

# Urban Development in Tokyo

**Evolving into an “Environmentally-advanced”  
City that offers appeal and vitality to emerge  
as the world’s role model**



# Contents



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- Outline of Tokyo
- Urban Development in Tokyo
  - Urban Development Vision that stipulates basic policies of city planning

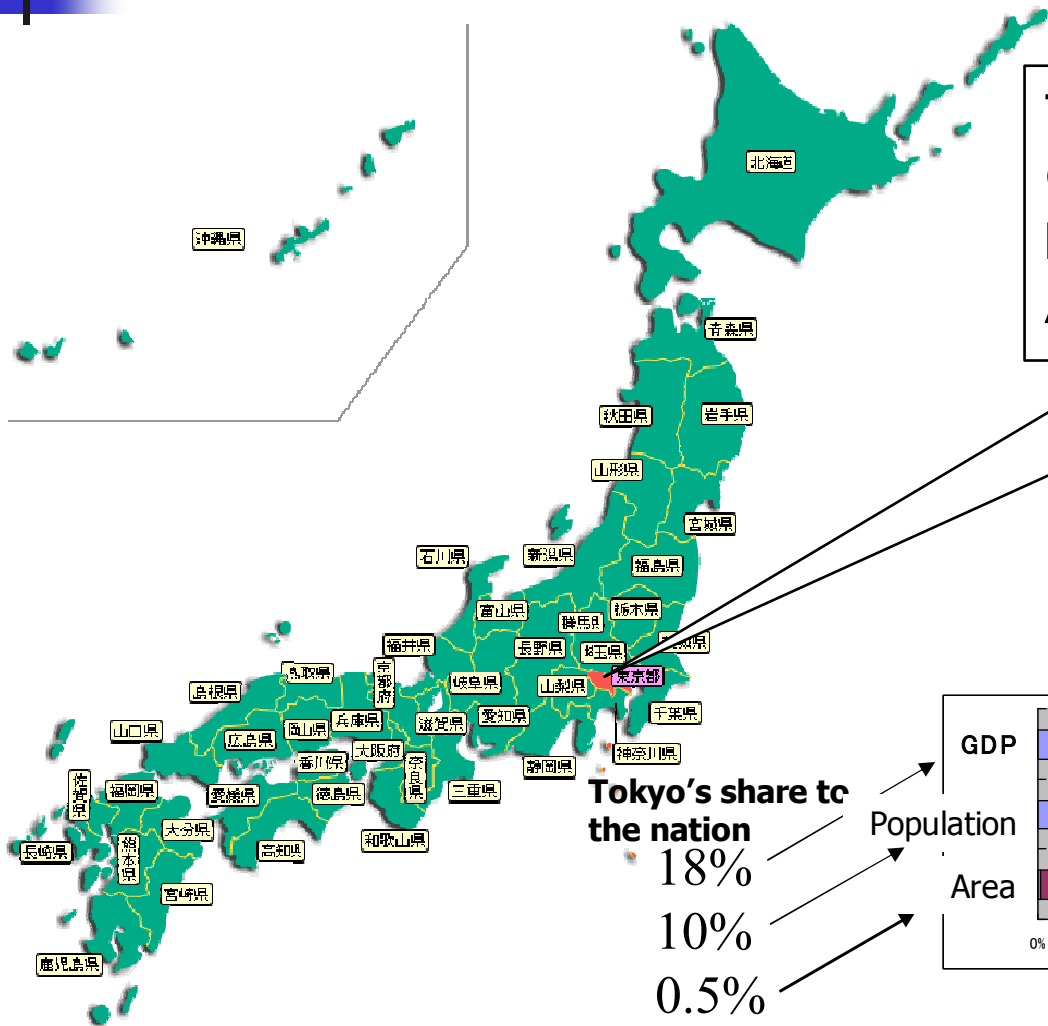
# Contents



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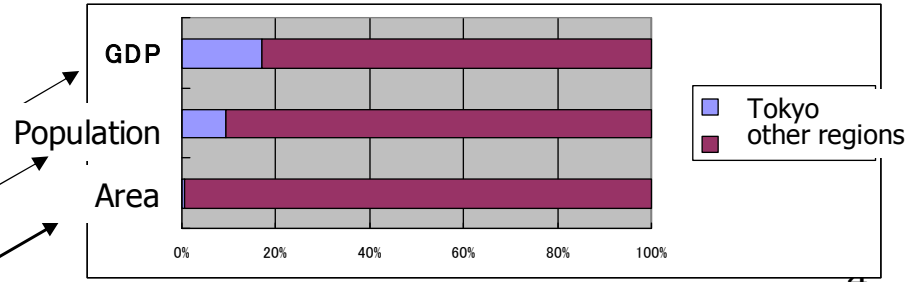
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# Location of Tokyo

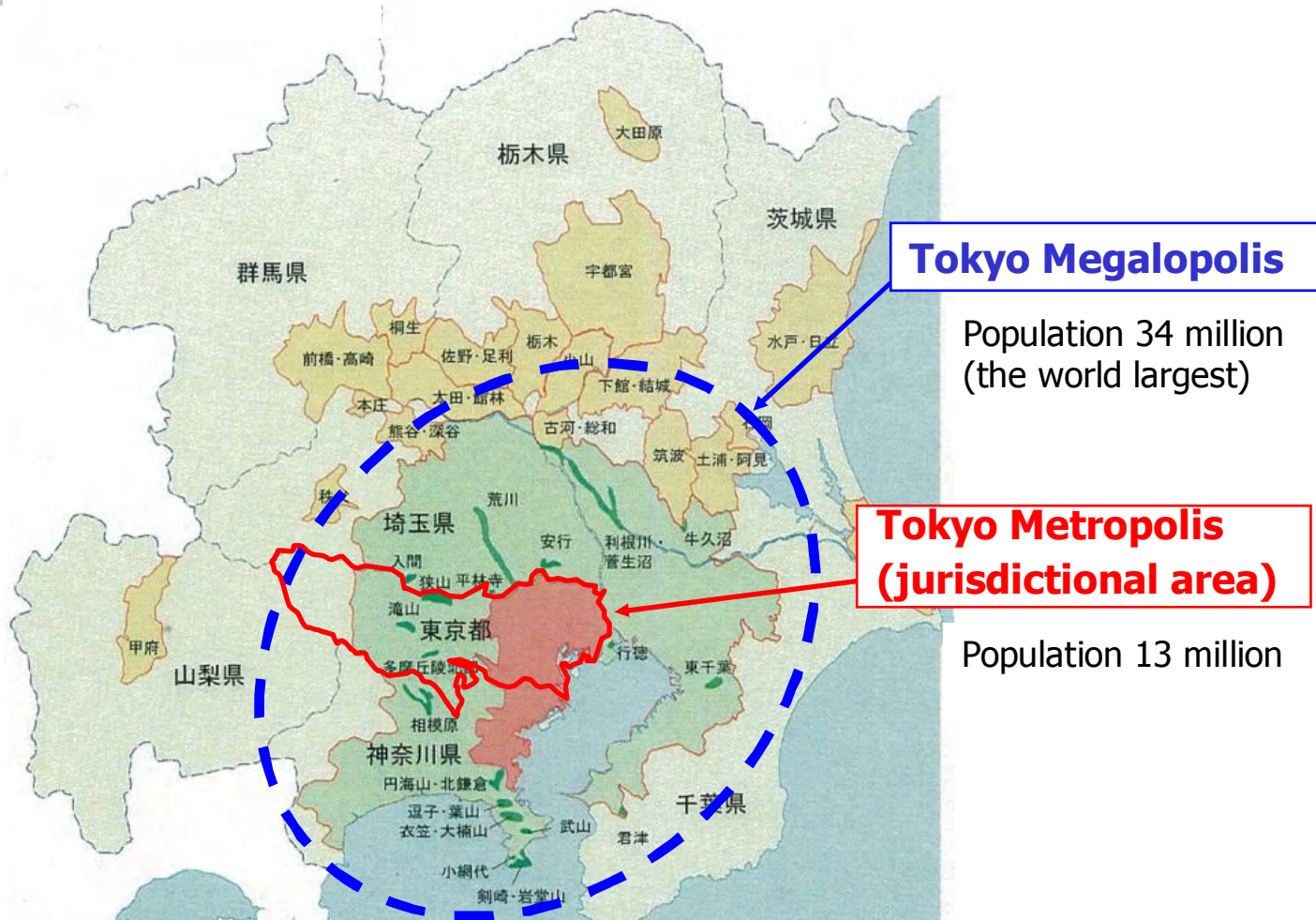


**Tokyo Metropolis**  
 GDP: 92 trillion yen  
 Population: 13 million  
 Area 2102km<sup>2</sup>

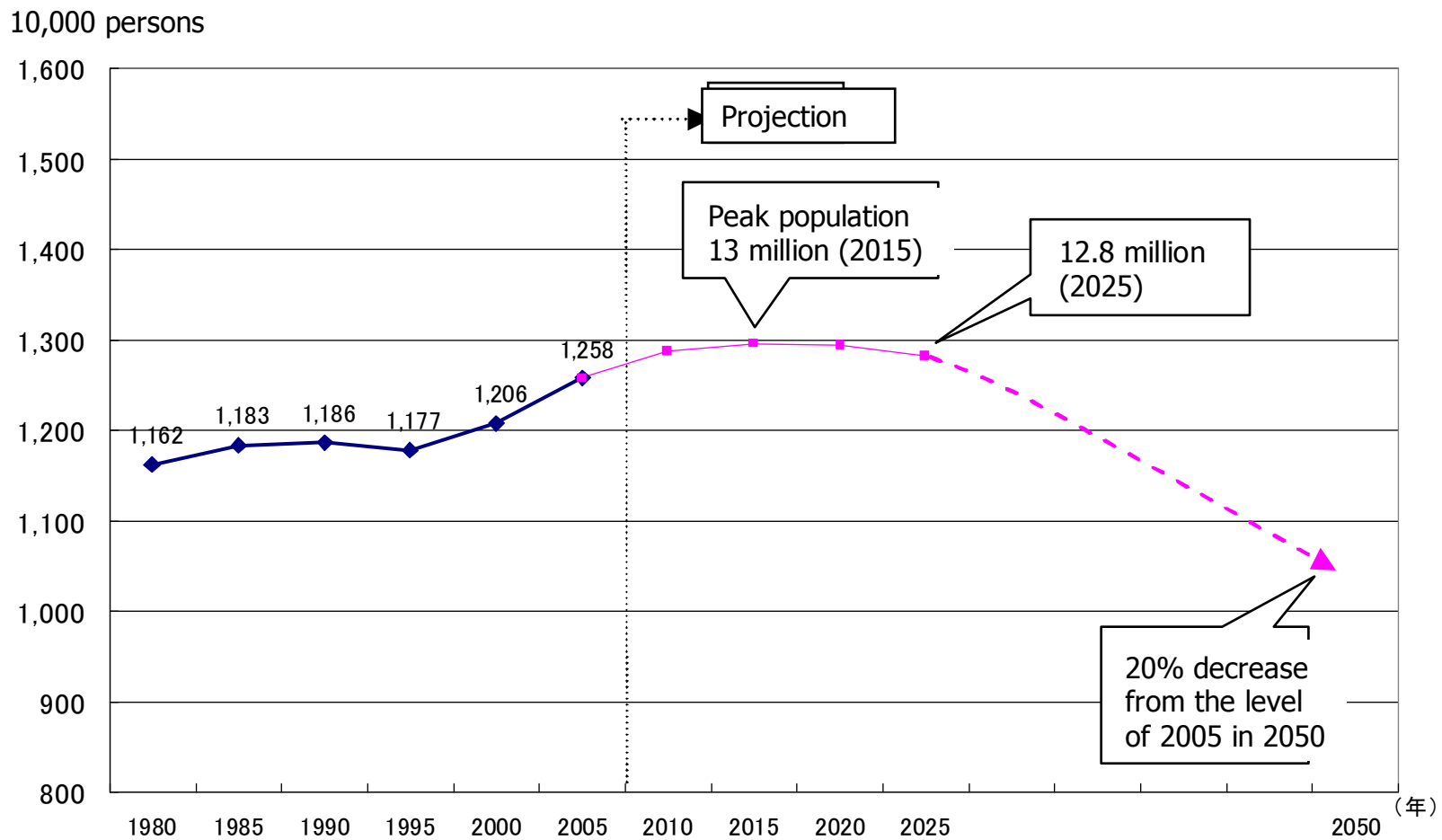
**Tokyo's share to the nation**  
 18%  
 10%  
 0.5%



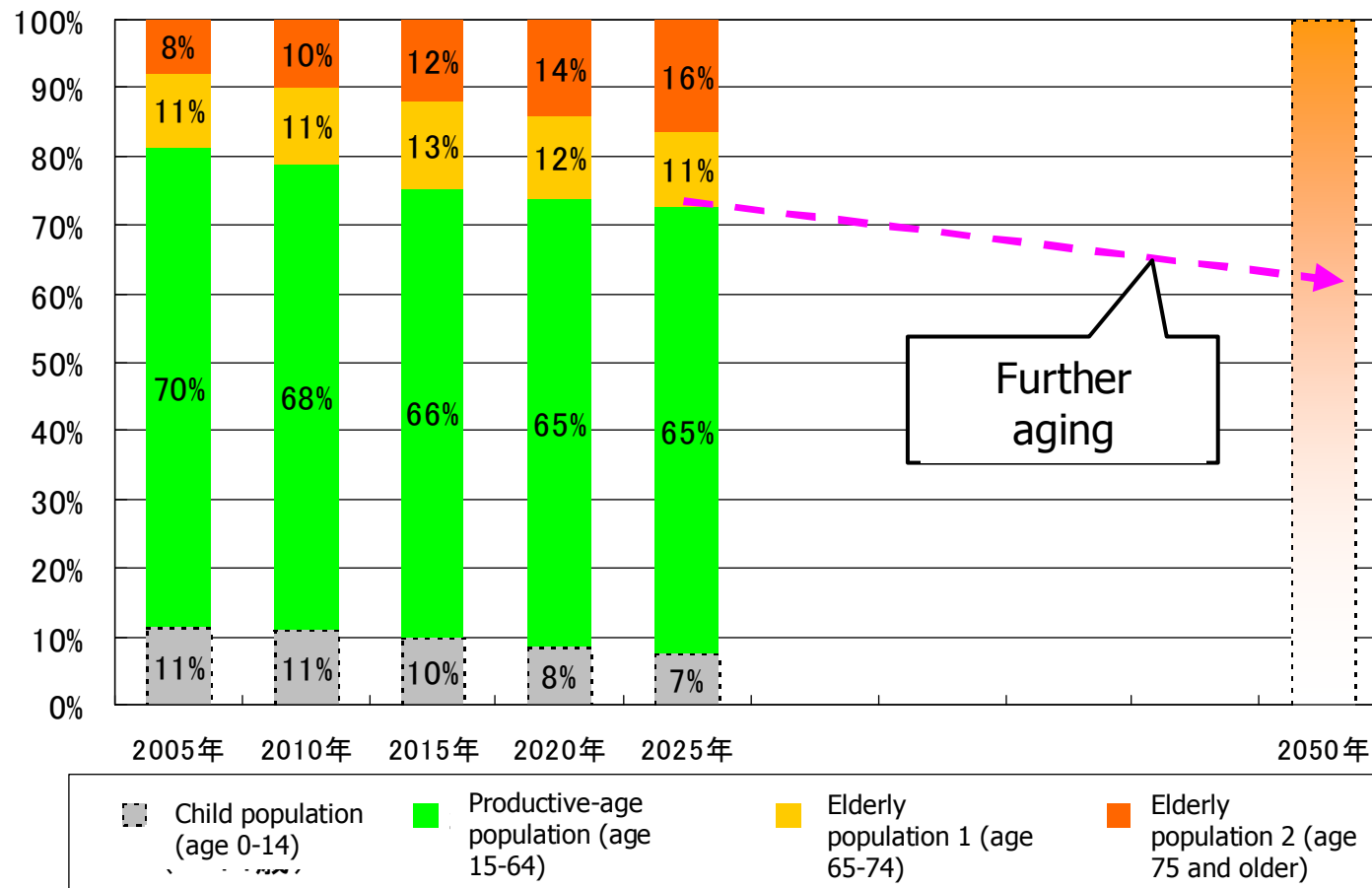
# The Tokyo Megalopolis



# The population of Tokyo will start to decrease in 2015



# Unprecedented speed into an aged society





# Situations surrounding today's Tokyo

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- Intensifying interurban competition, diminishing international competitiveness
- Worsening global environmental problems, i.e. global warming
- Enhancing consciences toward nearby greenery and landscape
- Urgent preparedness against a future earthquake
- Aging large-scale housing complexes



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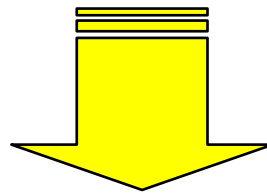


## Basic Philosophy and Goals

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TMG revised Urban Development Vision in July 2009 in response properly and swiftly to emerging needs of residents and issues of the era.

Emphasis on **Environment**, **Greenery** and **Landscape** in addition to reinforcing international competitiveness and securing public safety



**Evolving into an “Environmentally-advanced”  
City that offers appeal and vitality to emerge as  
the world’s role model**

# Basic Philosophy and Goals



# Basic Strategy

- To realize Basic Philosophy and Goals, TMG demonstrates basic strategies concentrating on infrastructure development.

**Basic strategy 1: Reinforcing wide-area transport infrastructures**

**Basic strategy 2: Forming hubs for boosting economic vitality**

**Basic strategy 3: Converting Tokyo into low-carbon city**

**Basic strategy 4: Creating Water and Greenery network**

**Basic strategy 5: Creating beautiful urban space**

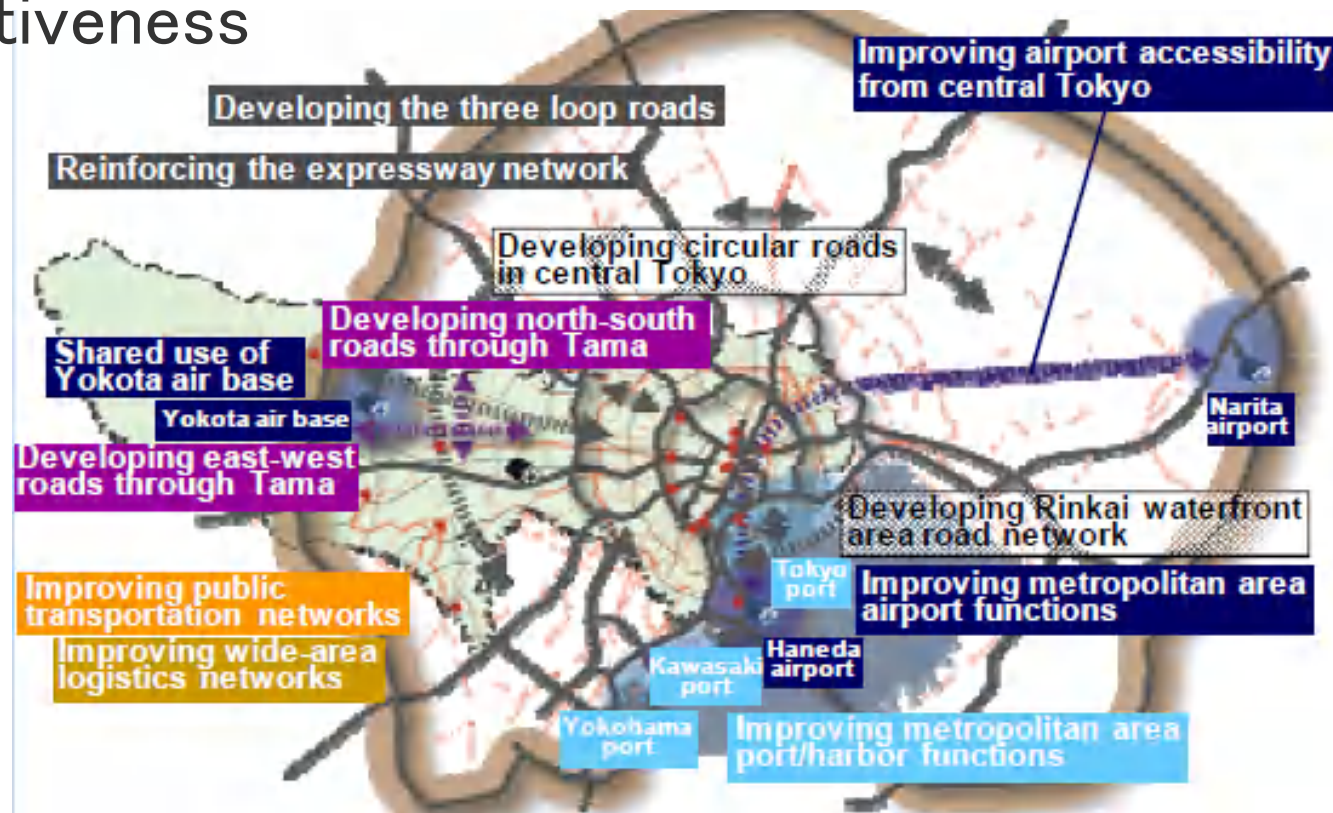
**Basic strategy 6: Creating a higher residential standard**

**Basic strategy 7: Creating a disaster-resistant city**

# Basic strategy 1

## Reinforcing wide-area transport infrastructures

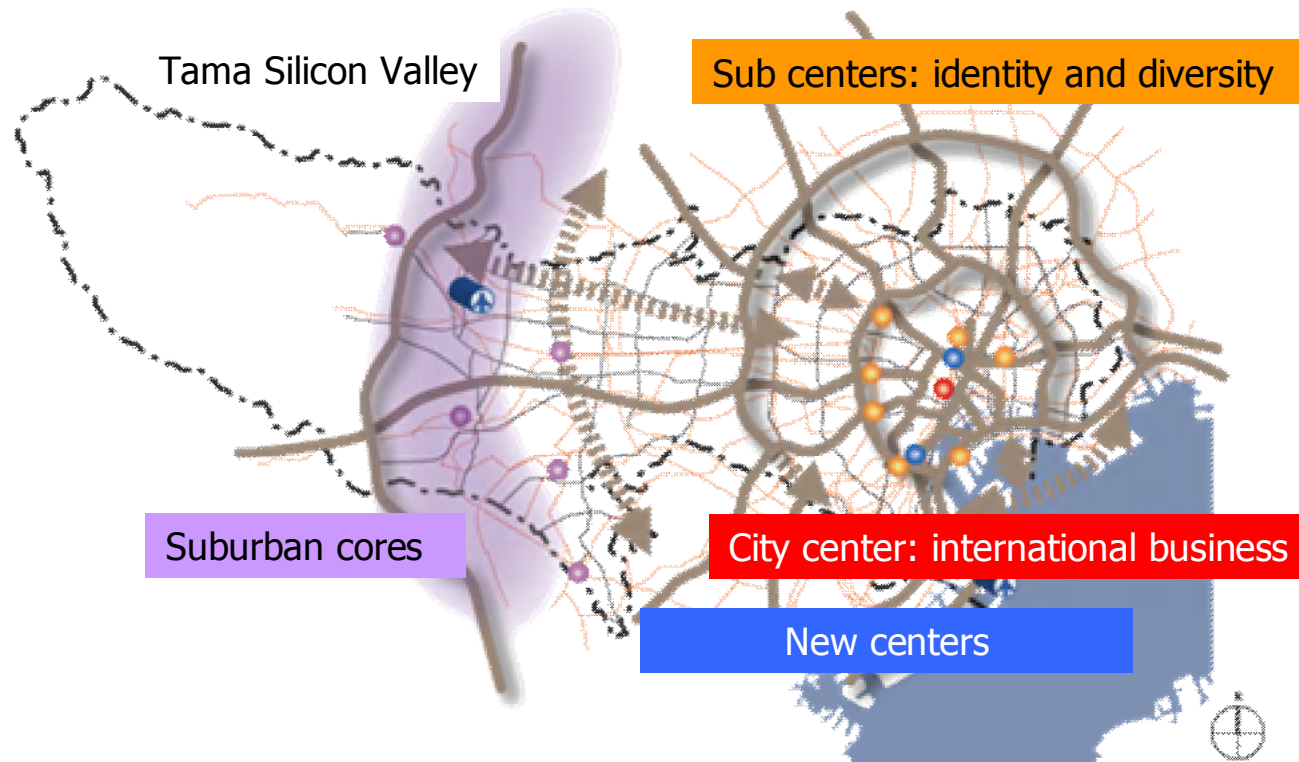
Reinforcing wide-area transport infrastructures as the foundation for enabling integral delivery of metropolitan functions and maintaining / improving international competitiveness



# Basic strategy 2

## Forming hubs for boosting economic vitality

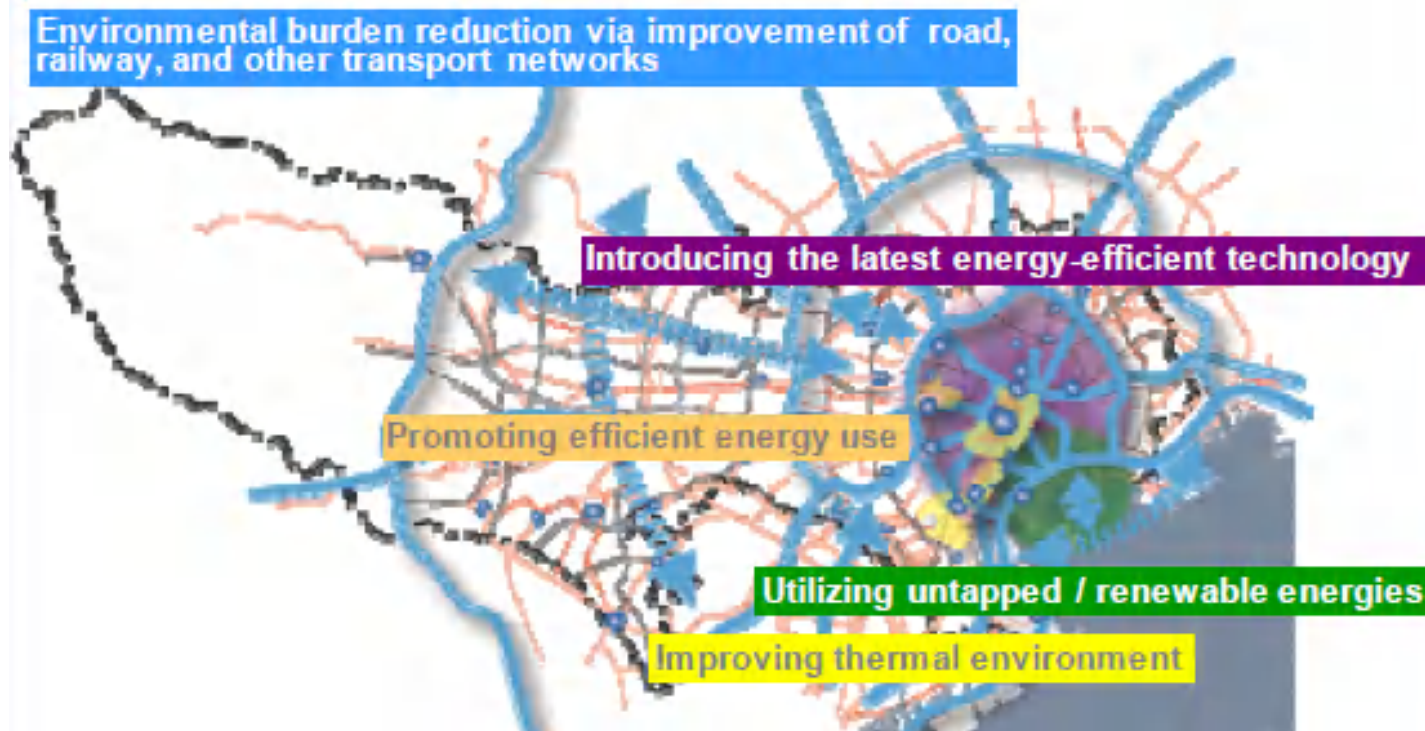
Concentrating international business functions and other distinctive functions with many appeals at urban hubs in city centers and sub centers, in order to boost Tokyo's economic vitality



## Basic strategy 3

# Converting Tokyo into low-carbon city

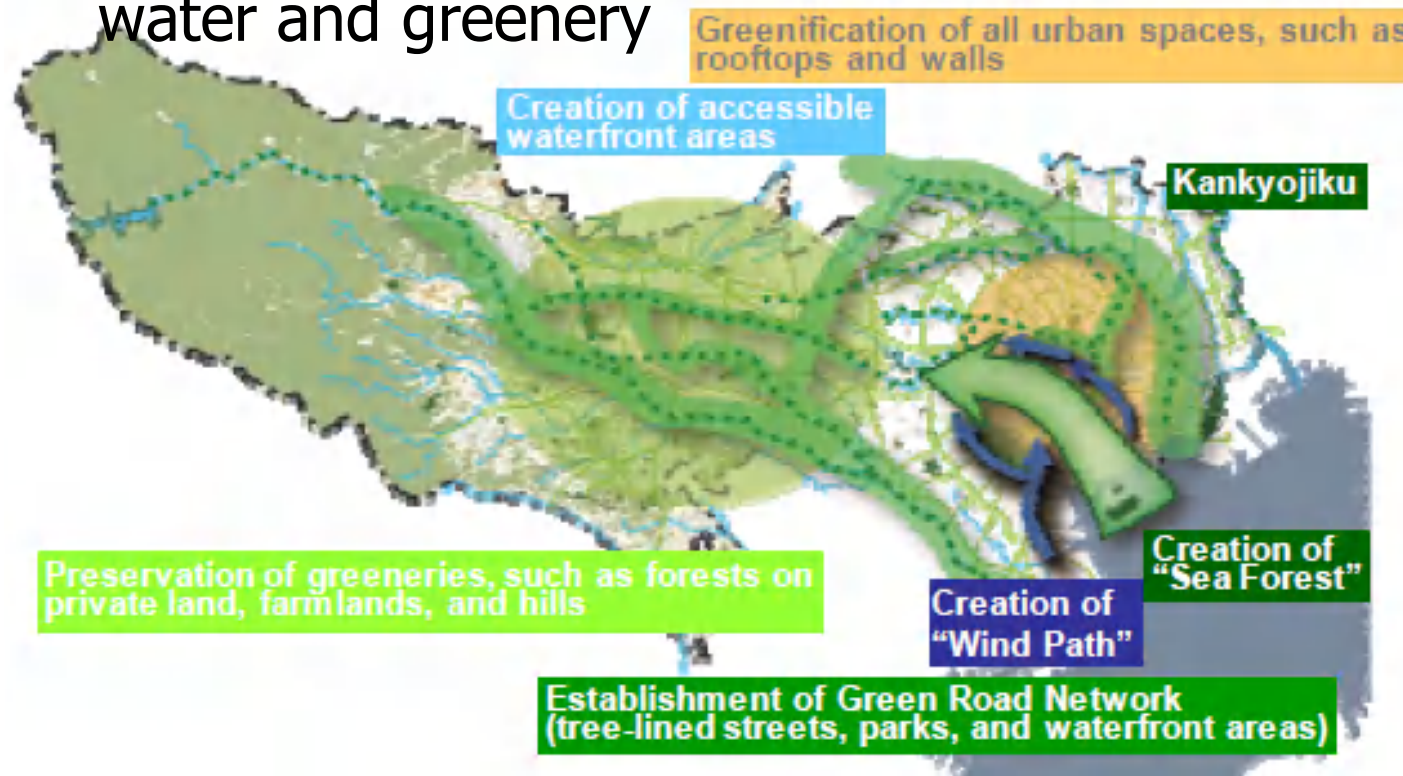
Reducing environmental strains to coincide urban development projects, and completing trunk motorways such as the three loop roads as the city's transport backbones, in order to reduce CO2 emissions and promote the development of low-carbon city



## Basic strategy 4

# Creating Water and Greenery network

Preserving valuable greeneries in city areas, creating accessible waterfront space, and enriching greenery along trunk motorways in order to create a network of water and greenery

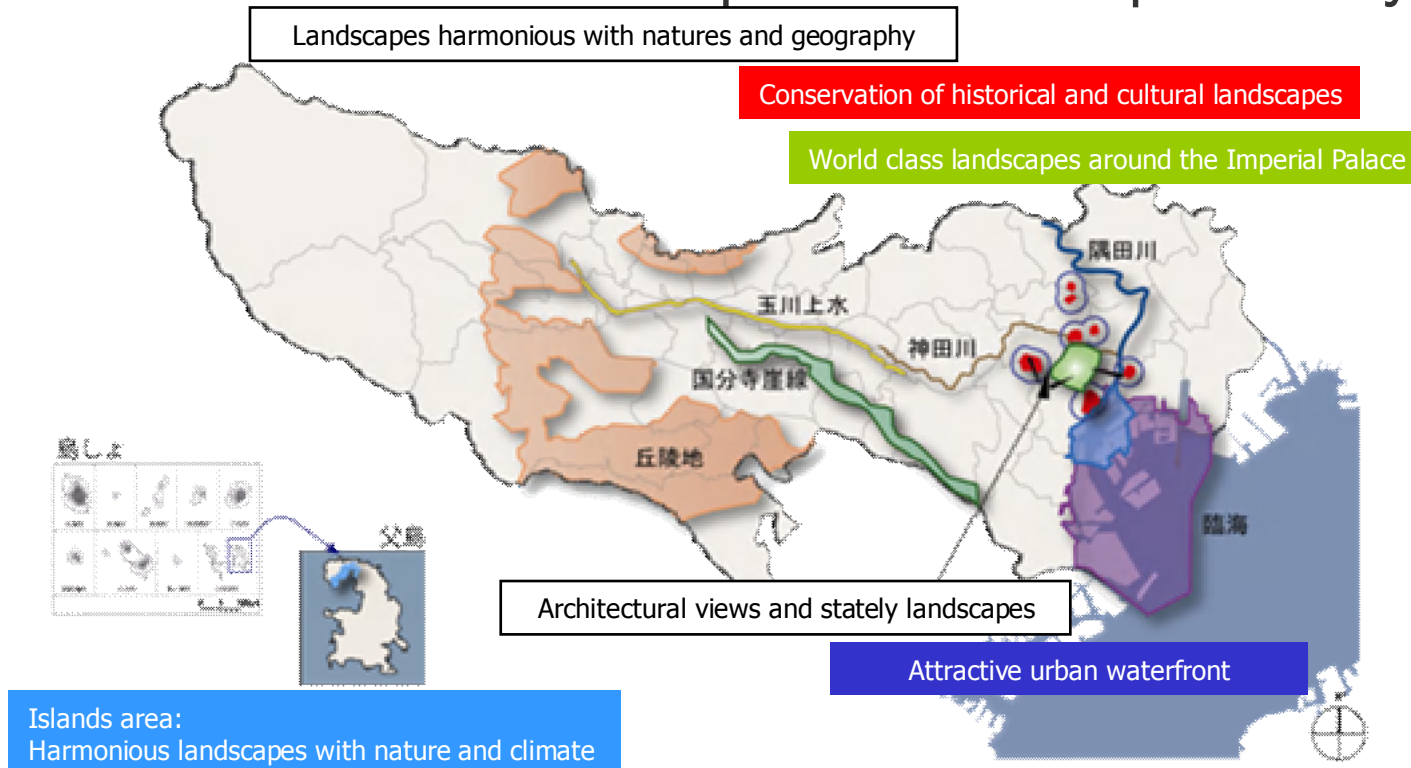




# Basic strategy 5

## Creating beautiful urban space

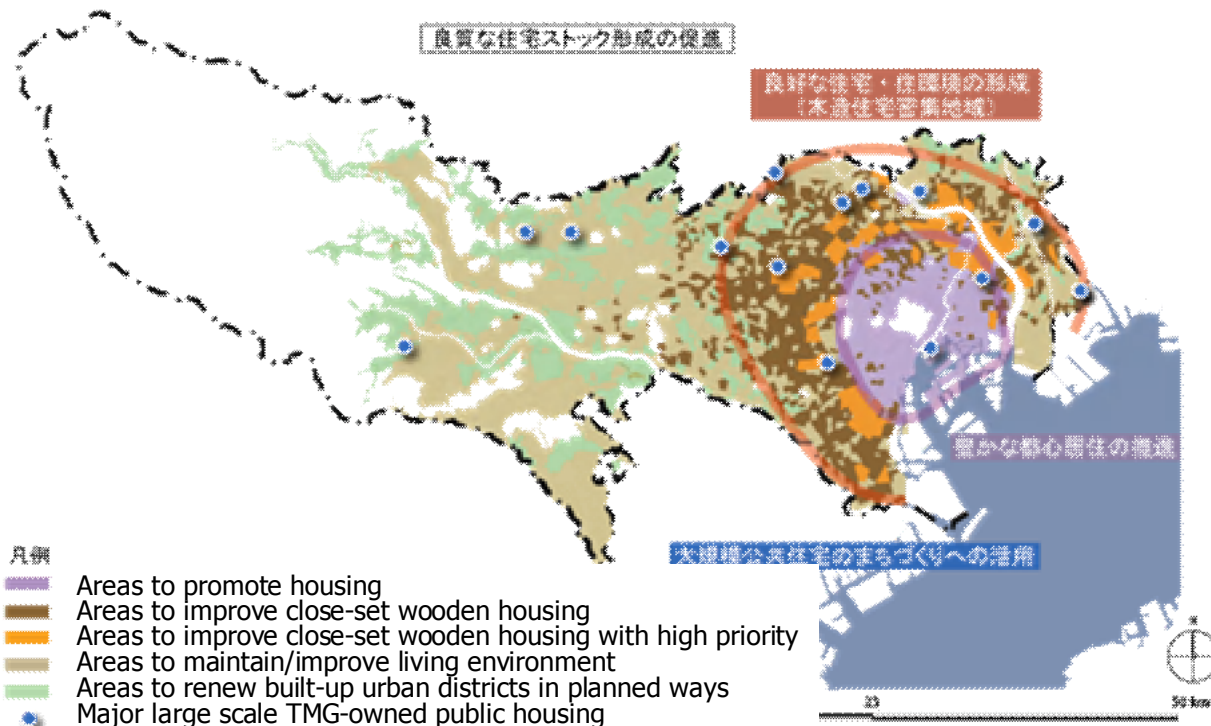
Establishing world class landscape around the Imperial Palace, and preserving other historical and cultural landscapes, in order to create beautiful urban space in the capital Tokyo



# Basic strategy 6

## Creating a higher residential standard

Promoting urban living to establish a residential environment with work/living proximity, and establishing high quality and environmentally friendly residential stock in order to raise the residential standard

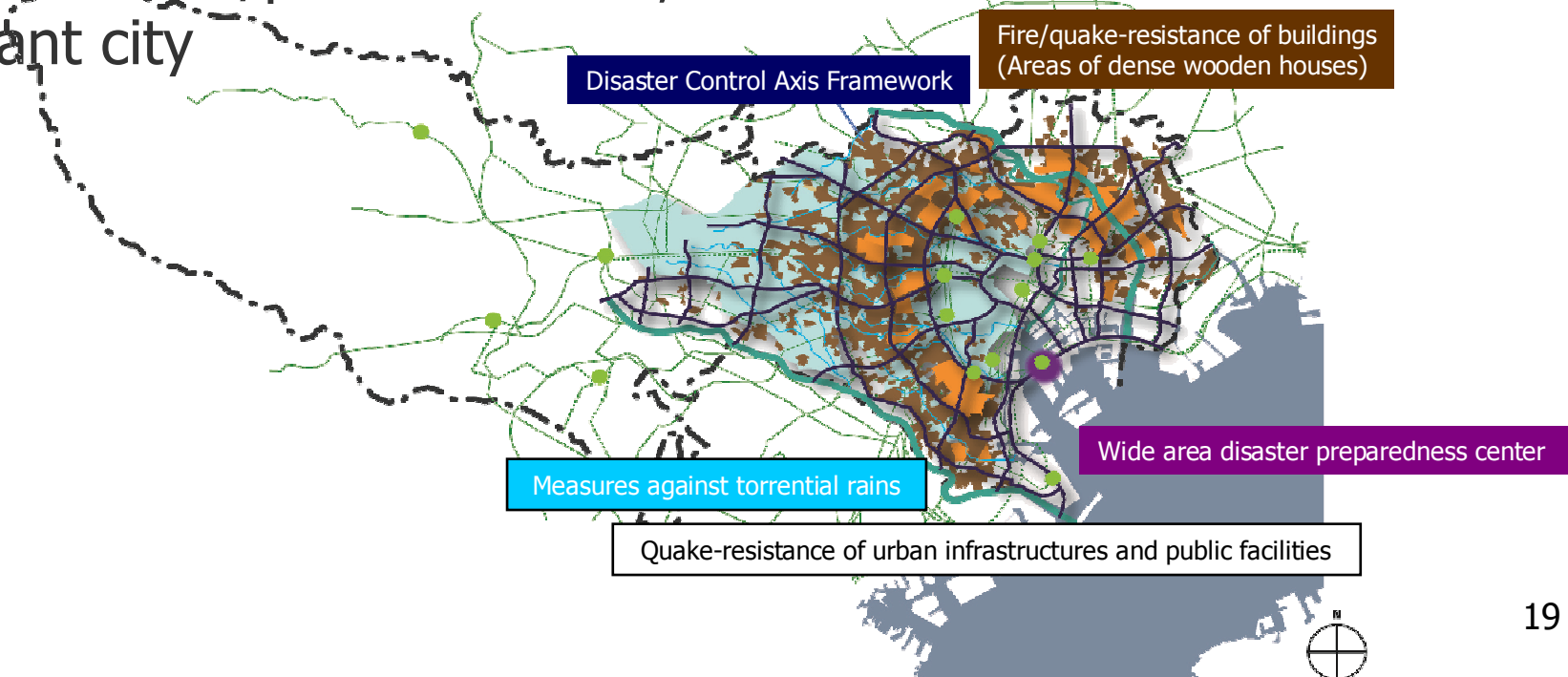


City center housing complex

# Basic strategy 7

## Creating a disaster-resistant city

Resolving areas with heavy concentration of wooden residential homes, improving firebreak belts (e.g. Disaster Control Axis Framework), and upgrading quake-resistance of urban infrastructures/public facilities, in order to actualize a disaster-resistant city



# Urban Development based policy inducement

Urban structure that Tokyo aspires to be

## ○ Urban structure of Tokyo

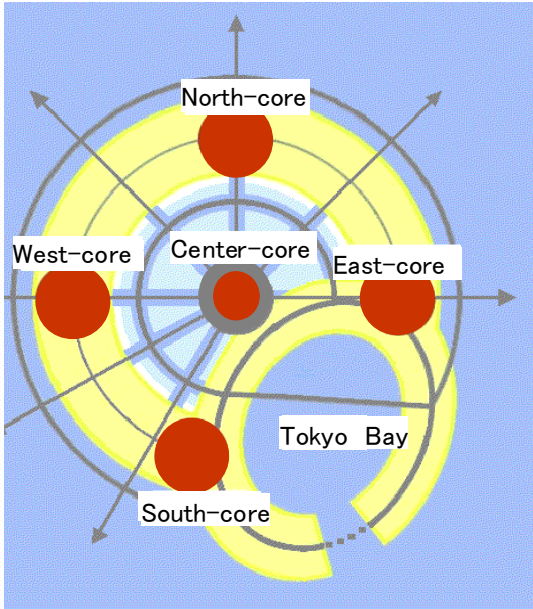
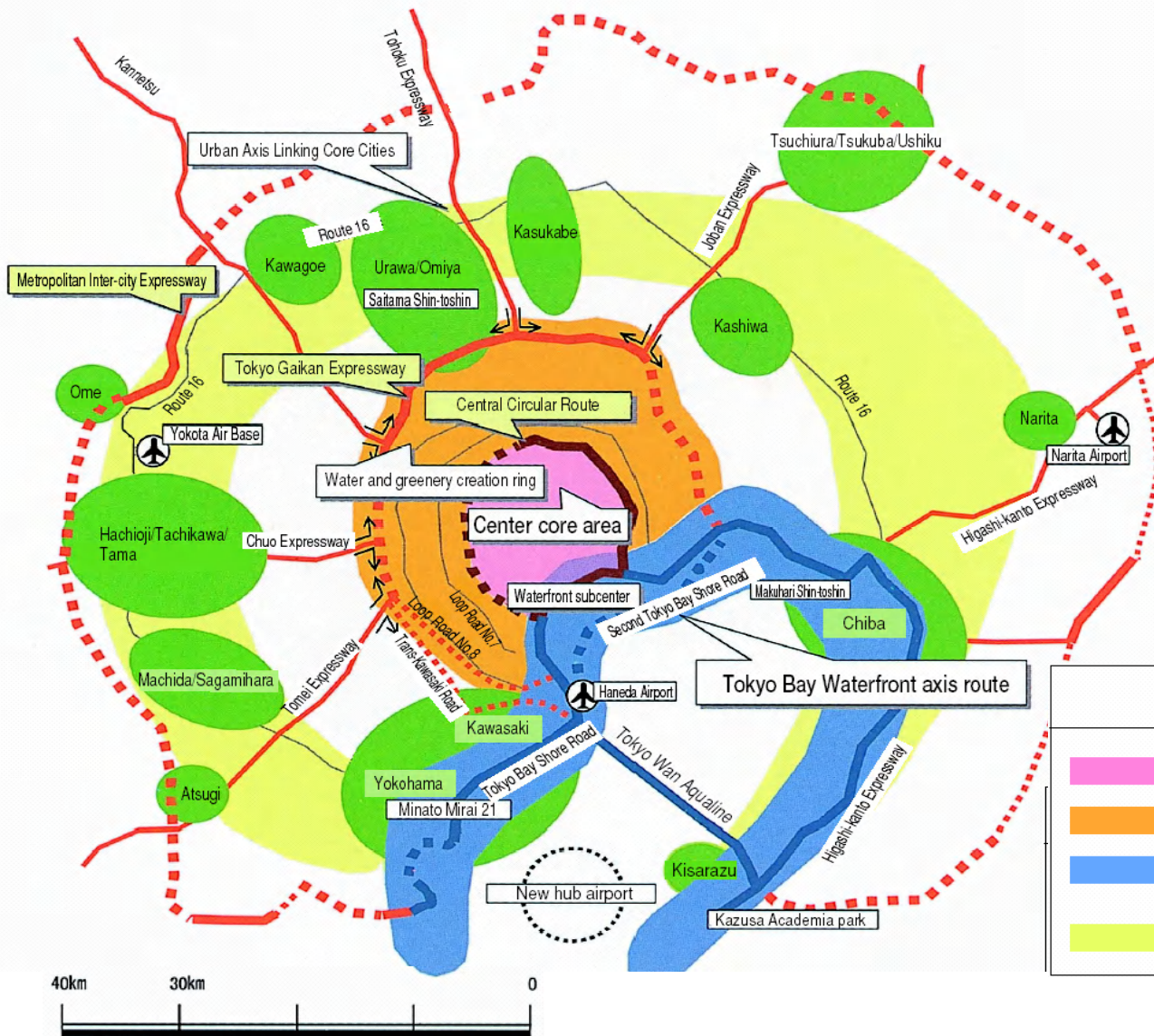
- Tokyo metropolitan district  
**Formulation of The Circular  
Megalopolis Structure**
- Local district  
**Realignment for the development of  
compact city hubs**

## ○ Local characteristics Zone

- Five zones based on the underling framework of the Circular Megalopolis Structure
- Five zone's Strategies

**Urban development that reflects  
local characteristics**

# “The Circular Megalopolis Structure”



**Scheme of the structure**

Legend	
	Center core area
	Water and greenery creation ring
	Tokyo Bay Waterfront axis route
	Urban Axis Linking Cities





## Accessible urban functions: Realignment for the development of compact city hubs

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- Realign urban communities so that each of the main transport hubs forms a compact concentration of all urban functions
- Surrounded by residential areas that maintain proximity to workplaces as well as lush greenery
- Communal space, making it possible for all residents to easily access urban services

**City centers that accommodate the environment and economic vitality at the same time**

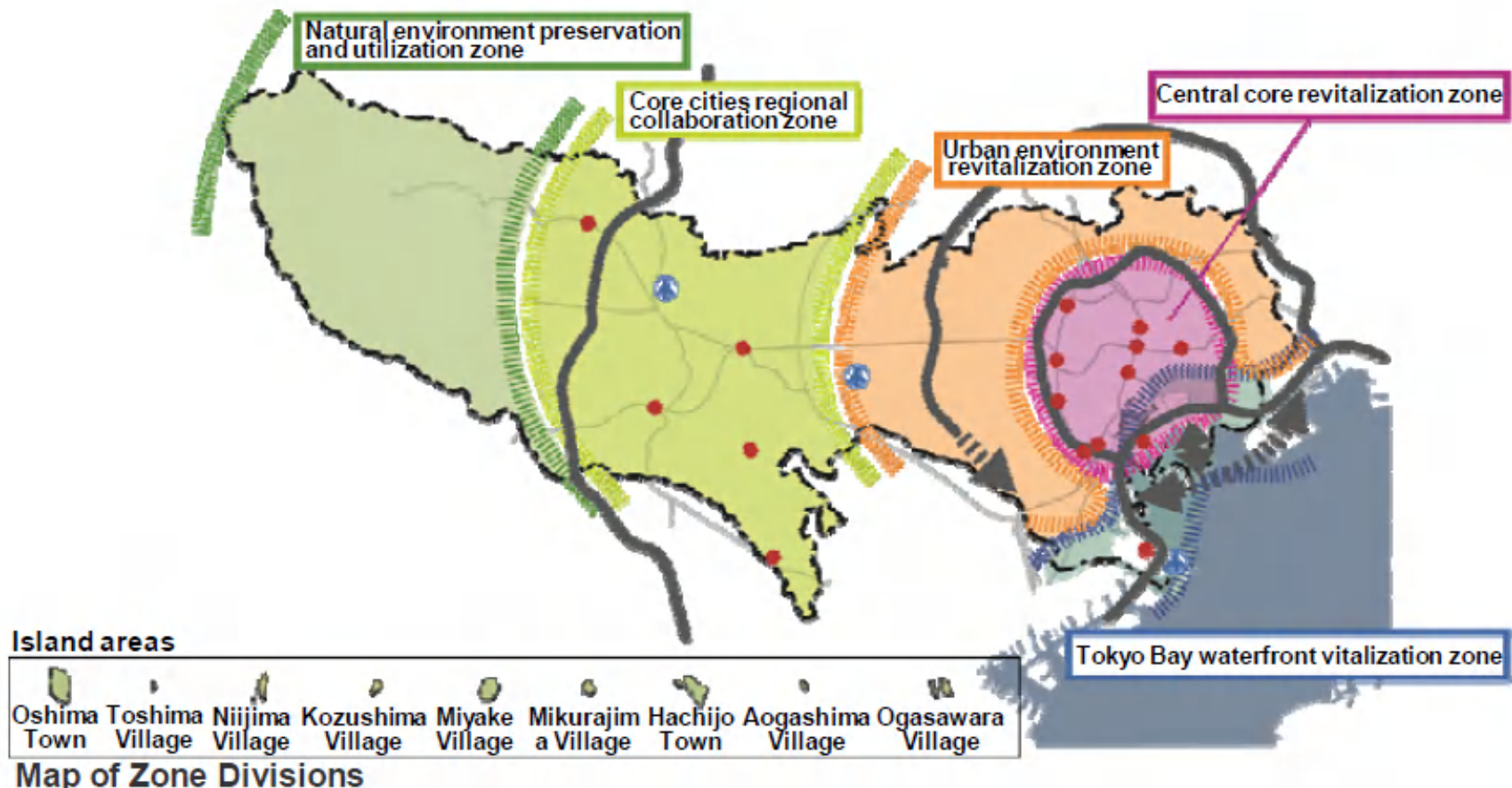
**Urban hubs that enhance the functions of central core area**

**Core cities that help shape standalone urban zones in Tama**

**Highly livable lifestyle zones that share lifestyle functions**

# Urban development that reflects local characteristics

Five zones based on the underlining framework of the Circular Megalopolis Structure



# Strategies by Zones

## Central Core Revitalization Zone

- Strategy 1** : strengthening of functions of international business center and building attractive and vibrant area
- Strategy 2** : implementation of most environmentally-friendly urban development in the world
- Strategy 3** : creation of the urban spaces surrounded by forests and waterfront
- Strategy 4** : creation of the urban spaces with its history and culture
- Strategy 5** : implementation of urban residence for enjoyment of urban life

## Tokyo Bay Waterfront Vitalization Zone

- Strategy 6** : enhancement *A Window on the World* as an international city Tokyo
- Strategy 7** : interaction among Asia and world countries and transmission of information of the appealing meals
- Strategy 8** : creation of the new hub for environmentally symbiotic urban development
- Strategy 9** : Developing accessible water front areas to turn Tokyo into an appealing "Waterfront Capital"



# Strategies by Zones

## Urban Environment Revitalization

**Strategy10** : Development of Compact City, which enhances Community Governance

**strategy11** : Introducing greenification to coincide river / road development , which suits for framework of city

**strategy12** : Formation of verdant and affluent landscape

**strategy13** : Development of affluent residential environment

**strategy14** : Improvement of the safety and residential environment in Densely Built-up Area Crowded with Wooden Buildings

## Core Cities Regional Collaboration

**strategy15** : Building to leading spot to develop Tama as a Vibrant city due to urban infrastructure projects

**strategy16** : Promotion of Establishment of New Industrial Facilities due to Industry-university collaboration

**strategy17** : Conservation and Utilization of Green space and Farmland

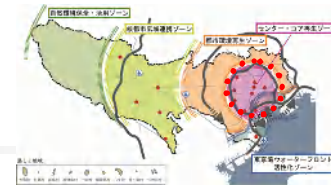
**strategy18** : Development of High quality and deliberate residential area

## Natural Environment Preservation and Utilization Zone

**strategy19** : Development of Richly Green Recreational Zone in Tokyo metropolitan area

**strategy20** : revival of the beautiful forest with softwood and hardwood

# Central Core Revitalization Zone



- Introducing advanced environmental technologies (e.g. high performance insulation for buildings and energy saving technologies) and promoting greenification of the city center, to coincide with the upgrading of urban functions



Solar power generation  
(2-1 Marunouchi precinct)



Example of greenification in the special Urban Renaissance district  
(3-9 Kanda Surugadai precinct)

- Developing the central loop route of the Shuto Expressway to divert and distribute traffic away from the city center for alleviating congestion



Ohhashi JCT

- Promoting the development of urban space with a historical and cultural touch, e.g. the preservation of historical landscape in coordination with community development

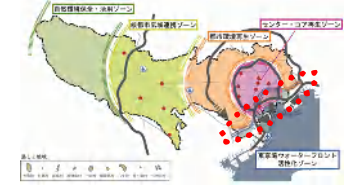


Development of distinguished landscape outside the Marunouchi Exit of Tokyo Station

- Forming composite city areas with vitality and concentration of residential and many other functions



6 Kachidoki precinct



# Tokyo Bay Waterfront Vitalization Zone

- Reinforcing the airport function by re-expanding and internationalization of Haneda Airport, and improving airport access



**Re-expansion and internationalization of Haneda Airport**  
 (Photo courtesy of Haneda Airport Runway D Extension JV)

- Developing transport infrastructures and logistics facilities to shape a wide-area transport / logistic network



**Toyosu-Ohashi Bridge or arterial ring route No. 2 (under construction)**

- Developing accessible waterfront areas to turn Tokyo into an appealing "Waterfront Capital"



**Accessible waterfront area for Tokyo citizens (Toyosu 2 / 3-chome precinct)**

- Promoting the use of renewable and unutilized energies to reduce the environmental strains of the capital Tokyo

- Promoting the development of greeneries and parklands (e.g. "Umi-no Mori (sea forest)") and establishing the "Kaze-no Michi (breezeway)" to bring in sea breezes in order to alleviate the Heat Island Phenomenon



**Image of "Breezeway"**

# Urban Environment Revitalization



○ Introducing greenification to coincide river / road development, and preserving / utilizing existing greeneries and vacant lands to form a "GreenRoad Network"

○ Preventing excessive land subdivisions and introducing greeneries along motorways to encourage the establishment of positive residential environment with ample greenery and space



Positive landscape with a sense of tranquility and affluence (Itabashi Ward)

○ Promote comprehensive measures against heavy rain, through river and drainage/sewer improvements, as well as basin runoff prevention measures.



Intake facility

Development of Shirakogawa underground reservoir



Underground reservoir (image)

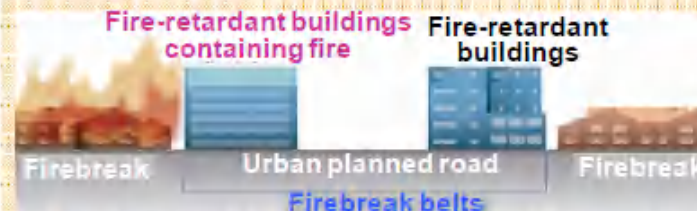
○ Developing Tokyo outer loop road to alleviate traffic congestion in central Tokyo, reducing environmental strain and promoting smooth traffic



Gaikan Expressway Oizumi Junction

Source: MLIT

○ Introducing effective projects, regulations and incentives (e.g. integrated community development along a specific road) to reinforce fire readiness of particularly hazard-prone areas with heavy concentration of wooden residential homes, while also promoting quake-resistance improvement of building structures to improve communities' capacity for disaster prevention



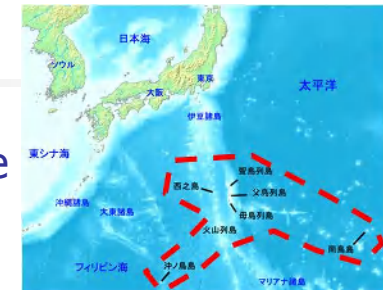
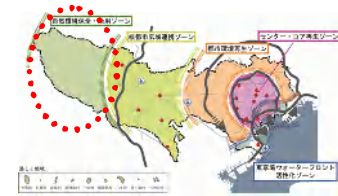
Ensuring the safety of neighboring residential communities

Forming firebreak belts (image)



# Natural Environment Preservation and Utilization Zone

The Ogasawara island chain in the Pacific south of Tokyo becomes Japan's fourth natural heritage site according to the decision by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's World Heritage Committee in June 2011.



○ Linking existing recreational bases, and developing appealing tourism routes, in order to establish recreational zones across Tokyo

○ Preserving precious wilderness and landscape of island regions including Ogasawara Islands, which is seeking World Heritage listing, while developing, maintaining and upgrading their city facilities such as airport, port facilities, trunk motorways and waterways

○ Preserving natural forests remaining in mountainous areas, and creating forests of evergreen-deciduous combination through plant conversion in order to revive forest lands



Akikawa Gorge



Futami Port in Chichijima, Ogasawara Island



Underground installation of electricity cables (Ogasawara)