Experiences in Nishiki 2 District

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Textile Wholesaler District in Transition

- Located in the urban center of Nagoya City (Population: 2.3 million)
- Prospered as textile wholesaler district after WWII
- Textile wholesaler industry declining for several decades
- Many wholesalers closing their businesses
- Vacant floors and surface “coin” parking lots
- Many property owners “waiting for the right moment” for redevelopment
From Community Visioning to Low Carbon Initiative

• 2004: Community Development Council formed by property owners and business owners
• 2008-2011: Intensive community visioning Process for 2030, followed by several community-led projects
• 2011-2013: Research on design and implementation of low carbon blocks in Nagoya University
• 2013: Designation of Low Carbon Model District
• 2014-2015: Research on low carbon lifestyle innovation funded by MoE
Mistakes and some Achievements

Research-Practice Partnership in Nishiki 2 District, Nagoya City
Focus on Built Environment

- Community visioning process started with vague dialogue about the future
- Researchers in university were planners, architects and civil engineers
- Many issues were related to the built environment - buildings and public spaces
- The district model helped people to focus on the actual built environment
- Strong opposition to downzoning and TDR proposed by researchers – almost “fired”
Complicated Environmental Simulation

- Nagoya University research team conducted an environmental simulation to show the potential reduction of CO₂ emission in the fields of urban environment, transport, logistics, buildings and energy
- Invited community leaders to the research symposium - “too difficult to understand, but we want to do something good for the community and the earth”
- Science communication important
- Pamphlet for local people
What is “Low Carbon”? Any Benefits?

- Low carbon projects launched in by community leaders and professionals (researchers and practitioners)
- Nagoya City recognize the importance of community-led low carbon projects in existing urban areas (not only “smart communities” in new development or major redevelopment)
- Difficult for community stakeholders understand the concept
- “Spiral up” learning seminars
Tactical Urbanism Approach

- Wood Utilization Project initiated by researchers of forestry, wood material, architecture and planning focused on public space and building interiors in Nishiki 2 District
- “Street Wood Deck Project”, “Sidewalk Widening Social Experiment” and other actions mobilized the community
- Long-term planning and assessment is difficult but short-term actions are easy to understand and fun (enough discussing in meetings)
Assessing the Community Projects

Walkability
交通安全
Health Improvement
地域愛着
Attachment to Community
森林保全
Forest Conservation
地域
Vitality
Community Promotion

Traffic Safety
道狭狭による自動車速度の低減や逆走車減少による安全性向上

Environmental Load
木材の活用や徒歩・外出による移動時の二酸化炭素の排出量削減

流域地球

地域

地域PR
社会実験のメディア展示による地域度拡大などの宣伝効果
Assessing the Community Projects

Walkability
歩きやすさ
- 歩道拡幅/木材利用が良いと思えた通行人の割合 78% - 90%
- 交通改善効果の意見多数
- 歩きやすさ向上の意見
- 歩きたいと思う人は77%

Traffic Safety
交通安全
- 逆走車数/平均速度
  - 逆走車両数が日平均で3.2台→1.0台に減少
  - 交通量はほとんど変化しないが、夜中の自動車速度は1割程度減少

Health Improvement
健康増進
- 増加した歩行距離
  - ウッドデッキ通行のための1人あたり歩道増加
  - 1歩あたりの医療費削減は0.0014円（厚生労働省）

Use of Materials
使用木材量
- 使用した木材は県内産のため、地域産業に貢献
- 森林保全による多面的効果の保全効果が期待

Environmental Load
環境負荷
- 施工時の二酸化炭素排出量
  - 通常のアスファルト施工と比べCO2排出量が75%減（5.4t減少）
  - 飲食店の廃棄物排出が増加
  - 施工時に就労者再出業も増加（地区内就労者の23%が回答）

Forest Cons.
森林保全
- 森林保全による多面的効果の保全効果が期待

Vitality
活動
- デッキ通行者の数
  - ピーク時は通行人の13%が利用
  - 社会実験は売上・賃料増が見られないが、海外では事例も

Community Promotion
地域PR
- 社会実験および関連イベントが全国に掲載

地域愛着
Attachment to Community
- 社会実験におけるデッキの施工への顔替参加者数
- 市民管理も地域中心で実施

Community Promotion
地域PR
- 社会実験および関連イベントが全国に掲載
Relationship with the “Departments”

- Nagoya City departments are segregated - urban planning, transport planning, road management, environment, industry promotion, etc.
- Nagoya University schools and departments were segregated but improved by an interdisciplinary education and research program on “clinical environmental studies”
- No “departments” in a community
- Supporters must be integrated before engaging in a community
Keys to Success

Research-Practice Partnership in Nishiki 2 District, Nagoya City
Keys to Success in Partnership

• “City lab” for university researchers
• Listen to the community about issues and possibilities before conducting any research in a “city lab”
• Matching of community needs and research objectives, make clear what researchers (and students) can do and cannot do
• Science communication essential in showing the research result
• Building trust with community in a long run - participating in local festivals
• Continuous mobilization of different researchers - there are ups and downs of individual researchers
• ¥ to the community - research funds
Thank You!

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