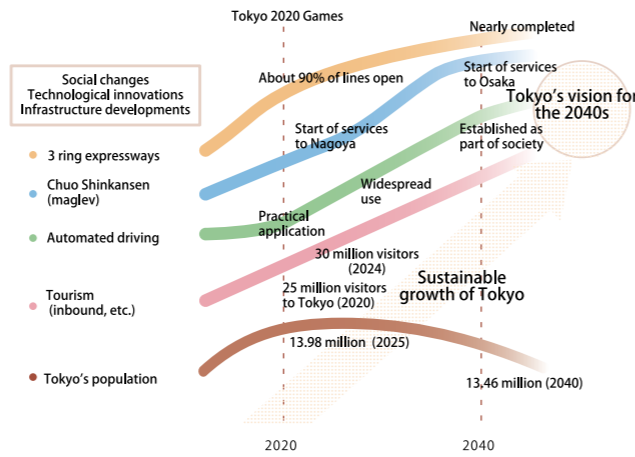


# 02 The Grand Design for Urban Development

As globalization progresses and global competition intensifies, Tokyo in the 2040s will become a society with a graying and declining population of a scale never before experienced by any other city in the world. Significant changes in socioeconomic conditions and technological innovations in a broad range of fields are also foreseen for the future.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government formulated the Grand Design for Urban Development in September 2017 so that Tokyo will grow sustainably while also coping with these large societal changes. It describes the urban vision for the 2040s that Tokyo should pursue and the means to realize the vision.

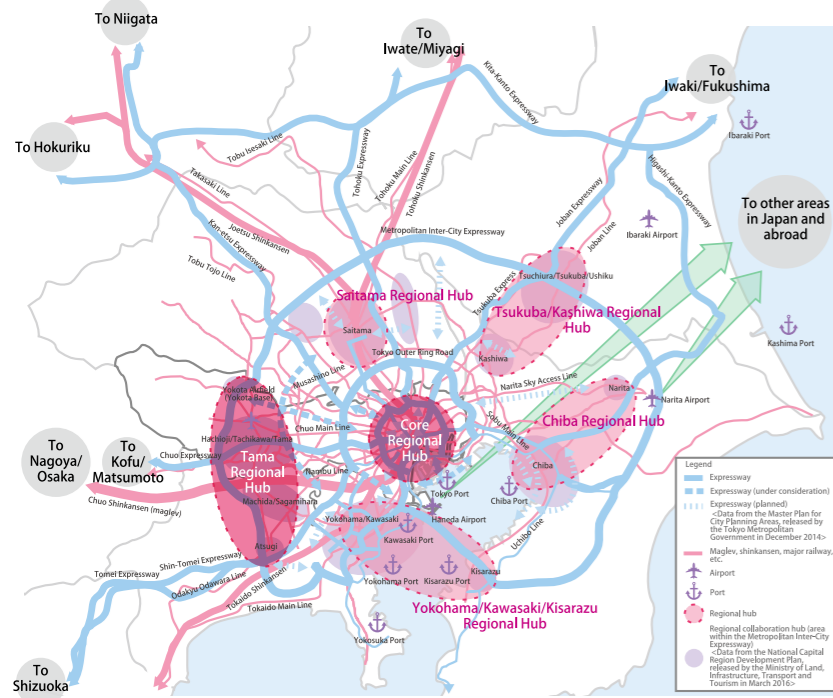
The goal of urban development was set as becoming “a highly developed mature city that is relaxing and full of vitality.” With the aim to be a city that continues to create new value, is the choice of the world where anyone can play active roles and take on challenges, and where people can choose from various lifestyles, urban development from cross-sectoral approaches will also be advanced strategically.



### Examples of expected infrastructure developments and social changes

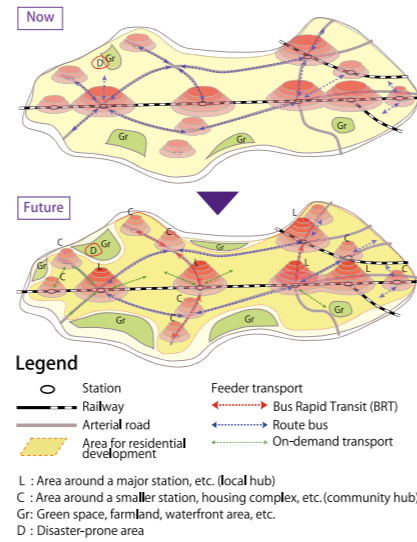
In consideration of the fact that construction of the three ring expressways, the railway network and other infrastructure greatly enhances the transportation and logistics functions of the National Capital Region as a whole and also contributes to smoother movement of people and goods it will be necessary to continue to engage in urban development with an area-wide perspective.

Technological innovations in a wide range of fields that impact the citizen life and business activities are also foreseen such as the rapid advancements in automated driving technology noted in recent years. It is also important that those new technologies are utilized to improve urban efficiency.



### Urban structure on a regional level (city structure for exchange, cooperation, and taking on challenges)

While further enhancing the dynamism of the world's largest metropolitan area, this structure responds to increasingly diverse lifestyles and creates “arenas of challenges,” which encourage innovations. Source: “The Grand Design for Urban Development.” Bureau of Urban Development, Tokyo Metropolitan Government.



### Urban structure on a local level (compact city structure)

By concentrating functions essential for living around major stations and centers close to communities, encourage residential areas to be built within walking distance and rebuild communities into areas where people can go about their daily lives on foot. Quality environments with abundant greenery will be built in areas removed from stations and city centers.

Source: “The Grand Design for Urban Development.” Bureau of Urban Development, Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

**Strategy 1 Create hubs full of vitality that generate sustainable growth**  
International business hubs will drive sustainable economic growth.



Toranomon District  
Source: Civil engineering works pamphlet on the building of the Hibiya Line Toranomon Hills Station



Area surrounding Shinagawa Station  
Source: East Japan Railway Company.

**Strategy 4 Build a supportive and comfortable environment for all**  
Living environments that are responsive to different kinds of lifestyles will be provided.



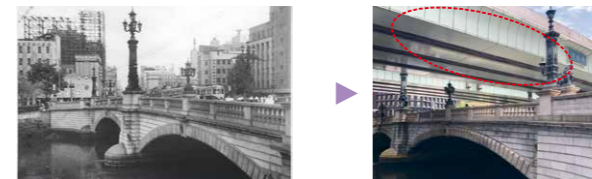
Housing development with multiple generations interacting (Kosha Heim Mukaihara in Itabashi-ku)  
Source: Kohoen, a social welfare corporation

**Strategy 5 Realize highly convenient lifestyles and create diverse communities**  
Diverse spaces in the city that generate communities will be created.



Example of a vacant home used to contribute to the community (Tagayase Okura)  
Source: Setagaya Trust & Community Design.

**Strategy 6 Build a city with a network of beautiful seasonal greenery and water**  
Urban space where people can enjoy the water will be created. (moving the Metropolitan Expressway underground)



Metropolitan Expressway passing over the Nihombashi River In 1956 (source: Chuo City Kyobashi Library) and present day

**Strategy 7 Create new appeal through the arts, culture, and sports**  
Time-honored traditions and culture will be harnessed to create new appeal.

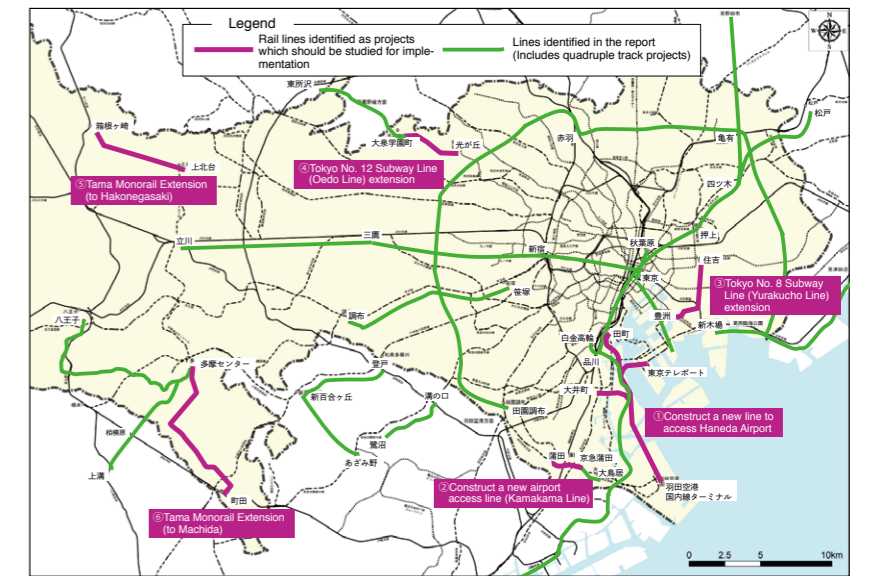


Recreating the atmosphere of the Edo period (Coredo Muromachi in Nihombashi-Muromachi)  
Source: Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.



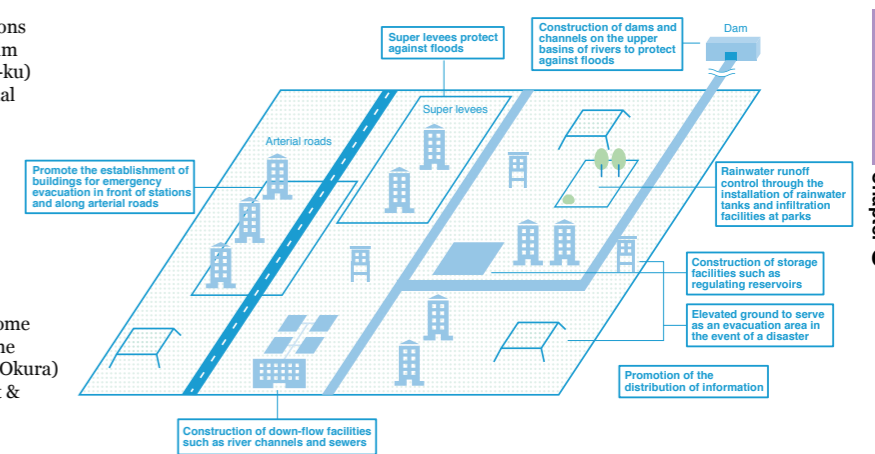
Reconstructed Fukutoku Shrine (Coredo Muromachi in Nihombashi-Muromachi)  
Source: Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.

**Strategy 2 Achieve flexible, unrestricted exchange of people, goods, and information**  
Various means will be taken to resolve train congestion.



Source: Council for Transport Policy Report, April 2016 (MLIT website).

**Strategy 3 Build a city that addresses the risk of natural disasters and environmental issues**  
A disaster-resilient city will be built to prepare for various disaster scenarios.



### “Further Challenges: Tokyo Bay Area Vision” (tentative name)

This will be a vision for the Tokyo Bay Area as a mode for land, sea, and air transport by organically connecting areas including Tsukiji, Harumi, Ariake, and Aomi and leveraging their distinctive characteristics, one of the world's most sophisticated urban development will be advanced to encourage new industries and investment. (scheduled to be prepared at the end of 2019)

