P7. 英語發音影片:

日本東京澀谷娛樂都市—讓澀谷成為日本娛樂最夯所在 Entertainment City Shibuya : Making Shibuya Japan's Top Destination 影片提供:東京急行電鐵株式會社

Provided by Tokyu Corporation

在全世界的TOD聯合發展之中,日本政府與日本民間的角色相當互補性。日本 政府形塑了一相當有利的參與環境,而民間在政府所設定的環境場域與導入先進 基盤建設,以及都市再生獎勵下參與再生活化行動。因為他們[日本政府與民間 業者]都知道,都市再生才是持續繁榮的道路,也因此在共同願景下進行分工又 合作的種種建設,讓老化的站區重新獲得活力,也讓經濟的活力一點一滴地漸漸 累積。

Among the joint development of TOD worldwide, the Japanese government and Japanese civics have been playing as the most complementary roles with each other. The Japanese government has established a beneficial environment for participation where the civics implements advanced infrastructures as well as participates into regenerating activities under incentives of urban regeneration. It is the consensus between the Japanese government and Japanese enterprises that urban regeneration is the sole path towards sustainable prosperity. Therefore, they are able to participate cooperatively into various construction to revitalize the aging station areas for gradually accumulating the economic vitality.



「日本東京澀谷娛樂都市—讓澀谷成為日本娛樂最夯所在」影片

這種點滴不放棄的心理,實在值得台灣軌道城鄉車站街區基盤設施改造與大樓開 發行動參考,台灣要學習日本的實踐精神與具體作法,藉由政府民間相互欣賞、 共同切磋,以互通有無的態度進行站區再生,這其中東京澀谷都市聯合發展是可 以學習的。當然台北經驗案例中日本也可找到好作法,以台北車站交九京站轉運 站複合使用建築的開發經驗為例,東日本公司EJR新宿新南口NEWOMEN 的聯合發展案,似乎可以與之相互學習。

Such cases with the spirit of never giving up can serve as the perfect example for the activities of buildings development and infrastructure construction of railway stations in rural-urban areas in Taiwan. In doing so, Taiwan shall learn from the practices and practical actions of Japanese by the mutual learning and appreciating between the government and NGOs to regenerate the station areas under exchanging advantages of each other. The joint urban development of Shibuya in Tokyo serves as an example for further studying and learning and of course Japanese can take some references from the experience of Taipei to find some fine practices such as the complex building development of Taipei Bus Station of Taipei Main Station; along with the joint development project of NEWOMEN of New South Exit at Shinjuku Station by East Japan Railway Company (EJR), which can be mutually learned from each other.

本片乃是東京澀谷站區的都市發展歷史及願景紀錄影片,由東急公司製作的16 分鐘短片,並由澀谷有關都市再生的公司機構協助而成。在介紹澀谷站區鐵道交 通及站區都市一體化的發展歷程後,提出近年在面對:1.昔前所設置的設施老化 失能、2.澀谷谷地在地球極端氣候下水患發生損害的隱憂、3.車站站區通道布設 過於複雜、4.需導入行人無障礙設施、5.既有高架道路對社區環境及行人通道的 隔絕與細碎化,以及6.缺乏支持開放活動的都市環境場域等六大問題,進行系 統化垂直分工、橫向協調的都市基盤設施整備、土地區劃、都市設計、新興建築 與娛樂居住活動導入的都市再生作為,以便持續讓澀谷成為日本娛樂最夯所在。

This short film is the 16-minute documentary for the history and visions of urban development in Shibuya Station areas in Tokyo produced by Tokyu Corporation in association with corporations and institutions related to urban regeneration in Shibuya. After introducing the urban development process of integration between the railway transportation and stations areas of Shibuya, the film raises six major issues including 1. The disability of aging facilities; 2. Concerns of flood damages in Shibuya Valley due to extreme Earth climate; 3. The over-complicated layouts of pathways in the station areas; 4. The need to implement free access facilities for pedestrian;

5. Fragmentation and isolation to the community environment and pedestrian pathways by elevated road and 6. The lack of urban environment to support open space activities. With the urban regeneration activities such as urban infrastructure facilities preparation, land regionalization, urban designing, implementation of new buildings and entertainment dwelling under systemized vertical specialization and cross-functional cooperation, it would keep on building up Shibuya as Japan's top entertainment destination.