

政策誘導型都市づくりに向けた都市計画制度の活用

目的：効率的で質の高い都市空間や国際都市にふさわしい多様な都市機能導入等の実現

土地、建物等に対する的確な規制を行うとともに、都市再生特別地区等の都市計画制度を活用した民間プロジェクトの誘導などにより、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都市の魅力の向上を図る。

概要：都市計画制度を活用し、適切な土地利用のゾーニングや都市基盤・都市機能等を誘導

快適な都市環境の国際都市にふさわしい魅力とにぎわいを備えた都市の実現に向け、都市計画の規制や誘導の手法を活用し、都市機能、緑化、景観形成等を誘導する。

- ・用途地域・容積率等による土地利用（建築物等の制限）の合理的なゾーニング
- ・都市開発諸制度（再開発等促進区を定める地区計画等）による都市機能、緑化等の誘導
- ・都市再生特別地区による国際競争力強化に資するプロジェクトの実現

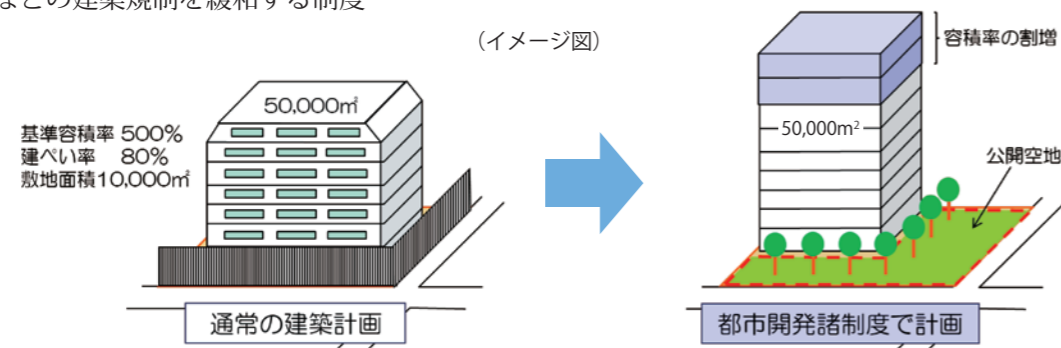
詳細：都市計画の実例

○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

○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、建築物等の用途・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：145.5 m

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



(撮影 平成 25 年 5 月)
提供：松竹（株）・（株）歌舞伎座

Use of Urban Planning Systems to Achieve Policy-Led Urban Development

Objective: To achieve a city that is attractive and has vitality

Through the appropriate regulation of land and buildings and guiding private sector development projects that utilize urban planning systems such as priority development areas for urban renaissance, Tokyo is working to enhance the attractiveness of the city, including bolstering international business functions, creating urban green spaces, and forming elegant cityscapes.

Overview: Guidance for proper land use and urban functions

Using methods such as urban planning regulations and guidance, Tokyo guides the creation of urban functions, greenery, and cityscapes, in order to achieve an attractiveness and vitality befitting a comfortable, international city.

- ・ Reasonable land use through methods such as zoning and floor area ratio regulations
- ・ Utilization of urban redevelopment systems (district plans that define areas for the promotion of redevelopment, etc.)
- ・ Realization of projects that strengthen international competitiveness through the creation of special development areas for urban renaissance

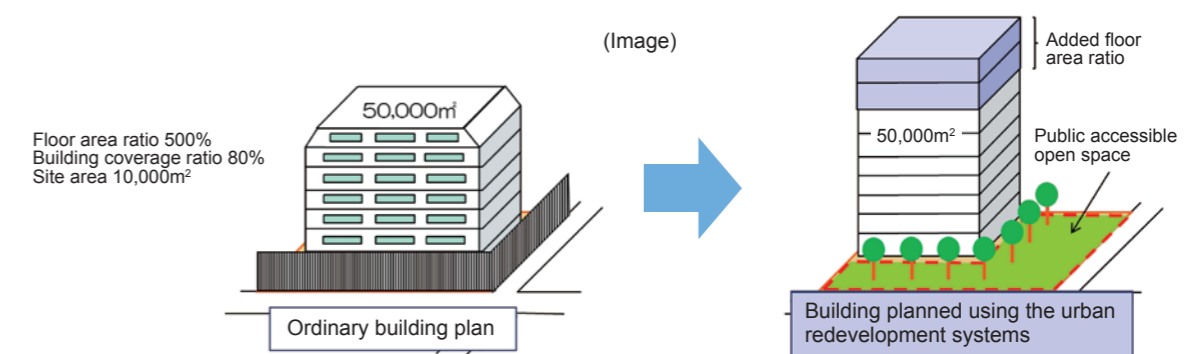
Details: Examples of urban planning systems

Zoning districts and floor area ratio

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

Urban redevelopment systems

- ・ For development 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, this system takes the place of existing regulations and sets building use and floor area ratios within the extent necessary to achieve redevelopment.

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



(May 2013)
Photo courtesy of Shochiku Co., Ltd., Kabukiza Co., Ltd.

土地区画整理事業、市街地再開発事業

交流実績都市：アジア、アフリカ、南米など

目的：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。

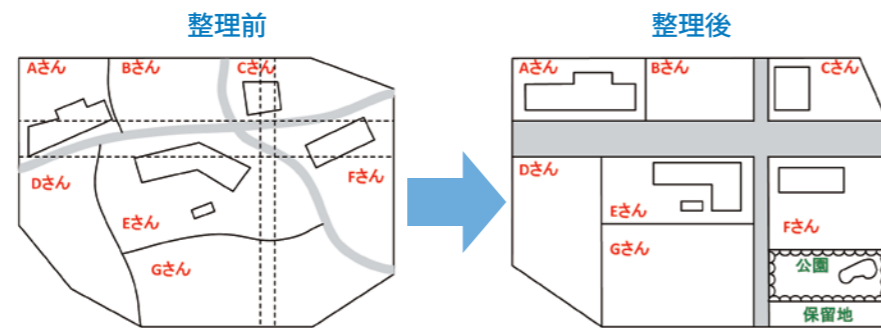
概要：総合的なまちづくりの一体的な整備

公共性が高い事業や民間での実施が困難な事業、新たな交通ネットワークを形成する事業等について、都が主体となって取り組んでいる。その他、区市町村や組合、機構、公社などによる土地区画整理事業や市街地再開発事業も実施されている。

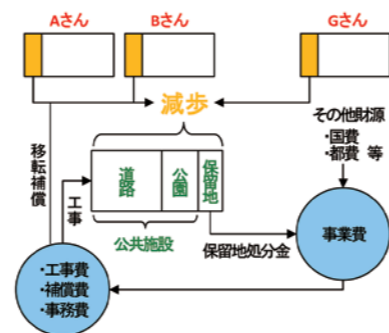
詳細：

(1) 土地区画整理事業

道路や公園等の公共施設や新設や拡幅をするため、個々の宅地の位置や面積を変更して再配置（換地）する。



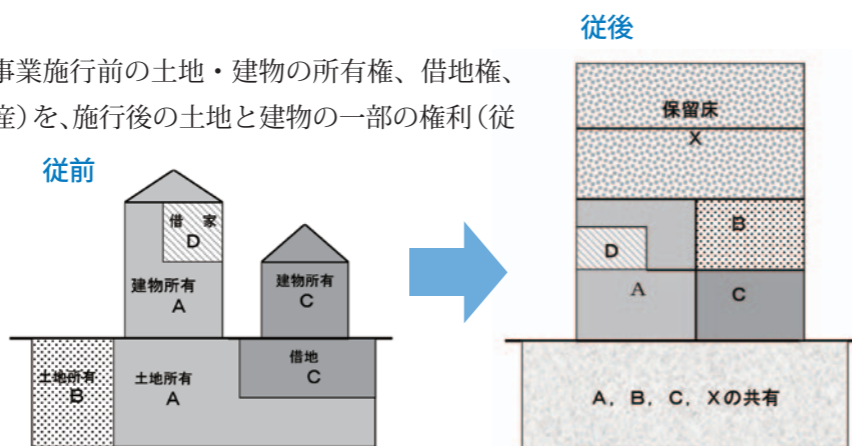
公共施設を整備するために必要となる土地や、事業費に充てるために売却する保留地は、地区内の個々の宅地から提供（減歩）する。



(2) 市街地再開発事業

道路等の公共施設の整備と土地の共同利用をすることにより、市街地環境の改善を図ることが出来ることに対応する容積率の緩和と、土地建物の共同化に要する費用の助成などの制度を活用して事業を実施する。

「権利変換」と呼ばれる、事業施行前の土地・建物の所有権、借地権、借家権などの権利（従前資産）を、施行後の土地と建物の一部の権利（従後資産＝権利床）に等価で置き換える手法で事業が実施される。また、事業によって建設される建築物の一部の床を売却し、事業の成立を図る。



Land Readjustment Projects, Urban Redevelopment Projects

Exchange with Asia, Africa, South America, etc.

Objective: To improve urban functions and create highly convenient urban areas

To implement comprehensive urban development in an integrated manner such as building roads, parks, and plaza, along with developing residential land and supplying quality urban housing.

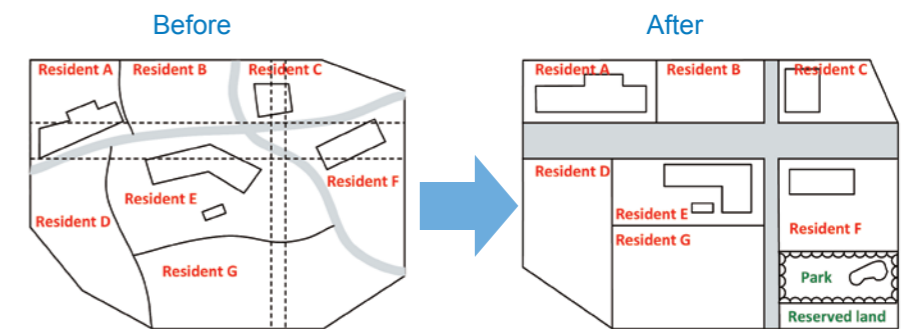
Overview: Integrated comprehensive urban development

The TMG takes the initiative in implementing projects that are highly public in nature or those that are difficult for the private sector to execute, and projects such as the creation of a new transportation network. Land readjustment and urban redevelopment projects are also carried out by other entities, including municipalities, associations, organizations, and public corporations.

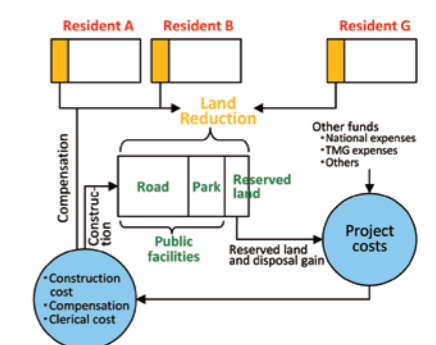
Details:

(1) Land readjustment projects

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



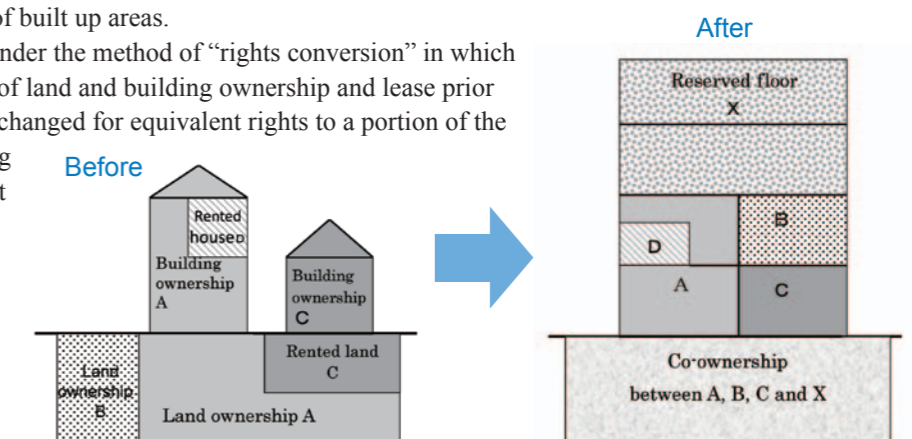
A part of the individual housing lots within the district may be reduced and consolidated as a contribution (land reduction) for creation of land needed to develop the public facilities and as reserved land that will be sold to cover the project costs.



(2) Urban redevelopment projects

Utilizing schemes such as relaxing floor area ratio and subsidizing costs required for the communalization of land and buildings, construction of public facilities such as roads and the shared use of land is promoted to improve the environment of built up areas.

Projects are implemented under the method of “rights conversion” in which the rights (original assets) of land and building ownership and lease prior to project execution are exchanged for equivalent rights to a portion of the land and building following project execution (resultant assets = entitled floors). A portion of the floors of the building to be constructed by the project are sold to help cover the costs of the project.



官民連携による地域の特性を活かしたまちづくり

目的：都市開発後も都市の魅力を持続的に高めていく

地権者や開発事業者などの民間が主体となって、市街地環境の維持管理やにぎわい活動などを通じて、都市の魅力を持続的に高めていく。また、公共空間における行政の維持管理負担を軽減させる。

概要：エリアマネジメントによるまちの魅力づくり

都は、ガイドライン作成や公共空間活用に関する規制緩和を行うなど、地権者や地元企業等が取り組む地域の特性を活かしたまちづくり（エリアマネジメント）を支援し、良好な公共空間維持にかかる行政負担を軽減するとともに、都市開発後もにぎわいあるまちを実現する。

○まちづくりガイドラインの作成

- ・地区の将来像や開発の方針、エリアマネジメント活動に関するルールなどを規定

○東京を訪れる人を魅了する新たなにぎわいの創出のための手法

- ・公開空地におけるイベント開催（まちの賑わい向上に資するイベントなどを開催可能にする）
- ・道路管理の一部を地域団体が担い、道路空間におけるオープンカフェや広告などの収益をまちの魅力向上に役立てる仕組みの構築

詳細：エリアマネジメントの活動事例



- ◆東京駅周辺（大丸有地区）
- ・まちづくりガイドラインによるルール策定
 - ・道路空間への屋外広告物掲出



- ◆六本木
- ・公開空地を活用したイベントの開催



- ◆環状第二号線（新橋・虎ノ門地区）
- ・道路空間におけるオープンカフェ



Public-Private Town Development Incorporating Local Color

Objective: To keep enhancing an area's appeal after completion of urban development

Have private entities, including landowners, leaseholders and developers, take the initiative in efforts to continuously enhance the appeal of an area, such as maintaining and managing the area's environment and creating vibrancy, and also reduce government burdens for public space maintenance and management.

Overview: Creating attractive neighborhoods through area management activities

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government supports the area management activities of local landowners, businesses and others that make the best of an area's characteristics, by establishing guidelines for such efforts and easing regulations on the use of public space. This is aimed at sustaining vibrancy of the area after completion of the area's urban development project, as well as reducing burdens on the government to maintain and manage public areas.

Formulation of urban development guidelines

- ・ Guidelines include the future vision for the area, development policies, and rules on area management activities.

Measures to create new vibrancy that is attractive to people visiting Tokyo

- ・ Hold events in public open spaces (relax regulations to allow events that create vibrancy).
- ・ Allow local groups to partially take on road management so that they can use revenues from outdoor cafés and advertising on roads to enhance the appeal of the area.

Details: Examples of area management activities



- ◆ Tokyo Station (Otemachi-Marunouchi-Yurakucho District)
- ・ Urban development guideline formulation
 - ・ Renting advertising space on roads



- ◆ Roppongi
- ・ Event held in public open space



- ◆ Ring Road No. 2 (Shimbashi/Toranomon District)
- ・ Outdoor café on the road



多摩ニュータウン等の大規模住宅団地の再生

交流実績都市：韓国・京畿道、イギリス・エドマンズベリー市

目的：老朽化した大規模住宅団地を再生し、地域を活性化させる

老朽化が進む大規模住宅団地の建替えや改修などの再生に対し、行政が適切な支援を行い、団地居住環境を改善するとともに、地域の活性化も実現。

概要：行政による住民や地元自治体への支援

都は、マンション管理組合に対し、マンション建替えに係る費用負担軽減を図るため、区市と連携し、設計費や共同施設整備費の一部を補助。また、都は、地元住民や地元自治体の主体的な取組を促進するため団地再生ガイドラインを示したほか、地元自治体に対し、地区計画の決定支援を行うなど技術的な支援を行い、住宅団地の再生を促進。

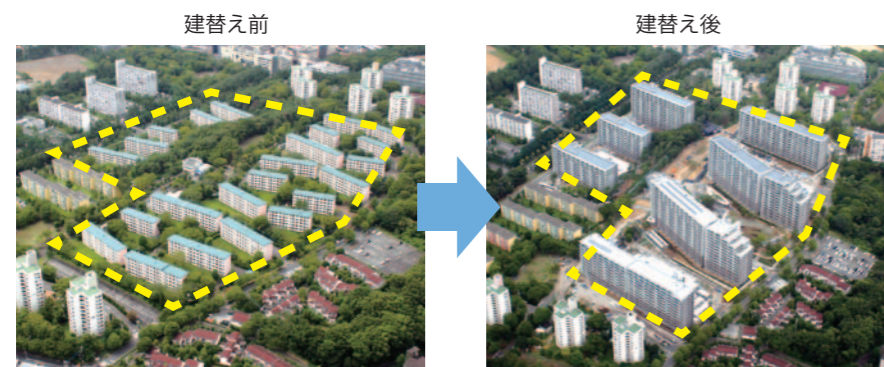
詳細：再生の事例（多摩ニュータウン 諏訪2丁目住宅）

事業の概要

	建替え前	建替え後
戸数	640戸	1,249戸
階数/棟数	5階建/23棟	11~14階建/7棟
敷地面積	約64,400㎡	約64,400㎡
延床面積	約34,050㎡	約124,900㎡

【特徴】

- ◆未利用の容積率を活用し、戸数を倍増。増えた住宅の売却益により、従前居住者の建替え負担を軽減。
- ◆保育園、高齢者施設、カフェ、コンビニなどの付帯施設を併設し、多世代のミックスコミュニティの形成や地域交流が生まれるよう工夫。



付帯施設の例



認可保育園

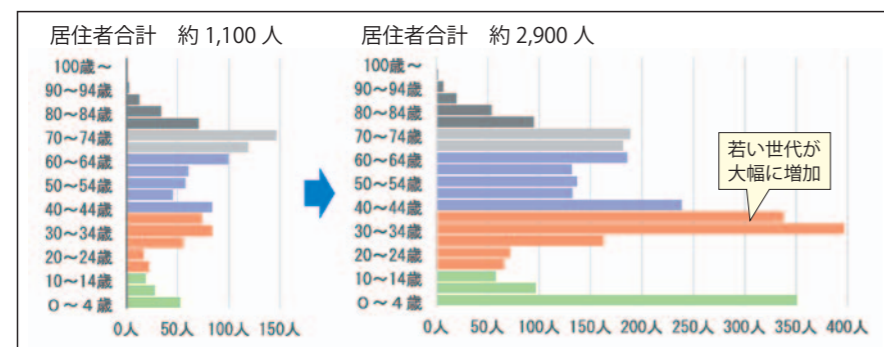


高齢者施設



カフェ

居住者年齢構成



居住者数が約 1,100 人から約 2,900 人と 2 倍以上に増加した。特に、30 代、40 代の若いファミリー世帯が大幅に増えた。

Renewal of Large-Scale Housing Complexes in Tama New Town and Other Areas

Exchange with Gyeonggi-do Province (South Korea) and Edmondsberry (United Kingdom)

Objective: To revitalize the area through renewal of large-scale housing complexes

To improve the living environment at housing complexes and also create vitality in the community by providing appropriate support for the reconstruction or renovation of aging large-scale housing complexes.

Overview: TMG assistance for residents and local governments

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government works with municipalities to subsidize a portion of the design costs and common facility construction costs in order to reduce cost burdens on condominium associations. In addition, to promote the proactive efforts of local residents and governments, the TMG has issued housing complex renewal guidelines, and also offers technical support to local governments, including assistance with finalizing district plans. Through these efforts, the TMG is promoting the renewal of residential complexes.

Details: Example of a renewal project (Suwa 2-chome housing development, Tama New Town)

Project Overview

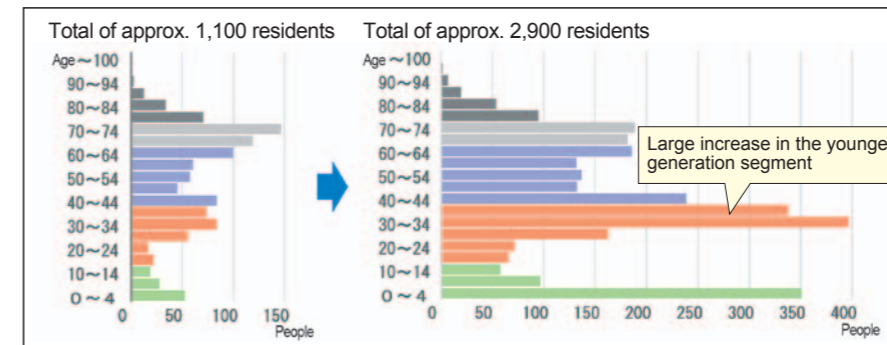
	Before	After
Number of units	640 units	1,249 units
Number of floors/ Number of buildings	5 floors/ 23 buildings	11-14 floors/ 7 buildings
Site area	About 64,400㎡	About 64,400㎡
Total floor area	About 34,050㎡	About 124,900㎡

Characteristics

- Doubled the number of units by utilizing unused floor area ratio. Through the sale of new units, the cost burden on original residents for reconstruction was reduced.
- Attached facilities such as a daycare center, facility for seniors, café, and convenience store were incorporated in the development so that a multi-generational community would be formed and interaction within the community generated.



Resident Population by Age



The number of residents more than doubled, increasing from approx. 1,100 to approx. 2,900. There was a large increase especially in the number of young families with householders in their 30s and 40s.



Facility for senior citizens



Café

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

目的：団地ストックの長期にわたる有効活用

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、省エネ化やバリアフリー化を行い、ストックの有効活用を図る。

概要：

- 耐震化：居住者の安心・安全を確保
- 高層団地修繕：修繕工事が難しい高層団地を効率的に修繕
- 省エネ化：屋上断熱や太陽光パネル設置工事を行い、CO₂ を削減
- バリアフリー化：既存住宅に EV を設置し、高齢化社会に対応

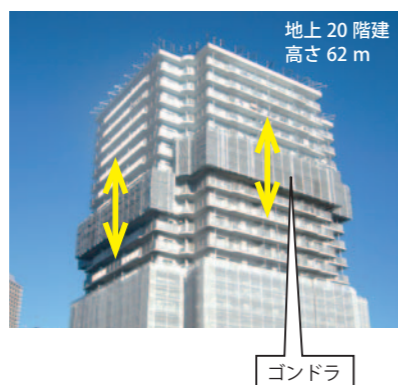
詳細：改修・補修工事の実施例

耐震化



◆補強材（ブレース）を外壁に取り付けることで、居住者が生活しながら耐震化工事を行うことが可能。

高層団地の効率的な修繕



- ◆屋上から吊り下げるゴンドラは風等の影響を受けやすく、作業性の低下が課題。
- ◆このため、ゴンドラを建物ベランダに固定させ、安全な作業環境を確保。
- ◆フロア単位の施工が可能となり、外部足場により建物全体を覆う従来工法に比べ、居室の日照や通風確保も改善。

省エネ化（屋上断熱）



- ◆屋上に断熱材を施工し、居室の快適性を向上。
- ◆施工に合わせて、屋上に建物名を記載することで、災害時におけるヘリからの確認が容易に。

省エネ化（太陽光パネル）



- ◆屋上に太陽光パネルを設置し、CO₂ 削減に貢献。

バリアフリー化（エレベーターの設置）



- ◆既存建物へのエレベーター設置

Effective Use of Metropolitan Housing through Systematic Maintenance and Repair

Objective: To ensure effective long-term use of metropolitan housing stock

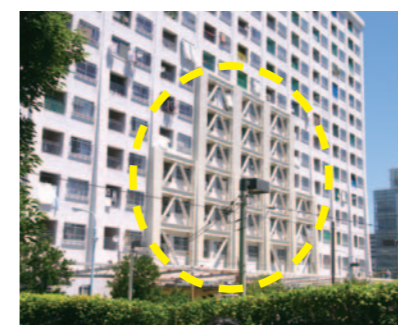
With approximately 260,000 units and 1,600 housing developments, Tokyo aims to effectively utilize this metropolitan housing stock through seismic retrofitting and efficient repairs, as well as making the buildings more energy efficient and barrier free.

Overview

- Seismic retrofitting: Ensure the safety and peace of mind of residents
- Renovation/repair of high-rise buildings: Renovate high-rise developments in an efficient manner
- Energy efficiency: Reduce CO₂ emissions through the installation of heat reflective/insulating roof coverings and solar power generation systems
- Barrier free: Install elevators at existing housing developments to meet the needs of a graying society

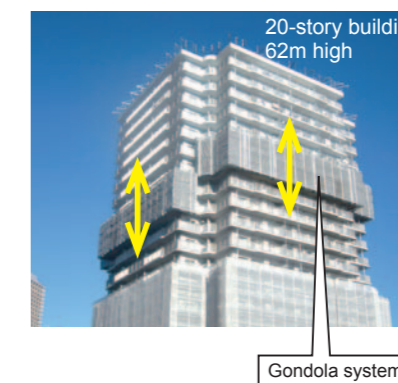
Details: Examples of renovations and repairs

Seismic retrofitting



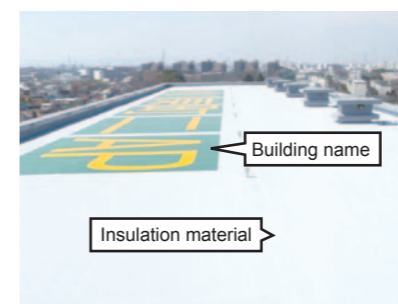
- Installation of external bracing allows residents to live in the building during the seismic retrofitting work.

Efficient renovation of a high-rise building



- Suspended gondola systems are susceptible to wind and other factors, reducing work efficiency.
- Gondola systems are thus fixed on to the exterior of the building to secure a safe operating environment.
- This system allows work to be carried out on a floor-by-floor basis and ensures better daylight and air circulation in units when compared to the use of conventional scaffolding that covers the entire building.

Heat reflective/insulating roof coverings



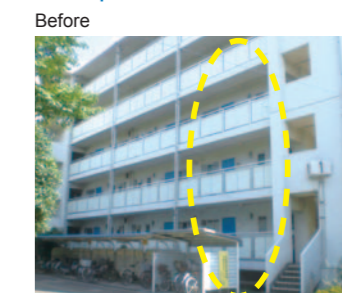
- Installation of insulating material on the roof enhances the level of comfort inside the building.
- Along with the installation, the name of the building is painted on the roof to make it easy for helicopters to identify the building from the air in the event of a disaster

Solar power generation system



- Installation of a solar power generation system on the roof helps reduce CO₂ emissions

Barrier free renovation example



- Installation of an elevator in an existing building

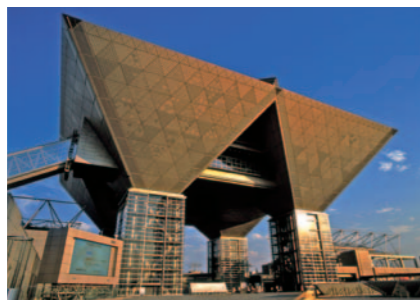
都有建築物の計画的な維持更新

目的：

都有施設は、1970 年前後及び 1990 年代にその多くが整備され、前者については施設の老朽化が進行、後者については設備を中心とした改修時期が到来

このような状況の中、都民サービスに影響を与えないよう、計画的な維持更新を図るため、2009 年に「主要施設 10 か年維持更新計画」を策定し、維持更新を着実に実施

一方、計画策定から 6 年が経過し、公共建築物の長寿命化に向けた要請など、新たな行政課題も発生しており、これらに適切に対応するため、「第二次 主要施設 10 か年維持更新計画」を策定



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都有建築物の例（左：東京ビッグサイト、右：東京国際フォーラム）

概要：

前計画から事業継続中の施設のほか、庁舎、都立学校、警察署などの建築物とし、概ね築 3 5 年を経過した延床面積 3 千平方メートル以上の施設などについて、現時点における事業動向、施設の劣化状況、さらには、都有財産の効果的な活用方法などの観点から、計画の対象施設を選定

選定した施設は 356 施設、総延床面積は約 300 万㎡（一般会計で管理する施設の約 31%）

○維持更新の考え方

- ・安全・安心の確保
- ・環境負荷の低減
- ・将来コストの縮減
- ・利便性の確保
- ・都有財産の効率的かつ効果的な活用

○計画期間

- 2015 ～ 2024 年度までの 10 か年
- （第Ⅰ期 4 年、第Ⅱ期 3 年、第Ⅲ期 3 年）
- ※期ごとに計画を見直し

詳細：

○計画を実施していく上での具体的な取組

- ・建築物の長期的な使用に対応可能な施設整備上の工夫などによる建築物の長寿命化を推進
例：コンクリートの中性化や鉄筋腐食対策、劣化に強い材料及び工法の採用
- ・用途、規模等に応じ、環境負荷の低減、新技術等の採用など、行政施策を反映した施設整備を推進
例：LED 照明器具や高効率機器の導入、太陽光発電設備の設置、長寿命化・環境負荷の低減に資する新技術の導入
- ・都有財産の利活用推進のため、施設の合同化、定期借地権の設定等、施策と連動させた取組を一層推進

○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)
3,300 億円	1,900 億円	2,300 億円
7,500 億円程度		

※個々の施設の整備費用については、各年度の予算編成過程において、最も適切な整備手法や整備範囲などの検討を行い、改めて積算

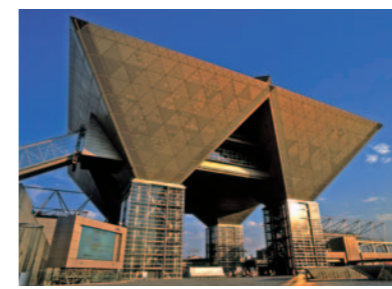
Systematic Maintenance and Renewal of TMG-Owned Buildings

Objective:

Many of the metropolitan-owned facilities were built around 1970 or in the 1990s. Those built around 1970 are aging, and those built in the 1990s now require refurbishment.

To ensure that such a situation would not affect metropolitan government services, the Bureau of Finance formulated the “10-Year Plan for Maintenance and Renewal of Major Facilities” in 2009 for well-planned maintenance and renewal, and has been steadily implementing the planned works.

Six years have passed since the establishment of the 10-year plan, and new administrative challenges are arising, such as the need to extend the life of public buildings. To properly address these challenges, the Bureau formulated the “Second 10-Year Plan for Maintenance and Renewal of Major Facilities” in March 2015.



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Examples of TMG-Owned Buildings

Overview:

Other than works carried on from the previous plan, facilities subject to the new plan were selected from buildings including metropolitan government offices, metropolitan schools, and police stations. Of these facilities, those meeting certain conditions, such as being about 35 years old or older and having a total floor space of at least 3,000 m² were screened according to such criteria as the future prospects of facility operations, the state of degradation, and how the TMG could effectively utilize the property.

The Bureau has selected 356 facilities with a combined floor space of around 3 million m² (about 31 percent of the facilities covered by the general account).

● Key points in maintenance and renewal

- ・ Ensure safety and security
- ・ Reduce environmental impact
- ・ Reduce future costs
- ・ Ensure convenience
- ・ Use metropolitan-owned properties efficiently and effectively

● Project period

Ten years from fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2024 (Phase I: four years, Phase II: three years, Phase III: three years)

Note: Plans are to be reviewed for each phase.

Details:

● Specific measures to be taken under the new 10-year plan

- ・ Promote measures to extend the life of buildings
e.g.) Measures against concrete neutralization and rebar corrosion; materials and construction methods that can withstand degradation
- ・ Promote measures that reflect TMG policies, such as reducing environmental impact and adopting new technologies
e.g.) LED lighting and highly energy-efficient equipment; solar power generation equipment; new technologies that help extend the life of facilities and reduce environmental impact
- ・ Further promote measures in line with TMG policies to effectively use metropolitan-owned properties, such as combining facilities and leasing properties under fixed-term contracts

● Project costs (estimate)

Phase I (2015-2018)	Phase II (2019-2021)	Phase III (2022-2024)
330 billion yen	190 billion yen	230 billion yen
Approximately 750 billion yen		

Note: Costs for each facility will be estimated again in the process of compiling each year's budget, with consideration given to the most appropriate method and scope of construction.

省エネ・再エネ東京仕様

目的：都市のスマートエネルギー化の推進

都府県建築物の改築等においては、率先的に、一層の省エネルギー化を図るとともに、多様な再生可能エネルギーの利用を促進していく。

概要：エネルギーの使用の合理化

「東京都建築物環境計画書制度」(※)の省エネ・再エネ評価等で、次の3項目のいずれにおいても、最高評価である「段階3」を目指して施設を整備。

- ・ 建築物の熱負荷の低減
- ・ 再生可能エネルギーの利用
- ・ 省エネルギーシステム

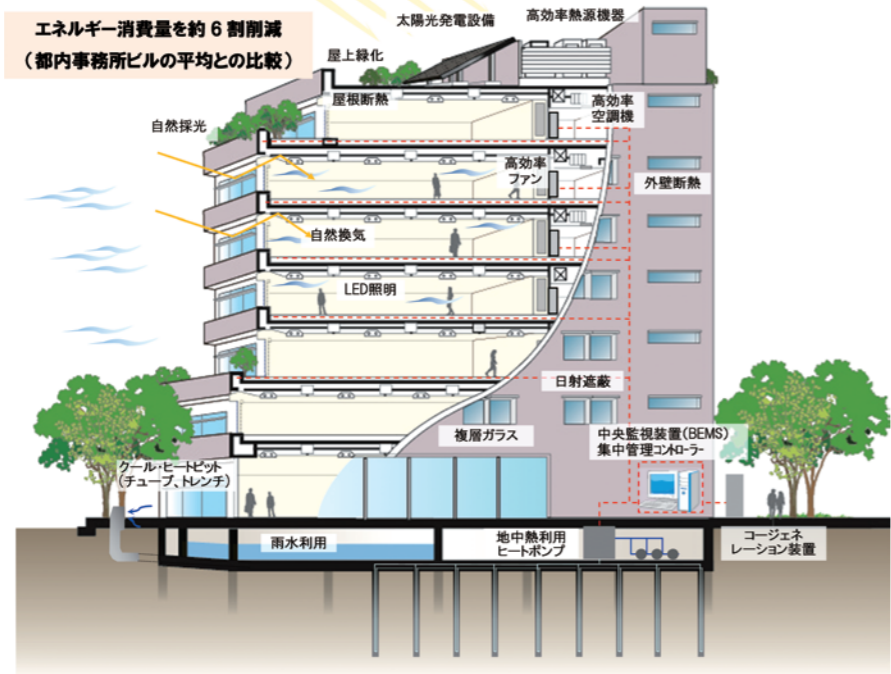
このほか、個々の施設の特徴、立地状況等に応じて、可能な限り再生可能エネルギーの利用の割合を高めることを検討する。(※ No.52 参照)

詳細：省エネ・再エネ東京仕様とは

「省エネ・再エネ東京仕様」イメージ図 (庁舎3,000㎡の例)

省エネルギーシステム ・デマンド監視装置(電力監視装置) ・コージェネレーション装置* ・トップランナー変圧器 ・LED照明(ベースライト) ・昼光連動制御システム ・タスク&アンビエント照明(執務室)* ・人感センサー制御(照明) ・LED照明(ダウンライト) ・LED誘導灯、LED照明(外構)	待機電力削減システム ・排熱投入型熱源機器* ・高効率空調機 ・高効率冷却塔、ポンプ、ファン ・VAV、VWV ・大温度差空調* ・床吹出空調システム* ・高効率パッケージエアコン ・センサー機能(人感、温度等)*	顕熱潜熱分離(デシカント)空調* ・水蓄熱式空調機器* ・外気導入制御(CO2センサー) ・外気冷房、予冷予熱制御 ・全熱交換器(同ユニット) ・DCモーター換気扇* ・節水器具、擬音装置 ・高効率給湯器 ・排熱回収型給湯器*
建築物の熱負荷の低減 ・屋根断熱(75mm) ・外壁断熱(50mm) ・複層ガラス(Low-E) ・気密サッシ ・日射遮蔽(庇、縦ルーバー等)	再生可能エネルギーの利用 (直接利用) ・自然採光、自然通風 ・自然換気* ・バイオマス利用設備* ・太陽熱利用設備*	・地中熱利用ヒートポンプ* ・クールヒートピット、チューブ、トレンチ* (変換利用) ・太陽光発電設備

* 施設の特徴、立地状況等に応じて導入する。



Making TMG-Owned Buildings Greener

Objective: To transform Tokyo into a smart-energy city

The TMG takes the initiative in incorporating energy-saving measures and use of various renewable energies in metropolitan-owned buildings on occasions such as the rebuilding of such facilities.

Overview: Practical use of energy

Using its guidelines, the “Tokyo Energy Savings & Renewable Energy Specifications,” the TMG works to make its buildings “green” and aims for the highest Grade 3 rating in the following three categories under the Tokyo Green Building Program*.

- Reduction of thermal loads
- Use of renewable energies
- Energy-saving system

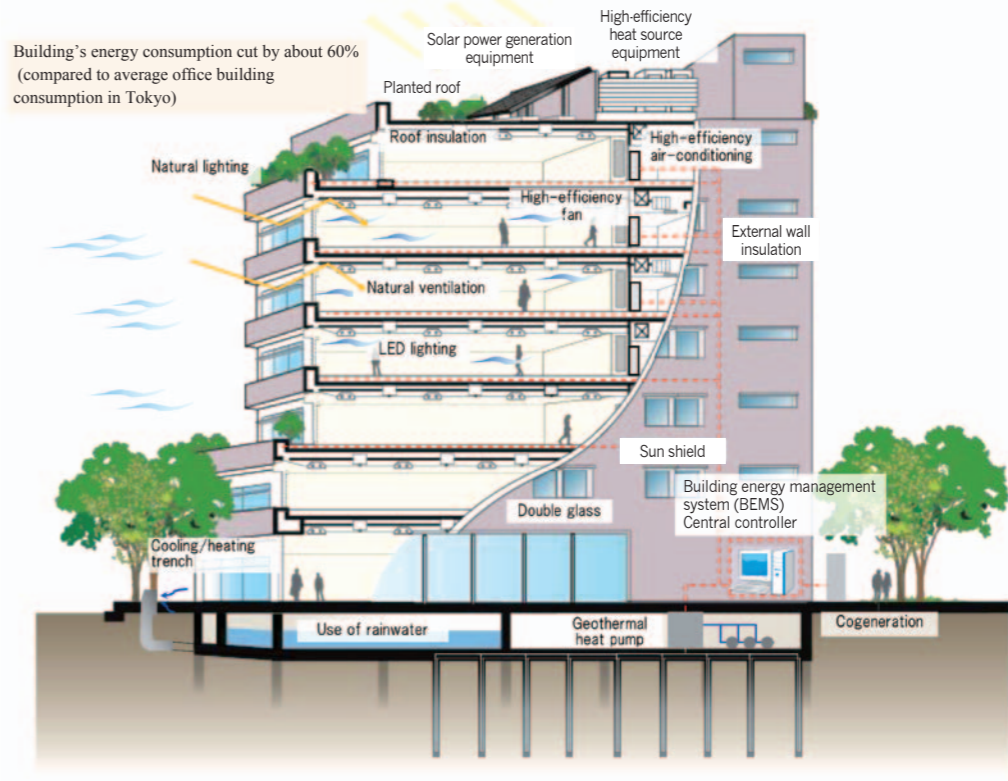
Studies are also conducted to expand a building’s share of renewable energies to all possible extent by considering factors such as the characteristics and location of the building. (*See No. 52)

Details: “Tokyo Energy Savings & Renewable Energy Specifications”

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

Energy-saving systems - Power monitoring device - Cogeneration system* - “Top runner (most efficient)” transformer - LED lighting (base light) - Daylight-linked control system - Task-ambient lighting (office space)* - Motion sensor (lighting) - LED lighting (downlight) - LED guide lights, LED lighting (exterior)	- Standby power reduction system - Waste heat-powered water heating and air conditioning* - High-efficiency air conditioning - High-efficiency cooling tower/pump/fan - Variable air volume, variable water volume - Large temperature difference air conditioning* - Floor outlet air conditioning system* - High-efficiency packaged air conditioner - Motion, temperature, and other types of sensors*	- Separate sensible and latent heat (desiccant) air conditioning* - Ice storage air conditioning* - Fresh air intake control system (CO ₂ sensor) - Fresh air cooling, pre-cooling/pre-heating control - Total heat exchanger (total heat exchanger unit) - DC motor ventilation fan* - Water-saving equipment, flush sound effect device - High-efficiency water heater - Waste heat recovery water heater*
Reduction of thermal loads - Roof insulation (75mm) - External wall insulation (50mm) - Double glass (Low-E) - Airtight sash - Sun shield (eaves, vertical louver, etc.)	Use of renewable energies (Direct use of renewable energies) - Natural lighting, natural airing - Natural ventilation* - Biomass energy equipment* - Solar heat equipment*	- Geothermal heat pump* - Cooling/heating pit/tube/trench* (Energy generated from renewable source) - Solar power generation equipment

* To be introduced depending on the characteristics and location of each building



都市計画道路の整備方針

目的：都市計画道路を計画的、効率的に整備し、首都東京の再生と更なる発展を加速させる

都市計画道路とは、都市の骨格となる道路の計画を法律で定めたもので、計画線区域内側の建築物は一定の制限がかかる。東京都内では約3,200kmの都市計画道路が計画決定されているが、その完成率は2013年3月末現在で約60%にとどまっております。ネットワークの検証及び優先的に整備する路線を選定し、計画的、効率的に整備を推進している。



整備された都市計画道路

概要：

(1) 都市計画道路の必要性の検証

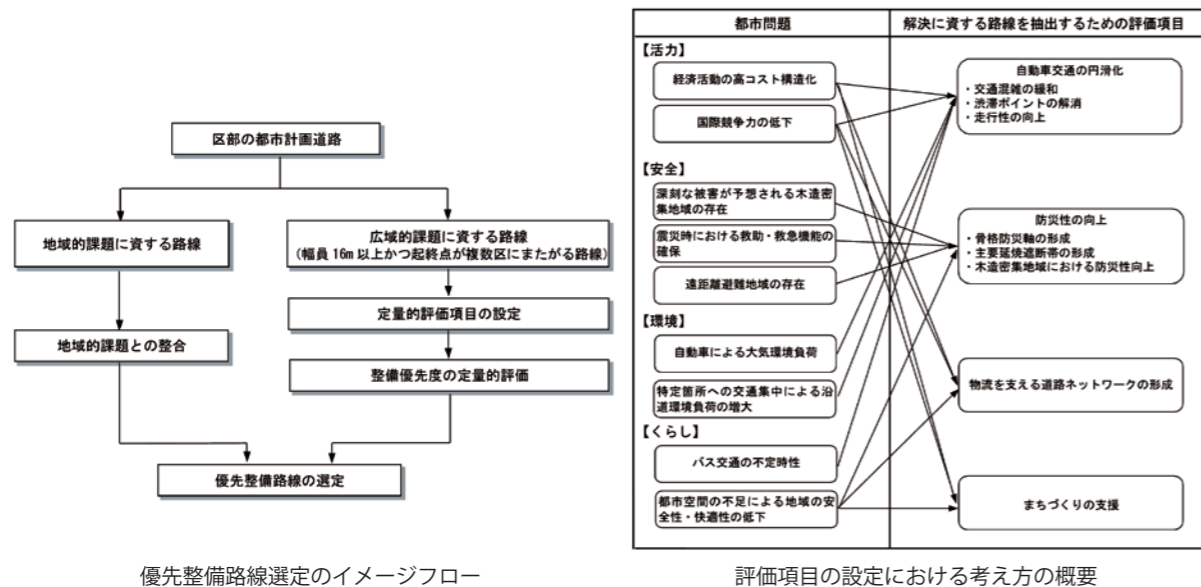
ネットワークの検証に当たっては、「4つの基本目標」である「活力」「安全」「環境」「暮らし」に照らして都市問題を設定。それに対して、自動車交通の混雑緩和へ貢献や延焼遮断帯の形成など、区部の都市計画道路が果たしていくべき役割を踏まえて評価・検証を行う。

(2) 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、今後10年間で優先的に整備すべき路線を「優先整備路線」として選定。優先整備路線の選定にあたっては、ネットワークの形成など広域的な視点やまちづくりなど地域的な視点で判断を行う。

詳細：

(1) 都市問題の解決につながる評価項目を設定し、定量的評価に基づき優先整備路線を選定



優先整備路線選定のイメージフロー

評価項目の設定における考え方の概要

(2) 「東京における都市計画道路の整備方針（事業化計画）」の策定

「将来都市計画道路ネットワークの検証」及び「優先整備路線の選定」を行い、「東京における都市計画道路の整備方針」を策定。この事業化計画に基づき、将来の都市計画道路ネットワークを構築し、慢性的な渋滞の解消や東京の国際競争力強化、防災性の向上などを図っていく。

Development Policy for City-Planned Roads

Objective: To systematically and efficiently develop city-planned roads

City-planned roads are roads that form the framework of the city, which are designated for development under the City Planning Act. Certain restrictions apply to buildings within the area planned for road development. In Tokyo, city-planned roads totaling some 3,200 km have been designated for development, but as of March 31, 2013, only about 60 percent of these roads have been completed. Systematic and efficient development of the roads is promoted by reviewing the road network plans and selecting routes that should be developed on a priority basis.



City-planned road

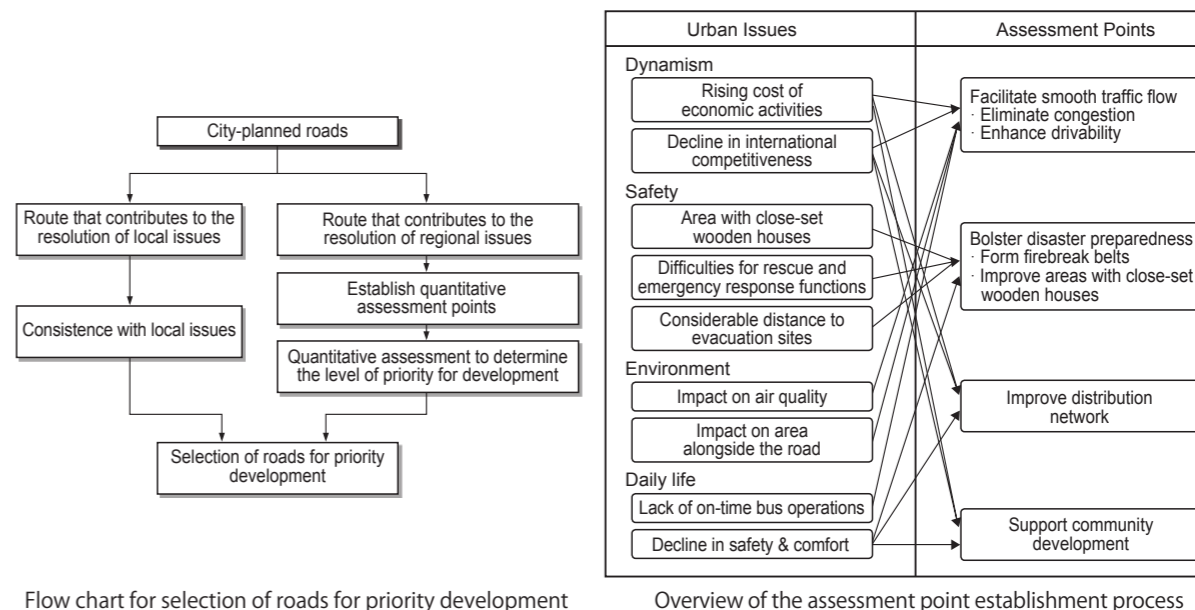
Overview: Reviewing the roads needed and selecting roads for priority development

In the review of the road network plans, urban issues posing obstacles to the achievement of the four basic goals of road development policy, i.e. dynamism, safety, good environment and daily life, were established. Assessment and review is then conducted on the roles the city-planned road would serve to alleviate these issues, such as mitigating traffic congestion or forming a firebreak belt.

Of the city-planned roads subsequently confirmed to be necessary, roads that should be developed over the next 10 years are selected as roads to be developed on a priority basis. This selection is based on broad regional perspectives, such as the formation of a road network, and local perspectives such as town development.

Details:

(1) Evaluation and selection process



Flow chart for selection of roads for priority development

Overview of the assessment point establishment process

(2) Formulation of the Development Policy for City-Planned Roads in Tokyo

The Development Policy for City-Planned Roads in Tokyo was formulated upon review of the future city-planned road network and designation of city-planned roads for priority development. Based on this development policy, the city-planned road network will be built and efforts taken to resolve chronic traffic congestion and enhance Tokyo's international competitiveness and disaster preparedness.

海底トンネル（沈埋工法）

目的：埋立地間を結ぶ道路ネットワークを形成する

東京港では、羽田空港による高度制限や大型船舶の航路確保などの現場条件があるため、『沈埋工法』により海底トンネルを整備している。

概要：沈埋工法

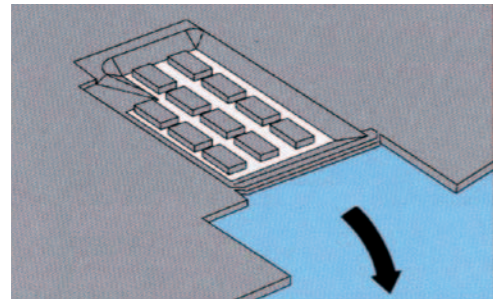
海底に掘った溝に、ドライドックで製作したトンネル函体を曳航して沈設し、海中で連結することによりトンネルを構築する工法である。

この工法は、トンネル上の土被りが浅いためトンネル全体の延長が短くできること、軟弱地盤に適していること等のメリットがある。

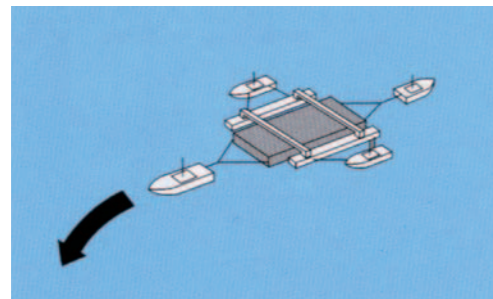
詳細：海底トンネルの具体例（臨海トンネル：延長約2km内、沈埋工法区間約1.3km）

～工事の流れ～

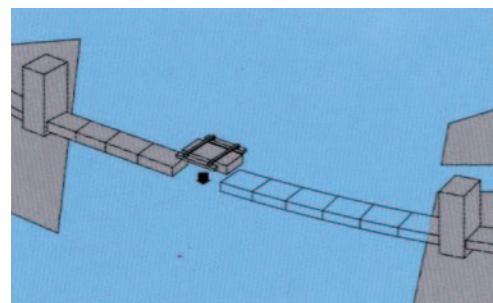
1. ヤード（ドライドック）でトンネル函体を製作



2. トンネル函体を曳航



3. トンネル函体を沈設し、海中で連結



- ・トンネル函体は、水路を締切り陸域化したヤード（ドライドック）で製作した。
- ・1函の大きさは、幅30m×高さ10m×長さ120m 重量40,000t



- ・沈設作業船でトンネル建設現場へ曳航。
- ・浮いている函体のバラストタンクに注水し、沈設。
- ・水圧を利用して函体と函体を連結



沈設後の
函体内部

Undersea Tunnel (Immersed Tunnel Method)

Objective: To build a road network connecting reclaimed land

In the Port of Tokyo, the immersed tunnel method was used to construct undersea tunnels in order to deal with restrictive conditions at the site, such as height limits due to Haneda Airport and the need to secure passage for large ships.

Overview: Immersed tunnel method

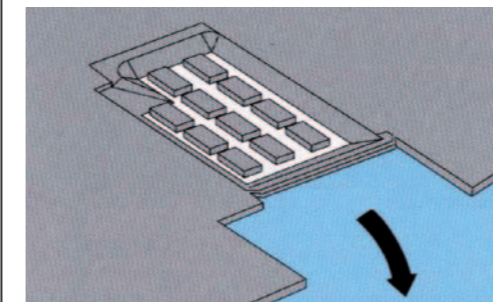
In this method, boxes for the tunnel are prepared at the dry dock, towed and lowered into a trench dug on the ocean floor, and then joined together in the water.

This method has advantages such as reducing the total length of the tunnel because of the shallow earth covering, and its suitability for soft ground conditions.

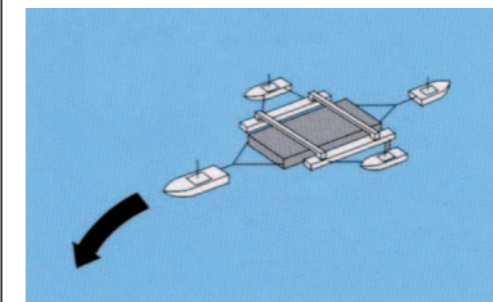
Details: Example of Rinkai Tunnel (total length about 2km, immersed section 1.3km)

Construction process

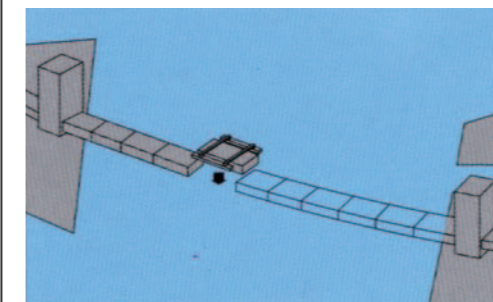
1. Boxes for the tunnel are prepared at the dry dock



2. Towed to the site



3. Sunk and joined



- ・ The boxes are constructed at the dry dock
- ・ The size of each box is:
W30m x H10m x L120m
Weight 40,000 t



- ・ Towed to the tunnel construction site by a placing barge.
- ・ Ballast tank of the floating box is filled with water and submerged.
- ・ Boxes are joined by using water pressure.



Inside view of immersed units

橋梁の長寿命化対策

目的：橋梁の更新時期の平準化や総事業費の縮減を図る



永代橋 (1926 年完成)



大和陸橋 (1964 年完成)

都が管理する橋梁は高齢化が進み、特に高度経済成長期に集中して建設されたものが多く、近い将来一斉に更新時期を迎える。

概要：最新の技術を活用した長寿命化対策

耐震性、耐荷性、耐久性等を最新の技術基準（道路橋示方書）でチェックし、最新の技術を組み合わせることで補修・補強することにより対策後 100 年以上の延命を図る。

詳細：長寿命化対策の具体例



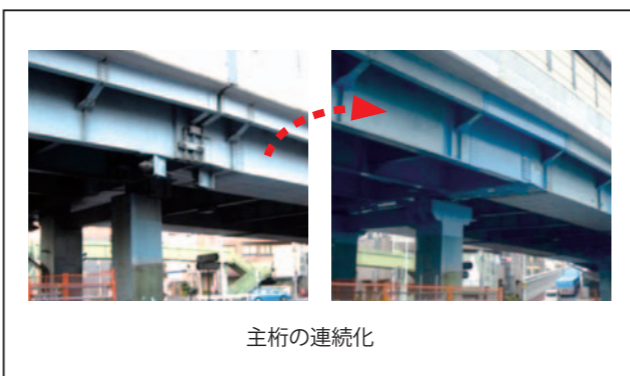
基礎（フーチング）の補強



上部工（桁）の取替



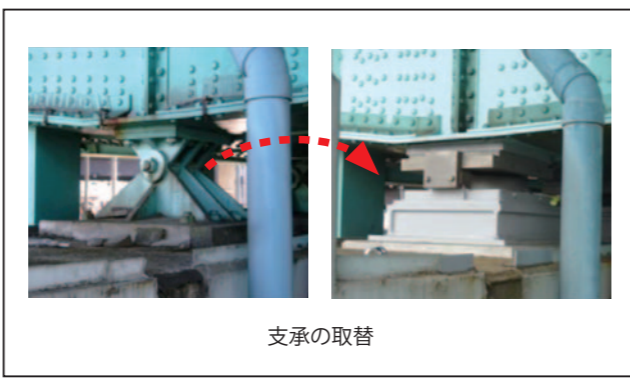
増し杭の打設



主桁の連続化



床版の取替（RC→鋼）



支承の取替

Life Extension of Bridges

Objective: To spread out bridge renewal periods and reduce total costs



Eitai Bridge (built in 1926)



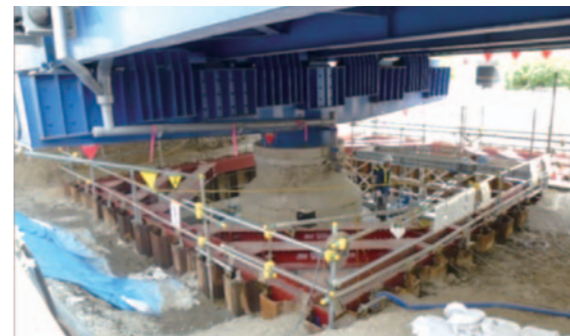
Yamato Overpass (built in 1964)

Many of the bridges managed by the TMG were built during Japan's rapid economic growth. They are aging and will reach their period of renewal at the same time in the near future.

Overview: Life extension through the latest technologies

After checking the seismic resistance, load-bearing capacity, durability and other conditions based on the latest technical standards set forth in the "Specifications for Highway Bridges," the Bureau of Construction combines advanced technologies to repair and reinforce bridges with the aim to extend their lives for another 100 years after implementation of measures.

Details: Examples of life extension measures



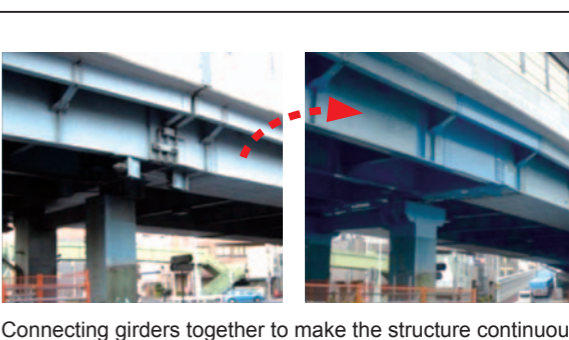
Reinforcement of footing



Main girder replacement



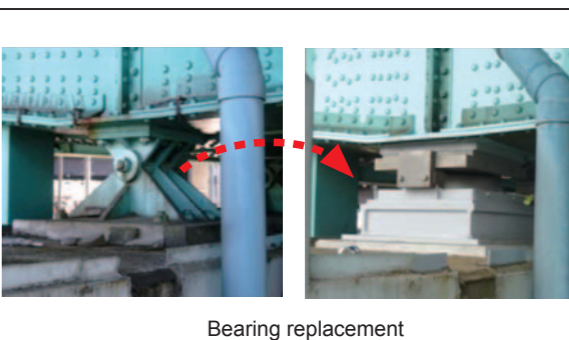
Installation of additional piles



Connecting girders together to make the structure continuous



Deck slab replacement (from reinforced concrete to steel)



Bearing replacement

路面温度上昇抑制性能の評価手法

目的：都道の暑さ対策

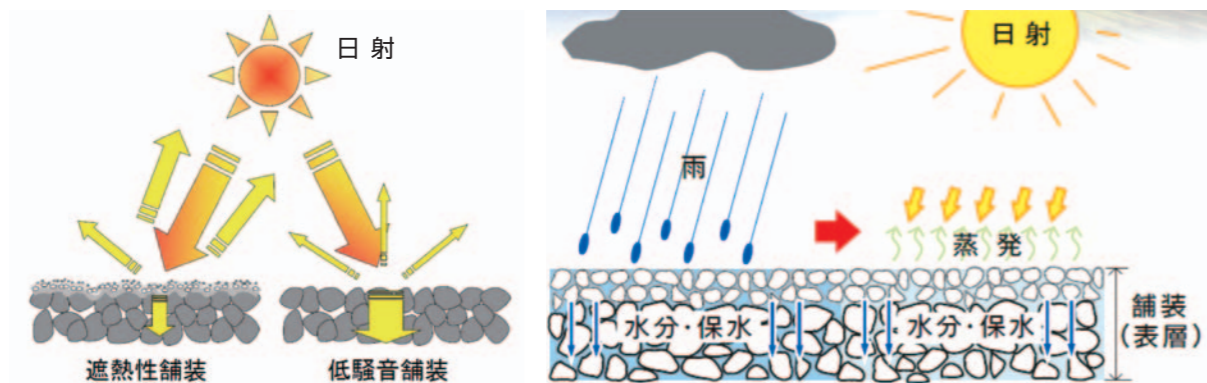
遮熱性舗装、保水性舗装を施工することにより、路面温度の上昇を抑制する。

概要：路面温度の上昇抑制性能を評価する手法

東京都では、路面温度の上昇を抑制する遮熱性舗装や保水性舗装の導入開発を進めてきた。

世界で初めて、舗装の路面温度上昇抑制性能の評価手法を確立し、性能規定化（performance specification）を行った。

東京都では、評価手法についての技術協力が可能である。



遮熱性舗装の原理

太陽光の一部を反射させることで、路面温度の上昇を抑制する

保水性舗装の原理

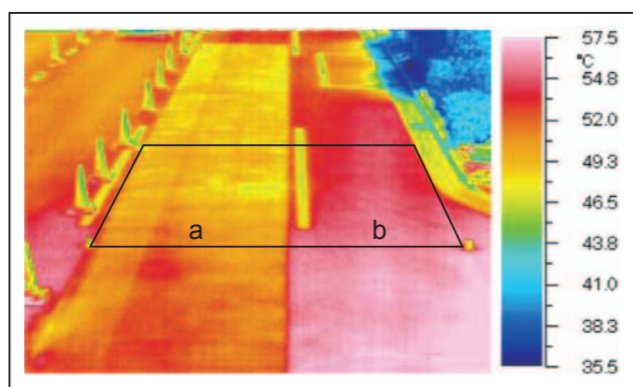
保水した水分が蒸発する際の気化熱で、路面温度の上昇を抑制する

詳細：室内照射試験による路面温度上昇抑制性能の評価手法の開発技術



路面温度上昇抑制性能の評価手法

室内照射試験による路面温度低減量の評価手法



サーモグラフィーによる路面温度の測定結果例

a: 遮熱性舗装 (48°C)、b: 通常舗装 (56°C)

遮熱性舗装は、通常舗装より約8°C路面温度が低い

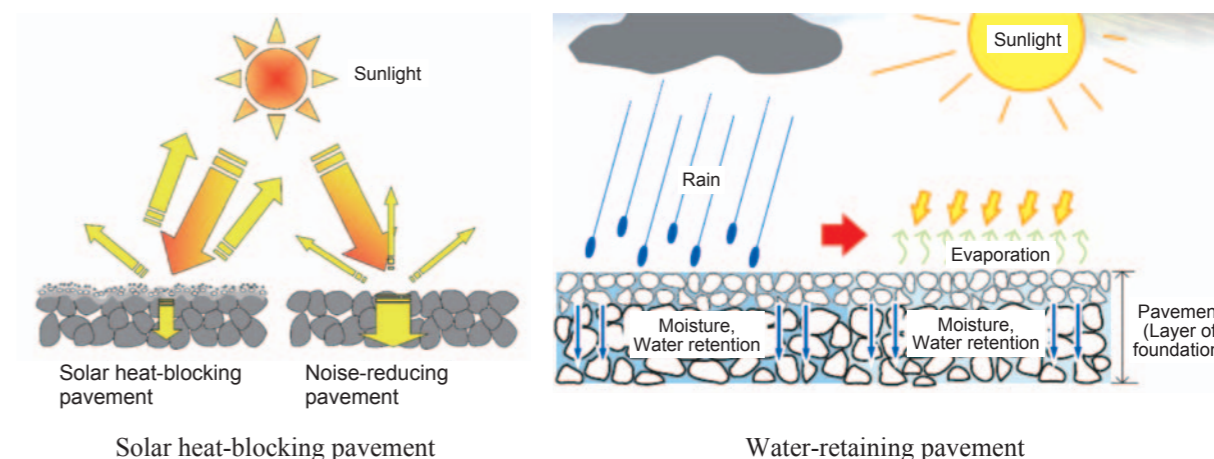
Assessment of Road Surface Temperature Reduction Performance

Objective: To help reduce the heat of metropolitan roads

By installing solar heat-blocking pavement and water-retaining pavement materials, the daytime rise in road surface temperatures can be curbed.

Overview: Method of assessing the road surface temperature reduction performance of pavement materials

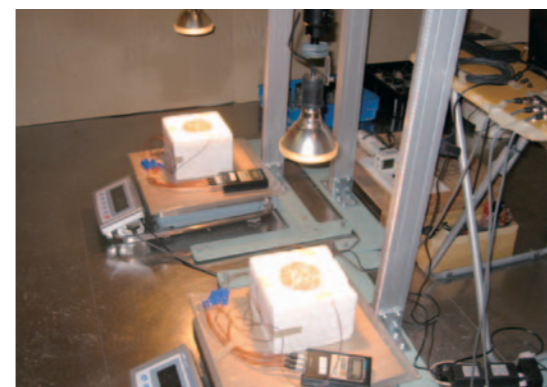
The TMG has been promoting the development and use of solar-heat blocking pavement and water-retaining pavement materials that curb the daytime rise in road surface temperatures. We established a method to assess their performance in order to stipulate the performance benchmarks of the materials.



Solar heat-blocking pavement
Some of the sun's rays are reflected to curb the rise in road surface temperature.

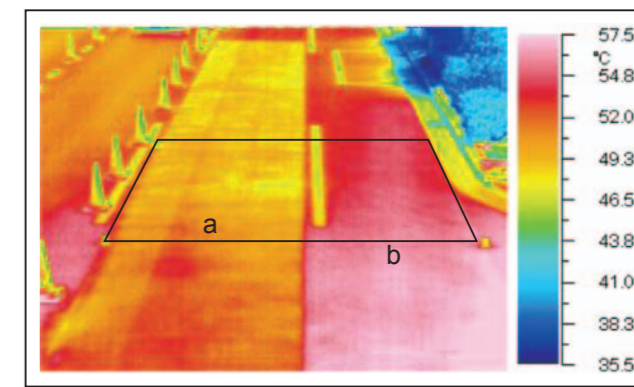
Water-retaining pavement
The evaporation of water that is retained within the pavement curbs the rise in road surface temperature.

Details: Development of technology for assessment through indoor irradiation tests



Assessment of pavement performance

Indoor irradiation test to measure the reduction in road surface temperature



Example of road surface temperature measured by thermography

a: Solar heat-blocking pavement 48°C
b: Dense-graded asphalt pavement 56°C
Solar heat-blocking pavement is 8°C cooler than dense-graded asphalt pavement.

道路陥没発生防止対策

交流実績都市：ソウル市

目的：道路陥没を未然に防ぎ、道路利用者の安全を確保



発見された道路下の空洞

都道のような交通量の多い幹線道路で道路陥没等の路面変状が発生すると、走行車両の転落や大規模な交通渋滞の発生など、社会的影響の大きい事故となる可能性が高い。このため、道路管理者による調査等を行い、道路陥没を未然に防ぐことで、道路利用者の安全を確保している。

概要：事前調査と空洞発見時の対応

道路路面の下に空洞が存在すると、陥没を引き起こす恐れがある。そのため、都道では空洞探査車による調査を事前に行い、路面下の空洞の有無を確認している。この調査によって大規模な空洞が発見された場合や巡回によって異常が発見された場合は、原因を調査し緊急工事によって速やかに復旧を行うことで、道路陥没を未然に防いでいる。

詳細：調査方法および対応の例

- レーダー探査を行い、非接触・非開削により路面下の空洞を調査
- 路面下空洞発見時には、原因調査の実施及び緊急工事による復旧措置の実施
- 万が一、道路陥没が発生した場合は迅速な復旧措置を実施



レーダー探査による路面下の空洞調査



レーダーで発見された空洞の開削調査



発見された空洞の復旧

Sinkhole Prevention and Repair

Exchange with Seoul

Objective: To prevent sinkhole accidents and secure road safety



Sinkhole

Sinkholes and other road surface irregularities on trunk roads with heavy traffic, such as metropolitan roads, can lead to serious accidents with great social impact. These include cars caught in sinkholes or huge traffic jams. The road administrator conducts inspections to prevent sinkholes from appearing and to ensure road user safety.

Overview: Void detection and emergency response

A subsurface void can cause a sinkhole. On metropolitan roads, a vehicle-mounted radar system is used to detect subsurface voids. When a large void is detected in such a survey or when any irregularity is found during a patrol, the cause is investigated and emergency work is carried out to quickly repair the road and prevent the formation of a sinkhole.

Details: Detection methods and response measures

- Radar surveys are performed to detect subsurface voids without digging up roads.
- When a subsurface void is detected, the cause is investigated and emergency work is carried out to repair the road.
- When a sinkhole appears, repair work is conducted swiftly.



Radar survey for subsurface void detection



Test digging



Repair

集中的な交通渋滞対策

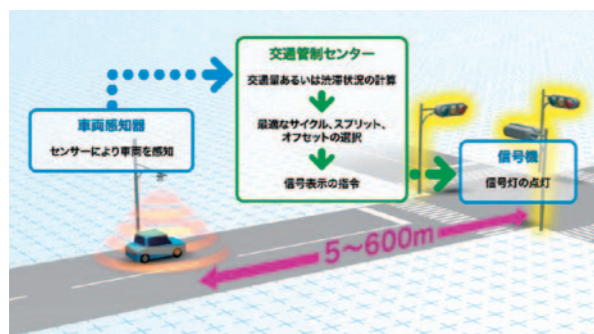
目的：渋滞が著しい箇所に対し、総合的な対策を集中的に実施し、渋滞を解消
道路の管理や物流対策を担う都庁各局と、交通規制、交通管制を担う警視庁とが連携し、既存の道路を活用した即効性のある対策を、渋滞が著しい箇所に対し集中的に実施し、渋滞を解消する。

概要：既存の道路において、渋滞原因を踏まえた様々な手法を組み合わせた即効性のある対策を実施

<様々な取組事例>

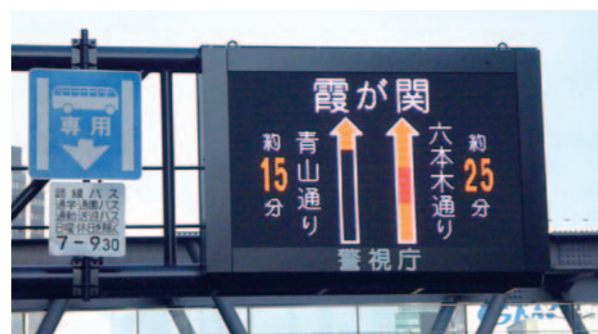
◆信号制御の高度化・最適化（需要予測信号）

車の交通量を予測した信号制御を導入



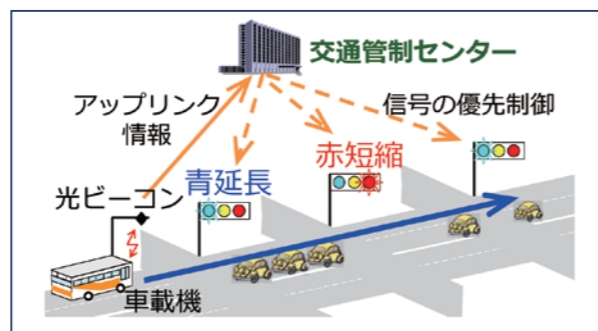
◆交通需要の分散化

ルート別の所要時間を表示する交通情報板を設置



◆公共車両優先システム（PTPS）

バス等の公共車両を感知して、青時間の延長、赤時間の短縮等の信号制御を行う。



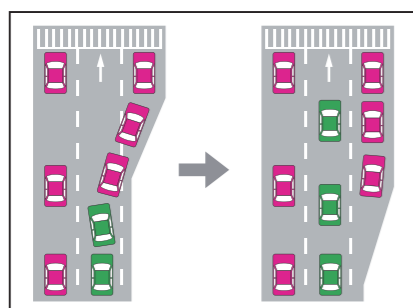
◆道路施設等の改善

交差点の右折レーン等の延伸

駐停車禁止区域に赤系カラー舗装を施し、ドライバーに対して、駐停車禁止区域をわかりやすく明示

(対策前)

(対策後)



(対策前)

(対策後)



◆荷さばき可能駐車場の設置

路上での荷さばき行為を減らすため、時間貸し駐車場を活用し、路外の荷さばきスペースを確保

本事業は、都市整備局、建設局、環境局、警視庁、東京国道事務所との連携施策です。

Intensive Traffic Congestion Measures

Objective: To implement comprehensive measures to ease traffic congestion

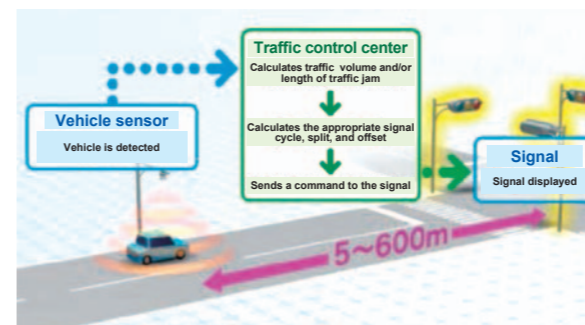
TMG bureaus responsible for road management and logistics measures work with the Metropolitan Police Department, which is responsible for traffic enforcement and control, to implement fast-acting measures to ease traffic congestion where it is most pronounced.

Overview: A combination of approaches to address traffic congestion causes

<Examples of measures>

• More sophisticated and optimized traffic signal control

Introduction of traffic control systems that predict incoming traffic demand



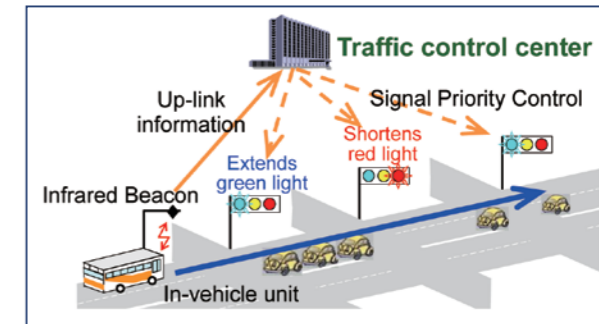
• Traffic dispersion

Installation of traffic information signs that display the time required by each route to reach a point



• PTPS (Public Transportation Priority Systems)

Detects public vehicles such as buses and performs traffic signal control including extending green lights and shortening red lights

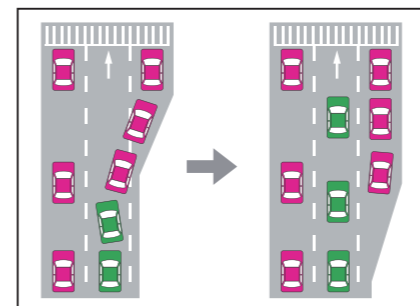


• Upgrades to road facilities

Intersection improvements, construction or extension of right-turn lanes

(Before)

(After)



By installing red-colored pavement to show no parking zones, these zones are clearly indicated to drivers.

(Before)

(After)



• Space for delivery trucks to load/unload goods

To prevent delivery trucks from parking on the road to pick-up or deliver goods, space is secured for these activities in pay parking facilities.

Measures are implemented through collaboration between the Bureau of Urban Development, Bureau of Environment, Bureau of Construction, Metropolitan Police Department, and Tokyo National Highway Office.

総合的な駐車対策

目的：安全で快適な交通環境を確保するための路上駐車削減

保管場所の確保、駐車場の整備、駐車場利用の促進、違法路上駐車取締りにより、路上駐車を削減する

概要：路上駐車を削減する取組み

- 保管場所の確保
 - ・自動車の使用開始前に、保管場所の確保を義務付け
- 駐車場の整備
 - ・駐車需要に応じた駐車場の整備（地区ごと、建築物ごと）
 - ・多様な駐車問題への対応
- 駐車場利用の促進
 - ・既存駐車場の有効活用
- 違法路上駐車取締り
 - ・違法路上駐車取締り関係事務の民間委託による取締り

詳細：

(1) 駐車場の整備

- 駐車需要に応じた駐車場の整備（地区ごと、建築物ごと）
 - ・地区の駐車需要に応じた駐車場の整備を行うよう、区市の駐車場整備計画の策定を支援
 - ・東京都駐車場条例により、建築物の建築時に、発生する需要に応じた駐車場の整備を義務付け
- 多様な駐車問題への対応
 - ・路上荷さばき車両の対策として、コインパーキングを活用した荷さばきスペースの確保を促進
 - ・公共駐車場での自動二輪車受け入れパターンを整理したガイドラインを策定し、受け入れを促進



コインパーキングを利用した荷さばきスペースの確保



公共駐車場での自動二輪車の受け入れの例

(2) 駐車場利用の促進

- 既存駐車場の有効活用
 - ・東京都道路整備保全公社が運用する「s-park」により、駐車場情報を提供
 - ・「s-park」は、都内約 21,000 箇所の駐車場位置情報、繁華街を中心に都内全域における約 7,200 箇所の駐車場の満空情報を提供し、ホームページ、スマートフォンや IT カーナビにより案内



IT カーナビによる駐車場案内誘導イメージ

Comprehensive Measures for Parking

Objective: To reduce on-street parking

- ・ Tokyo is reducing on-street parking by having car owners secure a place to keep their car, promoting the development and use of parking facilities, and cracking down on illegal on-street parking.

Overview: Initiatives to reduce on-street parking

- <Securing a place to keep a car>
 - ・ Mandatory for an owner of a car to first secure a proper place to park it
- <Development of parking facilities>
 - ・ Development of parking facilities capable of meeting a specific area/building's demand for parking
 - ・ Responding to a range of parking problems
- <Promotion of the use of parking facilities>
 - ・ Effective use of existing parking facilities
- <Crackdown on illegal on-street parking>
 - ・ Entrusting matters related to the enforcement of illegal on-street parking to a private company

Details: Development of parking facilities

- Development of parking facilities capable of meeting a specific area/building's demand for parking
 - ・ The TMG supports municipalities in the formulation of parking facility development plans so that facilities meeting the demand for parking in an area are developed.
 - ・ In line with the Tokyo Metropolitan Parking Ordinance, when a building is constructed, the creation of parking facilities capable of meeting the demand that will be generated is mandatory.
- Responding to a range of parking problems
 - ・ As a measure to address the issue of delivery vehicles parking on the street to process the delivery packages, the TMG is promoting the dedication of space at pay parking lots for this purpose.
 - ・ The TMG has formulated guidelines for the development of public parking facilities that can accommodate motorcycles and is encouraging the creation of such facilities.



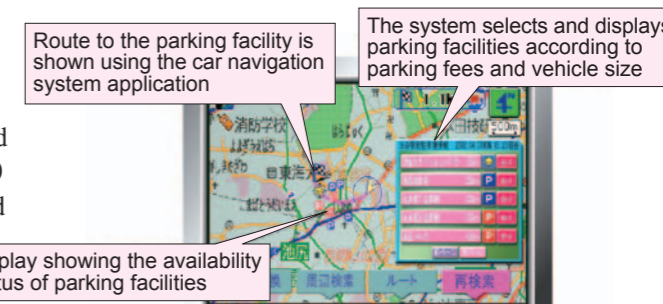
Space at pay parking lot secured for delivery trucks



Example of motorcycles at a public parking facility

Details: Promotion of the use of parking facilities

- Effective use of existing parking facilities
 - ・ The Tokyo Metropolitan Public Corporation for Road Improvement and Management provides parking information through the "s-park" application. Via its website, smartphones, and IT car navigation systems, the "s-park" service provides information on the locations of approx. 21,000 parking facilities in Tokyo and the current availability status of approx. 7,200 parking facilities, mainly in busy business and shopping areas.



Route to the parking facility is shown using the car navigation system application

The system selects and displays parking facilities according to parking fees and vehicle size

Display showing the availability status of parking facilities