

Study bus tour “Symbiosis with Water” on Wednesday, February 19, 2020

Contact: Spring School Office (spring2020@ggs.shs.ens.titech.ac.jp)

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[Important!]

- Please meet the group in front of Suzukakedai Station by 8:15.
- The bus will leave the station at 8:30 and return to the station around 17:30.
- Lunch: The group will have lunch at MAMERAKU, a casual TOFU restaurant.
<http://www.sawanoi-sake.com/en/group-guide#gourmet>



You can choose to order a TOFU set meal (¥1,300 or ¥1,550, tax incl.) or bring your own lunch and eat at the restaurant. FYI, TOFU lunches do not contain any meat, like pork. There is a convenience store next to Suzukakedai Station.

- Accident insurance: If you joined "Disaster and Accident Insurance for Students (GAKKENSAI) " at the time of admission to Tokyo Tech, you will be covered during the bus tour. If you did not join GAKKENSAI but wish to have an insurance, please arrange it yourself.
- Please let the Office know your mobile phone number as soon as possible. We need your phone number to have you covered by GAKKENSAI during the bus tour.

[Schedule]

08:15	Meeting at Suzukakedai Station
08:30	Departure
09:45	Arrival at Kosoen Studio
10:00-12:00	“Aisome” experience and special lecture by the foreman at Kosoen Studio
12:20	Departure from Kosoen Studio
12:40	Arrival at Ozawa Brewery
12:50-13:50	Lunch
14:00-14:50	Brewery tour and walk around the garden
15:00	Departure from Ozawa Brewery
15:40	Arrival at Hamura Intake Weir
15:40-16:00	Tour around the area
16:10	Departure from Hamura Intake Weir
17:30	Arrival at Suzukakedai Station

[Places]

- Kosoen Studio (Japanese Indigo Dyeing “Aizome”): <http://www.ksoen.com/>



Rejecting all artificial materials, this traditional Japanese art have been practiced continuously since the Edo era (1603-1868). During this time, various laws dictated the styles of clothing that Japanese people were allowed to wear. Elaborate colors were discouraged and luxurious fabrics were restricted to the upper classes. While elegant materials like silk were limited to the elite, simple indigo dyed items, in hemp or cotton, were some of the few bold colors that the common people were permitted. As a result, the deep blue of indigo clothing became the dominant uniform across the archipelago.

Kosoen Studio’s business has its origin in dyeing cotton threads since 1919, and they played an important part in this industry. They expanded the business to various products such as towels, clothing and fabrics for interior decoration. The current Kosoen indigo dyeing workshop that we will visit was established in 1989.

- Ozawa Brewery: <http://www.sawanoi-sake.com/en>



Ozawa Shuzo, founded in 1702, is located in Okutama, which abounds with natural beauty despite being located in the Tokyo metropolitan area. Sawanoi, the brand name was originally named after the location of Sawai area, which is known for its clear water. Ozawa Shuzo has a history dating back more than 300 years and has been loved by the locals as the brewery of Tokyo’s Okutama sake, and also the oldest sake brewery in the region of Tokyo.

In the brewery tour, at the start of each tour there is a talk on the different types of sake, how they are made, and their different qualities. Visitors can also see the spring water pouring through 140-metre-deep holes dug into the Chichibu rock formation.

- Hamura Intake Weir: <https://www.waterworks.metro.tokyo.jp/eng/pr/waterworks/hamura.html>



Hamura Intake Weir is located about 54km upstream from the estuary of Tama River. It consists of “Nagewatashi Weir” and “Fixed Weir” that dams up the water from the river, fishway where fishes can freely swim, and the First Water Gate to intake the dammed water.

Hamura Intake Weir was built at the same time as Tamagawa Josui, and it was completed in 1653, when the Shogunate (Japan’s feudal government) was concerned about the population increase of Edo. As for the Tamagawa Josui, the Shogunate made the plan to intake the water from Tama River into Edo. They initially tried to build an intake in the vicinity of Aoyagi in Kunitachi, then in the vicinity of Kumakawa in Fussa but both failed. After all, it was established at the current location in Hamura.

Up to this day, the weir has undergone remodeling and expansion in 1900 and 1924. Due to the structure of the weir, it normally intakes the water as much as possible and discharges 2 m³ of it every second from the small flushing gate. However, to ensure the safety of the weir we remove the Nagewatashi Weir to avoid the water level from rising when it floods, like when there is a typhoon.

Nagewatashi Weir is an extremely rare type; firstly, a steel girder is placed at a right angle to the river. Secondly, the log piles are leaned against them. Then logs are inserted horizontally, and finally items such as fascine (bundled branches of trees) and gravel are used to complete the weir. When the water level of the river exceeds a certain level due to heavy rain such as a typhoon, the girder is removed so that the weir can flow itself downstream. This is called “Nagiharai”. After the water level drops, the weir is rebuilt. This is called “Shitsuke”, and these traditional techniques are still continued even to this day.

Raw water that has been withdrawn are conveyed to Murayama and Yamaguchi Reservoirs. Also, after passing through Tamagawa Josui it is conveyed to Higashi Murayama Purification Plant.