Urban Planning Systems to Achieve Policy-Led Urban Development

To encourage various construction projects for realization of the future vision for the city, using urban planning systems concerning land use



Policy

Through land use zoning and encouragement of high-quality private-sector development projects, Tokyo is working to enhance the attractiveness and dynamism of the city. This includes bolstering international business functions, creating urban green spaces, and forming elegant cityscapes.



Urban planning system example

Zoning districts and floor area ratio

Zoning system that places certain restrictions on buildings to encourage reasonable land use

Japanese Translation

目指すべき都市の将来像の実現に向けて,土地利用に係る都市計画制度を活用し,様々な 建築活動を誘導する。

施策

土地利用のゾーニングや優良な民間プロジェクトの誘導により、国際ビジネス機能の強化や都市緑化の創出、風格ある景観形成など魅力や活力の向上を図る。

都市計画制度の実例

- 用途地域・容積率等
- ・建築物等に一定の制限を課し、土地の合理的な利用を図るためのゾーニング制度

Figure **

- 1 基準容積率 500%建ペい率 80%
- 3 容積率の割増
- 5 都市開発諸制度で計画

- 敷地面積 10,000㎡
- 4 公開空地

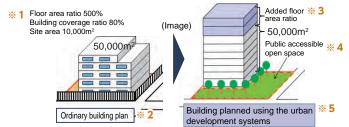
2 通常の建築計画

6 提供:松竹㈱·㈱歌舞伎座

政策誘導型都市づくりに向けた都市計画制度

Urban development systems

For building projects that contribute to the formation of a pleasant urban environment such as those providing space open to the public, these systems relax regulations such as those applying to floor area ratio and roof height and angle.



Special Development Areas for Urban Renaissance

In priority development areas for urban renaissance, in place of existing regulations this system sets floor area ratios within the extent necessary to achieve urban renewal.

Example: GINZA KABUKIZA (Kabukiza Theater) Floor Area Ratio: 1,220% (Previously 670%)

Building height: 145.5 m Completed: February 2013

Contributions to urban renaissance:

Creation of a basement level plaza with direct subway access, a public parking facility, and the rebirth of the Kabukiza Theater



Photo courtesy of Shochiku Co., Ltd., Kabukiza Co., Ltd.

○都市開発諸制度

公開空地の確保など、良好な市街地環境の形成に貢献する建築計画に対して、容積率や斜線制限などの建築規制を緩和する制度

○都市再生特別地区

・都市再生緊急整備地域内において,既存の規制に代わり,都市再生に必要な範囲で,容積 率等を定める制度

事例——「GINZA KABUKIZA(歌舞伎座)」

容積率: 1.220%(従前670%) 高さ: 145.5m 竣工: 2013年2月

都市再生の貢献:地下鉄直結の地下広場、公共的駐車場、歌舞伎専用劇場の再生など

LAND READJUSTMENT PROJECTS, URBAN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

To improve urban functions and create highly convenient urban areas, by implementing comprehensive urban development in an integrated manner such as building roads, parks, and plazas, along with developing residential land and supplying quality urban housing.

Land readjustment projects



Policy

The location and area of individual housing lots are reallocated (i.e. replotted) for the development of public facilities such as roads and parks.

Resident A Resident B Resident C Resident B Resident C Resident D Resident E Resident E Resident G Resident E Resident G Resident E Resident G Resident E Resident E

System of land readjustment projects * 1

Japanese Translation

都市機能の向上及び利便性が高い市街地の形成。道路,公園,広場等を整備するとともに, 宅地の整備や良好な都市型住宅の供給など総合的なまちづくりを一体的に行う。

土地区画整理事業

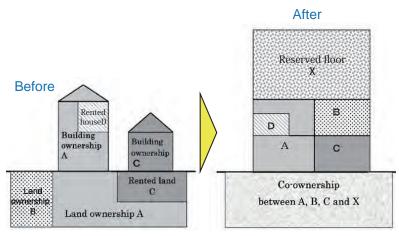
道路、公園等の公共施設を整備するため個々の宅地の位置や面積を再配置(換地)する。

Urban redevelopment projects



Policy

Original assets are exchanged for equivalent rights to new buildings in the redevelopment project that aim for efficient, sound, and intensive use of land for the development of public facilities such as roads and parks.



System of urban redevelopment projects 2

市街地再開発事業

土地の合理的かつ健全な高度利用を図る再開発ビルに従前資産を等価で置き換え, 道路, 公園等の公共施設を整備する。

Figure **

1 土地区画整理事業の仕組み

2 市街地再開発事業の仕組み

EFFECTIVE USE OF METROPOLITAN HOUSING THROUGH SYSTEMATIC MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

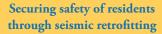
With approximately 260,000 units and 1,600 housing developments, Tokyo aims to effectively utilize this metropolitan housing stock through seismic retrofitting and efficient repairs, as well as improvements to make buildings more barrier-free and eco-friendly.



Seismic retrofitting

Before

To quickly enhance seismic resilience to better prepare the building for a strong earthquake, retrofitting must be done in a way that allows residents to continue living there during the work.



After

Installation of external bracing allowed residents to live in the building during the seismic retrofitting work.





Japanese Translation

約26万戸・約1600団地にも及ぶ都営住宅について、耐震化や効率的な修繕を行うとともに、バリアフリー対策や環境に配慮した改善を行い、ストックの有効活用を図る。

住棟の耐震化

耐震改修前

大地震に備え、早期に耐震性能を強化するためには、居住者が生活したまま、耐震改修工事を行う必要がある。

耐震改修により居住者の安心・安全を確保

耐震改修後

補強材(ブレース)を外壁に取り付けることで、居住者が生活したまま耐震改修工事を実施した。

都営住宅の計画的な維持修繕を通じたストックの有効活用



Barrier-free renovation

Before

The buildings must be made more barrier-free to accommodate senior citizens.

Installing an elevator and slope to facilitate smooth movement



After

By installing an elevator and slope at the existing building, housing that offers peace of mind to all residents was secured.



For more information

http://www.zaimu.metro.tokyo.jp/kentikuhozen/eizen/taisinka.htm (in Japanese)

バリアフリー化

施工前

入居者の高齢化へ対応するためには, バリアフリー対策を行う必要がある。

スロープ・EV を設置し、円滑な移動に配慮

施工後

既存建物へエレベーター・スロープを設置することで誰でも安心して住める住宅を確保した。

■財務局 HP にも耐震化の取組事例として掲載

http://www.zaimu.metro.tokyo.jp/kentikuhozen/eizen/taisinka.htm

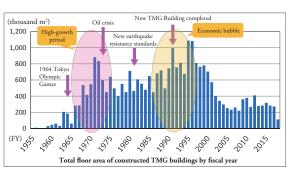
MAINTENANCE AND RENEWAL OF TMG-OWNED BUILDINGS

To promote systematic maintenance and renewal of TMG-owned buildings



Issues related to the aging of TMG-owned buildings

- Many of the metropolitan-owned facilities were built during Japan's rapid economic growth in the 1970s or the economic bubble of the 1990s.
- Those built in the 1970s are aging, and those built in the 1990s now require refurbishment.
- Systematic maintenance and renewal are necessary to ensure that such a situation does not affect metropolitan government services.











Japanese Translation

都有建築物の計画的な維持更新を推進

都有建築物の老朽化に関する課題

- ・都有建築物は、1970年代の高度成長期及び1990年代のバブル期にその多くを整備
- ・前者は、建築物の老朽化が進行しており、後者は、設備を中心とした改修時期が到来
- ・都民サービスに影響を与えないよう、計画的な維持更新が必要



Formulation of the "Second 10-Year Plan for Maintenance and Renewal of Major Facilities"

Buildings subject to the plan are metropolitan government offices, metropolitan schools, police stations, and other facilities that:

- 1) are about 35 years old or older and have a total floor space of at least 3,000m², or
- 2) are about 10 years old or older and have a total floor space of at least 10,000m²

(Program period and estimated costs)

Phase I (2015-2018)

Phase II (2019-2021)

Phase III (2022-2024)

Approximately 750 billion yen

For more information

http://www.zaimu.metro.tokyo.jp/kentikuhozen/eizen/10nenn/10kanennhonbunn.pdf (in Japanese)

【第2次 主要施設10か年維持更新計画】の策定

(計画対象施設) 庁舎,都立学校,警察署などで,

- (1) 概ね築35年を経過し、延床面積3,000㎡以上の施設
- (2) 概ね築10年を経過し、延床面積10,000㎡以上の施設

(計画期間と概算事業費)

第Ⅰ期 (2015年~2018年) 第Ⅱ期 (2019年~2021年) 第Ⅲ期 (2022年~2024年)

7,500億円 程度

■本技術の詳細は、「第二次 主要施設10か年維持更新計画 平成27年3月」

http://www.zaimu.metro.tokyo.jp/kentikuhozen/eizen/10nenn/10kanennhonbunn.pdf

Figure *

- 1 東京都庁舎 1991年開庁
- 2 江戸東京博物館 1993年開館

- 3 東京ビックサイト 1996年開館
- 4 東京国際フォーラム 1997年開館

Making TMG-Owned Buildings Greener

To promote energy-saving initiatives in buildings when they are newly constructed or rebuilt

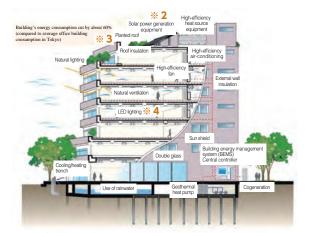


Energy savings and use of renewable energy at TMG-owned buildings

The TMG has established the "Tokyo Energy Savings & Renewable Energy Specifications" to ensure the efficient use of energy in its buildings by reducing

thermal load and introducing cutting-edge energy-saving equipment and various renewable energy equipment, taking occasions such as the rebuilding of such facilities.

Image of application of the specs in a metropolitan government office with a floor space of 3,000 m² × 1



Japanese Translation

新築・改築等における省エネ対策の推進

都有建築物の省エネ・再エネ化に向けて

都では、都有建築物の改築等において、熱負荷の低減、最新の省エネ設備、多様な再エネ 設備の導入等により、エネルギー使用の合理化を図ることを目的として、本仕様を定めてい ます。

Figure **

- 1 「省エネ・再エネ東京仕様」イメージ図
 - 2 太陽光発電設備
- 3 LED 照明
- 4 屋上緑化



Efficient use of energy

< Examples of application of the specifications>

- In addition to solar power generation equipment, promote the introduction of equipment utilizing solar thermal energy, natural wind, geothermal energy, and other types of renewable energy
- 2) Reduce energy consumption at TMG-owned buildings by significantly expanding the use of LED lighting and adopting even more efficient electrical equipment
- 3) Reduce energy consumption for cooling and heating by using insulation







For more information

http://www.zaimu.metro.tokyo.jp/kentikuhozen/26syouenetyousyaimage.pdf (in Japanese)

エネルギー使用の合理化

〈仕様の適用例〉

- ①太陽光発電設備に加え,太陽熱,自然の風,地中熱等の再生可能エネルギーを利用する設備の導入を推進
- ② LED 照明の大幅な導入拡大,一層の高効率な電気設備の採用などによる都有建築物の省エネルギー化
- ③断熱効果による冷暖房の省エネルギー化

■本技術の詳細は.

http://www.zaimu.metro.tokyo.jp/kentikuhozen/26syouenetyousyaimage.pdf

DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR CITY-PLANNED ROADS

Roads designated for development under the City Planning Act (city-planned roads) play a crucial role in not only boosting transportation and logistics functions and thus revitalizing the economy, but in other capacities as well, such as supporting people's daily lives and, in the event of a disaster, aiding rescue and relief efforts. The TMG is proceeding with the systematic and effective construction of city-planned roads.



Policy

The TMG formulated the "Development Policy for City-Planned Roads in Tokyo (4th Construction Plan)" in March 2016, and is working to promote the construction of these roads. The plan sets forth the roads that should be developed on a priority basis over a span of about 10 years. Within the areas designated for city-planned roads, restrictions are imposed on construction activities under the City Planning Act to facilitate road construction.



Completed City-planned road 💥 1

Current status of the development of city-planned roads ***2**

As of March 31, 2017

Planned	Completed	Ratio
3,210km	2,040km	63.5%

Japanese Translation

交通・物流機能の向上による経済の活性化のみならず,日々の生活を支え,災害時には救 急救護活動を担うなど,重要な役割を果たす都市計画道路について,計画的・効率的な整 備を行う。

施策

おおむね10年間で優先的に整備すべき路線を定めた「事業化計画」を策定し、整備の推進に努めている(第四次事業化計画(2016年3月策定))。

なお、都市計画道路の区域内では、都市計画法により、建築行為に対する制限を課すこと により、事業実施の円滑化を図っている。

Figure **

1 整備された都市計画道路

2 都市計画道路整備状況

東京における都市計画道路の整備方針(第四次事業化計画)



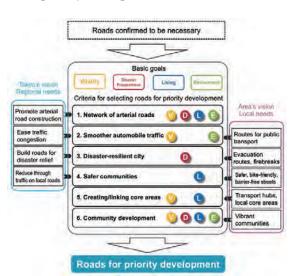
Review of the future city-planned road network

As for city-planned road projects for which work has not yet started, each road was examined for its necessity in the context of vitality, disaster preparedness, living, and the environment. Those projects that were not confirmed to be necessary were designated as "routes for review." The necessity of these roads will be evaluated again based on local needs.



Selection of roads for priority development

Of the city-planned roads confirmed to be necessary, 320 sections totaling 226 kilometers of roads were selected as roads that should be developed on a priority basis over the 10 years from FY2016 through FY2025. Six criteria were used in the selection, with both regional and local needs taken into account.



将来都市計画道路ネットワークの検証

未着手の都市計画道路を対象に、「活力」「防災」「暮らし」「環境」の観点から必要性を確認しました。必要性が確認されなかった路線は「見直し候補路線」として位置づけ、地域の視点から改めて路線の必要性を検証していくこととした。

第四次事業化計画 (優先整備路線の選定)

必要性が確認された都市計画道路のうち,広域的な視点と地域的な視点から六つの選定項目を設定し,10年間(2016年度から2025年度まで)で優先的に整備すべき路線(320路線・226km)を選定した。

SOLAR HEAT-BLOCKING PAVEMENT

Pavement reflects sunlight to reduce heat

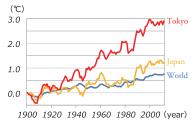


Increasingly intense summer heat in Tokyo

- · Tokyo's temperatures are rising.
- Measures including heat island countermeasures must be comprehensively advanced to improve Tokyo's thermal environment.



Distribution of average daily lows in Tokyo (°C) **※ 1** (July 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013)



Annual average temperature deviations for Tokyo, Japan, and the world **※2**

Japanese Translation

舗装が太陽光を反射して暑さを軽減

厳しさを増す東京の暑さ

- ・東京の気温は高くなっている
- ・ヒートアイランド対策などを総合的に推進し、都市の熱環境を改善することが必要

Figure **

- 東京における日最低気温平均値(℃)の分布 (2013年7月1日~9月30日)
- 世界,日本,東京の 年平均気温偏差の推移
- 3 赤外線熱画像



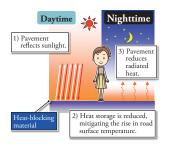
Solar heat-blocking pavement mitigates the rise in road surface temperature.

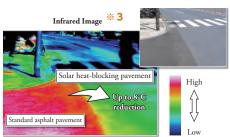
(Features)

- Application of special coating (heat-blocking material) on pavement surface
- Mitigates the rise in road surface temperatures by up to 8°C

(Progress)

- Full-scale implementation from fiscal 2008
- Approximately 96km stretch of roads paved (as of the end of March 2018)





For more information

http://www.kensetsu.metro.tokyo.jp/content/000039832.pdf (in Japanese)

遮熱性舗装で路面温度の上昇を抑制

(特徴)

- ・舗装の表面に特殊な塗料(遮熱材)を塗布
- ・路面温度の上昇を最大で8℃程度抑制

(実績)

- ・2008年度から本格実施
- ·約 96 km 整備 (2017年度末)

■遮熱性舗装の紹介ページ

http://www.kensetsu.metro.tokyo.jp/content/000039832.pdf

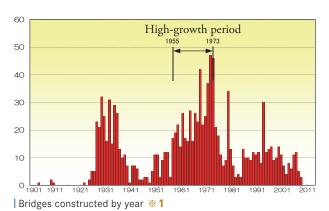
LIFE EXTENSION OF BRIDGES

From stopgap repairs to preventive maintenance



Many bridges were built during Japan's rapid economic growth. Now they are aging and set to reach their period of renewal at the same time.

It is important to first gather accurate data on the conditions of bridges through inspection and other means. Then the bridge renewal period must be spread out by extending the lives of bridges and making repairs in a systematic manner before damage and deterioration progress.



Japanese Translation

対症療法型から予防保全型管理へ

高度経済成長期に集中して建設された橋梁の高齢化が進み、架け替え時期が集中

まずは、点検等により橋梁の状態を正確に把握することが重要

その上で、橋梁の長寿命化や、橋梁に損傷や劣化が進行する前に計画的に補修対策を実施 するなど、事業の平準化が必要

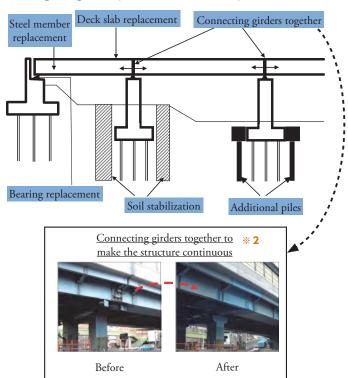
Figure **

1 橋梁の建設年次(単位:橋)

2 桁の連続化事例



Life extension projects are being promoted with the aim of extending bridge life by at least another 100 years.



For more information

http://www.kensetsu.metro.tokyo.jp/jigyo/road/kanri/gaiyo/yobouhozen/bridge_yobouhozen.html (in Japanese)

対策後100年以上の延命を図る長寿命化事業を推進

■本技術の詳細は

http://www.kensetsu.metro.tokyo.jp/jigyo/road/kanri/gaiyo/yobouhozen/bridge_yobouhozen.html

Bus Location System

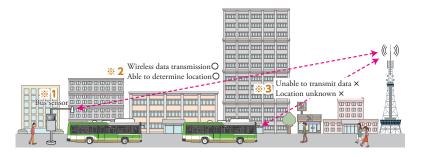
To provide detailed information on bus operations to improve service



Challenges in urban areas with heavy traffic volume

- Location data gathered by sensors at each bus stop on the road → Not possible to determine the location of buses between stops
- Wireless communications → Transmission of location information is delayed due to polling intervals

Due to the time lag in information provided to customers, there is room for improvement with respect to time accuracy.



Japanese Translation

きめ細やかな運行情報をお客様に配信し、サービスの向上

交通量の多い都市部における課題

- ・路上設置の検知器による停留所ごとの位置情報の収集→停留場間の位置把握不可
- 無線通信→ポーリング間隔による位置情報配信の遅延 お客様に提供する運行データにタイムラグがあり、時間的正確性に改善の余地あり

Figure **

- バス検知器
- 2 無線通信○ 位置把握○
- 3 通信不可× 位置不明×

- 4 ① GPS 測位
- 5 ②データ通信
- 6 ③ウエブサイト
- ④案内表示器
- 携帯電話網

- 9 データセンター
- 10 インターネット



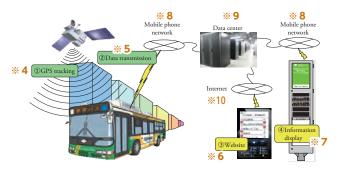
Provide customers with very near real-time information on bus operations

(Features)

- GPS is used to track the detailed location of buses.
- Using a mobile phone network for data transmission, bus operation information is immediately collected.

(Results)

- Ability to provide customers with near real-time information on bus operations (Approx. 900 approach indicators installed)
- Website users: approx. 456,000 views per day (of which the English language site records approx. 15,000 views per day)



For more information https://tobus.jp

リアルタイム性の高い運行情報をお客様に配信

(特徴)

- ·GPS でバスの位置を詳細に把握
- ・データ通信に携帯電話網を用いて運行情報を即時収集

(実績)

・リアルタイム性の高い運行情報の配信

(接近表示装置 約900基)

- ・ウェブサイト利用者 約456,000 PV/日
- (うち英語版利用者 15,000 PV/日)
- ■本技術を利用して,都営バスの運行情報を配信しています。 https://tobus.jp

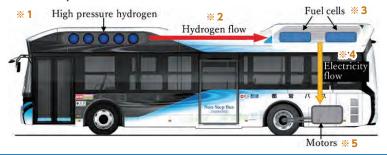
OPERATION OF FUEL CELL BUSES ON A LOCAL BUS ROUTE

Operation of fuel cell buses on a Toei Bus route to help realize a hydrogen society



Challenges to spreading the use of fuel cell buses

- · High cost of fuel cell buses
- Constructing hydrogen stations with ample capability to refuel buses near bus depots is crucial.



Advantages ⁸⁶

- · Eco-friendly
- Very quiet
- Very responsive

Challenges ** 7

- · High cost of fuel cell buses
- Few hydrogen stations

Japanese Translation

水素社会の実現を目指し、燃料電池バスを路線バスとして営業運行

燃料電池バスの普及に関する課題

- ・車両が高価である
- ・営業所の近くに、バスに充填できる十分な能力を持つ水素ステーションが整備されている ことが不可欠

Figure *

- 1 高圧水素タンク
- 2 水素の流れ
- 3 燃料電池
- 4 電気の流れ
- 5 モーター

- 6 【利点】 環境によい とても静か 応答性がよい
- 7 【課題】

車両が高価 水素ステーションが少ない



Toei Bus leads in putting fuel cell buses into service and promoting their use

(Features)

- First use of a commercial fuel cell bus on a public transport route in Japan
- · Fuel cell buses are clean, powerful, and silent

(Status)

- Fifteen buses in operation (by the end of FY2019)
- Operated on the Tokyo Station Marunouchi South Exit Tokyo Big Sight route
- Aim to introduce about 70 buses by 2020

Fuel cell buses Hydrogen stations



Expand the use of fuel cell buses, encourage the establishment of hydrogen stations



For more information https://www.tobus.jp

燃料電池バスを都バスに先導的に導入、普及促進

(特徴)

- ・市販車による営業運行は日本初
- ・クリーン、パワフル、サイレント

(実績)

- ・15両を運行(2019年度末)
- ・運行区間:東京駅丸の内南口~東京ビッグサイト
- ・2020年までに約70台の導入を目標
- ■燃料電池バスの運行情報は,都バス運行情報サービス(tobus.jp)のラッピングバス検索 「FC バス」で確認できます。

JACKET METHOD FOR SHORTER ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION

Enhancing the earthquake resistance of wharves while minimizing the work's impact on neighboring berths

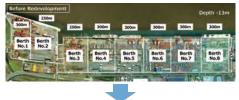


Enhancing the earthquake resistance of wharves while minimizing the work's impact on berths in service

Work is ongoing on the berth in red. The neighboring ones (in blue) are in service.

The work's impact on arriving and departing container vessels and their loading and unloading operations must be minimized.

The on-site construction period needs to be shortened.





Japanese Translation

近接バースに対する影響を極力抑えて耐震強化岸壁を整備

供用中のバースへの影響を極力抑え地震に強い岸壁を整備

施工箇所(赤枠)の両隣(青枠)は供用中

 \downarrow

コンテナ船の離接岸,荷役作業に対する影響を極力抑える必要がある

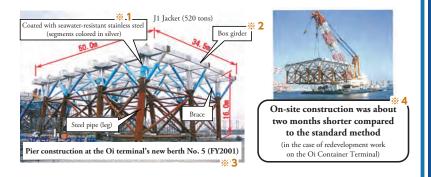
現地工期を短縮する必要がある



Adopting the jacket method, which shortens on-site construction periods and enhances earthquake resistance

The jacket, a tubular truss structure consisting of legs, braces, horizontal members, and beams produced at a plant, is fixed to the seabed through steel-pipe piles inserted inside the steel pipe legs.

Structures constructed by this method are earthquake resilient with little horizontal displacement due to strong horizontal rigidity.



現地工期を短縮でき、地震にも強いジャケット工法を採用

ジャケット工法とは

工場で製作されたレグ, ブレース材, 水平材, 桁材で構成された鋼管トラス構造体であるジャケットを, レグの鋼管内部に別途鋼管を挿入打設し, 海底に固定する工法 また. 水平剛性が大きいため. 地震時の水平変位量が少なく. 地震にも強い

Figure **

- 1 耐海水性ステンレス被覆(銀色部)
- 2 箱桁
- 3 平成13年度 大井埠頭新5バース桟橋建設工事
- 4 通常の桟橋工法に比べ現地工期 を約2か月短縮(大井コンテナ 埠頭再整備における実績)

CONSTRUCTING PORT FACILITIES ON SOFT GROUND

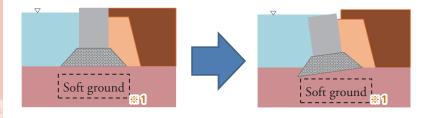
Soil improvement methods to make it possible to construct port facilities even on soft ground



The Port of Tokyo seabed is formed by layers of soft cohesive soil (soft ground).

Soft ground can cause

- · structures to sink
- liquefaction when an earthquake occurs making the construction of port facilities impossible.



Japanese Translation

軟弱地盤でも地盤改良を用いることで港湾施設整備を可能に

東京港は軟らかい粘土層等(軟弱地盤)で構成されている 軟弱地盤

- ・構造物が沈下する
- ・地震時に液状化してしまう 港湾施設を建設できない

Figure **

1 軟弱地盤

2 地盤改良



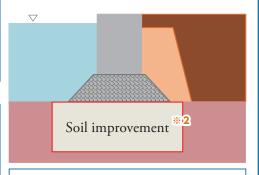
Various soil improvement methods make construction possible.

Through soil improvement

- Settlement of structures can be mitigated
- Liquefaction caused by earthquakes can be prevented

Facilities constructed through soil improvement

- Mooring facilities such as wharves (includes seismic reinforcement)
- Revetments at landfill sites
- · Coastal revetments



Main soil improvement methods for:

- · Wharves, revetments at landfill sites, etc.
 - CDM (Cement Deep Mixing Method)
 - SCP (Sand Compaction Pile Method)
- · Coastal reverments
 - SJMM (Advanced method of CDM)

さまざまな地盤改良工法を用いることで、建設可能に

地盤改良を用いることで

- ・構造物の沈下を抑制できる
- ・地震時の液状化を防止できる

地盤改良を用いて建設した実績

- 岸壁等係留施設(耐震強化含む)
- 廃棄物埋立護岸
- 海岸護岸

主な地盤改良工法の例

- · 岸壁等,廃棄物埋立護岸
 - ☆ CDM (深層混合処理工法)
 - ☆ SCP (サンドコンパクションパイル工法)
 - ・海岸護岸
 - ☆ SJMM (深層混合処理工法)

LARGE-SCALE IMPROVEMENT OF SUBWAY

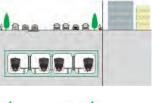
Expanding existing subway stations to enhance punctuality and passenger comfort



The rise in passenger traffic causes problems, such as overcrowded stations and train delays.

- The number of passengers has increased because of population growth in areas along subway lines, redevelopment around stations, and other factors.
- Passengers can move only very slowly due to the insufficient width of platforms.
- The situation makes subway travel less convenient and less comfortable.
 Trains are delayed because more time is required for boarding and alighting.







Overcrowded platform

Japanese Translation

既存の地下鉄駅を拡張し、利用者の快適性と列車の定時性を向上

旅客増加による混雑、列車遅延等の課題

- ・沿線人口増加、駅周辺の再開発等により旅客増加
- ・既存のホーム幅員では不十分のため旅客滞留
- ・利便性・快適性の低下、乗降時間増加による列車遅延発生



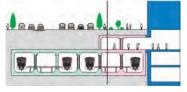
Widened platforms allow smooth boarding and alighting, and prevent train delays.

Projects involve:

- · Adding and widening platforms
- Allowing smooth boarding and alighting to prevent delays and ensure punctuality
- · Creating space for installing barrier-free facilities

Examples of projects:

- Sengakuji Station on the Asakusa Line (Work to expand the station to areas beneath private land conducted in tandem with local redevelopment)
- Kachidoki Station on the Oedo Line (New platform built beneath a road)



Sengakuji Station

- Work conducted in tandem with redevelopment
- · Widening of platforms



Kachidoki Station

Construction of a new platform

プラットホーム拡幅でスームースな乗降,遅延防止

(特徴)

- ・プラットホームの拡幅や増設を実現
- ・円滑な乗降により遅延防止、定時性確保
- ・バリアフリー施設の設置スペース創出 など

(実績)

- ・浅草線 泉岳寺駅 (再開発と連携し, 民地部地下に駅を拡張)
- ・大江戸線 勝どき駅 (道路地下部にプラットホームを増設)

PLATFORM DOOR OPERATIONS USING QR CODES

One action to open and close platform doors and car doors



Challenges to platform door installation in urban areas

- Separate control of subway car doors and platform doors by train crew could result in trains stopping at each station for longer minutes, thus reducing transport capabilities.
- When different types of trains (e.g. two-door cars and three-door cars, six-car train and eight-car train) arrive at the station, platform doors need to be controlled to open or not.
- Devices for opening platform doors in tandem with corresponding car
 doors would solve the problems described above. However, such devices
 would have to be installed on all trains and other operators' trains as well
 when there are through-services with other railway operators.



Verification tests on the Asakusa Line * 1

Japanese Translation

ワンアクションでの開閉連動

都市部におけるホームドア整備の課題

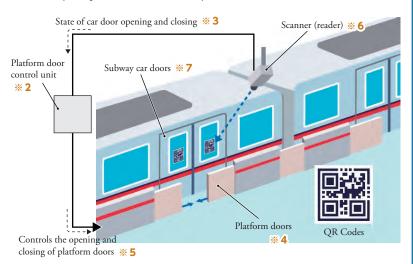
ホームドア整備の際…

- ○乗務員が車両ドアとホームドアの両方の操作を別々に行うと、各駅の停車時分が増加し、 輸送力低下を招く恐れがある
- ○2扉車や3扉車,あるいは6両編成や8両編成など,様々な種類の列車が乗り入れる場合, 開閉するドアとしないドアのホームドア制御が必要
- ○車両ドアとホームドアが連動して開閉する装置を整備すれば上記課題は解決するが、全て の車両に装置を搭載する必要があり、特に相互直通運転を行っている路線などは乗り入れ する他社の車両に対しても車両改造を行わなければならない



Developing and implementing a new system that links car door and platform door operations

- A QR code is placed on the glass window of the subway car door. A QR code reader installed above the platform detects the QR code and its horizontal movement for control of the platform doors.
- The QR code also contains data on the number of doors on each car and the number of cars on the train. This makes it possible to open and close only the platform doors necessary for each train.



車両ドアとホームドアを連動させる新しいシステムを開発・実用化

- ・車両ドア(ガラス部)に QR コードを貼付け,ホーム上部に設置した QR 読取装置で「QR コードとその横方向の動き」を読み取り,ホームドアを制御する。
- ・QR コードのデータ部分に車両のドア数や編成車両数を含めることで、それぞれの車両に 合った位置のホームドア開閉が可能。

Figure **

- 1 都営浅草線における検証
- 2 ホームドア制御装置
- 3 車両ドア開閉の状況
- 4 ホームドア
- 5 ホームドアの開閉制御
- 6 スキャナー (読み取り装置)

7 車両扉

LEAKAGE PREVENTION MEASURES

Through technologies to prevent water leakage, Tokyo works to achieve effective use of precious water resources, and reduce environmental impacts



Problem faced by cities with a developed water supply system

Back in 1955, the rate of leakage in Tokyo was as high as 20 percent. Tokyo had to urgently develop leakage prevention measures for the effective use of water, which is a precious resource.

Leak from a lead water pipe *1



Leak from a corroded cast iron pipe * 2



Japanese Translation

漏水の削減を行うことで,貴重な水資源の有効利用,環境負荷の低減を図る

水道が整備された都市における課題

東京の漏水率は、昭和30年代には20%程度であった。しかし、都市化の進展に伴う水需要の高まりなどにより、貴重な水資源を有効に活用するためさらなる漏水防止対策が求められていた。

Figure **

- 1 鉛製給水管の漏水状況
- 2 鋳鉄管の腐食漏水
- 3 効率的な漏水発見技術
- 4 電子式漏水発見器を用いた漏水調査
- 5 漏水率と給水管ステンレス化率

- 6 予防対策としての材質改善
- 7 給水管のステンレス化
- 8 高い漏水防止技術の確保
- 9 漏水防止技術研修の様子



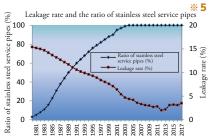
Promoting leakage prevention measures

Promoting leakage prevention measures

- Scheduled replacement of water pipes and improvement of pipe materials to prevent leakage before it happens
- · Leakage prevention work for early detection and repair of leaks
- Passing on and developing skills to secure advanced technology for leakage prevention
- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has actively promoted leakage prevention measures, reducing NRW to just 3 percent.



Leakage test using an electronic detector 💥 4



Securing advanced technology for leakage prevention



Introduction of stainless steel service pipes 💥 7



Training on leakage prevention technology

漏水を削減するための漏水防止対策の推進

- ・漏水の未然防止を目的とした水道管の計画的な取替え・管材質の向上
- ・漏水の早期発見・早期修理を目的とした漏水防止作業
- ・高い漏水防止技術の確保を目的とした技術継承・技術開発
- ・東京都では、漏水防止対策を積極的に進め漏水率3%を実現

WATER PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGY

To improve public health and the living environment by supplying potable and delicious tap water

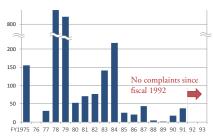


Challenges in supplying potable and delicious tap water

The quality of raw water from the Tone River system is an issue. Although measures have been taken in the drainage basin, including development of sewerage systems, the water quality is still at an unsatisfactory level.



Intake tower at the Kanamachi Purification
Plant **% 1**



No. of complaints of musty odor of water in areas served by the Kanamachi Purification Plant ** 2

Japanese Translation

安全でおいしい水道水を供給することで、公衆衛生の向上と生活環境の改善を図る

安全でおいしい水道水の供給に向けた課題

利根川水系は、流域河川の原水水質が課題であり流域の下水道整備等は進められているが、依然として良好とは言えない状況にあった

Figure **

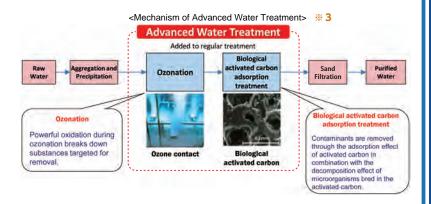
- 1 金町浄水場の取水塔
- 2 金町系給水区域におけるかび臭の苦情件数

3 高度浄水のしくみ



Introduction of advanced purification technology

- Advanced water treatment was introduced to all water purification plants of the Tone River system by fiscal 2013.
- In a taste test with mineral water, around 50 percent of participants preferred tap water.



高度浄水処理技術の導入

- ・平成25年度に利根川水系の全浄水場で高度浄水処理100%を達成
- ・ミネラルウォーターとの飲み比べにおいて、約5割の人が水道水の方がおいしいと回答

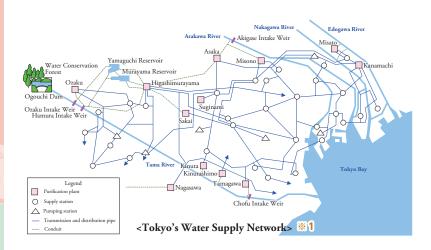
Water Supply Control and Management

To comprehensively control the overall flow of water at all times



Challenges in operating a waterworks system for a large area

To ensure a stable supply of water, an accurate understanding of operations across Tokyo's large and complex waterworks system, efficient management of raw water, and precise control of water distribution are required.



Japanese Translation

水源から供給先に至る水の流れを総合的に常時コントロール

広域水道の運営における課題

安定した給水を確保するためには、大規模で複雑な東京の水道システムの運転状態を的確 に把握し、原水の効率的運用や、きめ細かな配水調整を行う必要があった

Figure **

1 東京水道のネットワーク

2 水運用センター



Building a comprehensive water control system for waterworks that cover a large area

- Water volume and pressure are secured through the operation of pumps synchronized to changes in water demand over the course of a day and other means.
- Water supply is ensured through measures such as the ability to quickly switch over to a different river system when trouble occurs.
- Efficient use of energy and low cost operations.



広域水道を総合的にコントロールする水運用システムを構築

- ・1日の水道需要の変化に追従したポンプ等の運転による水量・水圧の確保
- ・事故時における他系統への迅速な切替等による給水の確保
- ・効率的なエネルギー使用・低コストな水運用

PIPE INSPECTION ROBOT

Inspecting conditions within water mains without interrupting water supply



Challenges in inspecting the inner surface of water mains

Internal inspections of water mains, which provide data for renewal plans, are generally conducted by interrupting water supply and removing water from the pipes. This not only makes inspection difficult in some locations from the aspect of operations, but also leads to wasteful costs due to disposal of large quantities of clean water.



Internal inspection of water mains by interrupting water supply * 1

Japanese Translation

送配水管路において、不断水で管内面の劣化状況を調査

送配水管路の内面調査における課題

送配水管路の更新計画への活用を目的として実施する内面調査は、一般的に断水し管内の 水を抜いて行なうため、運用上調査の実施が困難な箇所があるほか、清浄な水道水を大量に 排水する等のコスト面の損失が発生

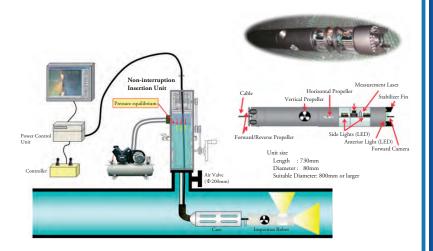
Figure **

1 断水による送配水管路の内面調査



Development and adoption of robot technology enabling internal investigation without water supply interruption.

- Development of a robot that can be inserted in existing pipe facilities without the need to interrupt water supply.
- Mounted cameras can capture images of the inner surface of pipes, and the dimensions of deteriorated sections and other problematic areas can be measured by laser.



不断水で内面調査が可能なロボット技術の開発・導入

- ・既存の管路設備から不断水で挿入可能なロボットを開発
- ・搭載のカメラで管内面の撮影が可能なほか、レーザーにより劣化箇所等の寸法を計測可能

WATER SURFACE CONTROL DEVICE

Removing debris from CSOs by generating a vortex without external energy



Issues in urban areas with combined sewer systems

Impurities in combined sewer overflows (CSOs) became a social issue around 2000 when it was confirmed that white solids that had washed ashore at Odaiba, a main beach in Tokyo, were floatables discharged from the sewers during heavy rain. The TMG Bureau of Sewerage implemented measures to control floatables at over 700 locations, nearly of all the places required.

Before installation





Sewage and stormwater * 1 To wastewater 💥 3 treatment plant

To river **※ 2**

Japanese Translation

水の流れのエネルギー自身を活用し、渦を発生させることで、河川などへ放流されるゴミ の流出を抑制

合流式下水道で整備された都市における課題

2000年頃、東京の主要な海岸(お台場)において、オイルボールの漂着があり、これは、 大雨時に下水道から排水された浮遊物であることが判明し、合流式下水道からの夾雑物の流 出が社会問題化した。

東京都下水道局では、管理する700以上の雨水吐き人孔において夾雑物対策を施した。

Figure **

雨天時の下水

河川などへ

- 3 水再生センターへ
- 4 河川などへ放流されるゴミ
- 5 渦を発生させ、その流れで
 - ゴミを水再生センターへ導く



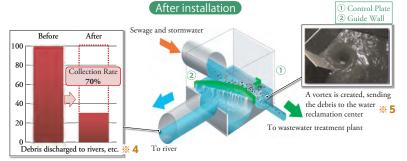
Development and implementation of a simple and inexpensive water surface control device

(Features)

- · Removes more than 70% of the debris in the sewer
- · Easy installation, requires no power and is inexpensive

(Achievements)

- · Installed at about 700 locations in Tokyo
- Widespread use in Japan as well (approx. 800 locations in 57 cities)
- Installed in 26 locations in Germany, France, etc (Planning to expand business to the US and Canada)



Verification tests to expand use of this technology have been launched in Germany and elsewhere. For more information on this technology http://www.metro.tokyo.jp/tosei/hodohappyo/press/2018/05/11/02.html (in Japanese)

簡単で安い水面制御装置を開発し、実用化へ

(特徴)

- ・下水中のゴミを7割以上除去可能
- ・取付が容易、動力が不要で安価

(実績)

- ・都内では、約700ヵ所に設置済
- ・国内でも広く普及(57都市,約800か所)
- ・海外では、欧州等26ヵ所で設置(ドイツ、フランスなど)
- ・北米でも展開予定

■既にドイツなどで本技術の普及拡大に向けた実証実験をスタートしています。

本技術の詳細は http://www.metro.tokyo.jp/tosei/hodohappyo/press/2018/05/11/02.html

Sewer Rehabilitation Method

Applicable for pipes in use and with various cross sections, including circular, horseshoe and rectangular shapes



Challenges in sewer reconstruction in large cities

Sewerage services in Tokyo's 23 wards started in the 1880s, and coverage reached 100% in 1995. However, sewers, particularly those in central Tokyo, have aged considerably. There are concerns over impacts on urban activities such as sinkholes appearing in roads .





Sewer before reconstruction *2

Japanese Translation

下水が流れている管の中でも施工可能で、円形、馬蹄形、矩形など様々な断面形状の管路 に対応可能な既設下水道管の更生工法

大都市における下水道管再構築の課題

1880年代に始まった東京都区部の下水道事業は1995年に普及100%に至った。一方で、都 心部を中心に老朽化が進んでおり、道路陥没が発生するなど、都市活動への影響が懸念され る

Figure **

- 1 腐食が進み、老朽化している管内
- 2 再構築前の下水道管

- 3 更生工法による施工状況
- 4 再構築した下水道管



Renewal of sewer pipes without the need to rip up streets

Features of the SPR (sewage pipe renewal) method

This rehabilitation method restores the function of sewers by lining the inside of the sewer pipe with a rigid polyvinyl chloride material. It can be implemented even when sewers are in service, without the need to dig up the road, and is thus used for pipes such as trunk sewers that form the backbone of the sewer network.







Sewer after reconstruction * 4

Overseas development (SPR method applied in over 130km)

Europe : 9 countries approx.12km Asia : 5 countries approx.102km

North and South America: 3 countries approx.16km

道路を掘ることなく,下水道管をリニューアル(SPR 工法)

SPR 工法の特徴

更生工法は、下水道管の内面に硬質塩化ビニル材を巻くなどの方法により、管きょの機能 を回復させるための工法

道路を掘らずに下水が流れている下水道管内でも施工可能で,下水道管網の骨格をなす規模が大きいい幹線などで,この工法を活用している

海外展開 (SPR 工法 計 約130km)

欧州: 9ヶ国約12kmアジア: 5ヶ国約102km北米、南米: 3ヶ国約16km