



東京港の様々な施設

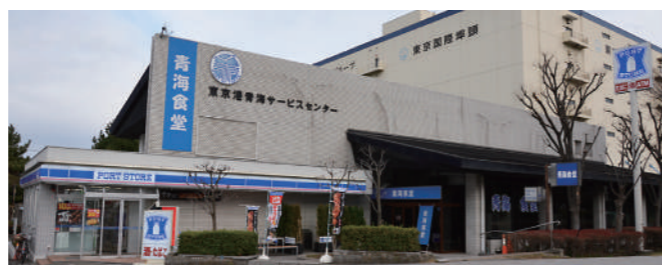
Various facilities at the Port of Tokyo

港は、そこで働く人々にとっては働く場であり生活の場にもなっています。

快適な職場環境や生活環境をつくるために宿泊施設、休憩施設など、福利厚生施設を提供しています。

The Port is a workplace as well as a port of their everyday lives for those employed there.

Lodging, recreation and other welfare facilities are provided with the aim of creating a pleasant workplace and living environment.



青海サービスセンター “Aomi service center”



品川休憩所 “Shinagawa Resthouse”



第三宿泊所(むつみ荘) The third lodging “Mutsumiso”



東京海員会館 “Tokyo kaiin kaikan”

東京夢の島マリーナ

Tokyo Yumenoshima Marina

都民の海洋性スポーツ・レクリエーションの振興と海洋思想の普及を目指して、平成4年1月に一部オープンしました。

平成5年5月に全面オープンし、専用660隻(ビジター専用12隻)の保留能力があります。

都心からもほど近く、マリンスポーツや自然回帰の拠点として、また都民の憩いの場所として注目を集めています。

A portion of the Tokyo Yumenoshima Marina was opened in January 1992 with the goal of arousing a stronger awareness of the marine environment and promoting marine sports and recreation activities among the citizens of the city.

Fully opened in May, 1993, it has the capacity to hold 660 ships for dedicated use (and 12 visitor ships)

Located near the heart of the city, it is becoming a focus of public attention as a center for marine sports and a place where you can commune with nature or simply relax.



東京ヘリポート

Tokyo Heliport

我が国最大の規模を誇る公共用ヘリポートで、令和元年度の離着陸回数は、約2万2千回にのぼります。場内には、警視庁、東京消防庁等の防災ヘリコプターをはじめ、テレビ局、新聞社、民間航空事業者等のヘリコプター約63機(令和2年1月31日現在)が定置されています。



This facility is the largest public heliport in Japan. With as many as some 23,000 landings and takeoffs during FY 2018, the facility also provides space for as many as some 62 helicopters (as of March 31, 2019) operated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, the Tokyo Fire Department and other disaster-prevention organizations, as well as television stations, newspapers, civilian aviation organizations and others.



美しい島々を支える

Lending Support to Scenic Islands



The ports, fishing ports, airports and shorelines of the Izu and Ogasawara Islands play a central role as key facilities that have a direct effect on the industry and economy of the islands as well as medical treatment and culture, as bases for transporting people and goods, and as bases for the disaster prevention.

The island dwellers numbering 26,000 live (as of January 1, 2019) in the two towns and seven villages scattered over the 406.5km² area of the archipelagoes, which are administered by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The islands are also visited by many tourists.

小笠原諸島

Ogasawara Islands

昭和43年6月に東京都に返還された小笠原諸島の早期復興を図るため、翌年、小笠原諸島復興特別措置法が制定されました。

これに基づく事業の推進により、現在では父島の二見港と母島の沖港に定期船が接岸できる港が完成しています。

また、空港の整備については、交通アクセスの改善を図るものとして、航空路案の検討を進めています。

平成23年6月、小笠原諸島は世界自然遺産に登録されました。

The Ogasawara Islands Reconstruction Special Measures Law was enacted in 1969 to promote the rapid reconstruction of the island group subsequent to their return to Tokyo Metropolitan Government administration in June of the previous year. The forward thrust generated by this legislation has to far witnessed the realization of two ports capable of vessel moorage, Futami Port on Chichijima and Oki Port on Hahajima, and the construction of an airport, a long-sought goal ever since the return of the islands to Japan.

Concerning the construction of an airport to improve the access to the islands, several different air routes are being studied.

The Ogasawara Islands were registered as the world natural heritage in June 2011.



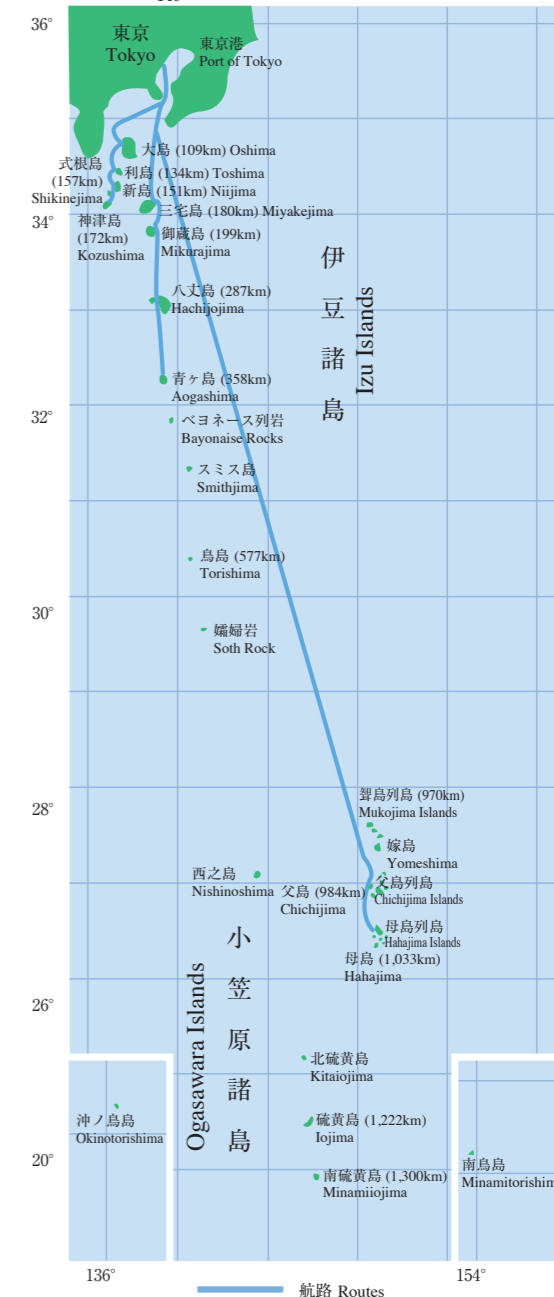
二見港 Port of Futami

伊豆諸島の港湾、漁港、空港及び海岸並びに小笠原諸島の港湾及び漁港は、人と物を運ぶ拠点として、また島の産業経済、医療、文化などに直接影響を及ぼす基幹施設として、さらには防災拠点としても重要な役割を担っています。

これらの諸島は行政上東京都に属し、総面積406.5km²、2町7村に約26,000人(平成31年1月1日現在)の人々が生活を営んでいます。また、多くの観光客が島を訪れます。

伊豆・小笠原諸島位置図

Routes between Tokyo and the Islands



()内は東京からの距離
都庁、各島の2地点間の経緯度から計算
Sea route service distance (km) from Tokyo
Calculated based on the longitudes and latitude of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and each island