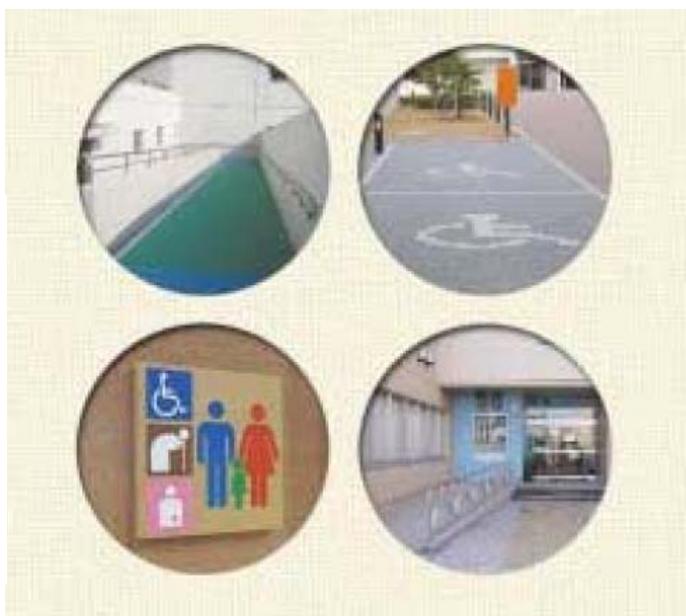


## Case Studies Concerning the Development of Barrier-Free School Facilities

June, 2007

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,  
Science and Technology – Japan Secretariat  
Department Education Facilities Planning and  
Administration

National Institute for Educational Policy  
Research: Educational Facilities Research  
Center



## **Introduction**

School facilities should allow all students, with or without handicaps, to fulfil their education without hindrance. The facilities should also act as a base for the local community's lifelong learning experience, and should always be ready to be utilized as an emergency shelter in case of fires or earthquakes. Therefore, moving forward with making school facilities barrier-free is an important challenge.

Promoting barrier-free school facilities is now part of the obligated barrier-free movement, due to a revision in the former "Heart Building Law", the law concerning "the promotion of constructing buildings to allow senior citizens and handicapped people to use the facilities smoothly." In addition, the promotion of barrier-free school facilities is stated in "The Fundamental Project for Handicapped People" (Cabinet decision in December 2002), and thus active efforts are now required.

Up to this point, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has planned the fundamental concepts of barrier-free school facilities, such as in "the Indication of the promotion of making school facilities barrier-free" (March 2000). At the same time, the ministry has organized the "Case collection of barrier-free school facilities", which includes examples of detailed designs and design approaches. For now, there has been government support for making school facilities barrier-free, however, it is difficult to say that it has been done to an adequate level.

In the current situation, The National Educational Laboratory Research Center for Educational Facilities has worked in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in executing the "Case Studies Concerning the Development of Barrier-Free School Facilities". Furthermore, the activities by active local authorities have been organized in a set of actual case studies of reasonable and well-planned barrier-free measures.

It is our wish that this report would be used as reference for creating maintenance plans, and to assist in creating systems and step-by-step maintenance.

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#### 1) The Basic Idea Concerning Barrier-Free Improvements in Schools

School facilities must be able to be used safely, and should not hinder the activities of children, with or without disabilities. Considering that the school is a fundamental infrastructure, and that it will be used for public opening times and also as an emergency shelter in the case earthquakes and fires, it is important to proceed with barrier-free improvements.

In recent years, the number of young children registered in special support schools have increased dramatically. In the special support elementary and junior high schools, about half the students have more than one disability, and the number of students with 2 or more disabilities are increasing. The pertinent laws were revised to promote "Special support education" to provide proper educational support to students with disabilities to meet the individual educational needs for their independence and social participation. The laws were then enforced in April, 2007. Therefore, it becomes further important to take measures in terms of the facilities to promote the special support education. In order to make barrier-free school facilities, it is important to study the issue from the viewpoint of the universal design available for various users such as parents and community members, as well as to consider its educational effects. For exchanges and collaborative learning with children with disabilities, it is indispensable to make the facilities barrier-free. It is also expected to use the school facilities as a tool to promote the understanding on handicapped people for students, such as providing opportunities to use wheelchairs using the barrier-free facilities provided.

#### 2) Implementation to Date



##### 1. Actions by the entire government

"Law for Buildings Accessible to and Usable by the Elderly and Physically Disabled Persons" (referred to as "the Heart Building Law") is partially revised in July, 2002 and school facilities are newly specified as an object of the efforts for barrier-free. For newly or additoinally building school facilities, it is required to eliminate levels, install restrooms for wheelchair users and secure an accessible width. In addition, under the "Disabled Persons Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities" (Cabinet Decision in December, 2002), it is required to promote barrier-free for the society concerning both hardware and software as well as to promote city planning and material creation for all of the people to be comfortable to live from the viewpoint of universal design. School facilities are required to promote its barrier-free design.

In addition, the current Heart Building Law and the Law for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation Infrastructure for the Aged and the Disabled" (hereafter, referred to as "Transportation Barrier-free Law") was integrated and further developed in meaning to enforce "the Law for Promoting Easily Accessible Transportation Infrastructure for the Aged and the Disabled" (hereafter, referred to as "New Barrier-free Laws) in December, 2006, which requires school facilities to be compliant to laws and that efforts should be made for improvement (See Page 36.)

○ **Special buildings**

Designated buildings under the law to be used by many people, senior citizens or people with disabilities such as special support schools, hospital, gyms (for general public), museums, libraries.

- Building and extension for no less than 2,000m<sup>2</sup> → compliance
- Existing buildings → compliance and efforts

○ **Specific buildings**

Buildings used by many people such as schools, theaters, department stores, hotels, offices

- Building and extensions of designated buildings except special designated buildings → compliance and efforts
- Retrofitting or refurbishment of designated building facilities → compliance and efforts

\* 1. Designated building facilities (the Law, Article 2 No.18 and Ordinance No. 6)  
e.g. entry/exit, corridor, stairways, slope, elevators and other lifts



## **2. Actions by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology**

Under "5 Year Action Plan" to specify measures particularly need to be taken in the five years of the first term of the Disabled Persons Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities, it was required to create the guidelines and case studies for barrier-free of elementary and junior high schools. Accordingly, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology inaugurated the research committee to study barrier-free policies of school facilities in August, 2003. As a result of the achievement of the study, "School Facility Barrier-free Guidelines" are established in March, 2004. In addition, "Case Studies concerning Barrier-free School Facility" was provided to summarize specific examples of maintenance of the facilities under the guidelines in March, 2005.

For barrier-free school facilities, the subsidies have been provided as a custom so that "Safe and Secure School Building Subsidy" was specified from a part of the public educational facilities maintenance expense to promote a scheduled and effective facility building by improving the use of the local authorities.

Some local authorities further add unique specifications concerning barrier-free school facility building under an additional ordinance of the New Barrier-free Law and City Building Ordinance. Therefore, the social situation has been improved concerning recognition of the importance of barrier-free school facilities.

Chapter 1 Basic Concept concerning Promotion of School Facility Barrier-free

**1. School facility barrier-free design**

- Considers educational meaning of school facility barrier-free
- Consider cooperation with the support system for operation
- Consider its use for the neighbors to participate in school educations and their lifelong learning activities

**2. Promotion of existing school facilities barrier-free design**

- Understanding and consensus of the parties concerned
- Formation of rational maintenance plan concerning barrier-free design
- Execution of maintenance concerning well planned barrier-free projects

Chapter 2 Notes in Planning and Design of Barrier-free School Facilities

**1. Basic notes in planning and design**

- Understanding and consensus of the parties concerned
- Setting of appropriate maintenance target
- Execution of post-inspection of barrier-free designed facilities

**2. Understandable Building Layout Plans for facilitating smooth access**

- Building layout accessible from outside
- Site plan for smooth access
- Smoothly accessible outdoor ground

**3. Floor planning understandable and accessible**

- Floor planning for easy access
- Area arrangement for easy recognition and accessible
- Clear and safe address for evacuation
- Simple signage to easily understand

**4. Useful, comfortable and safe room plan**

- Classroom easy to use
- Indoor passage easy to access
- Stairs easy to use
- Elevator easy to use
- Lavatory accessible to anyone
- Architectural equipment for easy operation
- Furniture easy to use
- Clear color plan etc.

### **3)The current situation of barrier free school facilities**

According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, it is difficult to say that school facilities are well designed to be barrier-free as the ratio of schools with at least one barrier-free facility was 76.9% for elementary schools and 77.4% for junior high schools as of July 1, 2006.

Although it is expected to have newly built and additional construction of school barrier-free school facilities under the provision of the New Barrier-free Law or various ordinances of the local governments, barrier-free facilities of many existing school buildings became an important issue.

In order to solve such problems, it is important to make a certain plan of barrier-free design of school facilities including existing ones by local governments.



## **Chapter 2**

### To Proceed Barrier-free Project as Scheduled

It is important to promote school facility barrier-free from the following aspects based on the roles requested from the basic concept and roles required for school facilities under “School Facility Barrier-free Promotion Guidelines”.

#### **1) Rational Maintenance Plan**

It is important for the local authority (as the school installer) to understand the entire business volume required for schools according to the current status of the schools under control, registration data of students with disabilities and assumptions of the future trend, as well as to set the maintenance target concerning school facilities barrier-free and establish a rational maintenance plan.

To establish a barrier-free maintenance plan, it is also necessary to make a comprehensive study on earthquake-proof maintenance and security measures of school facilities.

#### **2) Serial Maintenance Procedures**

The future schools should be planned and designed from a so-called universal design to allow various people to use, in considering the needs of students based on “School Facility Barrier-free Promotion Guidelines”. Meanwhile, it is important to improve and maintain the existing facilities to conduct a serial maintenance works for facilities and equipment in need for repair urgently, as necessary, based on the concept of universal design.

#### **3) Operational Support and Cooperation**

As it is necessary to have a reasonable plan of facility environment for students with disabilities to move between classrooms and use restrooms, as well as to make to consider guidance contents and methods depending on the conditions or characteristics of students with various disabilities. Therefore, not only hardware but also software such as human support should be considered in this regard.

As human supports may be needed not only for the learning activities but also life styles, the school facility maintenance plan should be made taking into consideration of such support systems.

#### **4) Participation, Understanding and Consensus of Parties Concerned**

To make a reasonable plan concerning school facility barrier-free, it is important to proceed the projects by widely obtaining understanding and consensus of parties concerned by participation of schools, family and community as well as active information output while attempting consistency with the overall mid/long-term administrative plans and the maintenance plans for barrier-free.



## Chapter 3

### Case Studies of Barrier-free Maintenance Plan

#### CASE 1

Tsuchiura  
City,  
Ibaraki

#### ● Tsuchiura City Overview

- **Total Area** 123.5km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population** 143,703 (as of October 10, 2006)
- **Number of Households** 54,131
- **Population Density** 1,646 / km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population Increase Rate** -0.5%
- **Senior and Disabled Citizen Trends**

- The total population is leveled out. The decrease in young people and the increase of senior citizens has led to a continued aging of the population.
- In recent years, the number of disabled citizens has increased dramatically, most noticeably mentally and internally disabled people.

- **Schools Numbers** 20 elementary and 8 Junior High Schools

#### ■ Department in Charge

- The Tsuchiura City Board of Education Affairs Office  
TEL (029)826-1111  
URL <http://www.city.tsuchiura.ibaraki.jp/>



### (1) Features of the Plan

- (1) Issues to be extracted depending on the field survey and questionnaire of facilities in question
- (2) Prioritize the maintenance items per service and items need to be repaired of the facility.
- (3) Determine and disclose a short, middle and long term maintenance items for each school.
- (4) Review on the progress report and corrections of plan on a regular basis.

### (1) Issues to be extracted depending on the field survey and questionnaire of facilities in question

To extract the issues for making a plan, the following hardware and software status were reviewed:

- (1) Field survey public facilities (e.g. washroom, toilet, elevator)
- (2) Virtual experience of disabilities
- (3) Questionnaire for citizens

### (2) Prioritize the maintenance items per service and items need to be repaired of the facility

Prioritize the facilities for maintenance from ones which more users are expected or from a wide area. The priority is classified into “items need to be repaired in common”, “repair works relatively practical” and “long term repair works”.

### (3) Determine and disclose a short, middle and long term maintenance items for each school

A short term, middle term of each school, and a long-term maintenance item are decided and made public.

The current state of barrier-free maintenance of each school is shown, the item for which maintenance is necessary is classified into a short term and the matter that should be maintained in a mid/long term respectively, and it shows.

### (4) Review on the progress report and corrections of plan on a regular basis

“Tsuchiura City *Hito ni Yasashii Machizukuri Renraku Chosei Kaigi*, Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Planning Coordination Committee” discusses the needs of plan change, request, and issues for change of plan as necessary.

## (2) Background

### Previous conditions of barrier-free projects before enforcement of the plan

Tsuchiura City promotes “Human Friendly City Planning” mainling including barrier-free projects of the urban area. The city proposes the basic policy of “Human Friendly City Planning” by compliing “Tsuchiura City Regional Welfare Promotion Plan in FY1994 and “Tsuchiura Station Area Human Friendly City Planning Project Maintenance Plan” in FY1995.

Afterwards, according to the instruction of the mayor, an advisory committee is organized to study the maintenance plan aiming to expand the maintenance plan to the entire city based on “it examined it by aiming to develop the maintenance plan based on "Human Friendly City Planning”.

## (3) Outline

### Overview

- **Title:** *Tsuchiura City, Hito ni Yasashii Machizukuri Keikaku*, Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Planning
- **Planned by:** Tsuchiura Mayor
- **Plan started:** March 2000
- **Target:** Public facility, park etc.
- **Project term:** (short ) 2000-2004  
(mid) 2005-2010  
(long) 2011-2016

### Configuration of the Plan

Five items were specified for "Basic policy of Human Friendly City Planning” based on the issues extracted by the aspect of maintenance needed and the citizen’s questionnaire etc. of the model district project in FY 1995.

In order to realize the basic policy, “Maintenance Policy concerning Public Buildings" which specifies countermeasures for both hardware, including building, road, railroad/station, urban park etc, and PR activities to promote the project.

"Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Planning” was compiled to realize this policy for implementation of the barrier-free projects.

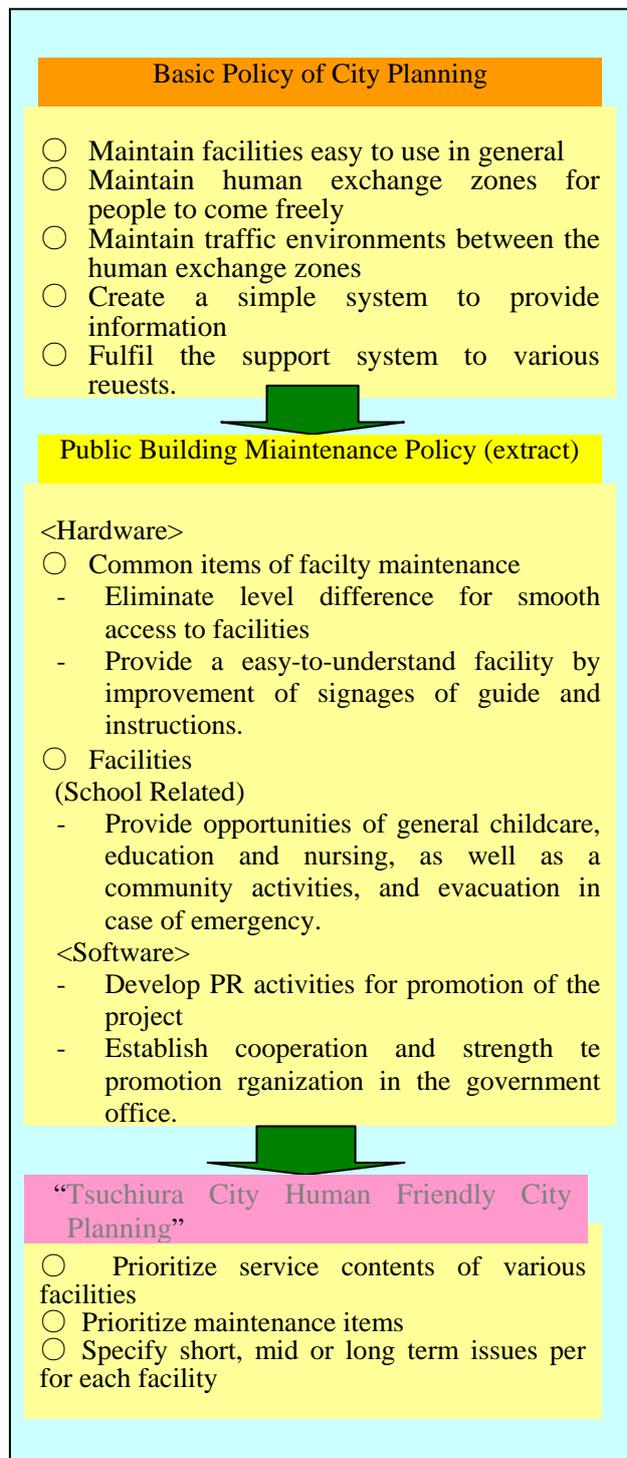


Figure 1. “Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Planning” Configuration

### Priority of Maintenance

#### ● Priority in Region

Two districts are designated for (1) the first prioritydistrict (three commercial districts) and (2) human exchange promotion districts (20 districts) for maintenance program of each district.

The first priority districts include zones where ripple effects are expected toward the barrier-free projects of the entire city, while the exchange promotion districts are for promotion of exchange of people.

● **Priority of Public Facilities**

The maintenance items (automatic door, restrooms for persons with disabilities, elevator) and the maintenance schedules (short term, mid term, and long term) are specified per facility including public office buildings, schools, and lifelong learning/cultural facilities, and social welfare facilities, etc.

The maintenance priority level between the school facilities has been decided in consideration of its age. Necessary maintenance works are conducted as necessary when students with disabilities join the school.

● **Priority of Maintenance Items**

The maintenance item is classified into three categories with the maintenance priority:

- (1) Common items (short-range plan)
- (2) Relatively practical (mid term plan)
- (3) Needs to be considered due to high costs (long term plan)

For school facilities, works to level the entrance and lift and install western style toilets with handrails for short-term projects, which installation of restrooms for persons with disabilities is categorized as a long term item.

Figure 2. Maintenance Item for Each School Facility

		Manabe	Tsuwa	Arakawa-Oki	Nakamura	Tsuchiura No.2	Kami Ohzu East	Kami Ohzu West	Kanndatsu	Migimomi	Tsuwa South	
		short term	long term	short term	long term	short term	long term	short term	long term	short term	long term	
Parking	Implementation or improvement of Disabled Person's Parking Space	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	
	Hallways, Walkways, etc.	Elimination of Steps (Front Entrance)	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done
		Installation of Automatic Doors	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○
		Elimination of Steps (Near Hatches)	●	○	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done
		Improvements to the Front Desk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Installation of interphones (doorbells)	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○
Widening of walkway widths	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done		
Toilet	Installation of lavatories and sinks for wheel-chair users	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	
	Installation of western-style toilets with hand-railings	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	
	Installation of hand-railings for stalls	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	
	Installation and/or Improvement of restrooms for Disabled people	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	
Guide Facilities	Installation of a guide map of facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	The laying of blocks for visually handicapped people	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	
	The laying or warning blocks near staircases for visually disabled people	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Installation of telephone stands	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	
Vertical Movement	Emergency Training Equipment	●	(○)	●	(○)	●	(○)	●	(○)	●	(○)	
	Installation and/or Improvement of hand-railings on stairs	●	○	△	○	●	○	△	○	●	○	
Vertical Movement	Installation and/or Improvement of elevators for disabled people	●	(○)	●	(○)	●	(○)	●	(○)	●	(○)	

**Legend**

The marks under the school name represent the current condition.

done: denotes "already equipped or implemented"

△&●: denotes "not yet equipped or implemented"

(the requirement differences for △&● are shown below)

○: denotes the time frame and plan for equipping or implementing

(○): denotes "action will be considered when a large scale renewal is planned"

Parking Space	○Space for the disabled (350cm or more in width)	△Space for the disabled (350cm or less in width)	●No parking space for the disabled
Main Entrance	○No steps, inner measure 80cm or more, automatic or sliding doors	△No steps, and one of the other criterion from the left is not fulfilled	●Has steps
Main Walkway	○No steps, inner measure of 120cm or more	△No steps	●Has steps
Entrances to Main Rooms	○No steps, inner measure 80cm or more, automatic or sliding doors	△No steps, and one of the other criterion from the left is not fulfilled	●Has steps
Staircases	○Hand-rails on both sides, and warning blocks for the visually handicapped	△One of the criterion from the left is not fulfilled	●No hand-rails
Elevator	○Equipped, usable by wheel chair, audio guidance	△Equipped, but one of the other criterion is not fulfilled	●No elevator
Restroom for Disabled	○Equipped, automatic doors with inner measure of 80cm or more	△Equipped, but one of the other criterion is not fulfilled	●No Restroom for the disabled
Western-style toilets	○Equipped, with hand-rails	△Equipped, but no hand-rails	●No Western-style restroom
Guide blocks	○Layed out	△	●No guide blocks

Note: The required inner measurement. (refer to the "City Making that is Nice for the People" Ordinance)

#### (4) Promotion of Maintenance Projects

##### **Actual Experiences**

Upon establishment of the plan in FY2000, the short term items included 16 elementary schools and 6 junior high schools and 5 kindergartens by FY2006.

In FY 2007, one each elementary school and junior high school are covered. The short term work items will be completed.

There are one men and women restroom per floor in the mid term, which is to make the western style toilets with handrails (except kindergartens, or only for floors with the regular classroom for junior high school)

- The extending passage is repaired to have no level difference.



(Wanan City Elementary School)

##### **Fund for Maintenance**

The projects on Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Planning Plan are conducted as a sole project of Tsuchiura City, so that the projects concerning the existing facility refurbishment of each section are integrated for lump sum budget.

The lump sum budget is admitted to be redistributed within the projects of the lump sum budget upon resolution of the promotion conference

Table 1. Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Planning Projects unit: 1000 yen.

1unit = 1000 yen

Facility Classification	Number of Facilities	Actual Total (2000-2005)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ~	Total 2006 ~
Elementary School	17	51,623	284	3,570	18,350	10,050	180,826	213,080
Junior High School	7	17,698	7,056	5,534	13,160	5,700	63,040	94,490
Kindergarden	5	13,562					48,640	48,640
sub total	29	82,883	7,340	9,104	31,510	15,750	292,506	356,210
other public facilities	65	60,165	4,627	8,642	70,202	59,417	478,163	621,051
sum total	94	143,048	11,967	17,746	101,712	75,167	770,669	977,261

Source: Documents from "The Meeting for Promoting Gentle City Building in Tsuchiura (Feb 2, 2007)"

##### **Assessment of Plan**

At the annual coordination meeting, upon consultation with the issues to be solved, schedules may be changed as necessary for coordination.

In specific, the schedule of all facilities was reviewed in the coordination meeting in FY2004. The plan change was conducted upon approval of the promotion committee. In accordance with the plan change, the facility maintenance plan was changed for the automatic doors and elevators are changed from mid to long term plan.

#### (5) Organization

"Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Planning Promotion Meeting" as established by the personnel concerned for the model project in 1995, as well as experts, welfare organization, local organization, traffic vendors, administrative bodies (assistant chief, welfare section, and construction sector).

As the liaison in the municipal office, "Tsuchiura City Human Friendly City Coordination Meeting" is provided.

##### **Future issues and comments from study group**

■ Even in the severe financial conditions by promoting the welfare city planning, the city has been steadily proceeding barrier-free projects in the facilities. The mid term items (barrier-free restrooms for the 2nd floor or upper) will continuously be conducted.

It is now necessary to deal with various problems in urgency concerning school facilities such as earthquake-proof and superannuation etc. as a whole in the future.

■ Tsuchiura City is one of few municipal bodies to have a concrete plan of barrier-free measures. The annual plan is smoothly proceeded for barrier-free except large-scale repair works. In the elementary schools surveyed, the basic barrier-free measures were conducted so that the city is promoting an environment for anybody can study in comfort. Classrooms and related facilities are neatly laid out, and particular care has been taken for signage and safety as well.

### ● Setagaya Ward Overview

- Total Area 58.08km<sup>2</sup>
- Population 810,983 (as of March 1, 2006)
- Number of Households 418,118
- Population Density 13,963 / km<sup>2</sup>
- Population Increase Rate 5.8% (1997-2006)
- Senior and Disabled Citizen Trends

- As of January 2006, the ratio of seniors (65 and older) has hit the 17.3%. Continued increase is expected for the future.
- The number of people with Physical Disability Certificates is 17,372. The number of people with *Ai-no Techou*, a booklet for mentally challenged children under 18 years of age.

- Schools Numbers 64 elementary and 31 Junior High Schools

#### ■ Department in Charge

- About Schools

Setagaya Educational Board Office  
Facilities Group  
TEL (03)5432-2661  
URL <http://www.city.setagaya.tokyo.jp/>

- About Accessibility

Setagaya Metropolitan Development Group  
TEL (03)5432-2038



## (1) Feature of the Plan

- (1) "Barrier-free Setagaya Plan 21" was compiled as a barrier-free plan under the Ordinances.
- (2) "Welfare-oriented Environment Promotion District" is designated under the Ordinances.
- (3) Mainly improved the entrance/exit of public buildings
- (4) Regular status check of the promotion plan

- (1) "Barrier-free Setagaya Plan 21" was compiled as a barrier-free plan under the Ordinances.

"Setagaya Ward Welfare House/Town Ordinance" (hereafter referred to as "House/ Town Ordinance" was established as regulations concerning hardware to establish the regional health welfare society, in November, 1995.

According to "House/Town Ordinance", the ward made a plan aiming at a comprehensive and planned promotion of the policies concerning maintenance of a welfare environment. It is said that the policy would be assessed on a regular basis.

According to this regulation, "Barrier-free Setagaya Plan 2" was compiled in 1999, which specifies the priorities where and which to start renovations of facilities.

- (2) "Welfare-oriented Environment Promotion District" is designated under the Ordinances.

According to the provisions of House/Town Ordinance, five promotion district of welfare environment are designated. Specific maintenance plan is developed to cope with various characteristics of each district to promote the welfare environment plan.

Areas for promotion are designated considering concentrated level of the population density, or large evacuation area nearby, upon hearing the opinions of "Setagaya Ward Welfare Environment Maintenance Council" (hereafter referred to as "the Council")

- (3) Mainly improved the entrance/exit of public buildings

It is assumed the works to improve "entrance/exit of ward public buildings" are prioritized. This is to improve the conditions of outdoor passage and gateway, etc. At least one location for each building should be accessible by anybody, in design.

- (4) Regular status check of the promotion plan

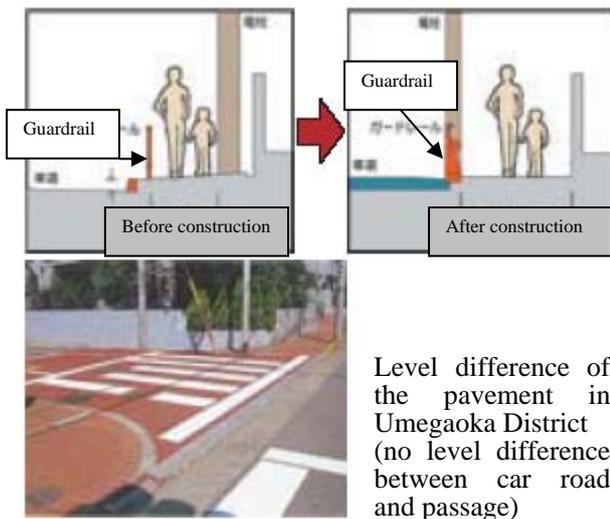
The progress report of the promotion plan is assumed to be assessed according to the provision of House/Town Ordinances while listening to the opinions of the council. In this case, the citizens of the ward and proprietors should be reflected on the design,

## (2) Background

### The status of barrier-free related policies before planning

In Setagaya Ward, the plan of "Fureai Dori", "Friendly Street" in Umeaoka District in 1983 started, which was followed by other barrier-free projects in various areas. In specific, a plan for the pavement design was executed upon consultation, study and cooperation of the ward office and the residents to star with.

In 1993, the standards for construction of public facilities ("Facility Maintenance Guidelines for Welfare City Planning") was developed, which was followed by ordinances to promote further detailed welfare environments. In FY2006, upon considering the social environment, "Universal Design Promotion Ordinance" was issued. Then, another promotion plan based on this ordinance will be compiled in and after FY2007.



### Other plans concerning school facilities

#### ● "Public Facility Maintenance Policy (April 2005)

A basic idea concerning maintenance and operation of facilities after rebuilding and repair demand to consider the superannuation of the entire public facilities is considered. It shows specific action plans for the three years after the compilation of the plan and direction for each facility.

#### ● "New School Facility Maintenance Basic Policy (March 2005)

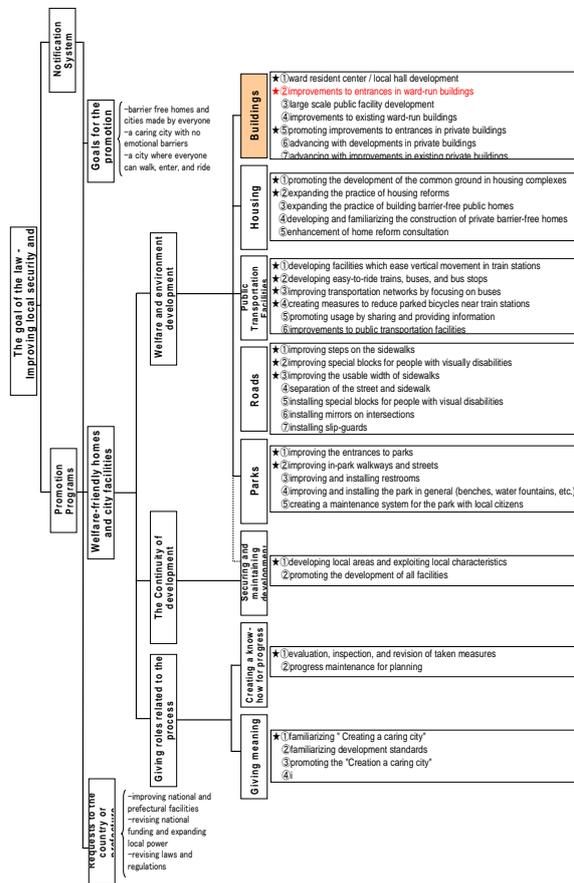
This shows a basic policy of school facilities for the upcoming 10 years in consistency with "Public Facility Maintenance Policy".

Seismic-proof performances are prioritizezed. This is to specify the safety policy such as implementaton of refurbishment for 2 schools a year, reduction of costs, improvement of safety awareness and promotion of barrier-free facilities.

## (3) Outline

### Overview

- **Title:** Barrier-free Setagaya Plan 21
- **Planned by:** Setagaya Ward Mayor
- **Plan started:** March 1999
- **Target:** Public facility, housing complex
- **Project term:** (short ) 1999-2004  
(mid) 2005-2010  
(long) 2011-2016
- **Business scale:** -



★denotes emphasized plan

## Priority of Maintenance Works

The measures for existing facilities are emphasized. Policies which should be actively promoted to realize a town “where everybody can walk, enter and ride” such as improvement of the entrance/exit conditions.

### (4) Promotion of Maintenance Project

## Maintenance Experiences

● A survey was conducted by the end of FY2007 fiscal year, and a measures will be taken one by one in the following fiscal year or later.

○ Example of the entrance/exit (colored lines applied to the slope)



○ There are elevators in 13 schools out of 96. Some school has difficulties to install the elevator under the ordinances such as the shaded location.



○ A slope is desinged for easy access to the pool.



(Setagaya Ward Funabashi Elementary School)

○ The toilet conditions are improved upon request of schools, in addition to the exit and entrance. (1 system is installed per school)



(Setagaya Ward Mishuku Junior High School)

○ There is a waiting space at the main gate of regular classrooms.



○ Playroom with many storages



(Setagaya Ward Funabashi Elementary School)



## Assessment of the Plan

About the progress report of the plan, it is assumed that the plan undergo an assessment on a regular basis under the provision of House/Town Ordinance. Accordingly, the current state of barrier-free maintenance is surveyed in order to acknowledge the plan.

In FY2004, the survey was conducted for the ward hall, the library, liaison office, district halls and community meeting place etc. The result of survey is open to public on the PR brochure “House/Town Communication vol. 2).

### ○ House/Town Communication vol. 2 (extract)

**区施設のバリアフリー整備状況調査**

世田谷区では、バリアフリー整備を義務化する条例改正の検討に合わせて、区施設における、バリアフリー整備の現状を調査しました。対象は、区民の方々が日常利用する、主な357施設です。  
今回は、区民会館+区民センター(21件)、図書館(15件)、出張所(27件)、地区会館+区民集会所(86件)の、合わせて149施設の主なバリアフリー整備について報告します。  
調査の実施にあたっては、施設の管理者の方々にご協力いただきました。

**■ 施設ごとの整備率** ※ひとつの★は10%に相当します。

整備項目	区民会館 区民センター	図書館	出張所	地区会館 区民集会所
車いす用駐車区画	★★★★	★★	★	★
敷地内通路	★★★★★★	★★★★★★	★★★★★★	★★★★★★
誘導用ブロック	★★★★	★★★★	★★	★★
出入口の自動ドア	★★★★★★	★★★★★★	★★★★★★	★★★★
廊下の手すり	★★★★	★	★	★★
階段の手すり	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★
エレベーター	★★★★★★	★★★★★★	★★★★	★★
車いす対応トイレ	★★★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★
ベビーベッド	★★★★	★★★★	★★	★★

※ 部分は、整備が50%以下の項目

**■ 概要整理**

① 区民会館、区民センター、図書館では、整備が進んでいます。  
敷地内通路の段差処理、出入口の自動ドア化、階段の手すり、エレベーターの設置、トイレの車いす対応ブースの整備は、50%以上となっています。

② 規模の小さい施設では、整備率が低くなっています。  
比較的規模の小さい出張所、地区会館、区民集会所の、車いす用駐車区画や地区会館、区民集会所の、出入口の自動ドアの整備率は50%以下となっています。

③ 廊下手すり、車いす用駐車区画等の整備率は50%以下となっています。  
全般的に整備率が50%以下となっている項目は、廊下の手すり、車いす用駐車区画、誘導用ブロック、ベビーベッドの整備です。




## Fund for Maintenance

The government subsidy has been provided for the maintenance of Accessible and Usable Transportation Law in the designated district of the basic plan. The barrier-free related budget of FY1997 is planned to use the welfare reform promotion subsidy of Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

For school facilities, "Safe and Secure School Subsidy" will be used as a large-scale remodeling and rebuilding projects. If the work is only for barrier-free facilities, it is only considered to be a single expense.

## (5) Organization

"Universal Design Environment Maintenance Council" is held to study the issue under the provisions of the Ordinance by assembly members of the ward, experts, residents and representative of the ward office.

There are workshops and study groups under the organization in participation of the ward residents who won the lottery.

### ○Barrier-free Setagaya Plan 21 Organization

- Toyo University Professor
- Musashino Art University Professor
- Kogakuin University Professor
- Ibaraki University Assistant Professor
- Lawyer
- The Association of Welfare for the Visually Impaired
- Mini-cab Citizens Association
- The Setagaya Nurturing Network
- Tokyo Gakugei University Research Student
- The Physically Disabled and Their Parents Association
- Senior Citizens' Club
- Open recruitment
- Open recruitment
- Tokyo Association of Architects and Building Engineers
- Railways Employee
- Shoin Shrine Street Advancement Association

### ● Future issues and comments from study group

■ Setagaya Ward is actively promoting a welfare city planning with participation of the residents, including the plan of "Fureai Street" in Umegaoka District. In the study of "Barrier-free Setagaya Plan 21", it is obvious to see the residents are active to participate in the plan, as they hold workshops by the residents selected by the lottery.

■ In April 2007, House/Town Ordinance was abolished but replaced by "Setagaya Ward Universal Design Promotion Ordinance" which was newly enforced. According to this ordinance, the mayor is entitled to assign "Universal Design Adviser". It is expected to promote quality facility maintenance in the future by using this system.

## Barrier-free School Facilities based on a Comprehensive Welfare City Planning

### ● Nerima Ward Overview

- **Total Area** 48.16km<sup>2</sup>
  - **Population** 686,237 (as of January 1, 2006)
  - **Number of Households** 314,248
  - **Population Density** 138,998 / km<sup>2</sup>
  - **Population Increase Rate** 0.27%
  - **Senior and Disabled Citizen Trends**
    - The 2006 ratio of seniors is has 17.6%, and it is forecasted to continue increasing to over 20% by 2013, which will lead to a drastic aging of the population.
    - The number of people with disabilities has increased for all types of disabilities. Most noticeably people with mental disabilities and emotional disorders.
  - **Schools Numbers** 69 elementary and 34 Junior High Schools
  - **Department in Charge**
    - Nerima Educational Board Office Facilities Group
- TEL (03)3993-1111  
URL <http://www.city.nerima.tokyo.jp/>



### (1) Feature of the Plan

- (1) Comprehensive plan intended for both hardware and software
- (2) Basic policy and action plan for the next five years
- (3) Barrier-free policy of school facilities
- (4) Organization for promotion, assessment and review of the plan in cooperation with the community

#### (1) Comprehensive plan intended for both hardware and software

In addition to the hardware related plans of the facilities, this plan includes software related such as information barrier-free and “Welfare City Planning Coordinator Model Project” etc.

For buildings, there are various plans available including the floor plan, barrier-free consulting of the existing buildings and the total management of the buildings.

#### (2) Basic policy and action plan for the next five years

To realize “a town to live long in comfort”, an action plan including 12 basic policies was developed for both the ward office and the residents to work together in cooperation.

#### (3) Barrier-free policy of school facilities

For barrier-free of existing school facilities, it is specified to repair the facility in concurrent with its refurbishment. Barrier-free works may be conducted as necessary for students. In FY2005, a stairway lift was installed in 10 elementary schools.

(4) Organization for promotion, assessment and review of the plan in cooperation with the community

Residents are selected to register the system as a monitor for questionnaire surveys. This is to use the view of users for promotion of the comprehensive plan.

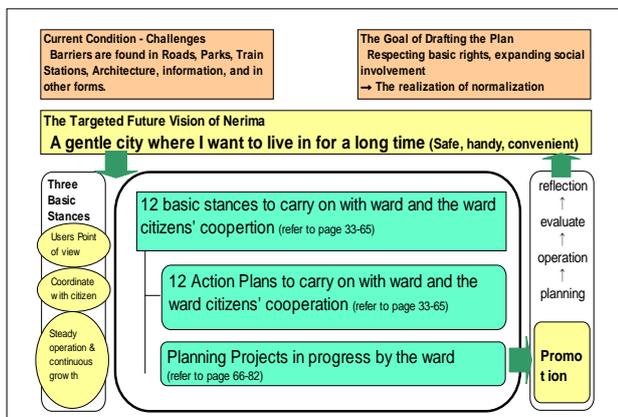
“Welfare City Planning Promotion Council” including 10 selected residents is organized for evaluation and proposals concerning promotion of the comprehensive plan.

## (2) Background

### Previous conditions of barrier-free projects before enforcement of the plan

Nerima Ward compiled “Nerima Ward Action Plan” (1982) in coincidence with the International Disability Persons Year in 1981 and the United Nations “The World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons” International Year of Disabled Persons and 1982 to conduct a comprehensive measure for disability persons to achieve their normalization. The ward was designated as “Disabled Persons Welfare City” by the national government in 1984 and started barrier-free projects of ward facilities, roads, and parks etc. They also compiled “Welfare City Planning Guidelines” in 1993 for promotion of facility maintenance and guidance of ward facilities and private facilities. It is followed by “Accessible City Planning Promotion Committee in 2001 (the name changed to “Welfare City Planning Promotion Committee” in 2003) and designation of special districts or promotion of the projects under the “Accessible and Usable Transportation Law”.

In terms of the software, the welfare map has been prepared in the three years since 2001.



## (3) Outline

### Overview

- **Title:** Nerima Ward City Planning Comprehensive Plan
- **Planned by:** Nerima Ward Mayor
- **Plan started:** March 2006
- **Target:** Public facility, passage
- **Project term:** (short ) 2006-2010
- **Business scale:** -

### Configuration of the Plan

Aiming to have “a town for people to live long in comfort”, 12 basic plans and action plans were prepared. The project outline and the milestones of the schedule are specified in accordance with the 12 action plans.

Four businesses of school facility related projects are provided: "construction and renovation of school educational facilities", "rebuilding projects of the school building", "rebuilding project of the gym and pool", and "school facilities maintenance management" as “Nerima Ward Welfare City Planning Overall Plan”.

Table: School Facility Project per Category

No.	Office Business Name	Responsible Section	Summary of Implementations	Classification	Situation as of the end of 2005	Goal for 2010	Coproduction
16	Educational School Facilities Construction and Revamping	Building and Repairs Section	Implementing as much barrier-free measures as possible during revamping construction	fulfilled	under review	fulfilled	—
23	School Building Renovation Project	Facilities Division	A certain level of ward citizens' involvement is necessary in maintaining school facilities. Even more so if it is a multi-purpose complex	fulfilled	Kowa Elementary (2003)	planned for 3 other schools	—
24	Pool and Gymnasium Renovation Project	Facilities Division	When renovating facilities, the "Heart Building" Law and the welfare and development standards must be met.	fulfilled	Oizumi Junior High (2004) gym, pool, 2nd indoor exercise building, Kowa Elementary (2003) Pool	planned for 3 other schools	—
30	School Facilities Maintenance Management Office	Facilities Division	Implement and develop barrier-free facilities to meet the needs of the children.	in progress	10 Elementary Schools (installing elevators and	progress with plan	—

○ Basic Plan and 12 Action Plans by Ward and Residents in Cooperation

	The basic policies implemented cooperatively by the ward and its citizens	The 12 Action Plans implemented cooperatively by the ward and its citizens.
1	Making streets easy to walk on, so that you will want to walk again.	Make streets that can be used assuringly. (Developing intersections and inspecting possible improvements.)
2	Making parks continuously enjoyable, so that you will want to come back.	Make parks more appealing, reassuring, and enjoyable. (Improve in-park facilities)
3	The train station as the city center. Start welfare and from the train station.	Aim for realizing smooth transfers. (Consider posting guide maps and transfer systems for trains, buses, and taxis)
4	A friendly city for all people and all bicycles.	Aim for coexistence of bicycles and pedestrians by reducing parked bicycles. (Measures with shopping districts)
5	Facilities and buildings which are easy to access, enter, and utilize.	Create a know-how for accessibility measures in buildings. (Promoting already-built buildings to be barrier-free)
6	General services and uses that fully utilize the potential of facilities.	Create a "building total management manual". (For operating and management planning to fully utilize buildings.)
7	Making the entire city barrier-free by properly connecting facilities.	The whole city participates in making a barrier-free city. (Promoting development near the train station and shops.
8	Meet and interact, learn and do, notice and change	Support a place for meeting and learning. (City Building Learning Coordinator Model Welfare Project)
9	A ring of information which is easy to access, understand, and utilize.	Make a scheme to make local and lifestyle information easy to access. (Investigate the realities of info sharing)
10	Friendly Hospitality for a shopping district that makes everyone happy.	Increase friendly shops. (As suggested in the "Heartful Shopping District" model plan.
11	A hospitable city to feel safe and secure in extreme circumstances.	Progress with preparation for emergencies. (Volunteers taking part in local fire drills)
12	Go out without care. Go where you want, when you want.	Offering information on some nearby "going out spots". (Support transportation, groups, and NPO's of information.
	<b>Fundamental Stance</b>	<b>Promotional Projects</b>
1	Think from the point of view of the user.	200 monitors for "City building for public welfare"
2	Work in cooperation with the citizens.	Supporting local activities for "City building for public welfare" partnerships
3	Promoting steady operation and continuous development	The Council for promoting City building for public welfare"

**Organization**

A practical and sustainable welfare city planning has been promoted aiming to realize the comprehensive plan by the organization to work in cooperation with the residents and the projects to proceed as the ward and residents work together as a partner.

● **200 Monitor Registrant for Welfare City Planning Survey**

By reflecting the view of users and opinions of the residents for promotion of the comprehensive plan, 100 monitors are called for 2 years of assignment (free of charge) a year for questionnaire surveys. As of February 2007, 60 people are registered and the four questionnaire surveys were conducted.

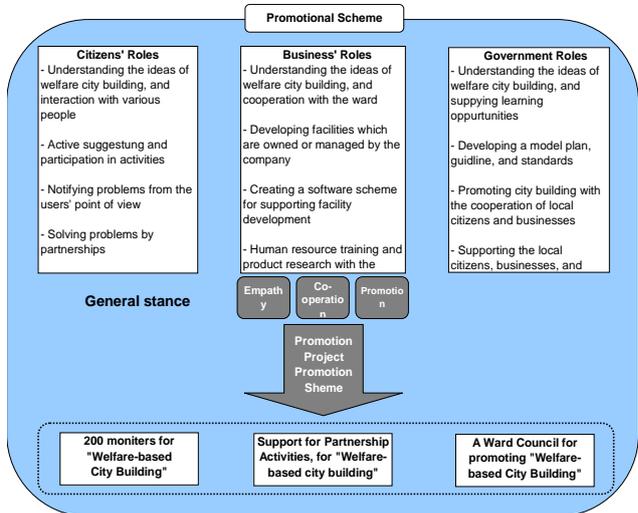
● **Welfare City Planning Partnership Activities of Community**

In order to promote the city planning of welfare in cooperation between the ward and residents, activities of the organizations with 3 or more residents are subsidized for some funds.

Subsidies are given to the barrier-free map projects using this framework.

● **Citizens Council to promote Welfare City Planning**

There are organizations including "Citizens Council for Welfare City Planning" including 2 experts, 5 proprietors, 10 representatives from the pertinent organizations and 10 selected residents, and "Welfare City Planning Promotion Committee" as a liaison with in the government office.



**(4) Promotion of the Project**

● **Promotion of maintenance business**

Based on "Nerima Welfare City Planning Comprehensive Plan", 3 school building renovation, indoor ground and pool renovation works were conducted.

For students with disabilities, the restrooms are designed to be barrier-free.

● **Evaluation of the plan**

The citizen council makes proposals to the promotion committee in the government office concerning review and assessment of the status of the comprehensive plan. The result of the association is studied by the promotion committee for report to the citizen council.

○ With renovation of the restroom, the door is colored to provide more visibility of the toilet location. (renovation in FY 2003)



- Slope at the open entrance



- Tapes on the floor at the door for caution



(Nerima Ward Mitsuwa Elementary School)



### Funds for Maintenance

The projects shown in the comprehensive plan is consistent with “Ward Facility Renovation and Rebuilding Plan” for old public facilities of the ward (2006). Therefore, it is planned to secure the fund for maintenance by using the large renovation/rebuilding fund and the flotation of a loan.

1 Unit = 1,000,000 yen			
Classification	Facility Type	Applicable Facilities	Cost
Revamping	Public Facilities	44	9,666
	Schools	31	7,635
	Exceptional Facilities	/	1,432
	Total		18,733
Reconstructing	Public Facilities	2	42
	Schools	6	7,041
	Total	8	7,083

(Note): The cost does not include seismic strengthening, barrier-free construction, and energy-saving measures. (Costs vary on type of construction)

## (5) Organization

For study on “Welfare City Planning Comprehensive Plan” from FY2004, “Nerima Ward Welfare City Planning Comprehensive Planning Committee” was founded including the representatives of the pertinent organizations and the selected residents.

Under this organization, there are “Promotion and Participation Team, “Road, Park, and Station Team, “Building Construction Team” and “Living Affairs Team” were established to study specific issues which should be reflected on the comprehensive plan, through the workshops, including the selected residents and experts as its members

### ● Nerima Ward Welfare City Planning Comprehensive Planning Committee

Tokyo University Professor  
 Nerima *Te wo Tsunagu Oya no Kai*, Parents Group  
 Nerima Disabled Persons Welfare Committee  
 Nerima Ward Visually Handicapped Welfare Committee  
 Nerima Persons with Physical Disability Parents Group  
 Nerima Visually Handicapped Committee  
 Nerima *Tojisha kai*  
 NPO Nerima Ward Senior Citizens Club Federation  
*Te wo Tsunago*  
 Selected residents

### ● Future issues and comments from study group

■ Four businesses "Construction such as the school education facilities and rebuilding businesses", "Rebuilding business of the schoolhouse", "Rebuilding business of the gym and the pool", and "School equipment maintenance management clerical work" are located by the action plan as a business related to making of the school plant barrier-free, and it is possible to look for the plan and the effect for the execution of the plan now.

It seems that establishment of the barrier-free maintenance model when large-scale repairing is also necessary though an individual, barrier-free maintenance according to child student's necessity is executed.

It will seem that securing continuous fiscal resources becomes a public concern number one to promote various plans surely in the future.

### ● Shizuoka Prefecture Overview

- **Total Area** 7,780km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population** 3,792,468 (as of 2006)
- **Number of Households** 1,355,088
- **Population Density** 488 / km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population Increase Rate** 0.997% (as of 2006)
- **School Numbers (Prefectural)** 105 High Schools,  
27 Special Needs Schools

#### ■ Department in Charge

- The Shizuoka Prefecture Residents Group Planning Supervisor  
(Universal Design administrator)

TEL (054)221-2228 FAX (054)221-2827

URL <http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/ud/>

- The Shizuoka Prefecture Education Board Financial Affairs Division  
TEL(054)221-3235 FAX (054)221-3571



## (1) Feature of the Plan

- (1) Designate Universal Design to the basic policy of the prefectural administration.
- (2) Present 5 major measures and provide the organization for promotion
- (3) Set 12 fields and 130 items of measures and numerical target
- (4) Encourage the residents to participate in making the action plans
- (5) Make an annual review and assessment by outside experts

- (1) Designate Universal Design to the basic policy of the prefectural administration.

Universal Design (hereinafter referred to as UD) is placed in the basic policy for promotion of the prefectural administration. The action plan called "Shizuoka UD Action Plan 2010" was established.

- (2) Present 5 major measures and provide the organization for promotion

Aiming the basic objective "to realize "Shizuoka" where every one freely move and actively live" with 5 major measures. (including proliferation of the thinking, city planning, production, information provision and society building)

A dedicated UD division is established as well as the UB Promotion Department (Director: Governor of the prefecture) in the Prefecture Office as a practical organization. (UB Promotion Department has been operated by Prefecture Administration and Planning Section (in charge of Universal Design).

- (3) Set 12 fields and 130 items of measures and numerical target

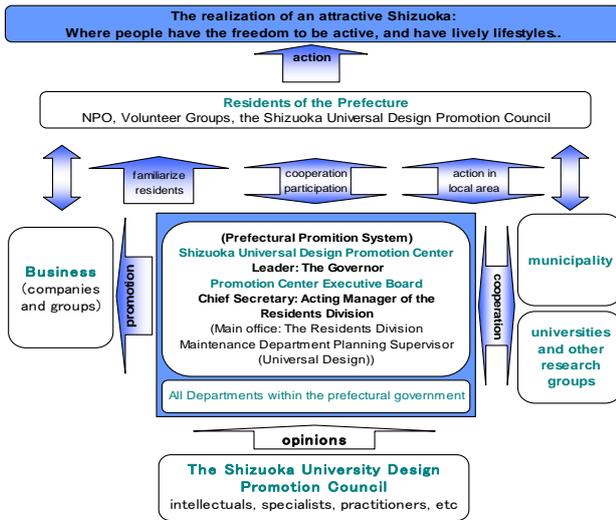
This items covers a wide variety of policies for each field including proliferation of UD awareness, human development, building measures, transportation system measures, production development, services and social participation according to the five major measures, including 12 fields and 130 items. The numerical target and implementation scope (promotion or guide) are specified.

- (4) Encourage the residents to participate in making the action plans

For compiling the Action Plan, the advisory committee including experts from in and out of the prefecture. Through town meetings and symposium are held to collect opinions of the citizens in the prefecture to reflect it on the plan.

- (5) Make an annual review and assessment by outside experts

UD related division reviews and assess the conditions of the project every fiscal year.



## (2) Background

### • Basic philosophy of the prefectural administration

The basic philosophy of the Shizuoka prefectural administration is an attractive community building of "rich country virtue". The slogan "Intelligence and Cooperation" by "creation of wisdom" and "to work together in cooperation" is presented to promote various policies. UD is then considered to a basic idea to promote prefectural administration for implementation.

### • Process to complete the Action Plans

In Shizuoka Prefecture, the UD Promotion Division was launched in April, 1999 in the Prefectural Office and established a promotional organization such as UD Promotion Committee. "Shizuoka UD Action Plan (a five-year plan from 2000 - 2006)" was established in March, 2000. Based on this, various measures have been taken such as holding the symposium, the selection of the UD idea grand prize, the launch of the UD open lecture for the citizens, and creation of the manual for the UD case studies and countermeasures. For facilities, UD measures have been taken for items such as communal facilities, road, park, and the commercial establishment.

## (3) Outline

### Overview

- Title: Shizuoka Universal Design Action Plan 2010
- Planned by: Shizuoka Prefecture
- Plan started: February, 2005
- Target: Road, park, river, public facility, residence commercial establishment. Proliferation activities, human development, product development, public services and information provisions are also included.
- Items: 12 Fields, 130 items
- Project term 2005-2010 (6 years)

### Contents

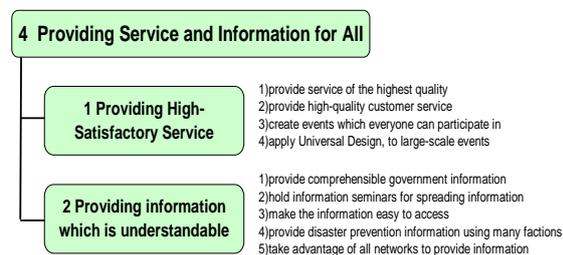
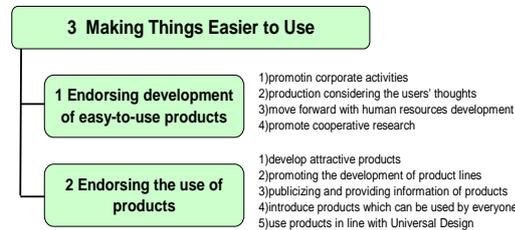
The following five major measures, specific measures and numerical target for 12 fields 130 items are presented.

- Proliferation of UD concept
- City planning for everyone can live in comfort
- Production for everyone can use with ease
- Provision of services information considering all people
- Society building for independence and co-existence

## Major Promotion Measures

### Work flow





○ Infrared ray sensors are used for the door open/close



○ Text information system available



(Shizuoka Prefecture Odaira High School)

#### (4) Background of School Facility Plan under Shizuoka UD Action Plan 2010

● **UD Maintenance Plan of prefecture public school**  
(Current figure: 2005- target value: 2010)

- Slope, visually handicapped guide block, stairways handrail, wheelchair users parking  
73% → 100%
- Wheelchair users toilet 46% → 60%
- Automatic door 20% → 40%
- Elevators 21 schools → 26 schools

#### ● **Priorities in school facilities**

- Action plans to be implemented with the school rebuilding plan as a set in prncple
- Measures are taken when students with disabilities join the school

#### ● **Basic policy of UD for school facilities**

- 1 elevator provided per school at the time of renovation of the school building (for school buildings with 3 stories or more for high school, and 2 stories or more for special support schools)
- Wheelchair users toilet and automatic doors are provided one per school at the time of renovation or earthquakeproof reinforcement works

■ The above are provided when students with disabilities join the school and/or if students in the school had disabilities

■ Slope, stairway handrails, visually handicapped guide block, and wheelchair users parking shall be provided for all schools at the time of earthquakeproof reinforcement work is conducted.

● **UD for school facilities**

■ Comparison before the plan (2005) and the current status (2007)

○ **Multipurpose toilet outside**



○ **Parking for persons with disabilities near the entrance**



(Shizuoka Prefecture Ohiradaira High School)

**(5) Organization**

For preparation of the action plan, "Shizuoka UD Action Plan Advisory Committee" was established by 16 experts in and out of the prefecture. The chairman is the chairman of Shizuoka Prefecture Social Welfare Council.

● **Shizuoka Universal Design Action Plan Advisory Committee**

- NPO Persons with Disabilities Support Center board member
- Tokyo Metropolitan University Professor
- NPO *Fukushi no Machizukuri*
- Citizens Network secretary
- The Accessible Design Foundation of Japan
- Architect Design Office executive director
- Shizuoka University of Art and Culture
- Shizuoka Department Store Association chairman
- Technical Institute vice president
- The former Shizuoka Labor Welfare Council chairman
- Lawyer
- Tokai University Professor
- Shizuoka Prefecture Hotel and Inn Sanitary Union
- Womens Division chairperson
- A company president
- Shizuoka Society Work Center Council chairman

● **Future issues and comments from study group**

- Ohiradai High School is a universal design model of school facilities in Shizuoka Prefecture that showed where should require barrier-free designs in the building of high schools, and what kind of measures is requested.
- Shizuoka Prefecture as a universal design advanced municipality has the action plan of the universal design. All the projects are assessed and reviewed according to various numerical targets. When something did not reach the numerical target, the self-evaluation of the measures is conducted to seek countermeasures and future system review, which is a practical and effective system to implement.

## Barrier-free projects with a model school designated

Meebashi  
City,  
Gunma  
Prefecture

● **Maebashi City Overview**

- **Total Area** 241.22km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population** 319,836 (as of April 1, 2006)
- **Number of Households** 123,437
- **Population Density** 1,326 / km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population Increase Rate** 0.1%
- **Senior and Disabled Citizen Trends**

- The number of senior citizens is increasing, and in January of 2006 is up to 20.5 %.
- In recent years, the number of disabled citizens has increased. This is more noticeable for citizens with mental disabilities than physical disabilities.

- **School Numbers** 46 elementary and 21 Junior High Schools

■ **Department in Charge**

- The Maebashi City Board of Education Affairs Office  
TEL (027)224-1111  
URL <http://shikyoui.menet.ed.jp/>



(1) Feature of the Plan

(1) Designated elementary and junior high schools for barrier-free design

(2) School operation policies to accept students with disabilities in the model schools

(1) Designated elementary and junior high schools for barrier-free design

The city is divided into 6 areas in total including east, west, south, north, and the center of the city, and the area integrated in FY2004. Each area has one model school each for elementary school and junior high school for barrier-free design.

To select the model schools, the following were considered: the elementary and junior high schools are located adjacent, current status of students, future maintenance plan, earthquake resistance and the distance from home-to-school.

(2) School operation policies to accept students with disabilities in the model schools

For students with disabilities who are accessible with simple equipment such as handrails, necessary facilities are provided when the students join the school. Meanwhile, when accepting students who need elevators, they are recommended to go to the model schools.

(2) Background of plan decision

Barrier-free designs were conventionally applied to school facilities when accepting students with disabilities, and large scale renovation etc.

According to the revision of the School Education Law Ordinance in April 2002, students with disabilities at the level of special support schools are allowed to go to an elementary school or junior high school as a certified student, if special situations are approved for him/her to receive the appropriate level of education.

This requires schools to have barrier-free designs in the facilities to cope with the students with disabilities by preparing the barrier-free plan.

### (3) Outline

#### Overview

- **Title:** Elevator installation plan for special support education
- **Plan started:** 2004
- **Target:** school facilities (only for model schools)
- **Project term:** 2005-2010
- **Business scale:** Approximately 300,000,000yen

#### Maintenance

It is assumed to provide wheelchair users' rest room in 1F as well as installation of elevators as barrier-free measures of elementary and junior high schools as a service for certified students.

#### Organization

Although this plan is not categorized in the comprehensive plan of Maebashi City, the education committee studied and prepared the plan upon financial coordination, by considering the need of the facilities.

#### Maintenance results

- **FY2005:** Katsuyama Elementary School, Daigo Junior High School
- **FY2006:** Kaigaya Elementary School (Elevator and toilet provided for each)

○ Example of elevators. "Wheelchair experiences" were provided for the students and parents using this elevator.



#### Fund for Maintenance

- **Katsuyama Elementary School:**

Facility maintenance Subsidy	7,189,000yen
Integration special loan	13,500,000yen
Individual expense	720,000yen
- **Daigo Elementary School:**

Facility maintenance Subsidy	6,675,000yen
Integration special loan	12,600,000yen
Individual expense	675,000yen
- **Katsugaya Elementary School:**

Facility maintenance Subsidy	5,478,000yen
Integration special loan	16,500,000yen
Individual expense	898,000yen

#### Future issues and comments from study group

■ Premeditated maintenance including the unification and reorganization etc. Of the school becomes a problem from the progress also of the superannuation such as a large amount of schoolhouses constructed in the child student rapid increase period. It is assumed that it corresponds reasonably now by maintaining the base school for making of facilities barrier-free. The extension of barrier-free maintenance will be aimed at in the future, and the overall action on various problems such as making to earthquake-proof is requested.

■ It is assumed that a rational measures would be taken for the time being as designating model schools. In the future, a comprehensive barrier-free measures are necessary as well as the area of barrier-free expands.

## Barrier-free projects based on school renovation plans

## ● Odawara City Overview

- Total Area 114.04km<sup>2</sup>
- Population 198,525 (as of January 1, 2006)
- Number of Households 73,340
- Population Density 1,740 / km<sup>2</sup>
- Population Increase Rate -0.17%
- Senior and Disabled Citizen Trends
  - In recent years, the ratios of both senior (60 and older) and disabled citizens have increased.
- Schools Numbers 25 elementary and 12 Junior High Schools
- Department in Charge
  - The Odawara City Board of Education: Education Planning Group
  - TEL (0465)33-1677
  - URL <http://city.odawara.kanagawa.jp/>

(1) Features of the Plan

- (1) Renewal plan corresponding to new educational contents
- (2) Creating facilities friendly to children and all people
- (3) The maintenance priority is decided prioritizing the projects considering the situation of needs for barrier-free.

(1) Renewal plan corresponding to new educational contents

In the elementary and junior high school building repair works of Odawara City in the future, it is assumed to promote a qualitative improvement including the educational environment that would be able to cope with new educational programs while securing children's safety, and attempting an effective use of existing facilities in consideration of the financial situation.

(2) Creating facilities friendly to children and all people

It is necessary to have elimination of level differences of entry/exit, installation of handrails and slopes, and installation of multi-purpose restrooms as a facility for all people in occasions such as open sports facilities and classrooms for children to learn with safe in a relaxed environment as well as for exchange with the communities.

- Barrier-free to cope with new educational programs (Sannomaru Elementary School)



- (3) The maintenance priority is decided prioritizing the projects considering the situation of needs for barrier-free.

The priority rank list is prepared to practically implement the school renovation plan as scheduled, including the items such as age and flexibility to cope with educational activities as well as the current situation of barrier-free projects as a critical factor.

## (2) Background

The rate of earthquake-proof buildings for public schools in Odawara City is 95% for elementary schools and 100% for junior high schools at the end of 2006, which is close to completion. Meanwhile, it has been still slow to provide an environment to cope with new educational programs and aged facilities. A study group was set up by the education committee, PTA, and the representative of the schools and experts of school building projects to consider "School Building Renewal and Maintenance Plan".

Based on the issues, the renovation plans have been progressed including barrier-free projects of Hakusan Junior High School buildings as a model case. Moreover, in Odawara City, "Odawara City Traffic Barrier-free Basic Plan" was established to promote city planning to allow anybody to use public transportation systems with safe and comfort. School buildings are also considered to link such public facilities.

## (3) Outline

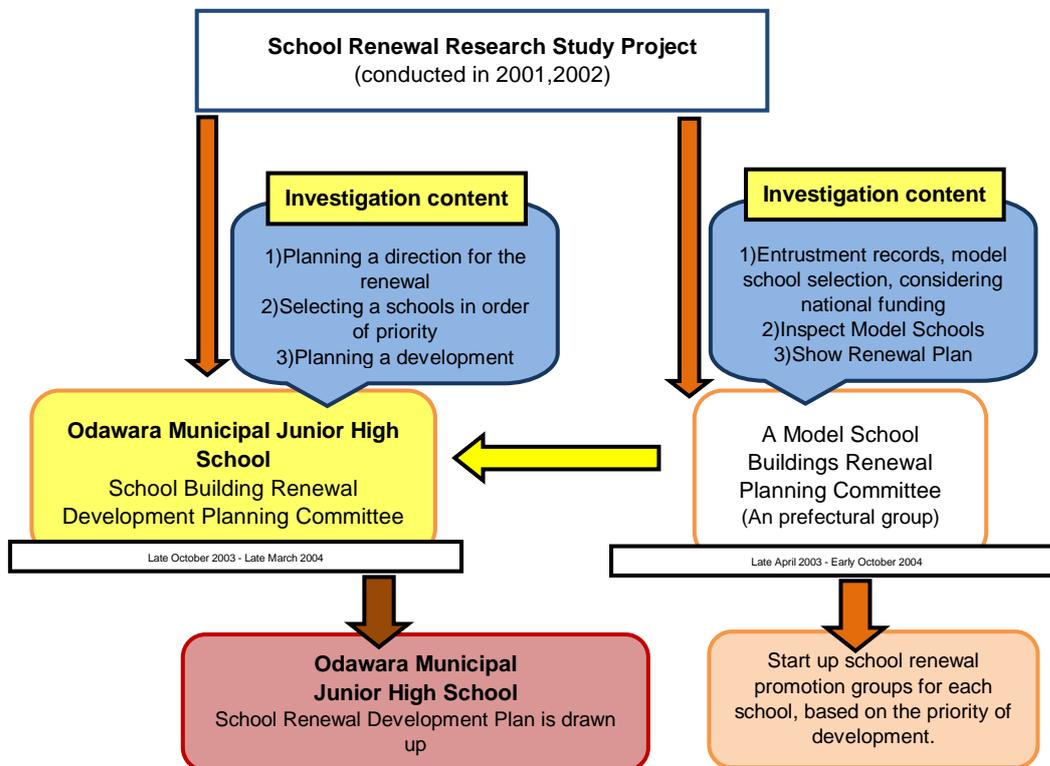
### Overview

- **Title:** Odawara City Elementary and Junior High School Renewal and Maintenance Plan
- **Planned by:** Odawara City
- **Plan started:** March 2006
- **Target:** Public elementary and junior high Schools in Odawara (37 schools)
- **Project term:** 2007-2013

### Configuration of the Plan

- **Direction of Renewal & Maintenance Plan**
  - "Odawara City Public Elementary and Junior High School Building Renewal and Maintenance Plan Study Group" was set up to consider the direction from the viewpoints below:
    - (1) Educational environment for children to learn with safe
    - (2) Educational environment in comfort and flexibility

## ○ Odawara City Elementary and Junior High School Renewal and Maintenance Plan



- (3) Educational environment to cope with various educational programs
- (4) Educational environment as a core of the community activities

● **Renewal and Maintenance Priorities**

As a reference of priority of schools in need of renewal, a point-based assessment method is used including the check items such as aging, a degree of openness to public and barrier-free facilities available.

Renewal Development Priority Ranking

Classification	Content	Evaluation	
degree of dilapidation	Construction Year	before 1970	A
		1971 - 1985	B
		1986 -	C
degree of danger	Seismic Strengthening	not finished	A
		partially finished	B
	Refurnishing outside walls	not refurnished	A
		partially refurnished	B
degree corresponding to learning	Multi-Purpose Hall	none	A
		exists	B
	Small-group study rooms	none	A
		exists	B
	Multi-Purpose classrooms	none	A
		exists	B
degree of use	child/student numbers	over 600 people	A
		600 - 200 people	B
		less than 200 people	C
Survey Results on the Barrier Free Environment		Less than 7 points	A
		7 - 11 points	B
		12 - 18 points (full points)	C
degree open to the local community	plaza	none	A
		exists	B
	open to locals	none	A
		exists	B
degree of public availability	Local public facilities used for lifelong study	none	A
		1 - 4 locations	B
		5 or more locations	C

■ ■ **Priority**

The city and region is divided into three blocks in consideration of the region of the population etc. based on the result of the priority ranking for selection of model schools of the renewal and maintenance plan in the coming 10 years.

In addition, the maintenance plans are created while considering the cost for schools where no measures have been taken to cope with new educational programs. It is presumed to include a large-scale maintenance for barrier-free designs.

**(4) Barrier-free School Facilities**

■ ■ **Experiences**

● **Models Schools for Renewal**

The Hakusan Junior High School is designated as the first stage model school to verify specific issues of maintenance items in need.

- **FY2004** Hakusan Junior High School East Building, Central Building Renovation
- **FY2005** Hakusan Junior High School East Building, elevation installation, Hakusan Junior High School building earthquake-proof reinforcement (West)

○ Hakusan Junior High School multiple purpose toilet



● **Maintenance under Ordinances of Kanagawa Prefecture**

Minor renovation of toilets, for both new and existing ones, are conducted according to "City Planning Ordinance of Kanagawa Prefecture Welfare" maintenance guidelines enacted in 1996.

■ ■ **Funds for Maintenance**

Facilities for renewal undergo the works funded by General Account Budget of the city while using the government subsidy of a large-scale remodeling and reconstruction works.

■ ■ **Assessment**

It is assumed that the Hakusan Junior High School Renewal Model Project Assessment Committee is organized to conduct questionnaires to students, parents and neighbors about maintenance items and barrier-free etc. to reflect the results to the future maintenance projects.

To create a maintenance plan in cooperation with the citizens is effective to share the ideas of administrative bodies, as well as opinions and request from the citizens.

## **(5) Organization**

This plan is conducted by the following members and organizations to collect a wide range of opinions:

### **● Odawara City Elementary and Junior High School Building Renewal and Maintenance Plan Study Group**

Odawara City Self-Governing Body Federation board member

Odawara City Social Education Committee member

Odawara City PTA Liaison Council chairman

Odawara City Principals Association chairman

Odawara City Head Teachers Association chairman

Tokyo Metropolitan University Honorary Professor

Architects

Odawara City School Education Department Chief

### **● Future issues and comments from study group**

■ As for Public Schools in Odawara City are advanced for earthquake-proof reinforcement, compared to other municipalities. Therefore, this plan mainly focuses on a mid-term renewal and maintenance consideration with participation of the citizens and experts based on the issues to cope with aging of facilities and coping with new educational programs.

■ However, it is important to continue minor and provisional renovations for barrier-free to cope with students with disabilities as well as being cost effective based on the severe financial conditions of the city.

■ Hakusan Junior High School has “Room of Heart” for students to come instead of staying home and “Individual Study Room” other than the health room. This has achieved a certain result on support of the city supporter staffs and student volunteers.



Individual Learning Rooms

## CASE 7

### Barrier-free projects of school facilities With CityPlannign Subsidy”

Yamakita  
Town,  
Kanagawa

#### ● Yamakita Town Overview

- **Total Area** 224.7km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population** 12,865 (as of January 1, 2006)
- **Number of Households** 74,158
- **Population Density** 58 / km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population Increase Rate** -1.49%
- **Senior and Disabled Citizen Trends**

- Due to the large numbers of young citizens moving out, the percentage of senior citizens is rising.

- **Schools Numbers** 5 elementary and 3 Junior High Schools

- **Department in Charge**

- The Yamakita Town Board of Education General Affairs  
TEL (0465)75-1122  
URL <http://www.town.yamakita.kanagawa.jp/>



#### (1) Features of the Plan

- (1) Maintenance projects with "City Planning Subsidy"
- (2) Securing of learning environment mainly focused on improvement of restrooms
- (3) Barrier-free facility as a place of the community exchange and evacuation center.

#### (1) Maintenance projects with "City Planning Subsidy"

"City planning Subsidy" concerning the urban renewal maintenance plan of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport has been used as in the tight fiscal situation and one of the fiscal resources of the maintenance business expense.

- A bench at the entrance of students restroom



#### (2) Securing of learning environment mainly focused on improvement of restrooms

The repair plan of the school buildings is planned focusing on convenience of students such as installation of multifunction toilets, bench, and bulletin board for the overall renovation of the area.

#### (3) Barrier-free facility as a place of the community exchange and evacuation center.

The facility will be designed to be barrier-free including slopes and rest rooms as well as to be a place for community exchange as Community Room and evacuation in case of disasters.

#### (2) Background

Requests from school personnel, parents and neighbors were raised on the oldness of Kawamura Elementary School building, necessary to take measures against problems of the restroom "dirty and smelly".

Under these circumstances, Kawakita Town made a renovation plan of the school building as "Kawamura Elementary School Large Scale Renovation Project" including demolition of the old buildings without sufficient earthquake-proof reinforcement, renovation of the interior, and repair works of the roof for the gym. The project policy is to cope with change of lifestyles of general families such as using western style toilets, and school facilities accessible for persons with disabilities and senior citizens to be barrier-free.

### (3) Outline

#### Overview

- **Title:** Kawakita Elementary School, Kawakita City, Large Scale Renovation Project
- **Planned by:** Kawakita Town
- **Plan started:** March 2004
- **Target:** Kawakita Elementary School, Kawakita City
- **Project term:** April 2006- February 2007

#### Configuration of the Plan

- Overall renovation of toilets
    - Automatic handwashing sink, sensor lighting, multipurpose toilet
  - Painting of corridors and stairways
  - New installation of a community room
  - Repair works of roof
- Multipurpose toilet with shower and bathtub



#### Funds for Maintenance

The fiscal resources of the projects are given from the town expense, flotation of a loan, and City Planning Subsidies.

"City Planning Subsidies" is a subsidy system of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport aiming to improve and activate the quality of the city planning by taking advantages of its history, culture and natural environment (See P40).

As City Planning Subsidies is mainly focused on the urban city renewal promotion so that the parties concerned and the town representatives actively discussed the issue how to effectively use it for city planning including educational facilities.

### (4) Organization

A council including the education committee, PTA, and parties concerned and designer to make a renovation plan. In the process of discussion, opinions of students are also reflected on the plan.

#### ● Future issues and comments from study group

■ For a unique city planning project with full participation of the community, the plan is focus on school facilities to be considered as a evacuation area and open public space to be categorized as "City Planning Subsidy" project for barrier-free, earthquake resistant reinforcement, and renovation of old school buildings.

In consideration of the function as an evacuation center, the barrier-free awareness is high such as installation of slopes for the restroom in the gym.

## CASE 8

### Promotion of projects by immediately specifying the standards concerning barrier-free facilities

Machida  
City,  
Tokyo

#### ● Machida City Overview

- Total Area 71.63km<sup>2</sup>
- Population 404,541 (as of January 1, 2006)
- Number of Households 166,035
- Population Density 5,648 / km<sup>2</sup>
- Population Increase Rate 0.6%
- Senior and Disabled Citizen Trends

- In recent years, the number of students registered in special classes has increased since 1995,

- Schools Numbers 40 elementary and 20 Junior High Schools

#### ■ Department in Charge

- The Machida City Board of Education: Educational Facilities Group  
TEL (042)722-3111  
URL <http://www.city.machida.tokyo.jp/>



#### (1) Features of the Plan

- (1) Maintenance standards of buildings concerning barrier-free in advance of the whole country
- (2) Installation of slope and toilets for persons with disabilities in all schools.
- (3) Barrier-free school facilities to be actively used as a promotional tool for public understanding on persons disabilities.

#### (1) Maintenance standards of buildings concerning barrier-free in advance of the whole country

"Welfare Environment Maintenance Guidelines concerning Buildings in Machida City" (hereafter referred to as "Maintenance Guidelines") was specified with the standards concerning welfare environment in advance of the whole country in 1974.

The maintenance guidelines categorize facilities into groups such as procurement facilities, transportation facilities, and educational facilities to comply with each maintenance standard.

#### (2) Installation of slope and toilets for persons with disabilities in all schools.

Including school facilities which were renovated after the completion of the guidelines, school facilities repaired before the guidelines underwent the barrier-free works at the timing of a large scale renovation or additional construction works.

As a result, all the elementary and junior high schools have slopes, toilets for persons with disabilities, and blocks for visually handicapped.

#### (3) Barrier-free school facilities to be actively used as a promotional tool for public understanding on persons disabilities.

In 35 of 40 elementary schools and 12 of 20 junior high schools, educational programs to understand persons with disabilities are provided such as virtual experience of disabilities in the school using the general education, or lectures by a person with disabilities with the speaker. When the wheelchair is experienced, the barrier-free school facilities are actively used as a teaching material.

## (2) History of Welfare Environment Maintenance

In Machida City, the maintenance guideline was enacted in 1974. The city has developed the concept "Accessible City Planning with Wheelchairs" as a core issue to encourage all people to participate in the society by providing accessible facilities by requesting proprietors to install slopes, stairways handrail, and restrooms for people with disabilities. Upon receipt of the proposal that "a new direction needs to be studied such as expansion and strengthening the regulations" by "'Machida City Aging Society Countermeasures Study Committee" which was formed to decide the welfare plan for elderly under the Elderly Welfare Law, the maintenance guidelines of Machida City was found to be necessary for adjustment as it covers wider area of the subjects of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building Safety Ordinance. Therefore, in December 1995, Machida Welfare City Planning General Promotion Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "Machida City Welfare Promotion Ordinance") was enacted to further fulfill the contents of the guideline. Then, part of Machida City Planning Ordinance was revised in December 2001 since Tokyo Metropolitan Government City Planning Ordinance was revised upon establishment of "the Law concerning Accessibility using Public Transportation for Elderly and Persons with Disabilities (Transportation Barrier-free Law".

Currently, both hardware and software barrier-free measures are aimed by promoting "barrier-free of mind" and "barrier-free of information" to deepen mutual understanding of citizens and those who with disabilities.

## (3) History of School Facility Standards

● **Since 1934**, (Maintenance Guidelines ) for subject facilities)

- Approach and passages in schools
- Door gateway
- Indoor passage and corridor
- Indoor entrance stairways and handrail
- Restroom, washroom (for wheelchair)(additional item)
- Lift

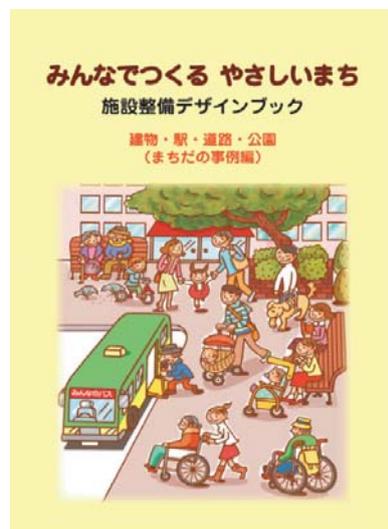
● **Since July, 1995**

(Machida City Welfare Promotion Ordinance). (obligation regulations)

- Additional item concerning installation of elevators in a new establishment

● **Since June 27, 2001**

- Additional regulation concerning installation of baby chairs and bed in the restroom of kindergartens



**Example of a school renovation under the standard in 1974 (Takagaoka Public Elementary School, Machida City)**

○ Restroom for wheelchair users

The structure of the movable handrail was raised as an issue for the restroom for wheelchair users. The handrail is movable by holding the handle.



A swing type handrail in the renovation plan at the beginning

○ Block for visually handicapped

The line block and Braille letter blocks were in the same category under the standard in 1974.



A unique pattern of Machida city



○ Others



Slope to outside ground



An entry to the pool

**Example of a school renovation under the standard in 2001 (Koyamagaoka Public Elementary School, Machida City)**

- Restrooms for wheelchair users



- Guide blocks for visually handicapped



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Others



Den (may be used as Quest Room also)



The elevator related standard was added in 1995.



Singage for the restroom (a Ostomate facility)



A lift installed in the gym

**●Future issues and comments from study group**

- Machida City is a pioneer of barrier-free movement for facilities in Japan The city has been promoting barrier-free measures of facilities since around 1965.
- Each facility has been designed to be barrier-free with care so that the city is expected to increase model cases for urban area measures by keeping the movement. In the future, it will be necessary to cope with the needs of renovation due to wear of guide blocks for visually handicapped.



## Chapter 4

### Key Points for Barrier-free Promotion based on the Case Studies

The following is to summarize the key points assumed by the case studies in Chapter 3 according to the basic idea of barrier-free school facilities in Chapter 2.

#### 1 Support by Ordinances



- The municipalities which have been promoting barrier-free school facilities as scheduled focus on the barrier-free movement for school facilities under the additional ordinances of the City Planning Ordinance and the New Barrier Free Laws.
- The case studies showed that the head of municipalities made the above-mentioned ordinance is using a strong leadership to follow the ordinances as well as making a comprehensive and organized enactment of the laws.

#### 2 Sequential Measures



- In the municipalities that had succeeded in a continuous approach, they prioritize barrier-free items (e.g. slope installation and multifunctional restroom), to set a short-term and mid term target (timely -sequential maintenance target)
- While there were plans of maintenance works for the entire region, there are some cases focusing on a certain model school as a provisional measure (geographical-sequential maintenance target)

#### 3 Participation of the Community



- By considering schools are a center of the community and an evacuation facility, many cases shows participation of the community to school plans and follow-up in cooperation with other parties concerned to the schools.
- In the model school survey, some schools have lack of balance in design of as a whole while some items were well designed to be barrier-free. In such cases, it is desired to have barrier-free experts to participate in the projects from its concept stage.

#### 4 Disclosure of Maintenance Plan



- Many municipalities that had succeeded in a continuous approach disclosed the maintenance plan and the follow-up situation. By disclosing the information, it is effective for discussing what is insufficient or what they should start from etc.
- Disclosure of information is advantageous because departments concerned such as education and welfare started to discuss issues more openly.

#### 5 Fund Raising



- There are some cases that the maintenance is proceeded with earthquake resistant reinforcement using the national Subsidies or the school facility renovation is considered to be part of city planning to use the City Planning Subsidies.
- For the remaining of the budget concerning barrier-free constructions of the entire urban area city, school facility barrier-free projects were prioritized as the fund was redistributed to balance due to administrative reasons.



## References

### The Law for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation Infrastructure for the Aged and the Disabled

#### ● Basic Policy Making

- The minister of the pertinent ministry formulated the basic policy for each access of the persons above.

#### ● Measures needs to be taken by Facility Administrators for Accessibility

##### Passenger facilities and vehicles (welfare taxi)



##### Roads



##### Off-street parking



##### Metropolitan Park



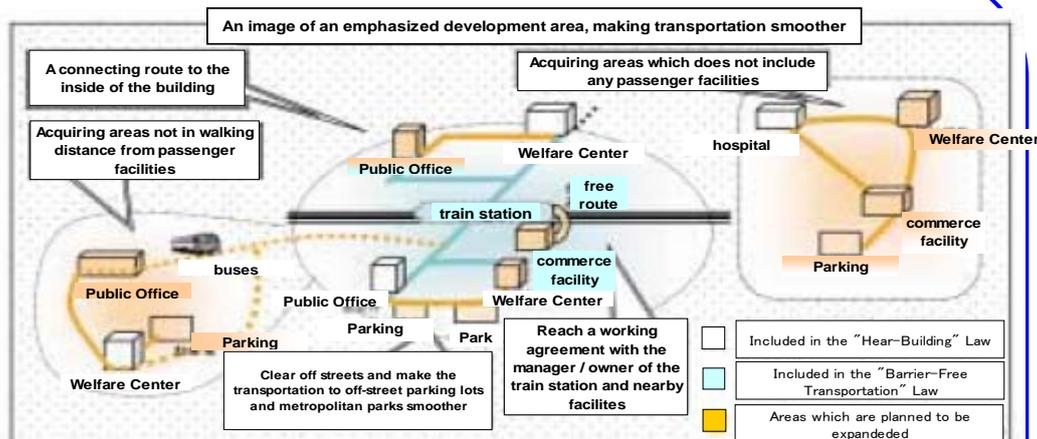
##### Specified Buildings



Specified Buildings---buildings used by mainly or unspecified numbers of senior citizens  
Special needs schools, Hospitals, Gymnasiums (public), Museums, Galleries, Libraries

- These buildings are required to set standards for travel during construction or reform
- Already existing buildings are requested to put in effort with meeting standards
- Buildings which are not specified (the buildings are used by various people), are requested to put in as much effort as possible when constructing or reforming. (Local authorities can change this to a requirement depending on regulations.)  
(Schools, Theaters, Department Stores, Hotels, Offices, Apartment complexes)

#### ● Concentrated and Unified Implementation of Project Concerning Accessibility in Designated Areas



- Municipalities create a basic concept for facilities used by senior and disabled citizens
- Public transportation businesses, off-street parking, road, and park management, as well as building owners and public safety members should act upon the basic

#### ● Measures for Encouragement of the Neighbors to Participate in the Project from the Planning Stage



- Legislation of a council system at the formulation stage of the basic concept.
- Set-up a proposal system of the basic concept from the community

## **The Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities and 5 Year Implementation Plan**

The Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities was approved by the cabinet on December 24, 2002. This law specifies the basic direction of measures for persons disabled in the coming ten years from FY2003 to FY2012.

In addition, 5-Year Implementation Plan was also finalized, which covers measures and targets for the first half of five years of the Law for Persons with Disabilities on the same day.

### **1. The Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities**

(1) Character of plan: Legitimated plan obliged under the Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities [cabinet approved]

(2) Schedule: 10 years from FY2003.

(3) Description: principle and objective of the plan

Basic concept (comprehensive, cross-sectioned)

Basic direction of measures per field

Promotion policies

#### **The Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities (excerpt)**

(1) Basic direction of measures per field

4. Education and promotion

(2) Basic direction of measures

[5] Promotion of barrier-free facilities

In educational and nursing facilities, barrier-free facilities are promoted from the viewpoints that various people regardless of disabilities can receive appropriate services and its characteristics of the facilities as publicly owned.

From the viewpoint to provide appropriate environment for learning and life styles of students with disabilities, IT equipment and systems should be installed in addition to accessible facilities.

### **2. "5-Year Implementation Plan"**

(1) Character of plan: A key plan for the first half of the term specified in the Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities

(2) Schedule: 5 years from FY2003.

(3) Description: specific measures to be taken in the 5 years

Basic concept (comprehensive, cross-sectioned)

Numerical targets shall be made as much as possible, for public service infrastructure and barrier-free etc such as social welfare.

#### **5-Year Implementation Plan (Approved by Disabilities Measures Promotion Department on December 2002) (excerpt)**

The measures to be taken, promotion strategy and target for the five years of the first half of the base plan are specified as below:

(1) Measures to be specifically taken and its target

6. Education/Fostering

(4) Promotion of barrier-free facilities

Guidelines for reference of barrier-free measures of elementary and junior high schools are summarized in FY2003. The case studies concerning the plan and design methods will be prepared by the end of FY2004.

## National Support Measures for Barrier-free of Public Schools

### (1) Objective

When elevators are installed as part of new or additional construction work projects or a large-scale renovation projects for easy access of students with disabilities in walking or when the schools are openly used for the community activities, such projects will be a matter of national Subsidies.

### (2) National Treasury Assistance Ratio

New /additional construction (projects to newly build a school building or add facilities): 1/2 in principle

Renovation (projects to renovate the existing school buildings): \*

Large-scale remodeling (projects to remodel the existing school building): \*

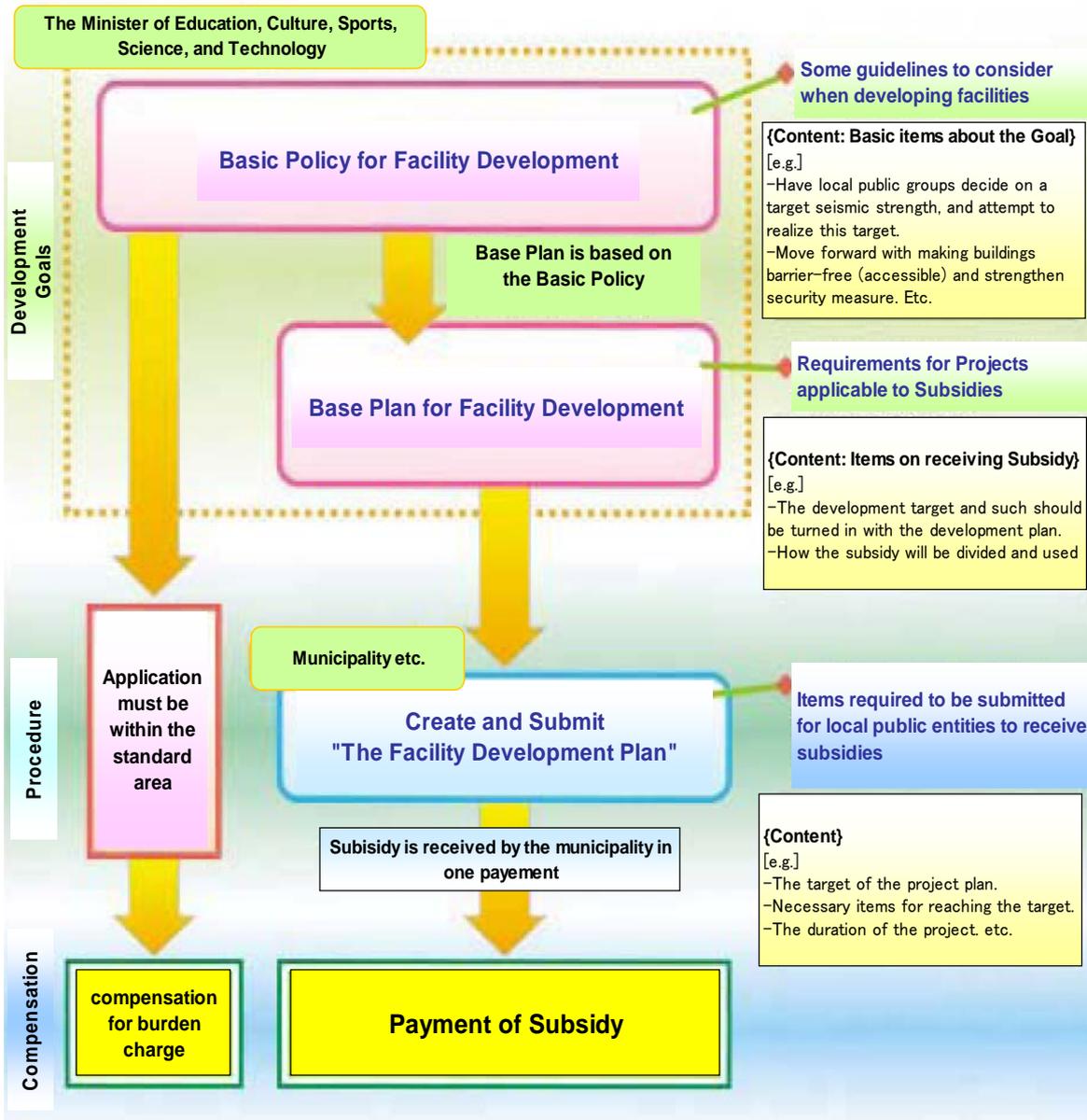
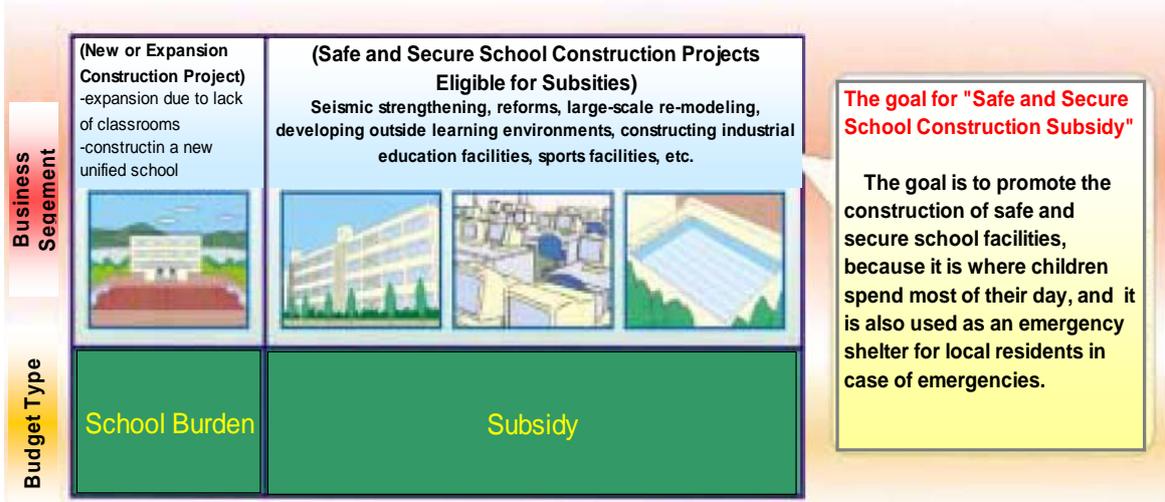
\* Renovation and large scale remodeling works are supported by Secure and Safe School Planning Subsidy (calculation ratio: 1/3).

### (3) Schools subjected

Public elementary and junior high schools, the first semester of secondary education schools and special support schools

\* For maintenance of public school as part of city planning, “City Planning Subsidy” may be applied (see p.39)

# Overall View of Public School Facility Maintenance



まちづくり交付金	612,000	243,000	600,000	238,000	1.
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## Outline of City Planning Subsidy

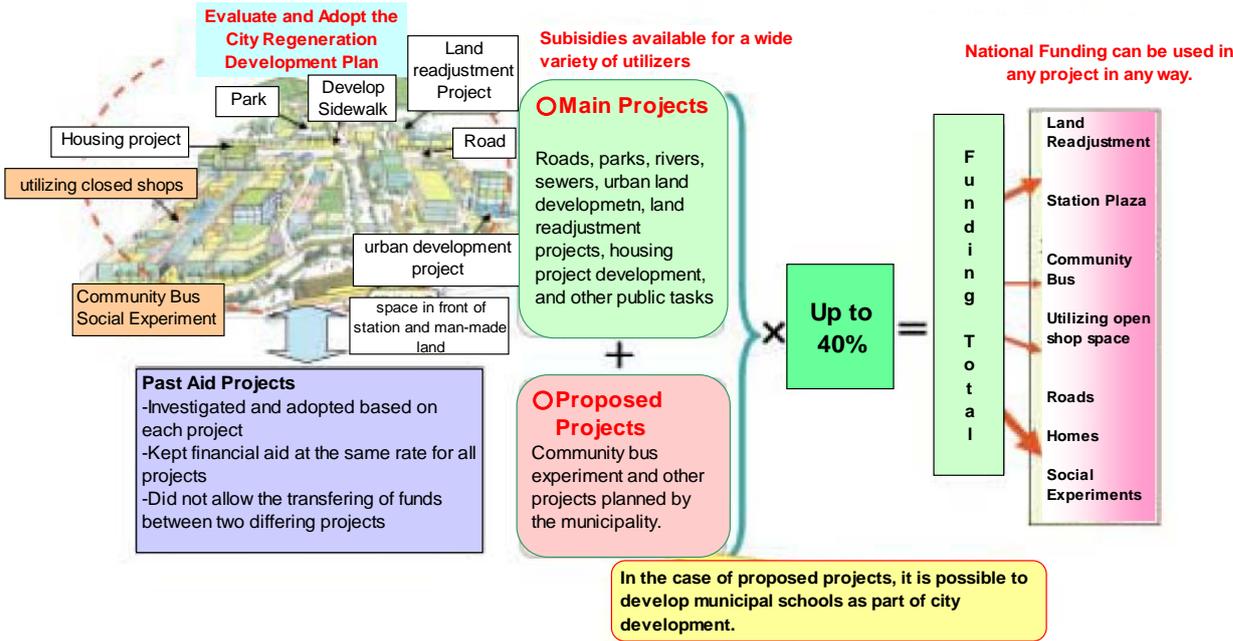
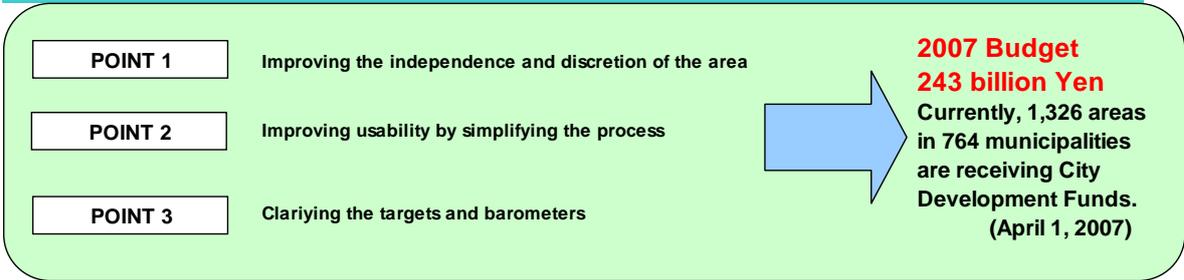
### ○ Outline of the system

This is a system to provide a national expenditure (roughly 40 percent of a project expense) to implement a project to be executed according to the urban renewal maintenance plan for about 3-5 years of allocations prepared by municipalities.

### ○ Subject

- Road, park, drainage, river, multipurpose plaza, sightseeing facilities, community center, land readjustment project, and residential area redevelopment project etc.
- Rental houses or apartments for senior citizens, designated residences, public apartment and residential district improvement projects etc.
- Projects according to the proposals of municipalities, various surveys or experiments in the society etc.

## Outline of City Planning Subsidy



- 2007 Budget
  - Expansion of business scale (238 billion yen (2006) → 243 billion yen (2007))
  - While supporting City Promotion Center (*Machiokoshi Center*) and Childcare Generation Support Center as the core projects, the budget covers the projects such as promotional activities by the residents or NPO, as well as strengthening the movement of popularity

### ○ City Building Subsidy Budget Amounts

1Unit = 1,000,000 yen

Classification	2007 (A)		2006 (B)		2008 (A/B)	
	Project cost	National Funding	Project cost	National Funding	Project cost	National Funding
City Development Subsidy	612,000	243,000	600,000	238,000	1.02	1.02