美しく風格ある景観の形成

目的:歴史・文化と新たな魅力が調和した美しく風格のある都市景観の形成

歴史・文化の継承と新たな魅力の創出により、美しく風格ある街並みを形成し、都市の魅力の向上 を図る。

概要:東京都景観計画等に基づく景観誘導

- ・容積率の割増等を受ける大規模な建築物について、都市計画を定める前に事業者と事前協議を行い、 街並みと調和した質の高い計画へ誘導
- ・地域のまちづくり団体が「ガイドライン」に基づき、主体的に、地域特性をいかした魅力的な景観 づくりを推進

詳細:景観形成の取組事例

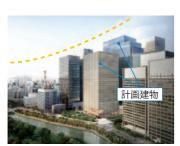
■専門家を交えた協議型の景観誘導

東京都景観計画に基基準による景観誘導事例① 準を定め、民間事業者 と専門家(景観審議会) の協議により、良質な デザインを誘導



皇居を中心とするすり鉢

状のスカイラインの形成



基準による景観誘導事例 ②

皇居のお堀沿いで歴史的に継承されて きた高さ約31mの軒線の連続性を確保



■首都東京を象徴する建築物の眺望保全(東京駅)

東京駅を中心とした眺望が保全されるよう、周 辺で計画される建築物の規模、色彩等を誘導



■地域主体の景観まちづくり(柴又地区)

地域のまちづくり団体が、建物のデザインや広 告物等の基準を定め、主体的に景観誘導を実施



エアコン室外機:目立たないよう修景



参道の舗装を石骨に改修

Creation of Beautiful, Elegant Cityscapes

Objective: To create beautiful, elegant cityscapes that blend history and culture with new charms

By keeping history and culture alive and adding new charms to the city, Tokyo is creating beautiful, elegant cityscapes with the aim of enhancing the attractiveness of the city.

Overview: Landscape guidance in line with the Tokyo Landscape Plan

- The TMG holds discussions with the developers of large-scale buildings that have received an increase in floor area ratio before city planning decisions are made, in order to encourage high-quality designs that blend in with the cityscape.
- Local community development groups are encouraged to take the initiative and create attractive landscapes that highlight a community's unique characteristics in accordance with the townscape guidelines.

Details: Examples of landscape creation initiatives

■ Landscape guidance using a council that includes experts

High quality designs are induced by setting standards in the Tokyo Landscape Plan and conducting discussions between private developers and experts (Landscape Council).



Case 1

Creation of a cone-shaped skyline with the Imperial Palace at its center



Case 2

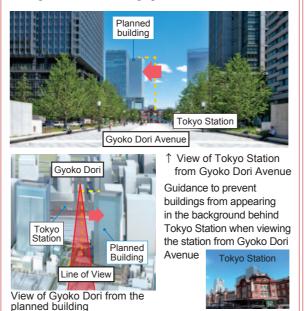
Ensuring continuity of the historically observed 31m height of buildings around the moat of the Imperial Palace.

Bureau of Urban Development



■ Preserving the scenery around landmark buildings (Tokyo Station)

To preserve the scenic landscape around Tokyo Station, guidance is provided on the size, color, and other qualities of buildings planned in the area.

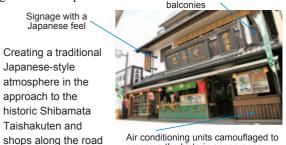


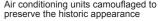
■ Community-led creation of townscapes (Shibamata district)

Japanese-style

approach to the

Local community development groups set standards on matters such as building design and the display of advertisements, and take the initiative in inducing good townscapes. Vertical lattices on windows and







underground, new lighting, removal of Stone pavement laid on approach to

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海面処分場における森づくり

目的:ごみと建設発生土で埋め立てられた土地を美しい森に生まれ変わらせる

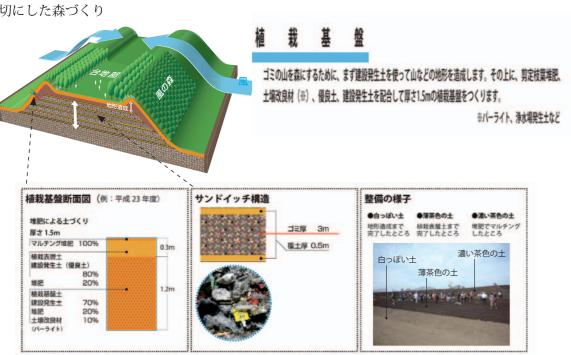
ごみの最終処分場として使われた埋立地において、都民や企業との協働により苗木づくりや土づくり、植樹活動、森の育成などを行い、ごみの山を緑の島に変え東京のシンボルとして後世に伝える取組を行っている。

概要

- 1) 資源循環型の森づくりに関する技術
- 2) 市民参加による森づくりのための技術

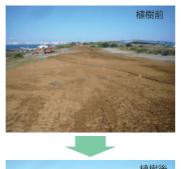
詳組

1) 剪定枝葉から堆肥をつくり、建設発生土に混合して土づくりを行うなど、リサイクルの視点を大切にした森づくり



2) 苗木づくりから植樹、森の育成までを、都民や企業との協働で実施(ボランティアによる苗木づくり、企業や都民による植樹活動、募金による苗木調達等)







"Umi-no-Mori (Sea Forest)" Project at a Landfill Site

Objective: To turn an island of waste into a beautiful forest

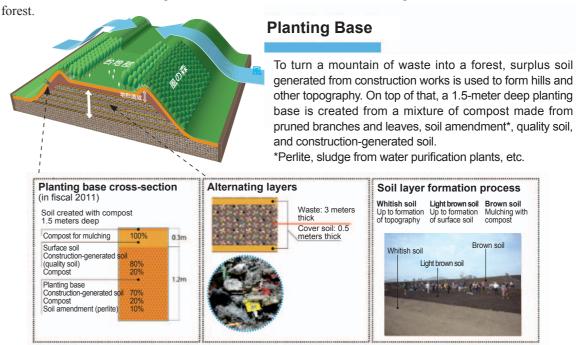
The Tokyo Metropolitan Government is turning land in Tokyo Bay, which has been reclaimed with waste and construction-generated soil, into an island rich in greenery to be cherished as a symbol of Tokyo. In this Umino-Mori (Sea Forest) project, Tokyo citizens and businesses participate in activities including growing saplings, creating healthy soil, planting saplings, and cultivating a forest.

Overview

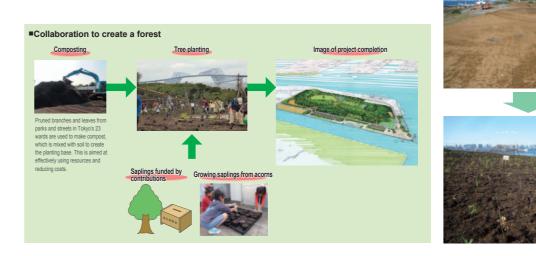
- 1) Creating a forest using recycled resources
- 2) Creating a forest with citizen participation

Details

1) Importance is placed on maintaining a recycling perspective for forest creation; for example, pruned branches and leaves are turned into compost, which is then mixed with construction-generated soil to create soil for the



2) The project is implemented with the cooperation of Tokyo residents and companies. Activities range from the cultivation of saplings by volunteers to sapling planting by citizens and businesses, and use of donations to purchase saplings.



No. 46

動物の飼育・繁殖による生物多様性保全への貢献

交流実績都市:モンゴル、モントレー(アメリカ)、バルセロナ(スペイン)、NSW州(オーストラリア)ほか

目的:生物多様性の保全(野生生物の保全)

動物を飼育し、繁殖させることで、生物多様性の保全に貢献する。

概要:動物園や水族館における様々な種類の動物の飼育・繁殖

都立の動物園・水族園では、各園の立地環境や特色等に応じた整備を行い、様々な動物を飼育する とともに、繁殖にも取り組み、魅力あふれる動物園や水族園の創出に取り組んでいる。

また、東京都と海外都市との間では、友好の証しや野生動物保全への協力として、飼育・繁殖技術の提供や、繁殖した動物の提供、交換、貸出を行っている。

詳細:都立4園における飼育・繁殖の取組み

- 1. 恩賜上野動物園 繁殖賞数 143 (動物園で最多)
- ・希少動物の飼育と繁殖(ジャイアントパンダ、ニシゴリラ、アイアイ(世界トップクラスの繁殖実績)など)
- ・両生は虫類の飼育
- ・生態を引き出す展示(ホッキョクグマの水中展示、ツキノワグマの冬 眠展示(世界初))



2. 多摩動物公園 繁殖賞数 94

- 群れ飼育の継続(キリン、チンパンジー、ライオン、モウコノウマ、 オオカミなど)
- ・環境エンリッチメントの実践(チンパンジー、オランウータンなど)
- ・希少種の繁殖(ユキヒョウ、マレーバク、チーターなど)
- ・昆虫類の飼育(チョウの累代繁殖、グローワームの展示)
- ・「野生生物保全センター」における希少種保全(人工育雛技術、ニホンコウノトリ、トキなどの野生復帰への協力)、生物工学技術の蓄積(DNA解析、ホルモン分析など)



3. 井の頭自然文化園 繁殖賞数 27

- アムールヤマネコの人工繁殖
- ・ニホンリスの飼育・繁殖



- ・クロマグロの飼育、水槽内産卵(世界初)
- ・フンボルトペンギンの飼育・繁殖



繁殖賞数:(公社)日本動物園水族館協会に加盟している動物園や水族館において、日本で初めて繁殖に成功した動物について表彰される賞の数(2014年現在)

Zoos Contributing to the Conservation of Biological Diversity

Exchange with Mongolia, Monterey County (the United States), Province of Barcelona (Spain), State of New South Wales (Australia), etc.

Objective: To conserve biological diversity (wildlife conservation)

To contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by keeping and breeding animals.

Overview: Keeping and breeding a variety of animals at zoos and an aquarium

Metropolitan zoos and a metropolitan aquarium are undergoing upgrades according to their respective locations and distinguishing features and are keeping and breeding animals in an effort to create very attractive facilities. As proof of friendship and to cooperate in wildlife conservation, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and overseas cities provide each other with information on handling and breeding techniques, and also provide, exchange, and lend animals born in their facilities.

Details: Keeping and breeding of animals at four metropolitan facilities

- 1. Ueno Zoological Gardens 143 JAZA breeding commendations* (No. 1 among zoos)
- Keeping and breeding rare species (giant panda, western lowland gorilla, ayeaye, etc.) (The world's top-class breeding achievements with aye-ayes)
- Keeping reptiles and amphibians
- Showing animals' natural behaviors (up-close view of polar bear in water; the world's first display of Japanese black bear in hibernation)



2. Tama Zoological Park 94 JAZA breeding commendations

- Keeping animals in herds (giraffe, chimpanzee, lion, Przewalski's wild horse, gray wolf, etc.)
- $\bullet \ Implementing \ environmental \ enrichment \ (chimpanzee, \ Bornean \ orangutan, \ etc.)$
- Breeding endangered species (snow leopard, Malayan tapir, African cheetah, etc.)
- Keeping insects (successive rearing of butterflies; display of glowworms)
- <Wildlife Conservation Center>
- Contributing to the conservation of endangered species (artificial breeding techniques; cooperation in returning Oriental white stork, Japanese crested ibis, and other species to the wild)
- Accumulating bioengineering techniques (DNA analysis, hormone analysis, etc.)



3. Inokashira Park Zoo 27 JAZA breeding commendations

- Artificial breeding of a leopard cat
- Keeping and breeding Japanese squirrels
- 4. Tokyo Sea Life Park 50 JAZA breeding commendations (No. 1 among aquariums)
- Keeping Pacific Bluefin tuna (The world's first spawning of Bluefin tuna in an onshore tank)
- Keeping and breeding Humboldt penguins





* JAZA breeding commendations: The number of breeding commendations each facility has been awarded from the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquarium (as of 2014). The commendation is given to a member of the association for the first successful breeding of a species in Japan.

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No. 47

日本の伝統的な園芸植物と文化財庭園の保存

交流実績都市:チリ共和国、エジプト・アラブ共和国(カイロ県)ほか

目的:植物や庭園を通じた伝統文化の保存と紹介

サクラやツバキなど日本の伝統的な園芸品種を保存・展示する。また、江戸の伝統文化を伝える日 本庭園を保存・復元する。

概要:都立植物園および庭園における取組

都立植物園では、日本に古くから伝わる園芸品種を多く保存栽培しているほか、豊かな花と緑を楽 しみながら植物に関する知識を得ることができるよう工夫をしている。文化財指定を受けている9 か所の都立庭園では、庭園技術の継承を図りながら維持管理を行うとともに、史実に基づき建造物等 の復元・修復を行い、庭園の価値を高め歴史的文化遺産を次世代に伝える取組を行っている。

また、東京都と海外都市との間では、植物栽培技術や日本庭園の造営技術を通じ、植物園の発展や 相互友好関係の構築を図っている。

詳細:保存の事例、海外との交流実績

○植物園の運営(神代植物公園)

- ・サクラ、ツバキ、ウメなどの伝統園芸品種をはじめ、約4,800種、10万本・株の植物を栽培
- ・植物の種類ごとに分けた栽培展示や、企画展・イベントなどにより植物の魅力を伝える
- ・植物多様性センターを設置し、絶滅危惧植物などの保護、普及啓発などを実施







ばら園(世界バラ会連合 優秀庭園賞 受賞)



菊花展



植物多様性センター 学習園「奥多摩ゾーン」

○文化財庭園の保存(都立庭園)

- ・維持管理を通じて培われた庭園技術の継承
- ・御茶屋などの建造物等の復元・修復
- ・放鷹術や茶会など日本の文化を伝える 催しの実施



「燕の御茶屋」



浜離宮恩賜庭園 「東京大茶会」

○栽培・造園に関する海外との交流実績

- ①チリ国立植物園と都立神代植物園との技術協力
- ・日本庭園の造営における、技術支援や指導
- ・植物の相互受け入れと栽培技術の交換
- ②姉妹友好都市等での日本庭園造営の実績
- ・エジプト (カイロ):「東京庭園」
- ・オーストラリア (ニューサウスウェールズ州): 「カウラ日本庭園」



エジプト (カイロ) 「東京庭園」

Preservation of Plant Varieties and Culturally Significant Gardens

Exchange with Cairo governorate (Egypt), Chile, etc.

Objective: To preserve and introduce Japan's traditional culture through plants and gardens

- To preserve and display Japan's traditional garden plants, such as cherry and camellia
- To preserve and restore traditional Japanese gardens that convey the culture of the Edo period

Overview: Measures at metropolitan gardens and botanical gardens

Metropolitan botanical gardens preserve and cultivate many varieties of gardening plants that have long existed in Japan, as well as display plants in settings that allow visitors to learn about plants while enjoying the lush greenery and beautiful flowers. At nine metropolitan gardens, which are designated as cultural properties, management and maintenance are carried out in a way to ensure that gardening skills are sufficiently passed down to younger generations. Restoration and repair works are conducted on buildings and other structures based on historical records in an effort to enhance the value of the gardens and pass down these cultural properties to future generations. Through exchange of plant cultivation technology and techniques in building Japanese gardens, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and overseas cities cooperate in the development of botanical gardens and the building of friendly relations.

Details: Preservation efforts and exchange with overseas cities

Jindai Botanical Gardens

- There are as many as 100,000 plants of approximately 4,800 varieties, including cherry, camellia, plum and other traditional garden plants of Japan.
- To convey the attractions of plants, plants are cultivated and displayed by species, and various special exhibits and events are held.
- The Plant Diversity Center was established to preserve endangered botanical species and promote the importance of botanical diversity.





Cherry trees (Jindai-Akebono)



Rose garden (WFRS Award



Chrysanthemum exhibition



Okutama zone of the Plant Diversity Center learning garden

Preservation of culturally significant gardens

- Efforts are being made to pass down garden maintenance techniques to younger generations.
- Teahouses and other historical structures are being restored and repaired.
- Events are held to introduce traditional Japanese culture, such as demonstration of falconry and tea ceremonies.



Tsubame-no-Ocha teahouse at the Hama-rikyu Gardens



Tokyo Grand Tea Ceremony at the Hama-rikyu Gardens

Exchange with overseas cities in the area of gardening

- (1) Technical cooperation between Chile's national botanic garden and Jindai **Botanical Gardens**
 - The TMG will extend technical support when the Chile garden builds traditional Japanese gardens.
 - · Plants and cultivation techniques will be exchanged.
- (2) Establishment of traditional Japanese gardens in Tokyo's friendship cities, etc.
 - Tokyo Garden in Cairo, Egypt
- Cowra Japanese Garden in New South Wales, Australia



Tokyo Garden in Cairo, Egypt

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