comprehensive review of our green space resources. Forest area to be surveyed	Year 2003	
City Public園etc.		
urban public☒ 園	Year ended March 31, 2015	10 For each diagram of the axis of hills overlooking the major bases and the city center, Future planned project sites will also be listed.
Sankei園, Kodomo no kuni	2005	
Yamato (province)	Year 2005	
cemetery	2005	For the Maioka area new grave園, refer to the development plan (Heisei 26)
harbor greenery	Year ended March 31, 2015	
golf course	Year 2008	
Other		
City Hall - District Hall	Year ended March 31, 2015	
main road	Year 2014	
roadside trees	Year ended March 31, 2012	

document volume

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