



Furukawa Shinsui Park

Shinsui Park and Shinsui Green Path

Network of water and greenery

Edogawa city is rich in waterside environment, being surrounded by rivers and sea on three sides, and small and mid-sized rivers flowing within. Taking advantage of such environment, the city is making various approaches to create a 'Comfortable and peaceful town of greenery and waterside'. As a part of these efforts, the city is promoting the network of water and greenery across the city, to create places where residents can meet the nature.

Edogawa city was the pioneer in introducing the concept of 'Familiarity with water' in the country, and constructed waterside facilities full of greenery, that could bring peace and amiability to people's minds. Through these waterside facilities, clean streams flowing into the rivers have been restored, and at the same time these facilities are popular with the residents in various ways, as they take a walk around or play in the water, while enjoying the beautiful scenery of four seasons in Japan.



Edogawa City viewed from Tokyo Bay

Flow of Shinsui Initiative

Water and greenery epitomize nature. Contact with nature makes us feel pleasure and relaxation. Children splashing about and chasing fish in the streams that flow through the city - this is a priceless treasure. Shinsui facilities are being built for the use of the entire community.



Once functioned as a source of agricultural water and water transport

Edogawa City contains some 420 km of waterways and medium size rivers that once functioned as a source of agricultural water and water transport. Children used to enjoy scooping fish and splashing about in the water, and the people's daily living was closely entwined with the water.



Urbanization's negative impact on the environment

The rapid pace of urbanization around 1965 transformed these waterways and mid-sized rivers into sewage canals. A sewerage system was later built, ending the role of waterways and rivers as flood control and as a means of service water. The "Edogawa City River Improvements Project (Shinsui Project)" was established in 1972 as a plan for the future of these waterways.



First Shinsui Project completed in 1974

Furukawa Shinsui park, completed as the first hydrophilic project, reminded us about the amusingness of watersides. Nowadays, the Aisuru-kai (Association of Shinsui park lovers) formed in the city, helps with cleaning activities etc., as they are proud of this rich waterside environment.



Environment for coexistence with aquatic organisms

We have created environments where children can enjoy the original nature by taking natural water from rivers and using natural stones to develop masonry revetments, for waterside creatures to inhabit in a friendly environment. Nature observation courses are held which are fun for the children.

Shinsui Water and Greenery Network Project

Closely related to water through ages, Edogawa city has been carrying on a project which contributes to restore the lost nature in waterways that have finished their roles as sewerage system has developed and to create 'recreational areas' where people can refresh, feeling familiar with water.



Shinsui Parks(5 routes, 9,610 m [100% complete])

Shinsui Parks are the facilities developed from relatively wide channels into expansive waterside spaces. Build as park-like facilities installed with playground equipment, or health equipment around 'Jabu-Jabu' ponds where children can enjoy playing in the water. Considering the ecosystem, at the same time, we are also engaged in creating environments where creatures can inhabit.



Shinsui Green Paths(18 routes, 17,680 m [100% complete])

Shinsui Green Paths, created on modest scale compared to the Shinsui Parks, are walkways beside the community road with roughly one-meter wide streams flowing along. They are peaceful 'path' where you can enjoy watching fishes swimming while strolling around. Both of Shinsui Parks and Shinsui Green Paths are considered separately as 'Parks' and 'Roads' in administrative classification.

Shinsui Rivers

The low grand zones located around Kyu-Nakagawa River and Shinkawa River, which are the first-class rivers, are now equipped with water gates and locks, and relatively lowered the level of the river at the same time, as measures against inundation. They are popular places. among locals to enjoy activities like strolling or recreation, also considered as a familiar river without obstructing high dikes, where it brings comfort to people's daily lives.

*Shinsui Rivers (2 routes, 8,500 m) The end of the fiscal year 2018, 2 routes 8,200 m (96% complete)



Kyu-Nakagawa River

The west side of Arakawa Spillway came to be known as 'Kyu (Former) -Nakagawa River', as Nakagawa River was segmented due to excavation of Arakawa Spillway in 1924. Currently, 95% of its course extended inside the city has been completed as a waterside walkway, and it has been known among locals as a place where you can come into contact with nature in the relaxing and pleasant atmosphere.



Shinkawa River

Shinkawa River connects Kyu-Edogawa River and Nakagawa River, and it has a long history that has once been popular as 'Salt Road' ('Shio-no-Michi'). It has become one of the new attraction (popular spot) as developed into a place with the scenic traditional atmosphere of Edo with landscapes such as 'Shinkawa Senbonzakura' (A Thousand Cherry Blossoms). In addition, the 'Shinkawa Underground Parking Lot' has constructed using the underground space of the river, as the first attempt in Japan.

Examples of creating an environment with a balance of human and natural ingredients



② Komatsugawa Sakaigawa Shinsui Park

Long ago, the flow of the Komatsugawa Sakaigawa River served as the border between the villages of Higashi-Komatsugawa and Nishi-Komatsugawa, and served at one time as an important source of agricultural water and as a waterway for cargo transport by boat. Following on the Furukawa Shinsui Park as the second of the Shinsui Parks, its clear stream was revived.



⑤ Ichinoe Sakaigawa Shinsui Park

The name of this park is derived from the fact that the Ichinoe Sakaigawa River once served as the boundary between Higashi-Ichinoe and Nishi-Ichinoe. This river's source was the Mizumoto Koaidame until the Shin-Nakagawa River was cut. In hopes of creating an environment that is as close to nature as possible, this area has been prepared to serve as a habitat for organisms.



⑧ Kasai Shinsui Shiki-no-Michi Path

Nagashima River, which once prospered as a water transportation route connecting the Kyu-Edogawa River and the Nakagawa River has been restored as 'Road of Four Seasons' with water, greenery, and sculptures. It has been developed so that the people walking by can enjoy strolling in the shade of trees, feeling the water stream with swimming fishes and the greenery through four seasons.



① Furukawa Shinsui Park

The first of the Shinsui Parks, the Furukawa River has a long and distinguished history as a waterway that used to carry salt from Gyotoku to Edo. As a direct waterway was excavated to the east of present Sankaku in 1629, the old waterway came to be known as "Furukawa River." Under the new "Shinsui" concept, our rivers were resuscitated with greenery and pure water for the first time in Japan, and we received the Japan Construction Engineers' Association Award.



④ Shin-Sakongawa Shinsui Park

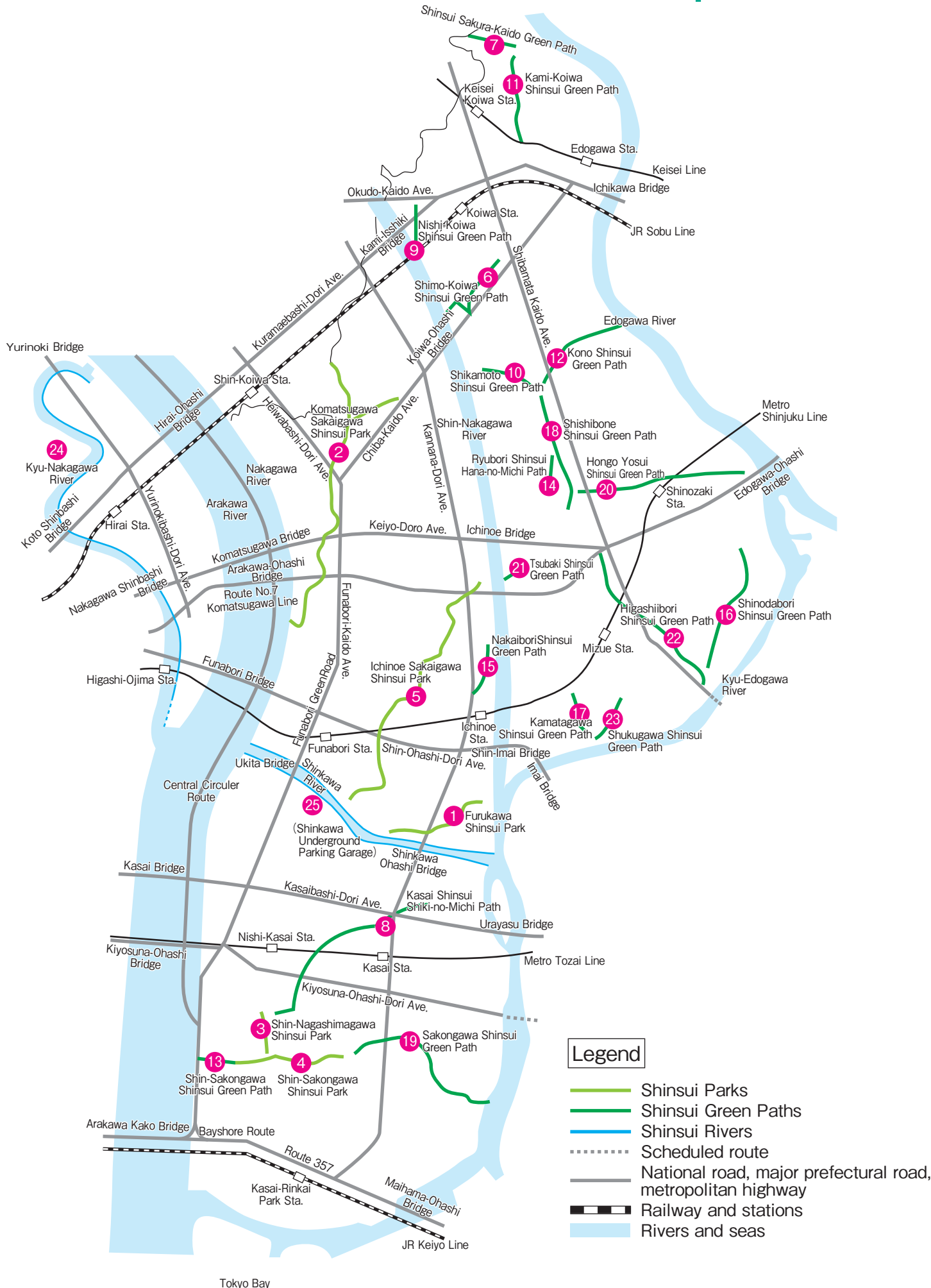
It has been developed as an outlet for the Sakon River and the Nagashima River. The waterside and the greenspaces are developed under the theme of 'The place of contact with water' where residents can enjoy activities such as canoeing or barbecues at day-camp ground.



⑬ Sakongawa Shinsui Green Path

The path draws on the ample width of the river to provide a place to enjoy fishing. Functioning as a front garden for the adjacent Shinden Community Hall, it provides a place for relaxation.

Shinsui Parks and Shinsui Green Paths Route Map





⑥ Shimo-Koiwa Shinsui Green Path

This waterway that flows past the houses of a residential area was fixed up to become the first of the Shinsui Green Paths, and the path utilizes a narrow space that is closely connected with the lives of locals, and is provided with statues of children for pleasant strolling.



⑪ Kami-Koiwa Shinsui Green Path

The Kami-Koiwa Shinsui Green Path was prepared in conjunction with the construction of the sewerage facilities of the Kita-Koiwagawa River, which flows through the middle of the Koiwa area. Because ruins that vary in age from the latter half of the Yayoi Period to the Kofun Period have been discovered there, history serves as the motif of the path.



⑱ Shishibone Shinsui Green Path

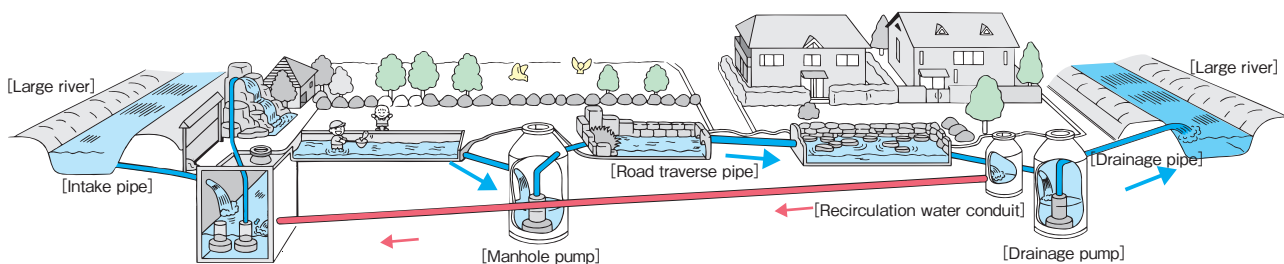
The Shishibone Shinsui Green Path was realized by fixing up a part of a river that passes through the northeast part of the city and once served as an agricultural waterway (Edogawa Yosui). The path is equipped with the bronze image of a doe and fawn that comes from the name of the area (shishibone means "deer bone") and is popular with locals.



⑯ Shinodabori Shinsui Green Path

The Shinodabori Shinsui Green Path provides an environment that is friendly to living things such as plants, insects and fish. The area downstream takes advantage of existing rows of cherry trees, and is thronged during cherry blossom season each year.

Water Flow System



Shinsui Parks and Green Paths take in natural water from the Edogawa River, Kyu-Edogawa River, Shin-Nakagawa River, etc., through intake pipes. Because the land is flat, where the river is deep, the water is pumped into a waterway and ultimately drains directly into a large river at its terminus. Where there isn't a large river to drain into, the water is recirculated through a water conduit that runs below the waterway. Thus there are two types of water flow systems.

Water Quality

Water from the river flows directly through the hydrophilic parks and green paths. Therefore, the water may become muddy or algae may grow during the rains. However, it is compatible to natural ecosystem.

Shinsui Improvement Project

	No.	Shinsui Park	Flow type	Length (m)	Flow rate (m3/s)	Year constructed / Figs. indicate extent of work (m)															
						1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001~	
Shinsui Parks	1	Furukawa Shinsui Park	Natural flow, Partial recirculation	1,200	0.125	(FY1972 ~ 1973)															
	2	Komatsugawa Sakaigawa Shinsui Park	Natural flow	3,930	0.25	(FY1981 ~ 1984) 860															
	3	Shin-Nagashimagawa Shinsui Park	Natural flow, Partial recirculation	530	0.04	530															
	4	Shin-Sakongawa Shinsui Park	—	750	—	750															
	5	Ichinoe Sakaigawa Shinsui Park	Natural flow, Partial recirculation	3,200	0.04	3,200															
5 routes				9,610	Completed length 9,610m (completion rate 100%)																

	No.	Shinsui Green Path	Flow type	Length (m)	Flow rate (m ³ /s)	Year constructed / Figs. indicate extent of work (m)																		
						1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Shinsui Green Paths	6	Shimo-Koiwa Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	950	0.02	820			130															
	7	Shinsui Sakura-Kaido Path	Recirculation	500	0.02	500																		
	8	Kasai Shinsui Shiki-no-Michi Path	Natural flow	2,100	0.04	2,100																		
	9	Nishi-Koiwa Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	420	0.03			420																
	10	Shikamoto Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	750	0.04			750																
	11	Kami-Koiwa Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	950	0.05				950															
	12	Kono Shinsui Green Path	Natural flow	820	0.07				820															
	13	Shin-Sakongawa Shinsui Green path	—	650	—				650															
	14	Ryubori Shinsui Hana-no-Michi Path	Recirculation	420	0.05					420														
	15	Nakaibori Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	580	0.02					580														
	16	Shinodabori Shinsui Green Path	Natural flow	1,600	0.15					1,600														
	17	Kamatagawa Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	500	0.04						500													
	18	Shishibone Shinsui Green Path	Natural flow	1,290	0.04				1,130			160												
	19	Sakongawa Shinsui Green Path	Natural flow	2,000	0.25							2,000												
	20	Hongo Yosui Shinsui Green Path	Natural flow	1,580	0.04								1,180											400
	21	Tsubaki Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	170	0.05							170												
	22	Higashiibori Shinsui Green Path	Natural flow	1,800	0.04									860				440					500	
	23	Shukugawa Shinsui Green Path	Recirculation	600	0.10										600									
18 routes				17,680		Completed length 17,680 m (completion rate 100%)																		

Total project: 23 routes, 27,290m; routes completed: 23 routes, 27,290m (completion rate 100%)

	No.	Shinsui River	Flow type	Length (m)	Flow rate (m ³ /s)	Year constructed / Figs. indicate extent of work (m)												
						1993~2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Shinsui Rivers	24	Kyu-Nakagawa River	—	5,500	—	5,500												
	25	Shinkawa River	—	3,000	—	3,000												
2 routes				8,500		Completed length 8,200m (completion rate 96%)												

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Edogawa City

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