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Landscape representation of Sotobori moat by the depth measurement data

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Sotobori was built to defend the castle at the 1600's. Today, that protection was unnecessary. Basin area in central Tokyo has become an oasis of plants and animals. The view which was constructed using the topography of the Yamanote plateau is dynamic urban landscape. It is not easy to enter the area, and the friendly water spatial was lost at urbanization and modernization by the effects by water pollution of caused. However, the habitat of animals and plants are inherited, biodiversity spatial while the remaining is the change. In this way, it is complicated by overlap of urban environment and ecological environment and historic environment that is built spatial diversity. If we could clarify the spatial diversity, which can contribute to give a platform for the rebuilding of Tokyo.

In this study, from two aspects of urban sensing and historical urban transition, to reveal the spatial diversity of the Sotobori. At the first urban sensing, there was conducted of the depth measurements and that data made processing of 3D model by landscape representation.

As a result, according to the following. It was become possible to visualize at under the surface. Built to processing the 3D model by the elevation and the depth measurement, there were able to present a dynamic spatial with a continuous terrain representation.

Keywords: Sotobori moat, depth measurement, spatial diversity, visualization, landscape representation