

A Study on the Use of Satoyama as the Forest for Scenic Beauty and Recreation for City-Dweller -Through a Questionnaire Survey in Three Cities in Aichi Prefecture, Japan

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"Satoyama" is generally known as copse or conifer forest in the suburban area or around the rural villages, which has been used for the people's lives and, at the same time, maintained through gathering firewood, supplying the building lumber, and raking up the fallen leaves. However, it has been developed or abandoned in late years because of the urbanization, the change of life style, and the decline of forest industry, which brings about the loss of Satoyama and its important functions. The goal of this study is to figure out the demand of city-dweller for Satoyama as the forest for scenic beauty and recreation by typifying it through a questionnaire survey in three cities in Aichi Prefecture, and to examine the appropriateness of ongoing civil activities of Satoyama conservation by comparing to the result of this survey and earlier literature. As a result of the cluster analysis of the data on relationship between the distance from home to Satoyama and the magnitude of demand, we can divide the purpose of visit to Satoyama into three categories: "Use for Walk", "Stroll Use" and "Use with Bases". This typifying indicates that the distribution of ongoing civil activities of Satoyama conservation is basically consistent with the demand of city-dweller. Those results suggest that it is possible for the civil activities to acquire more participants through carrying out the intensive publicity activities to the city-dweller. Additionally, the support to the civil activities by government can be justified not only from the viewpoint of natural conservation, but also from the viewpoint of recreation of the city-dweller.

The spatial distribution of green spaces in the urban fringe of Bangkok

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Urban green Spaces with a wide variety of functions to ameliorate the urban environment have been decreased and fragmented in the urban fringe areas of Southeast Asian cities. In order to elaborate practical and efficient plans to conserve urban green spaces, it is very important to understand changing process and spatial distribution of green spaces, and to monitor them continuously. From this viewpoint, we inspected green cover, land-use and landholding, and their correlations in the urban proceeding together with land fragmentation, and green cover is finally diminished after the construction of a new house on a subdivided vacant plot. Second, rural land-uses sustain high green cover, while urban land-uses have relatively low green cover with a several range depending on the type of housing. Third, rural land-use is tied to canal, whereas urban land-use is linked with a road; besides these development patterns influence on the distribution of green spaces. Finally, the inaccessible landlocked plots with high green cover are observed a lot.

A Study on the effect on streetscape with scenic views by the layout of street trees - The analysis of north-south streets in the hillside urban area of Kobe City-

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The purpose of this paper is to consider the role of street planting as a considerable urban design component to balance between streetscape scale and scenic view scale. The study area is north-south streets in the hillside urban area in Kobe City where we can enjoy the scenic view of a mountain. This study consists of two phases. The first is to understand the relationship between the physical structure of view and the people's impression of the view in streetscape on streets with a slope through two experiments. The result of experiments is analyzed by SD method and factor analysis. The forms of streetscape with a view are categorized into 5 types by the visibility of mountain and the amount of planting. The second is to search for what kind of street planting composition will be effective to balance between streetscape and scenic view scale using some pictures changed for the experiment. As a conclusion of this study, the amount of street planting would contribute to the attractiveness of nature in streetscape and the continuous composition of bushes attributes to improve the scenic view.