

River Restoration Centered on the Sumida River



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The Sumida River – A Representative River in Tokyo



Upstream edge

Iwabuchi sluice gate

Downstream edge

**Around the lower reaches of
the Tsukiji Market**

Overall length

23.5km

**The entire river is a tidal river,
which is influenced by tides.**

Sensoji Temple

Cultural and Historical Points of Interest Around the Sumida River



**Ryogoku National
Sports Stadium
(Kokugikan)**

Cultural and Historical Points of Interest Around the Sumida River



Tsukiji Market

New Place of Interest: "New Tower"



Height: 610
(to be the tallest in the world when completed)

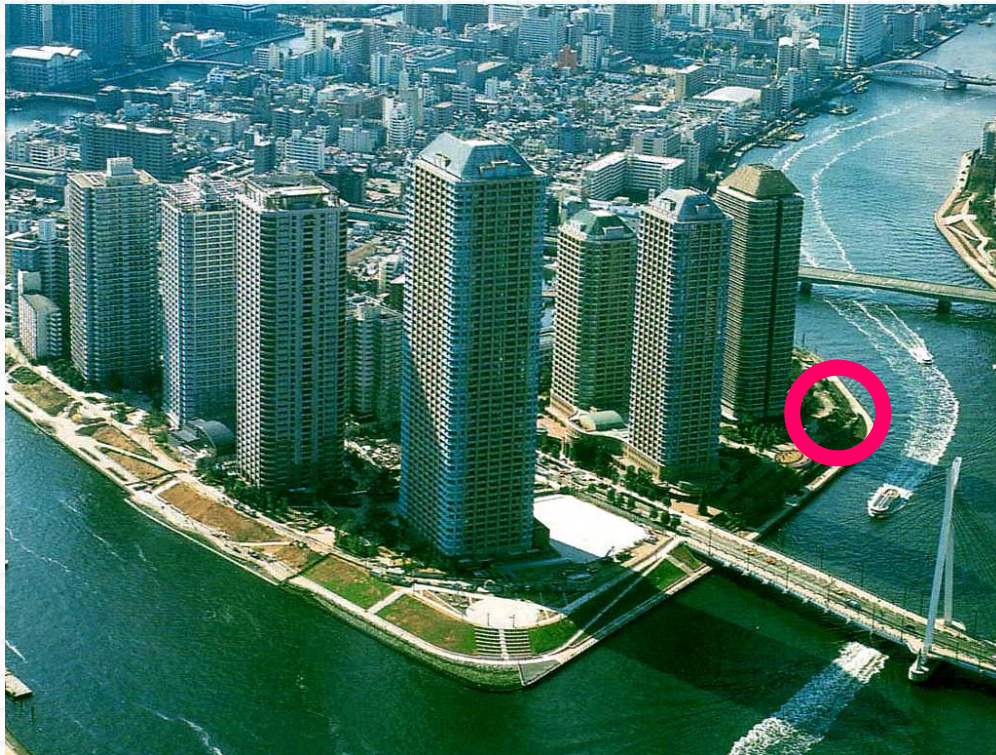


Planned to be opened in 2011

(Oshiage-Narihira District in the Sumida Ward)

Friendship Rivers – The Sumida and the Seine

On October 27, 1989 it was announced that the Sumida River and the Seine River in Paris became “friendship rivers.”



River City 21 in Ohkawabata

Commemorative Planting of a Marronnier Tree



Commemorative Planting

On a dike in the Ohkawabata district, the Governor of Tokyo Suzuki and the Mayor of Paris Chirac planted young marronnier, a tree symbolizing Paris .

Friendship Rivers – The Sumida and the Seine



River City 21 in Ohkawabata

Chuo-ohashi Bridge



“Le Messenger” - sculpted by Ossip Zadkine in 1937

Messenger

In commemoration of the friendship between the two rivers, the City Government of Paris presented “Le Messenger” to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

Friendship Rivers – The Sumida and the Seine



River City 21 in Ohkawabata

Paris Square



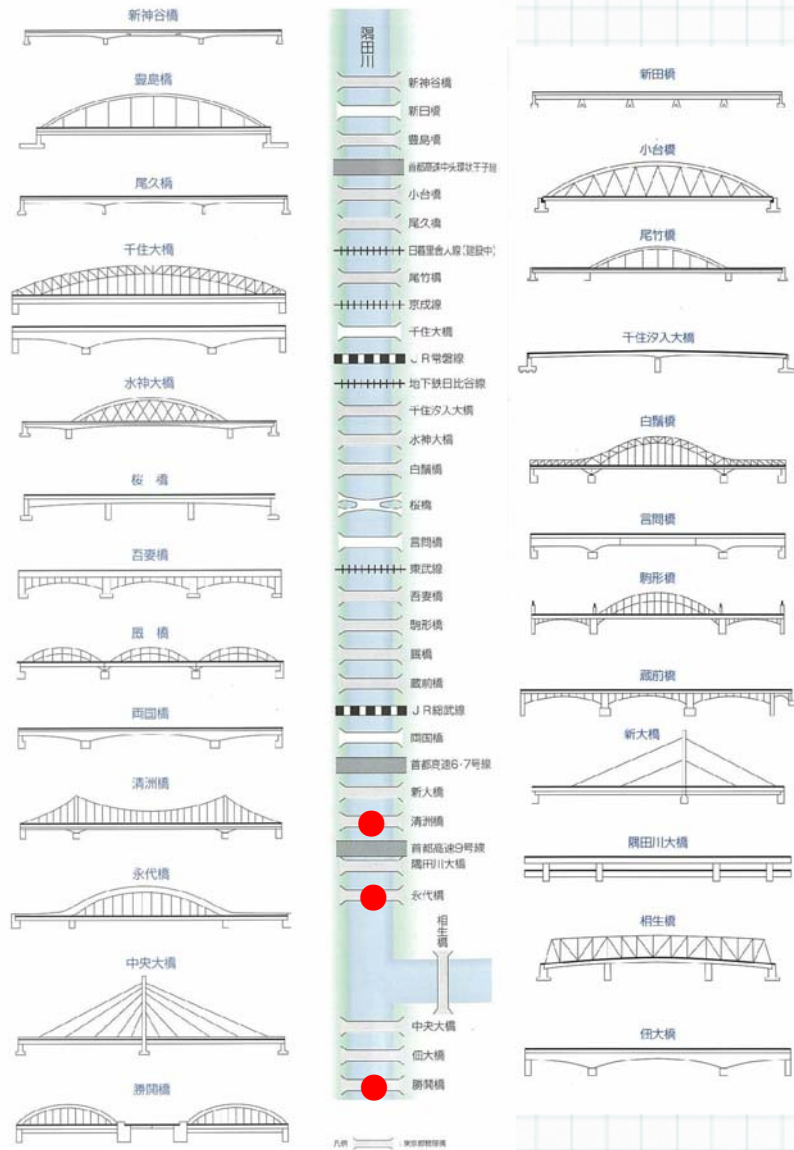
Paris Square

The “Paris Square” is situated in the Chuo ward’s Ishikawajima Park in the Ohkawabata District, being paved with stone in imitation of a square in Paris.

The Sumida River Presenting an Exhibition of Bridges

26 bridges of varied types

Designated as important cultural assets
(on June 18, 2007)



Kiyosu Bridge
(built in 1928)



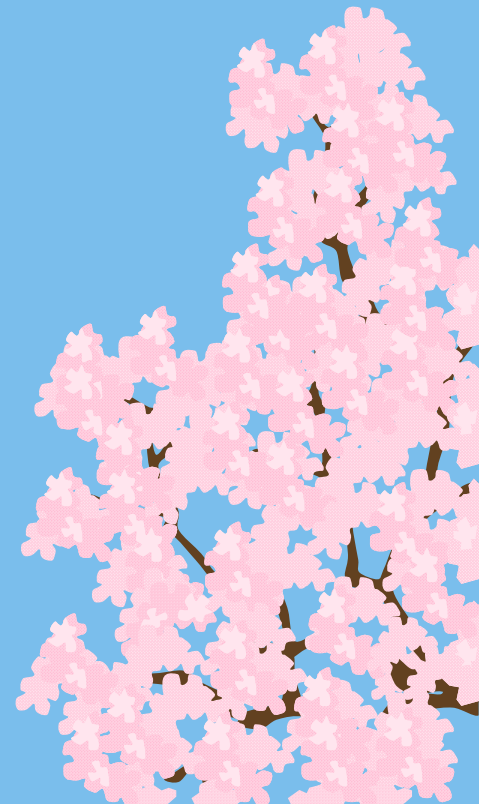
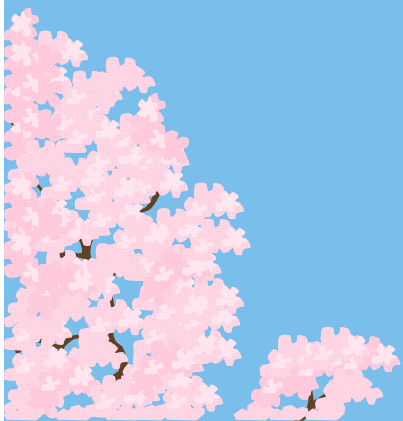
Eidai Bridge
(built in 1926)

(the oldest bridge among
those existing on the
Sumida River)



Kachidoki Bridge
(built in 1940)

History of Lowlands Around the Sumida River



The Sumida River When Lord Ieyasu Tokugawa Acquired the Fiefdom of the Area (Around 1590)

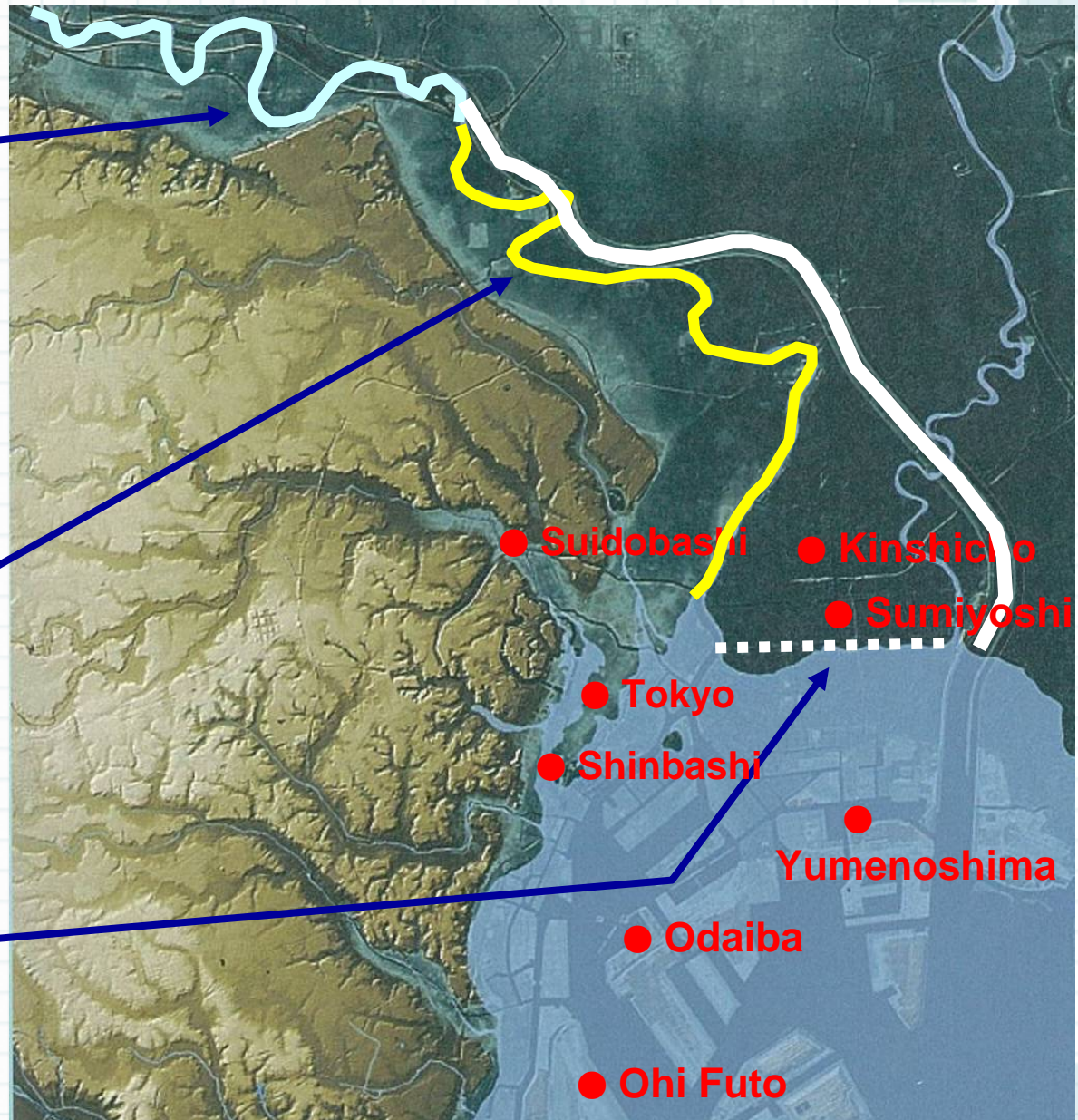
The section of the present Ara River was meandering.

The downstream section of the present Ara River had not been excavated yet.

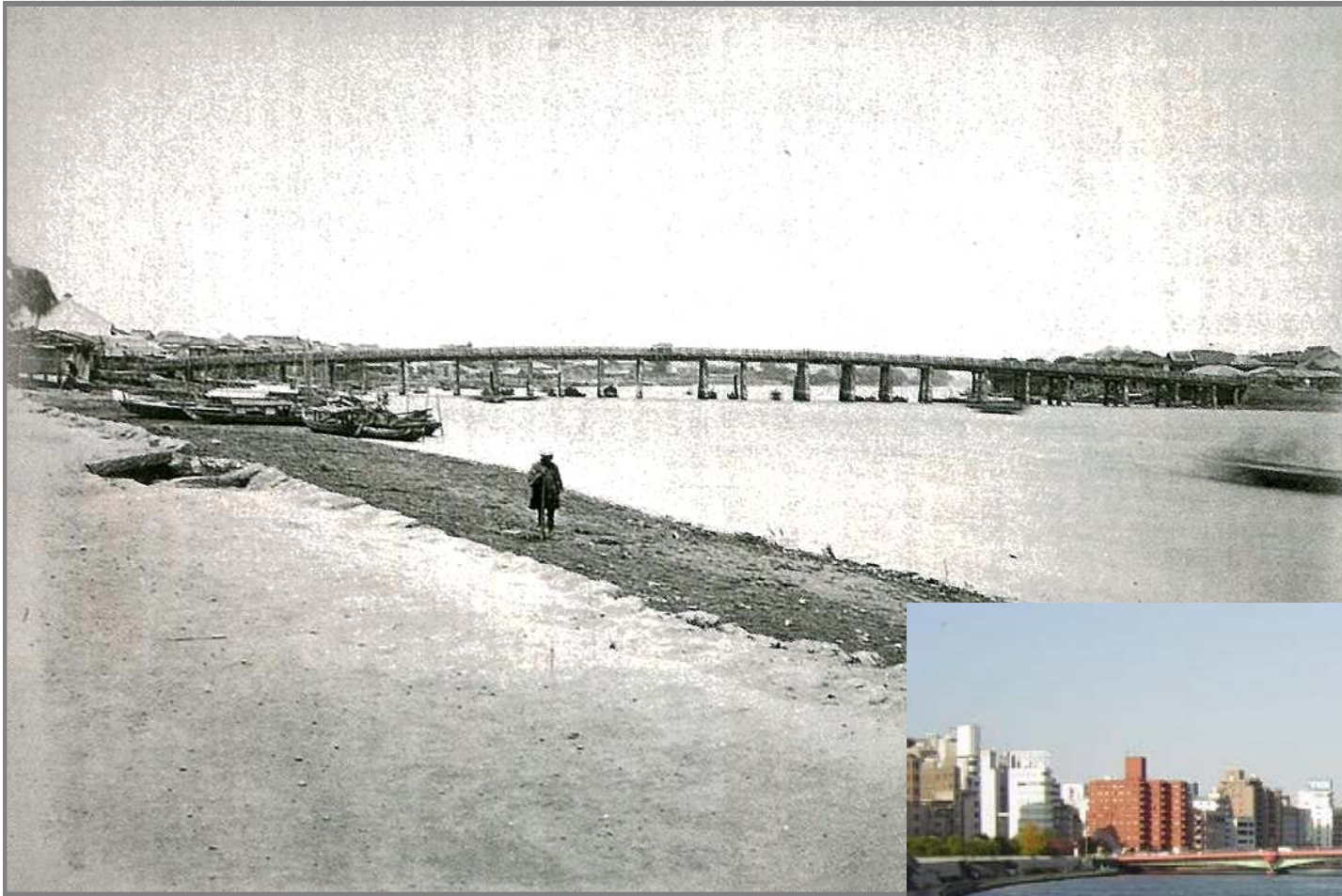
Excavation: 1911 (Meiji 44) ~
1930 (Showa 5)

The section of the present Sumida River was flowing through about the same course as the present one.

The coastal line almost coincides with the present Onagi River.



Area Around the Ryogoku Bridge Around 1873 (Meiji 6)



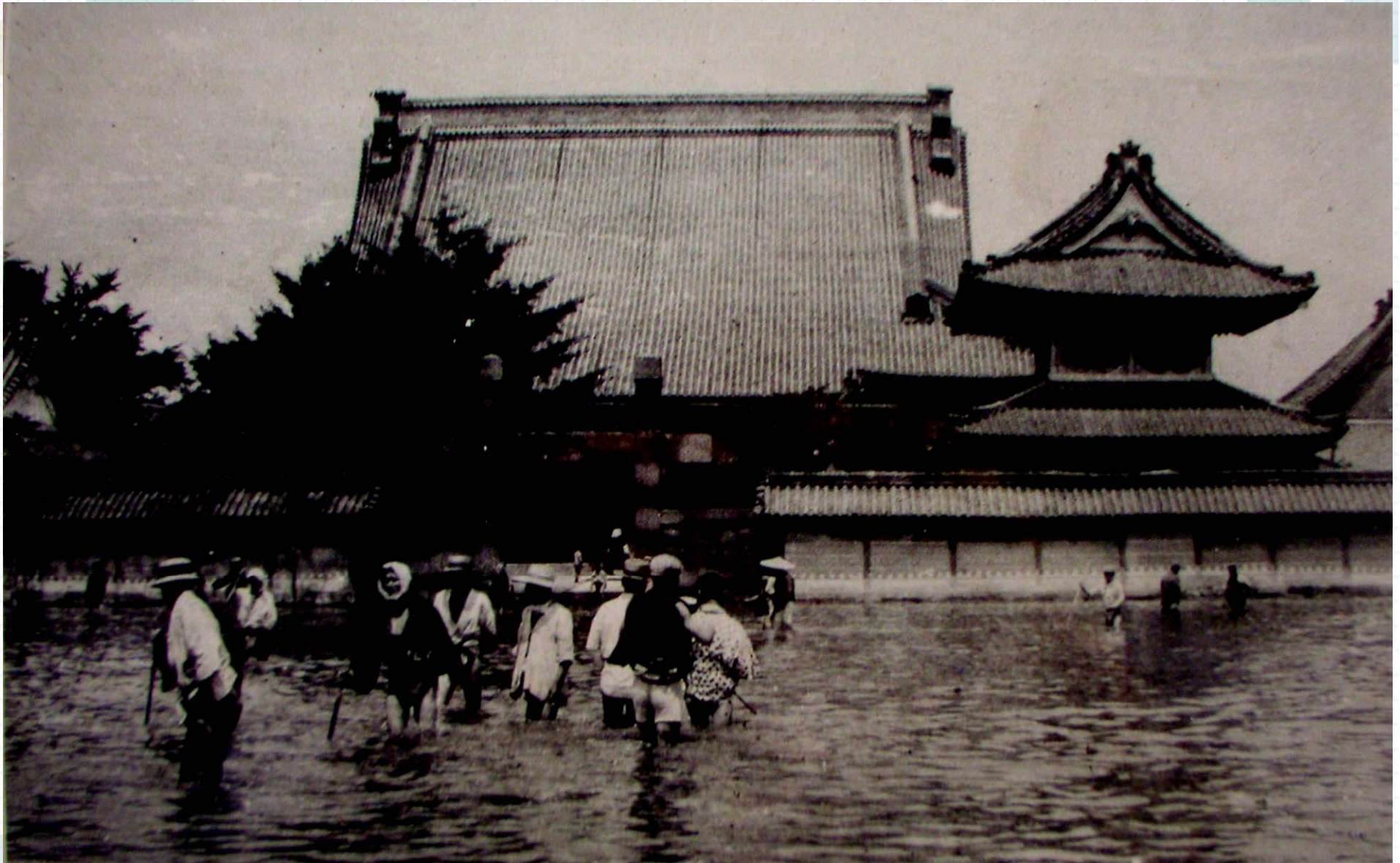
Ryogoku Bridge:
Bridged in 1838 (Tenpo 9)



Area Around Mukojima in the Meiji Era (1868 – 1912)



Floods Hit Lowlands Frequently



The Sensoji Temple was inundated by a major flood in 1910 (Meiji 43).

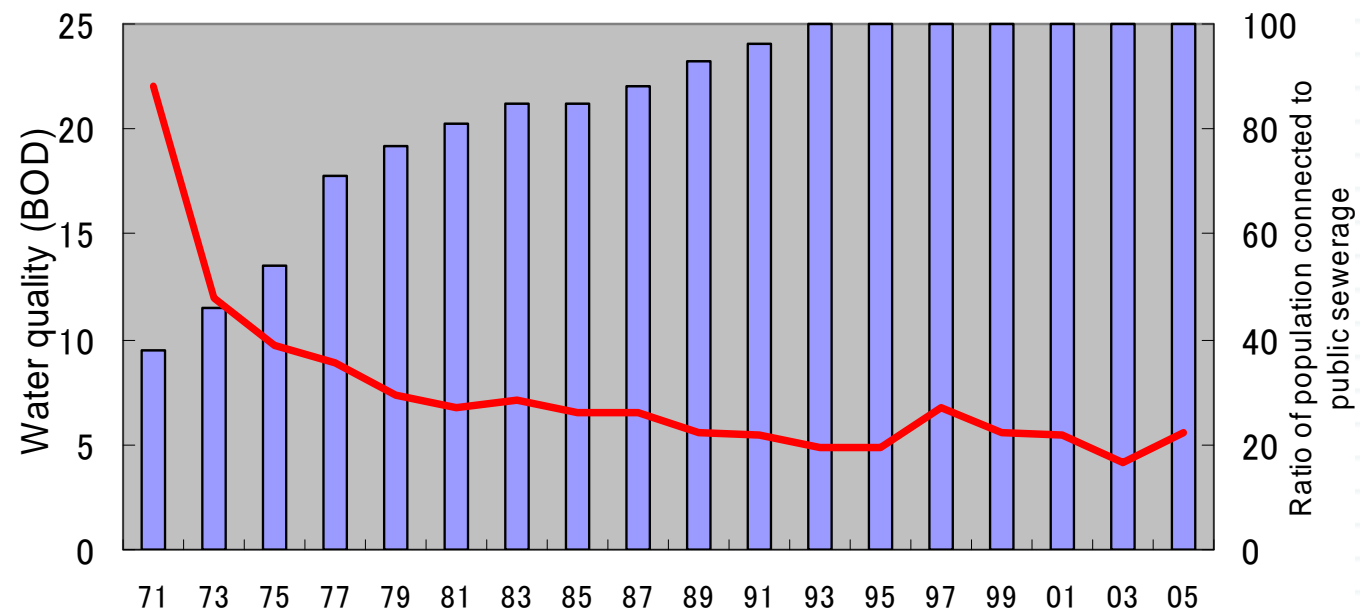
Deterioration of the Water Quality in the Sumida River over a Certain Period



The deterioration was caused by industrial and domestic wastewater.



The water quality was improved gradually with the enforcement of the Water Pollution Control Law and an increase in the ratio of population connected to public sewerage.



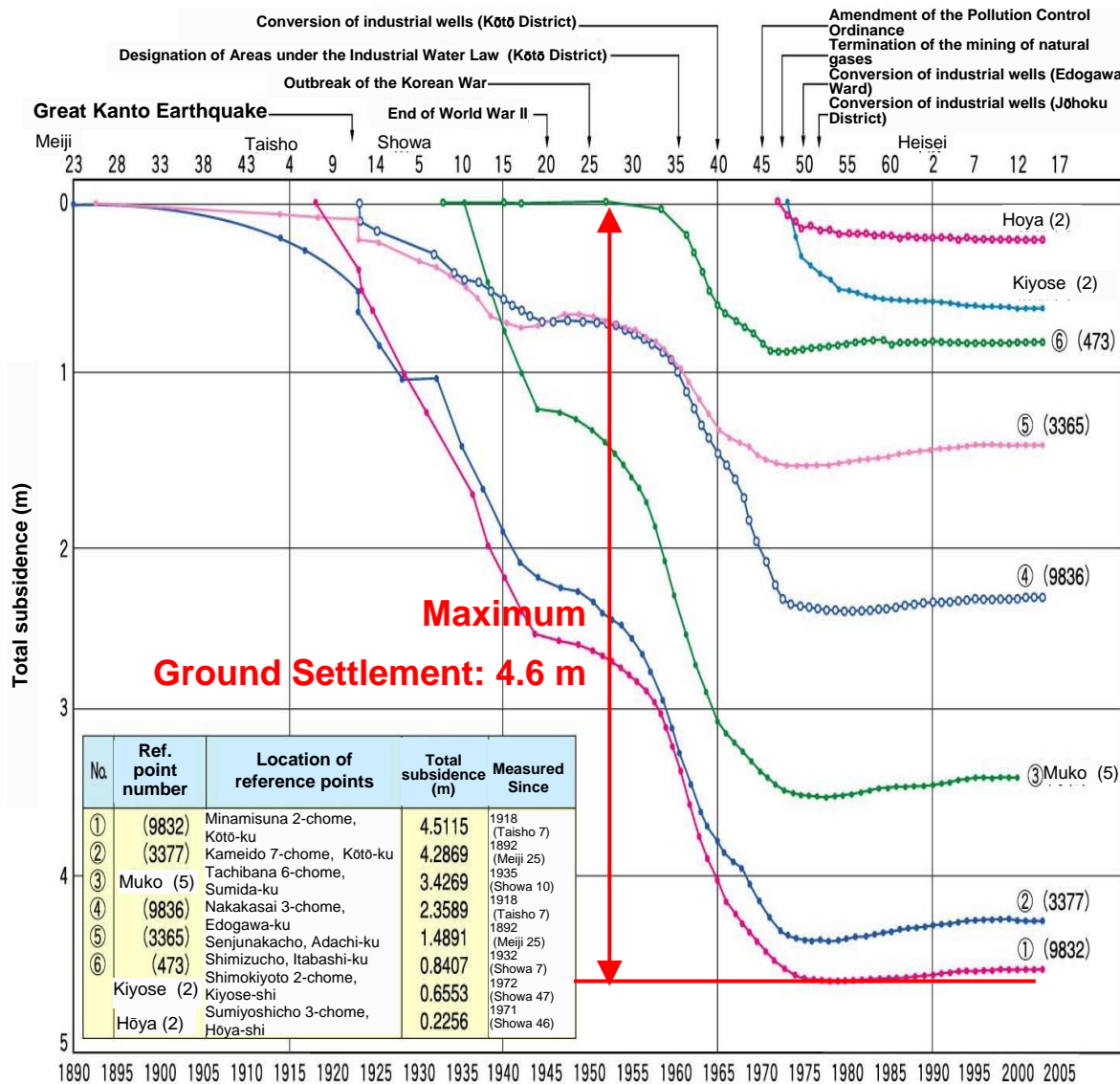
Enforcement of Water Pollution Control Law
(on December 25, 1970)



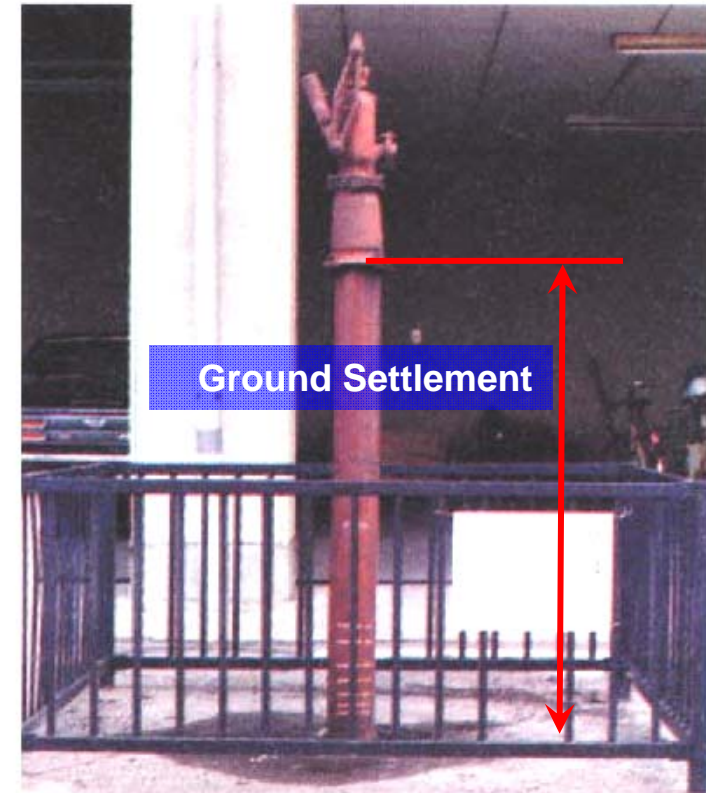
Ratio of population connected to public sewerage — Water quality (BOD)

Lowlands with Accelerated Ground Settlement

Total changes at the major reference points

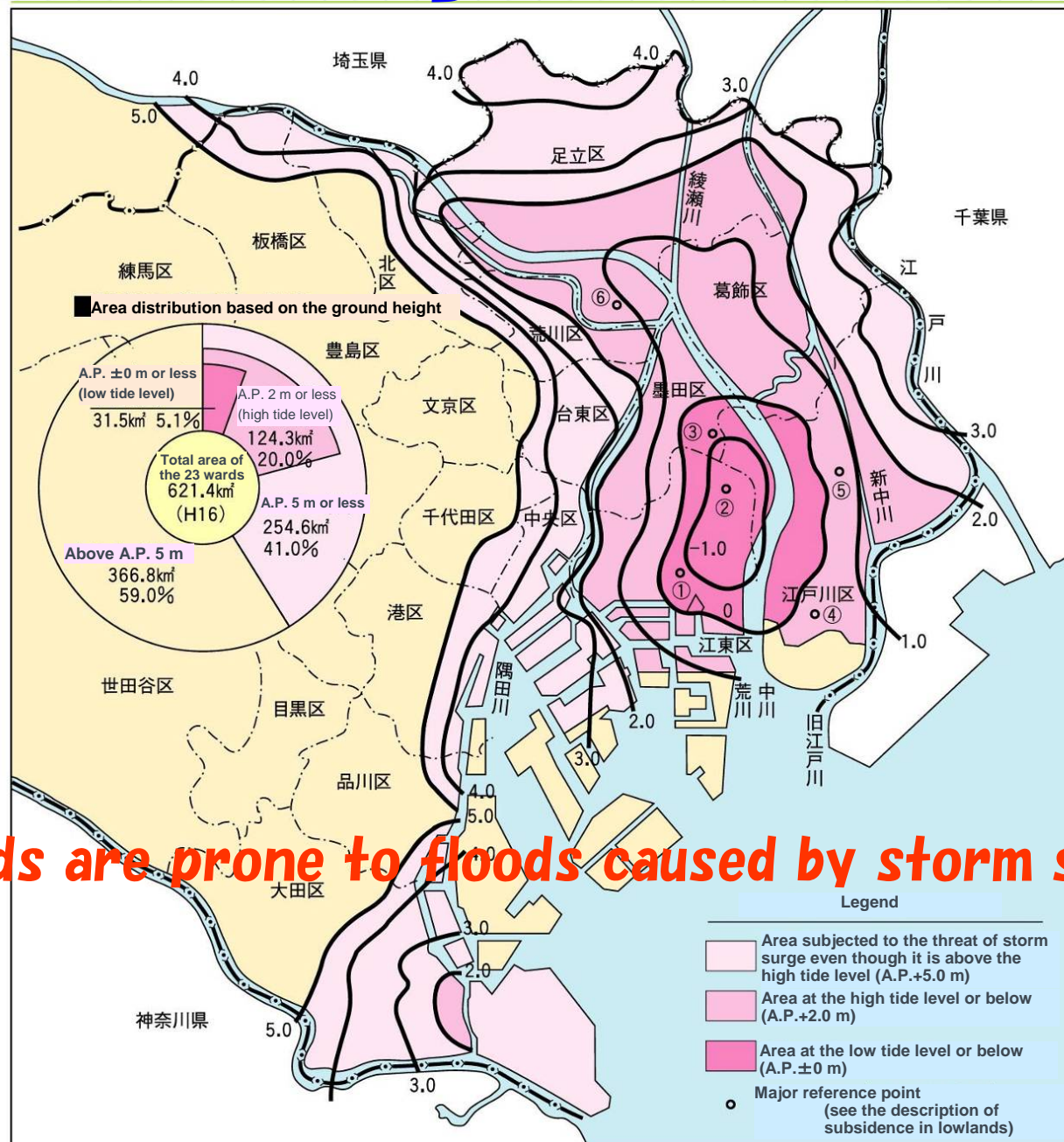


* For the locations of the reference points, refer to the map of ground height in lowlands

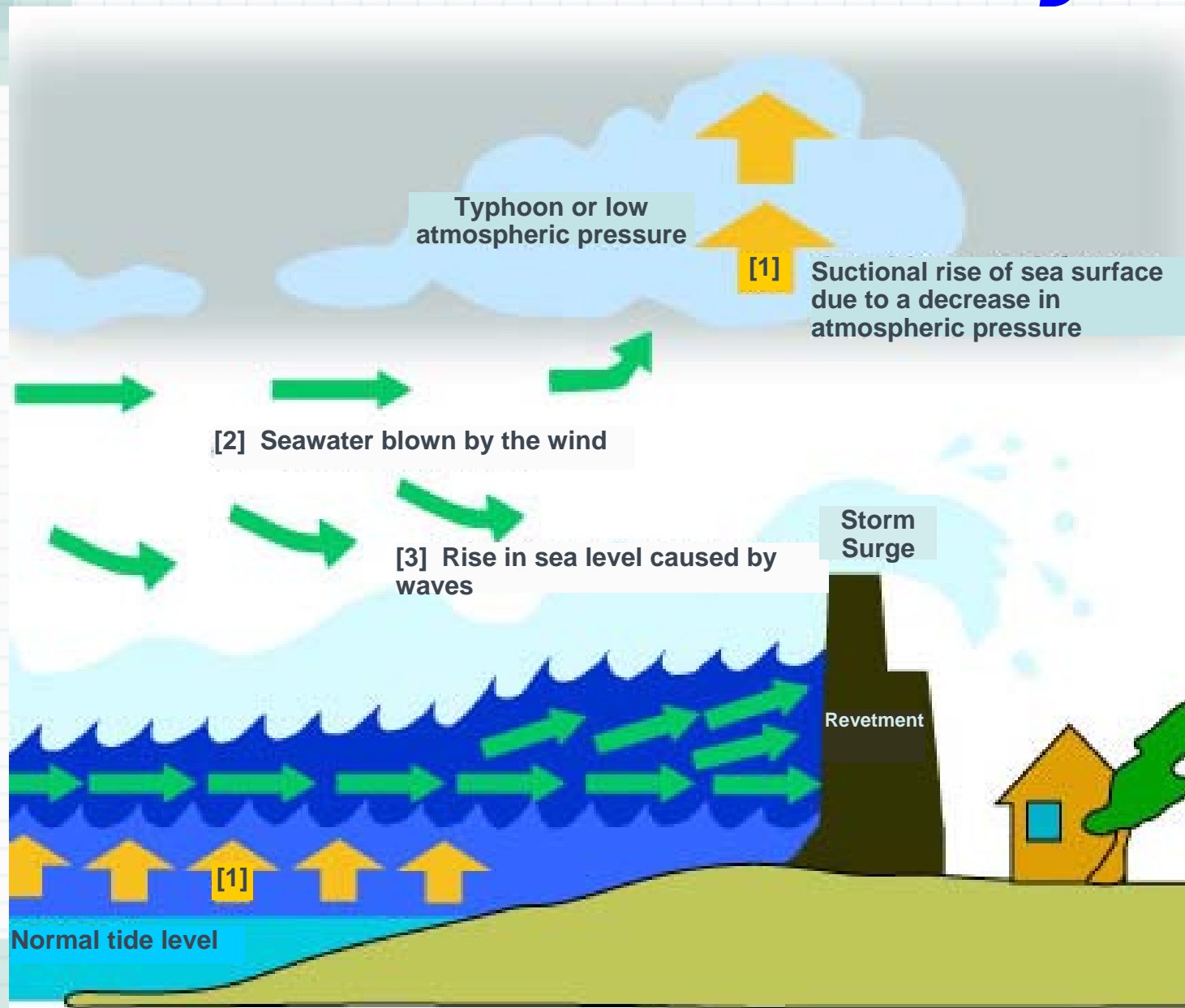


● Old well (in Higashi-shinkoiwa 1-chome, Katsushika-ku)

Lowlands are prone to floods caused by storm surge etc.



Mechanism of Storm Surge



Mechanism of Storm Surge

Source: Keihin Port Office's Leaflet on the "Project for Preventive Measures against Storm Surges at the Mabori Seacoast"

Greatest Storm Surge Disaster in Tokyo since the End of World War II

Inundated areas caused by Typhoon Kitty in 1949 (Showa 24)

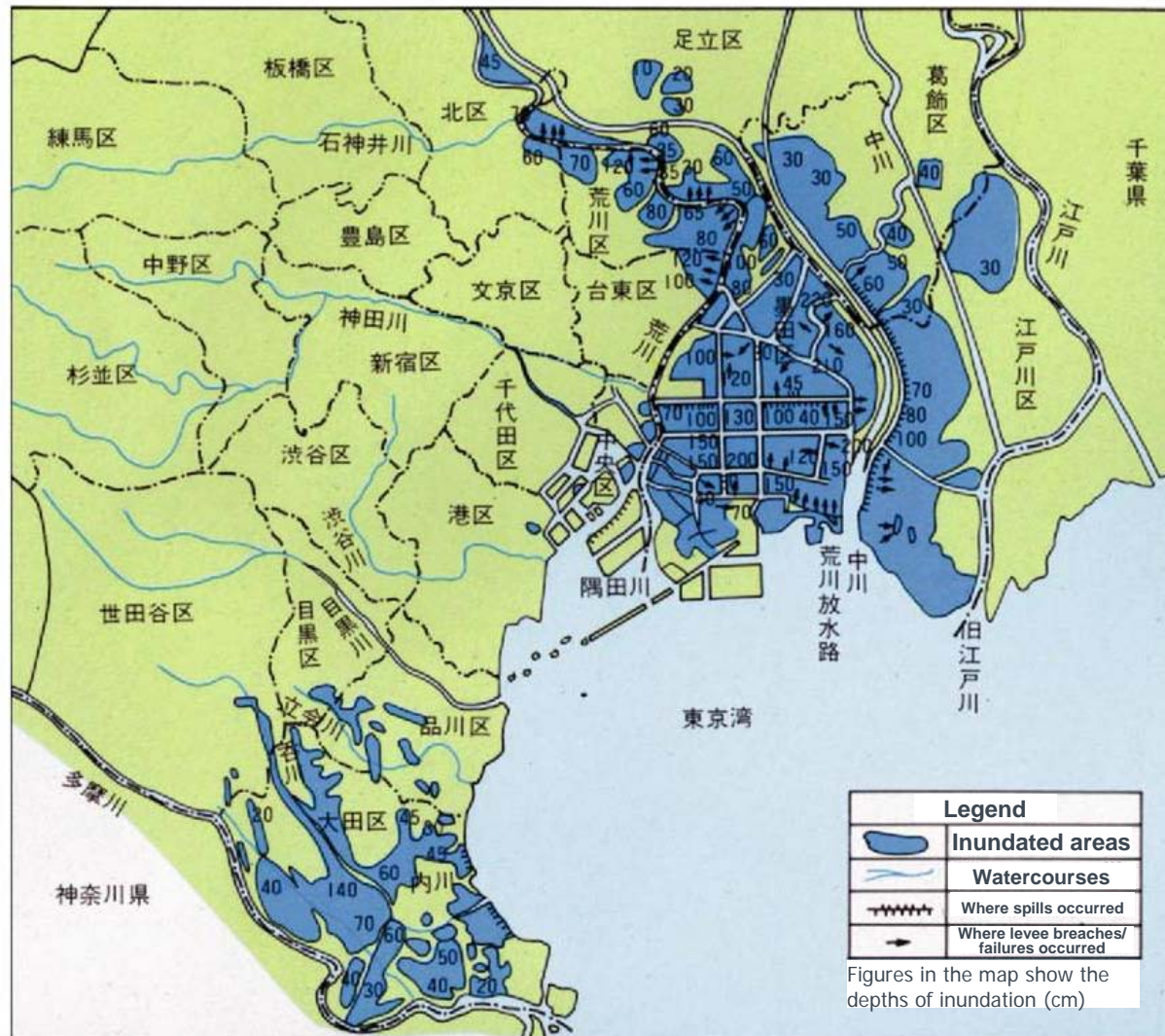
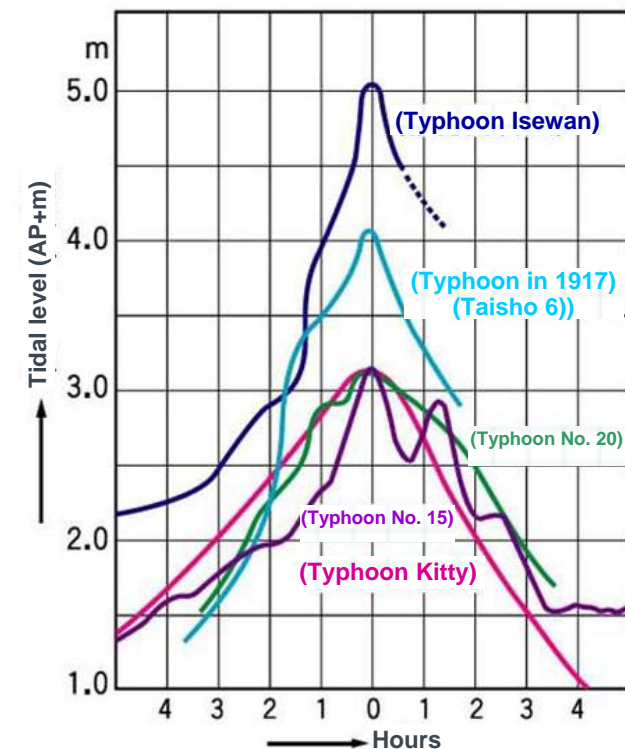


Diagram of changes in tidal level



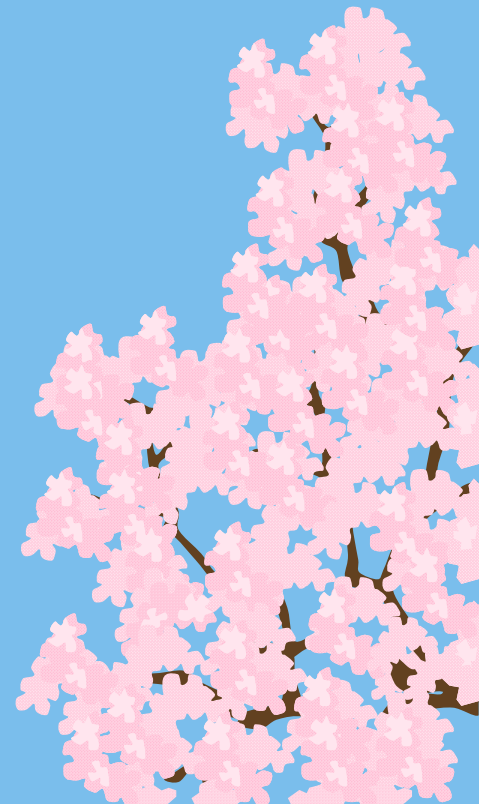
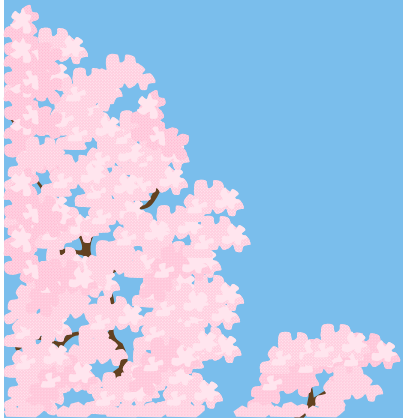
Storm Surge Disaster caused by Typhoon Kitty



Hirai Station (Around Hirai 5-chome, Edogawa-ku)



River Projects in Lowlands



Greatest storm surge disaster in Japan: "Isewan Typhoon"

名古屋方面

4,697 Dead, 401 Missing, 38,921 Injured

Target for Improvement

To Cope with Storm Surge of
Isewan Typhoon Level

1959 (Showa 34)



JR名古屋駅

近鉄名古屋駅

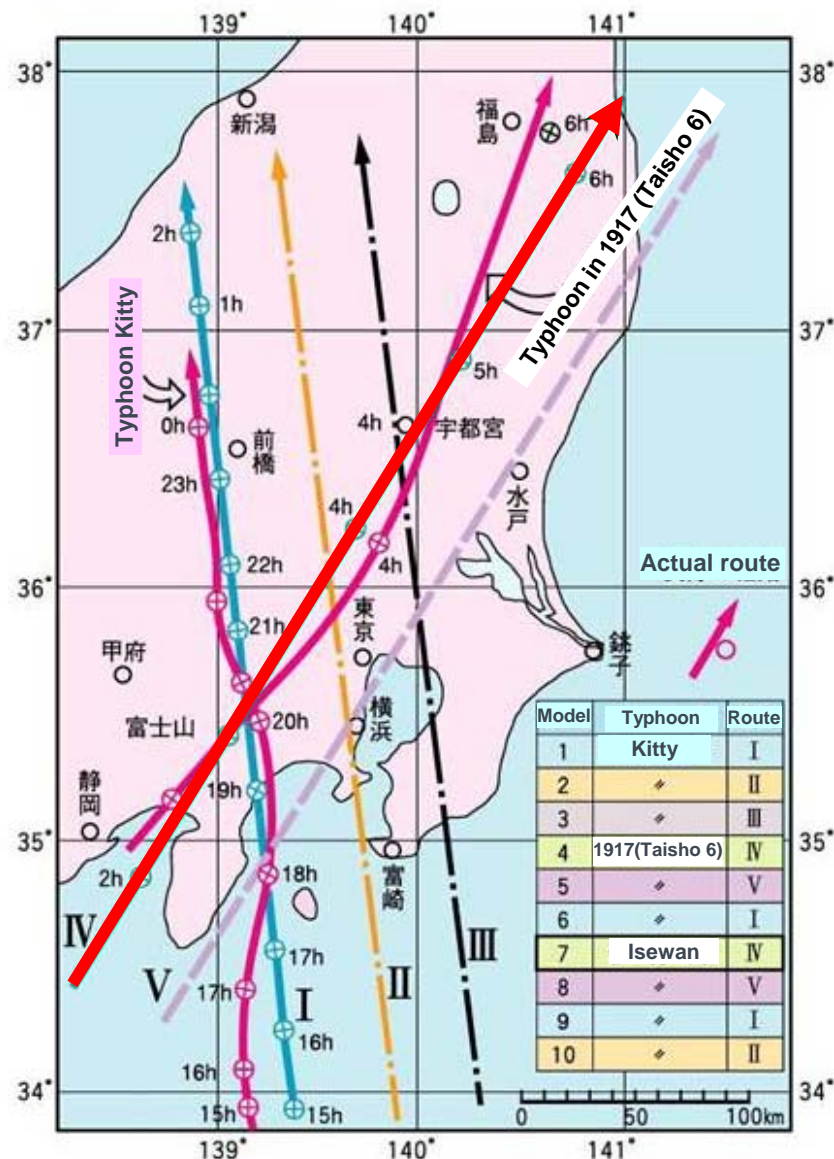
蓬小学校

海軍病院

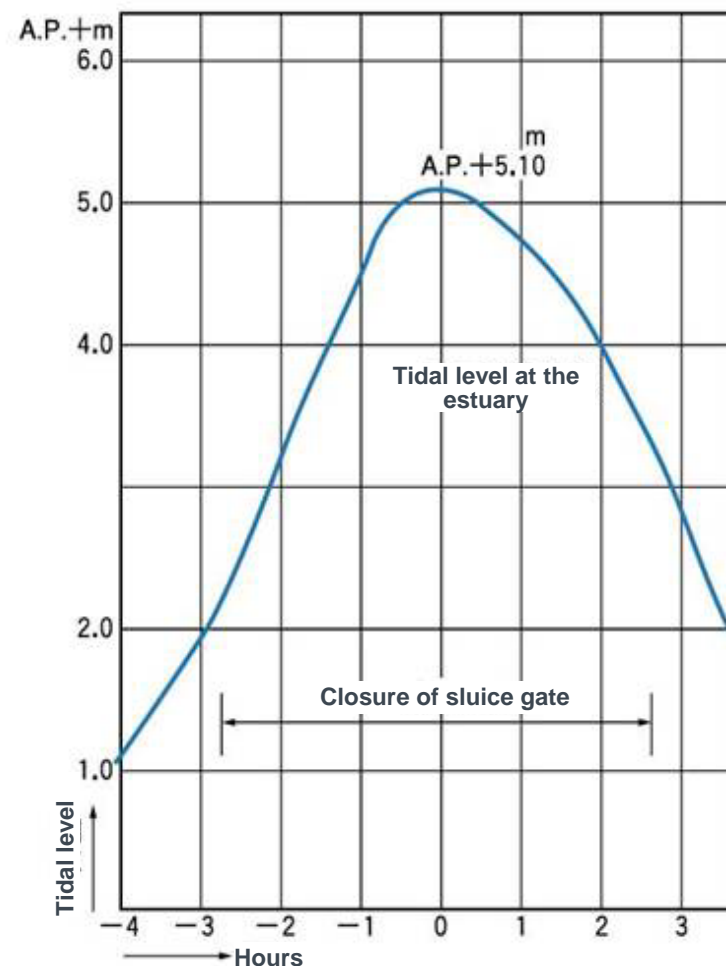
近鉄線

Determination of Design High Water Level

Theoretical routes of typhoons



Changes in tidal level at the estuary



Improvement of Protection Facilities against Storm Surge

Protection levee against storm surge
(on the Sumida River)



Sluice gate/ pumping station
(at the Imai sluice gate)

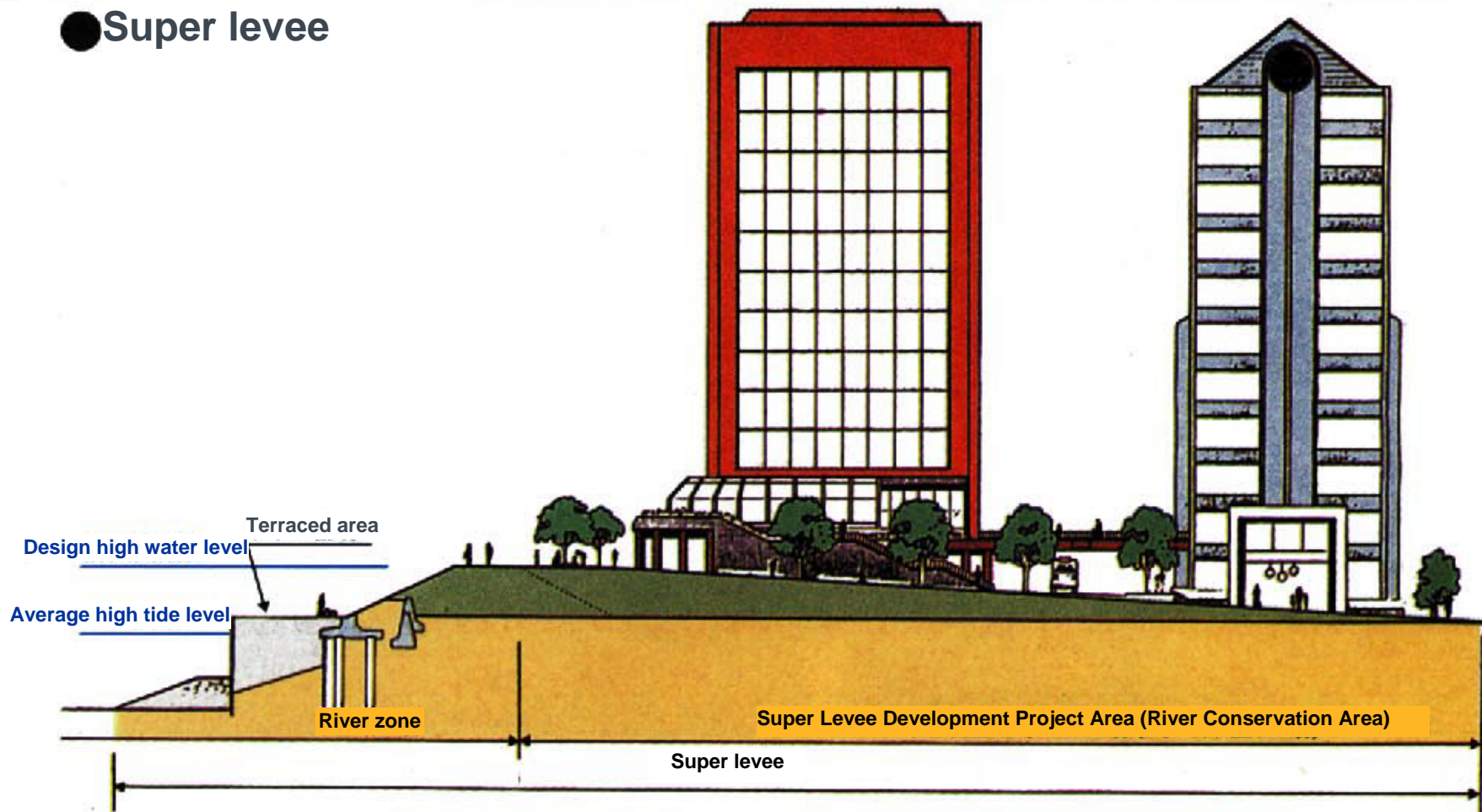


Preventive measures against storm surge have almost been completed.



Development of Super Levees

● Super levee



Development of Super Levees

Development of super levees, etc.

▼ Sumida River, Shinkawa/Hakozaki Districts (before construction)



**The waterfront environment
was improved.**

**The levee is robust against
earthquakes as well.**

▼ Sumida River, Shinkawa/Hakozaki Districts (after construction).

Due to the business conversion of a warehouse company, the development of a super levee was carried out together with the construction of housing and office buildings.



Hakozaki District (Sumida River)

Development of Super Levees



Vast Evacuation Site on a Super Levee in the Shirahige West District



Evacuation capacity

120,000 (66% of the population in the Arakawa Ward)

“Gatherings” on the Sumida River



**Sumida River
Fireworks Festival**



Sou-Kei Regatta (a boat race between Waseda and Keio Universities)



Cherry Blossom Festival



Open Café

“Gatherings” on the Sumida River

Sumida River Terrace Gallery



**Works by elementary school students
in commemoration of graduation**



Water bus station

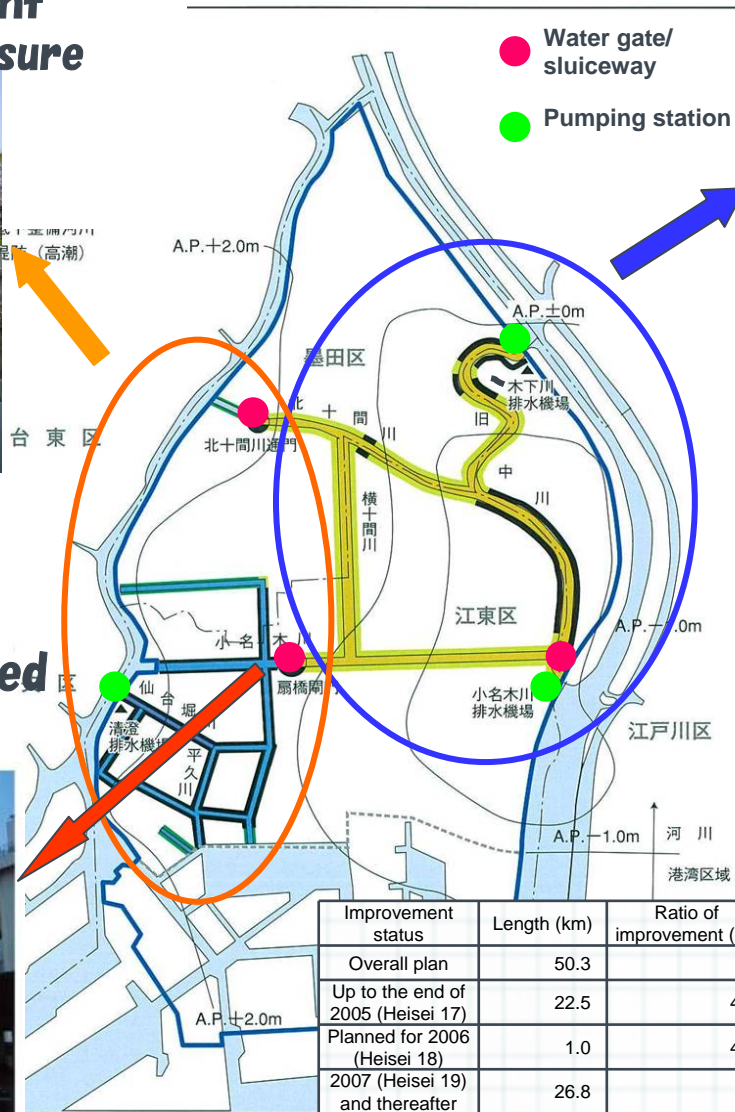


Improvements of Rivers within the Koto Ward

On the west side, revetment was constructed as a measure against earthquakes.



A lock gage was installed to allow navigation.



*The length shows the total length of the rivers on the west and east sides. The ratio of improvement shows the accumulated percentage.

On the east side, the water level was lowered.



▲Around 1974 (Showa 49)

Water level was lowered to AP - 1.0 m.



Redevelopment of Rivers in the Kōtō Ward after Lowering the Water Levels

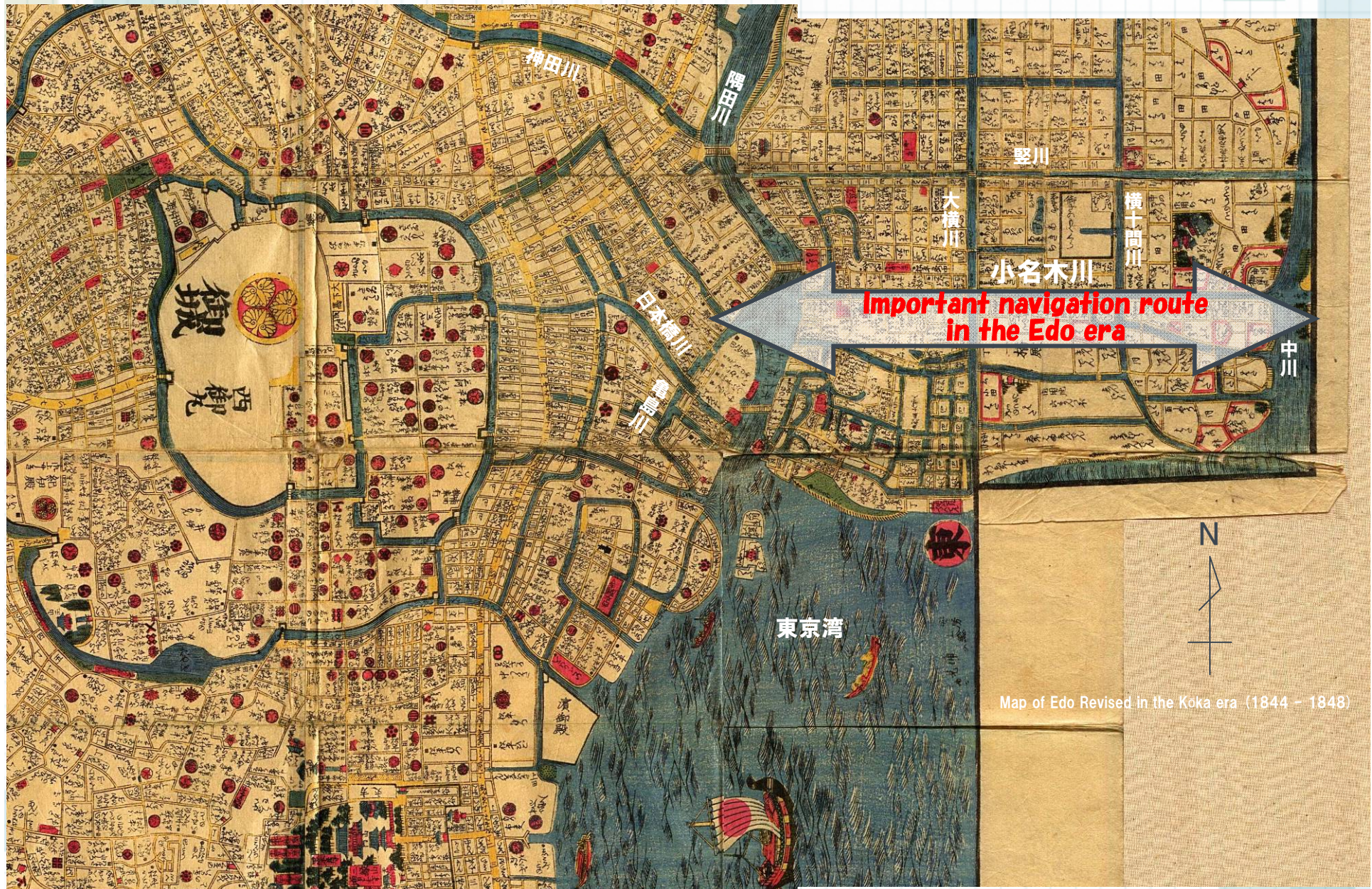


The water level was at the same height
as the second floor of the house,



Old Naka River

Restoration of the “Salt Road” (Onagi River)



Restoration of the “Salt Road” in the Onagi River



"Gatherings" on Rivers in the Kōtō Ward



Boat riding



Walking and fishing along the river



Fukagawa Cherry Blossom Festival



Annual Lantern Floating Ceremony on the Former Nakagawa River

Overall Concept to Attract More People to Waterfront Environment in Tokyo

東京の水辺空間の魅力向上に関する全体構想



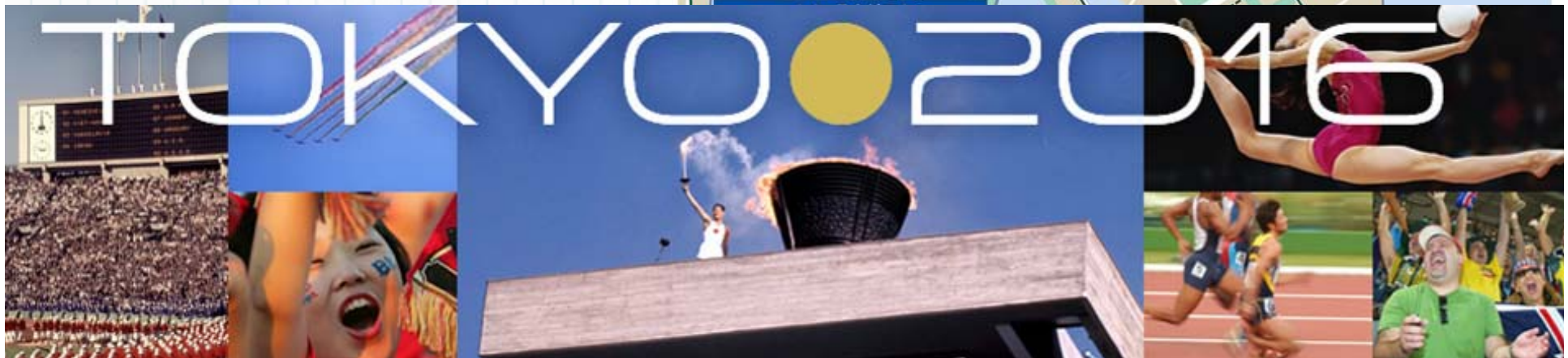
平成18年2月

Improving attractiveness of waterfronts through cooperation among relevant bureaus in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government



The “Media Center” will be on the lot alongside the Sumida River to be vacated upon relocation of the Tsukiji Market.

Main Sites of the Tokyo 2016 Olympics Games





Kachidoki Bridge

Thank you very much for your attention