

SUR

SUSTAINABLE URBAN REGENERATION

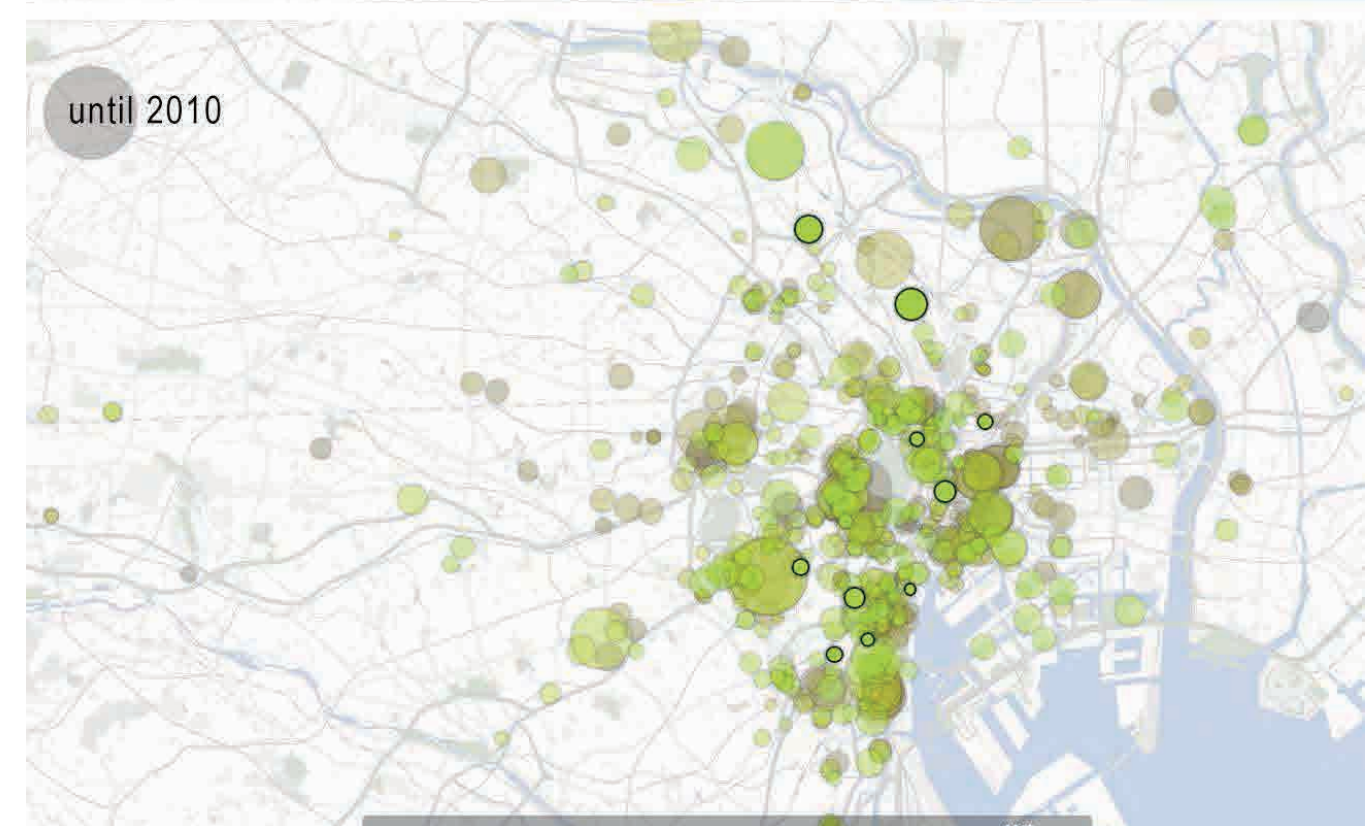
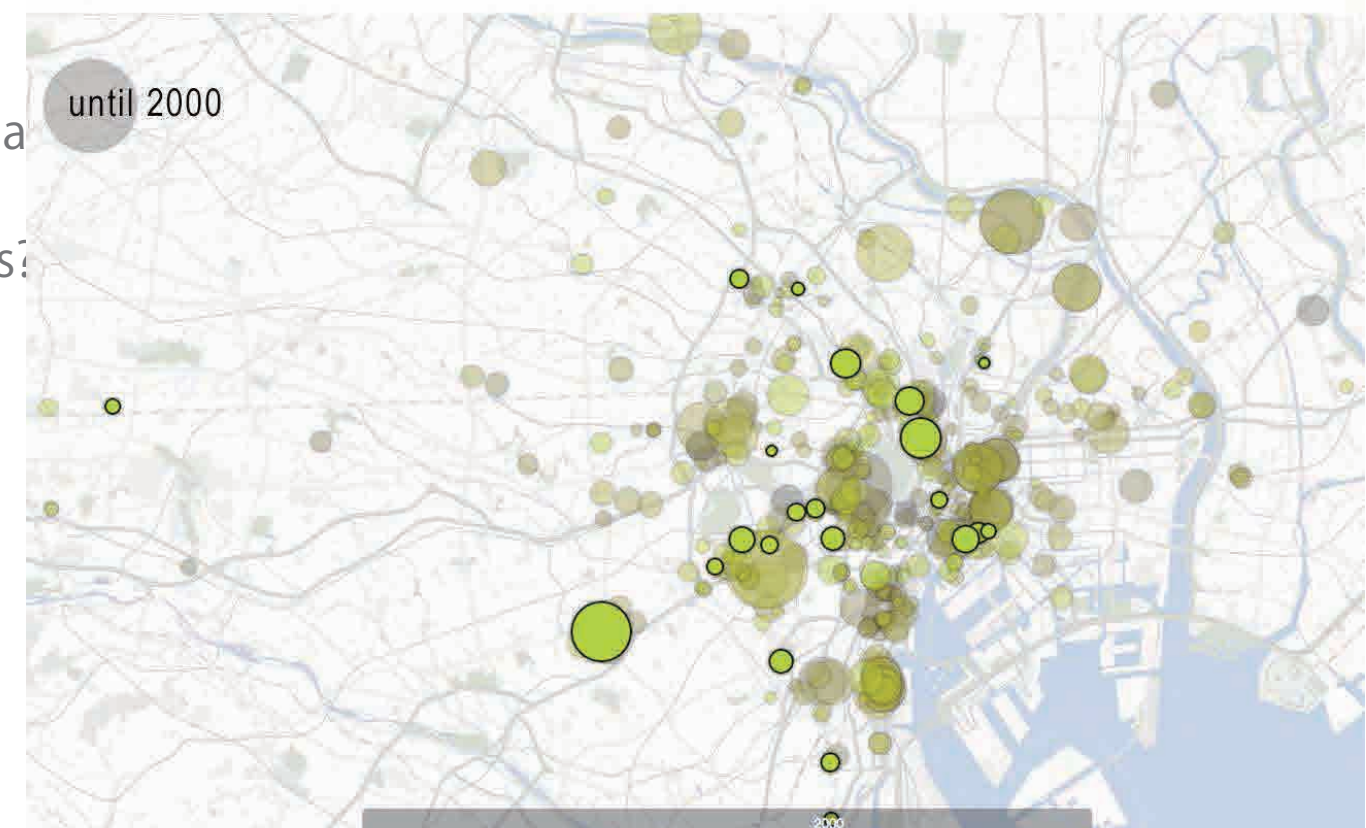
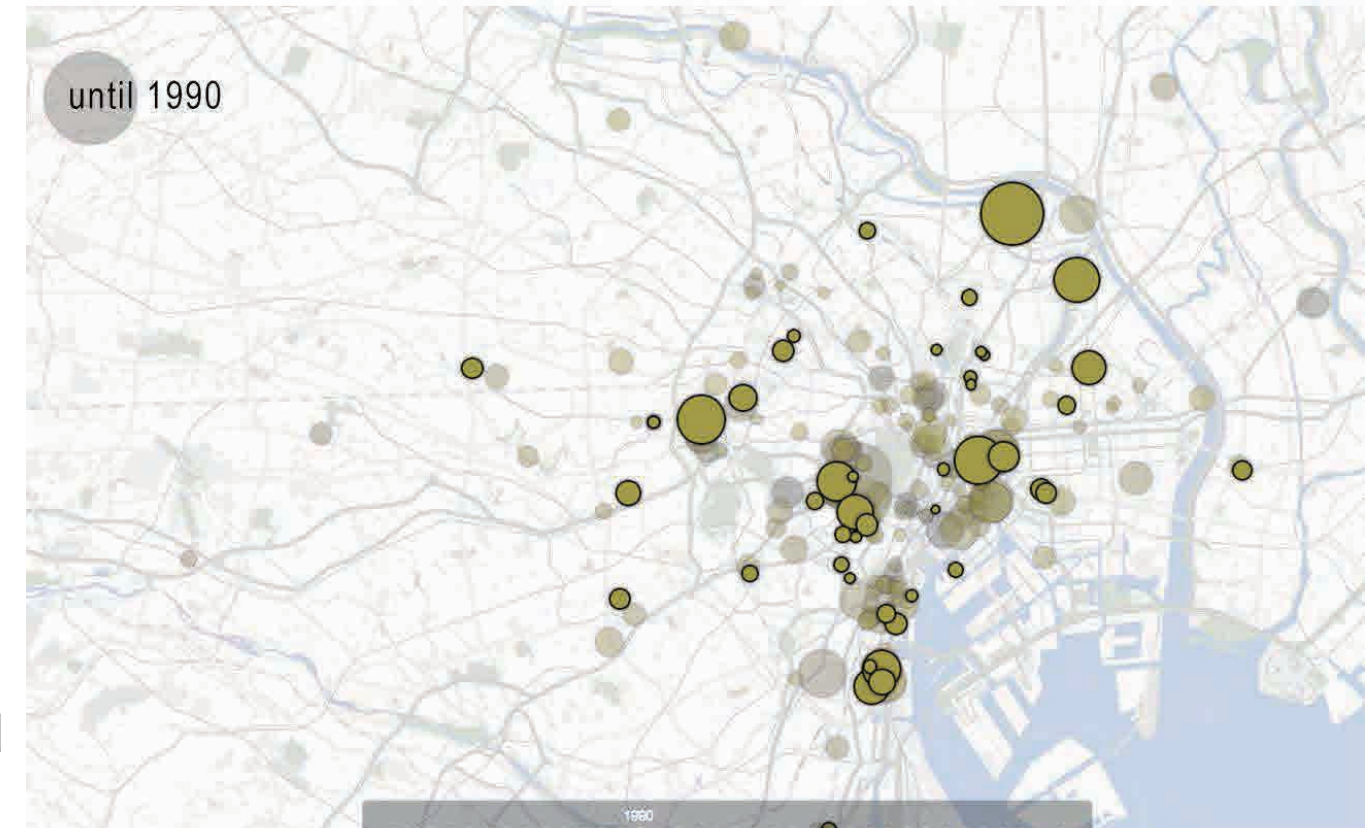
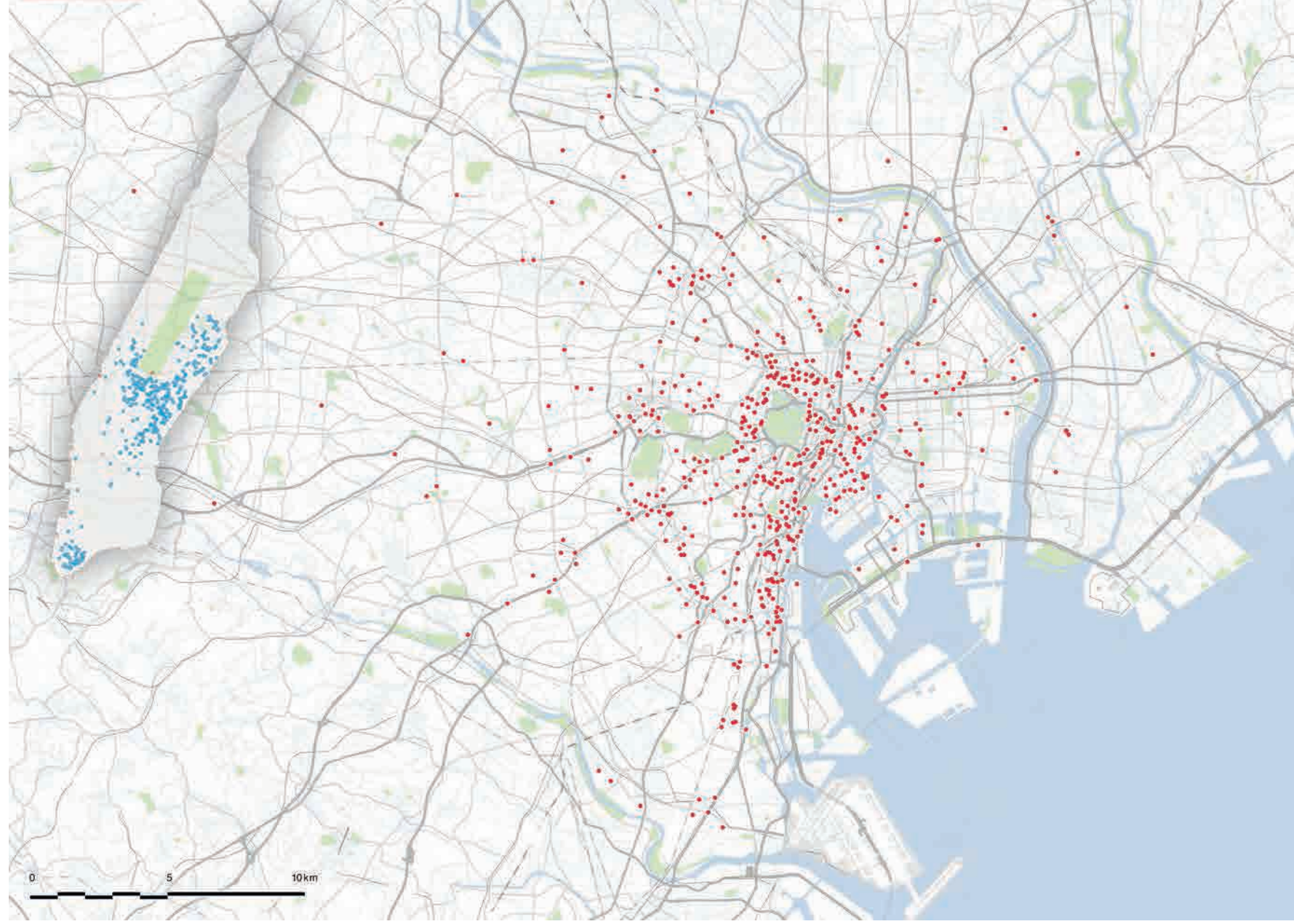
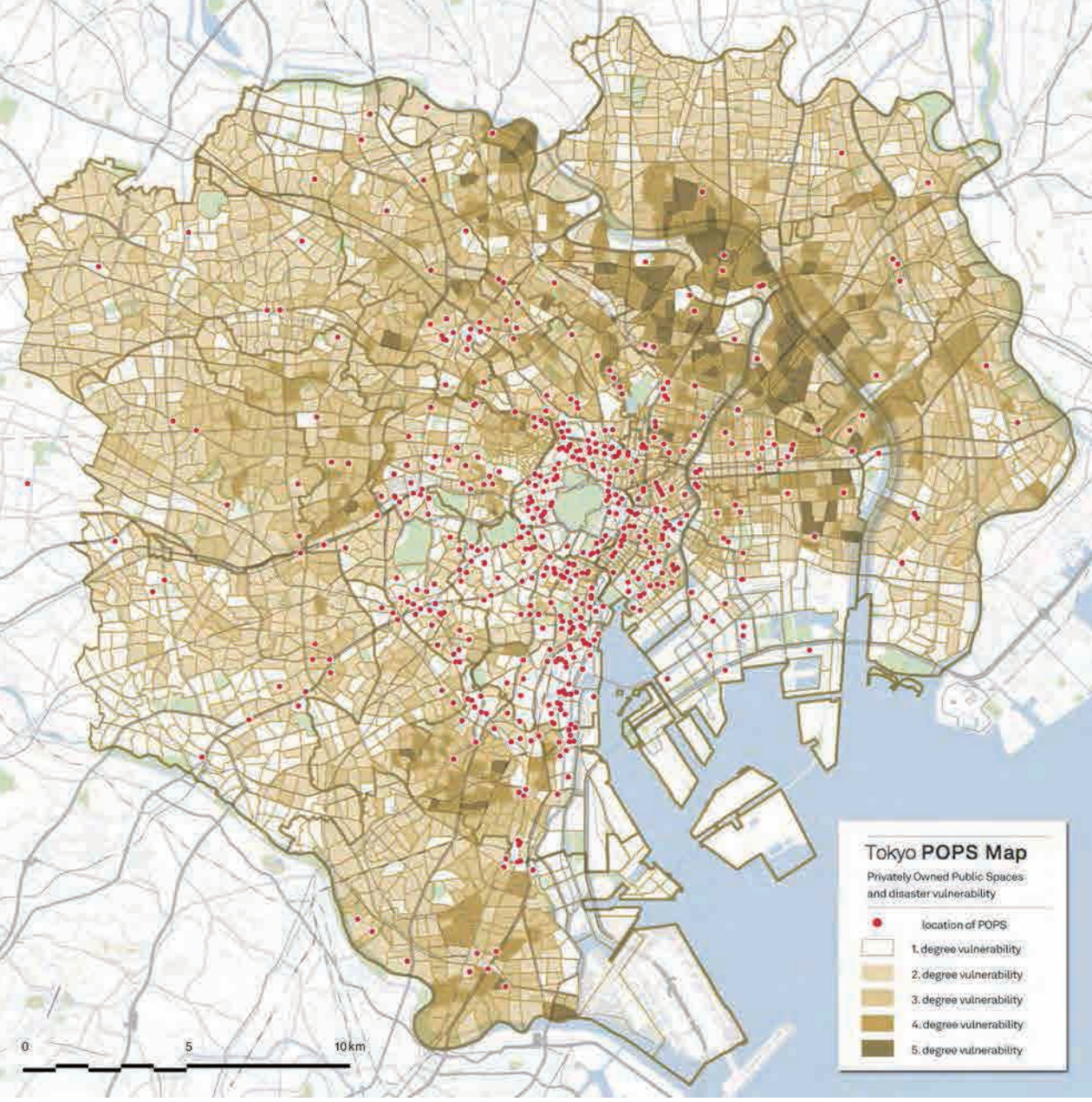
Center for Sustainable Urban Regeneration, The University of Tokyo
東京大学 都市持続再生研究センター

25
SUR
Jan. / 2013



Planning Policy Dimension:
Who are the main actors in the production process of POPS, what are their main interests, resources and interdependencies? How do local planning and political cultures influence these interdependencies? What are the implications of this for future planning processes and urban governance?

Spatial Dimension:
How many POPS exist, where are they located, which factors determine their location, size, form, lay-out, design features and connectivity to other adjacent public spaces? How did design and form change over time? What are the driving socio-economic factors behind these transformations?

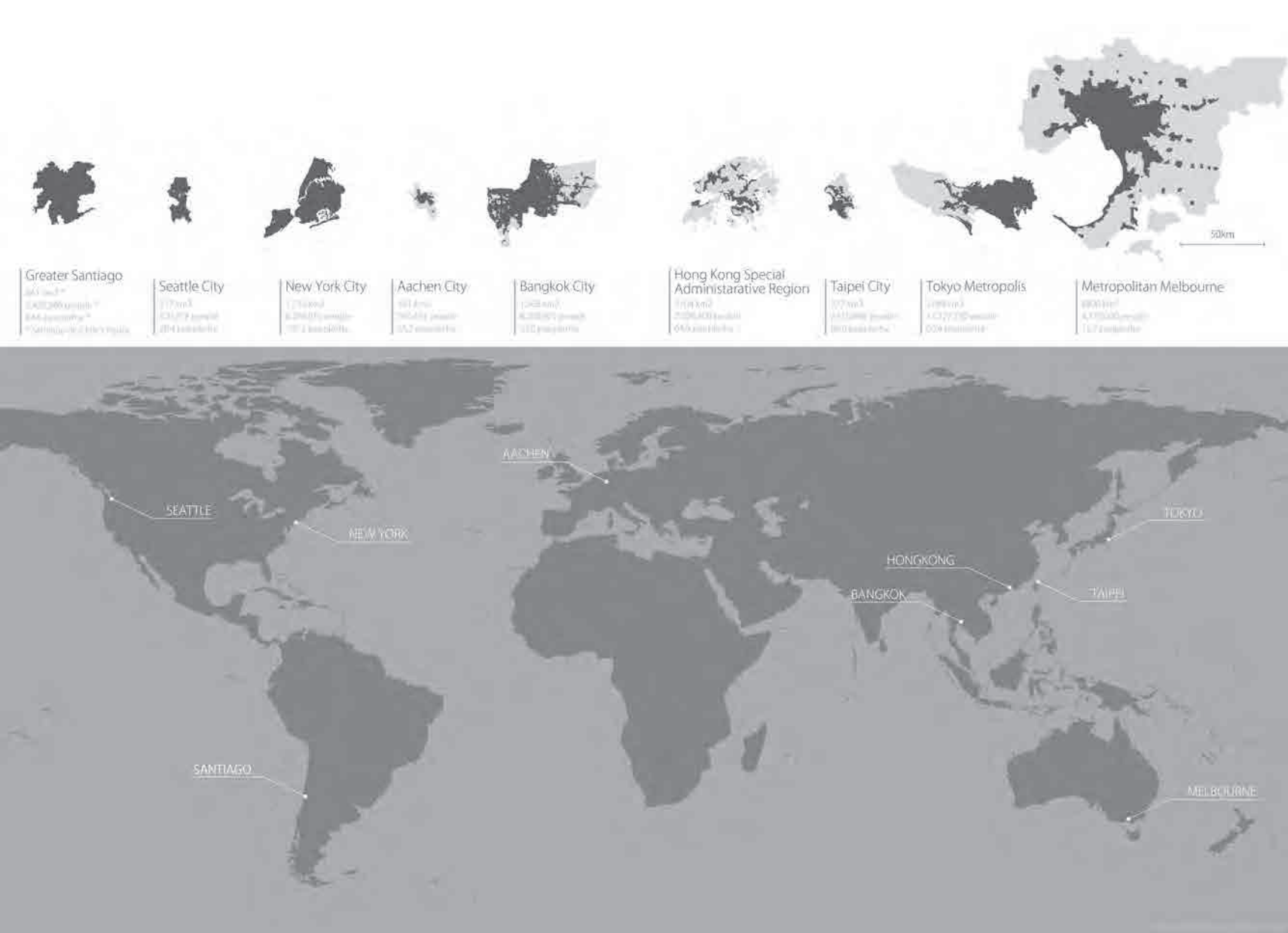


Distribution of Tokyo POPS relative to disaster vulnerability

Distribution of Tokyo POPS compared to Manhattan and in relation to major parks

Social Dimension:
Who uses POPS when, how, and for what reason? Are POPS appropriated and contested? Does private property right collide with the mandated public nature of those spaces? How does the presence of privately owned public spaces influence the notions of public space in general?

{Inter}national Dimension:
Which cause-effect relations produce, govern and regulate publicly usable spaces at the nexus of public and private interests in Japan and how and why does that differ from Germany, Chile, Australia, Hongkong, Taiwan, Hongkong, Thailand or the USA, where similar incentive tools are used? How do local histories, geographies, planning and political cultures influence the manifestation of the same planning instrument in Japanese cities?



International Case Study Cities

International research collaborators

Development and size of POPS in Tokyo over time