緩衝緑地整備における事業効果の分析と樹林構造の評価

概要

本研究は、わが国が高度経済成長期にあった 1960 年代に激化しつつあった産業公害の防止を事業目的として、京浜、中京、阪神等の工業地域において住宅地と工場地帯を土地利用上明確に区分するための緩衝帯となる緩衝緑地の整備をほぼ一元的に担ってきた共同福利施設建設譲渡事業(以下「共同福利施設事業」という。)を対象として、計画的な市街地形成と生活環境の保全に果たした制度的意義と特徴を整理し、緑地の整備による事業効果について検証を試みた。次いで、制度創設から 30 年余が経過しており、整備された樹林の実態と特性の評価を行い、当初意図されていたような緑地が形成されているかどうかについて検証した。これらの検討を通じて、本研究資料は今後の自然と共生し、持続的発展可能な都市環境形成を図るための緑地計画の作成、整備された緑地の適切な保全・管理等のための基礎的資料を得ることを意図したものである。

序章では,産業公害の防止を目的に制度化された共同福利施設事業が成立した社会的背景を整理し,その後の事業の発展過程を概説した。この中で,1980年代には自動車排出ガス等の移動発生源等から顕在化した大気汚染防止対策や1990年代の産業廃棄物処分場の逼迫と周辺環境対策等その時々の環境政策上の必要性に対応して緩衝緑地整備が多様化していったことを明らかにし,本研究の位置づけの整理を行った。

第1章では、事業創設の社会背景を踏まえ、産業公害が激化する中で産業公害が激化する中で,住・工分離を意図した事業制度の特性を整理した。また、事業効果の早期発現について検討するため、事業期間を同等規模の都市公園事業と対比した結果、平均事業期間は5 年未満で都市公園事業の約1/3で竣工していることが明らかとなった。

第2章では,共同福利施設事業における財政支援措置によって地方財政負担の軽減がどのように図られたかについて,都市公園事業との比較により理論値と実績値の両面から定量的に検証した。この結果,共同福利施設事業では,都市公園補助事業と比較して,事業費における地方公共団体の財政負担比率(地方負担率)は理論値,実績値とも1/2以下であり,建設段階における自己資金の比率(自己資金率)では実績値が1/5~1/3に軽減されており,理論値以上に軽減されていたことが明らかにとなり,当該事業における財政支援措置は,地方財政負担の軽減にとって有効であったと判断される。

第3章では,前章までの検証を踏まえ,主として事業効果の側面から整備された共同福利 施設事業の中で最も投資規模の大きい姫路地区を事例として,コンジョイント分析による 確率効用モデルを設定して費用便益分析を行った。この結果,総便益に占める間接利用価値 の割合が7割を占め,かつ地区全体での費用便益比が2.53となり,投資以上の事業効果の発 現が明らかとなった。

第4章では,共同福利施設事業における緩衝緑地の樹林形成に適用された「パターン植 栽」の手法に着目し,植栽施工後約30年が経過した現況の樹林構造の実態を分析し,緩衝緑 地形成におけるパターン植栽手法の効果を検証した。第3章で検討した兵庫県姫路市の緩 衝緑地内の中島地区を対象として樹木調査を行った結果,植栽時における密度の違いによ る現存樹木数の相違は見られず,100 ㎡当り15~20本が残存していた。また,「パターン植 栽」により,設計当初に想定されていた階層構造の樹林は形成されておらず,現況の樹林構 造はパターンを構成する現存樹木の樹高と胸高直径階から三つのタイプに区分された。

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第5章では,第4章に引き続き,兵庫県姫路市の中島地区を対象に,樹高と胸高直径の 計測データに基づき,植栽後約30年が経過した樹林の生育特性について材積指数とアス ペクト比を指標として検討した。調査の結果,アラカシ,コジイの生長が顕著であり,林冠 部を占有していた。亜高木層では,高木層との組み合わせから生長状況に変化が見られた。 タブノキではアスペクト比が100を上回る比率が高く,材積指数は10,000 以下で衰退傾 向が認められるのに対して,ヤマモモではアスペクト比が50前後,材積指数は大半が 200,000 以上に分布し,生育は良好と判断された。アスペクト比と材積指数を指標とす ることで,樹林の生長動態の把握が可能となり,今後は潜在自然植生構成種であるアラカ シとコジイの優占する樹林へと移行していくことが示唆された。

第6章では、第4章における樹林構造の実態、第5章における樹木の生長動態を踏まえ、 樹木調査の結果に基づき、天空率、相対照度、土壌環境要因と現況の樹林との関係について分析を行う とともに、現在の樹林の生育状況を鬱閉度、多様度、活力度の指標を用いて定量的に評価した。この結果、 相対照度と種数、腐植含有量と種数の間に強い相関が見られた。また、全体として樹林の鬱閉度は高く、 活力度は低いことが確認できた。全体として、多様度は落葉樹が混交し、優占することにより指数が高 くなることが示唆された。 The Project Effect Analysis and the Evaluation of Forest Structure in the Buffer Greenbelt

Summery

This study report aims to verify the significance and the role of Common Welfare Facilities Projects ("Greenbelt Construction Projects") in greenery space development, from the aspect of both the project system and the project effect: a type of development that has contributed to the formation of premeditated city areas and the conservation of residential environments through the construction of buffer-green belts between housing areas and industrial areas in the Keihin, Chukyo and Hanshin areas, in order to prevent the industrial pollution which took place during the period of rapid economic growth in the 1960's. Then the actual state and evaluation of characteristics of the forest after 30 years had passed since it was planted were verified, and the forest was surveyed to find out whether or not the greenery space intended in the initial plan has been formed. The studies reported in this research paper were undertaken to obtain fundamental data needed to prepare an open-space plan allowing people to commune with nature, to form a sustainable city environment, and to maintain the green space that had been constructed.

The foreword clarifies the social background behind the buffer greenbelt project, that was systematized to prevent industrial pollution and provides an outline of the subsequent development process. This process clarified that the greenbelt construction has been diversified to meet the need for environmental policies such as the measurement of air pollution that was caused mainly by the discharge of automobile exhaust in the 1980's, and the lack of of industrial waste disposal sites and the conservation of the surrounding area in 1980's and so on.

Chapter 1 describes the characteristics of the project system under the social background at the time when the C.W.F. project was established, and also surveys financial support by the central government in the form of subsidies etc. Also, the period needed for the appearance of the effect of the project was verified by comparing it with city parks projects of nearly the same scale. The results have clarified that the period needed for the completion of these projects is in average of less than 5 years. This period is about 1/3 of that for the ordinary city parks projects.

Chapter 2 describes Common Welfare Facilities Projects undertaken to construct buffer greenbelts to separate residential and industrial areas to control industrial pollution during the period of rapid economic growth. The effects of financial support for these projects given to municipalities by the national government were analyzed by comparing their financial structures with those of city park construction projects. The investigation showed that the common welfare facility system reduced the expenses of local municipalities (rate of local burden) to half or less of the sum paid by the municipalities for city park construction projects. The initial construction expenses (rate of municipality's financial contribution) were also 1/5 to 1/3 of those for city park projects, suggesting that common welfare facility projects effectively support the finances of local municipalities.

Chapter 3 describes the cost benefit analysis, mainly from the aspect of project

evaluations, using the Probabilistic Utility Model developed by the Japan Environment Corporation, and choosing the Himeji District as a case where the investment scale was the largest among the Common Welfare Facilities. As a result, the rate of indirect use value accounted for 70% of the gross benefit, and because the benefit ratio in the whole area was set at 2.53, it was clear that the enterprise effect exceeded the investment.

Chapter 4 describes the present state and characteristics of forest structures in buffer greenbelts constructed approximately 30 years ago under Common Welfare Facilities Construction Projects, and examines the effects of the pattern planting method used to plant trees in the greenbelts. All trees growing in a buffer greenbelt in Nakashima District, Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture, were surveyed. The number of surviving trees was 15 to 20 trees per 100m² regardless of planting density. Although pattern planting was used to design forest stratification, the intended stratification was not achieved. The forest showed three forest types which differed in tree height and trunk diameter at breast height.

Chapter 5 follows Chapter 4 with a description of the growth characteristics of trees planted about 30 years ago, based on the data for their heights and diameters at breast-height and the calculated material volume index and aspect ratio values, in a buffer greenbelt in Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture (Nakajima District. The results show that the growth of *Quercus glauca* and *Castanopsis cuspida* was remarkable, and that these species occupied the forest crown. The growth of the subtree layer differed depending on the co-existing species of the high tall layer. With *Machilus thunbergii*, the aspect ratio usually exceeded 100, and the material volume index was less than 100,000 cm³, showing a declining tendency. On the other hand, with *Myrica rubra*, the aspect ratio was about 50, and the material volume index exceeded 200,000 cm³, showing good growth. The use of the aspect ratio and material volume index as indices clarified the growth of trees. The study suggested that *Quercus glauca* and *Castanopsis cuspida*, that are potentially natural vegetation species will be dominant in the forest.

Chapter 6 describes the relationships between forest structure and environmental factors regulating the structures, such as canopy openness, relative light intensity, and soil conditions, which were based on the actual situation in Chapter 4 and characteristics of tree growth mechanism in Chapter 5, and the growth of trees was quantitatively evaluated using indices such as degrees of congestion, diversity, and vitality. Close correlations were found between relative light intensity and number of species, and between humus content and number of species. The forest was highly congested as a whole, and its degree of vitality was over 2. The results suggest that the forest is in poor condition and that the degree of diversity was increased by the mixing and predominance of deciduous trees.

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