

Hama-rikyu Gardens

Hama Palace where sea breeze blows as a reminder of the Edo era.



Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Special Historic Site Hama-rikyu Gardens

For Stamping

- Garden inauguration
April 1, 1946
- Area
250,215.72m²
- Hours
Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(Entry closes at 4:30 p.m.)
※ Opening hours may be extended during special events, etc.
- Closed
Year-end holidays (December 29 to January 1)
- Free admission days
Greenery Day (May 4)
Tokyo Citizen's Day (October 1)
- Guided tour (Free)
(Japanese)
Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays
(Twice a day from 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.)
(English)
Saturdays, Sundays, 2nd and 4th Mondays 11 a.m.
※ Starting time may be changed during event period, etc.
- Guided Tour of Matsu-no-ochaya & Tsubame-no-ochaya (Japanese)
Thursdays 11 a.m., 12 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m.
(4 times a day about 40 minutes each ※ up to 25 people, needs to be 7th Grade or older)
※ The tours may be canceled due to weather conditions, etc.

[Contact]

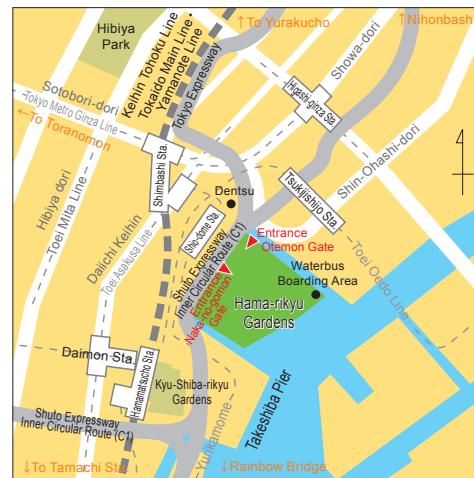
Hama-rikyu Gardens Office
Tel: 03-3541-0200
1-1 Hamarikyuteien, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 〒104-0046

	Individual	Group (20 or more)	Annual pass (Hama-rikyu Gardens)	Annual pass (for 9 gardens)
Admission	General	¥300	¥240	¥1,200
	65 or over	¥150	¥120	¥600
Admission free	Elementary school students or younger (guardian required) and middle school students (living or attending school in Tokyo Metropolis)			

Joint Ticket with Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens General ¥400 65 or over ¥200

Meeting Facility	① Morning 9:00~12:00	② Afternoon 13:00~16:00	③ Whole day 9:00~16:00
	Hobai-tei (25 persons max.)	¥3,600	¥3,600

※ Reservations are accepted from 9 a.m. of the day 6 months before.
※ The rent does not include admission fee.



[Access]

【Train】

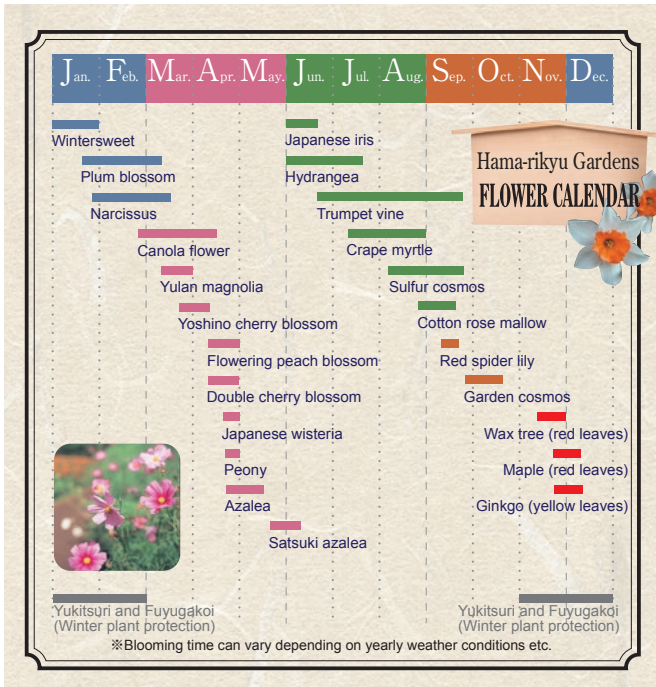
- Otemon Entrance
Toei Oedo Line Shiodome Sta., Tsukiji-Shijo Sta. or Yurikamome Shiodome Sta. (7 minutes on foot)
JR Yamanote Line, Keihin Tohoku Line, Tokyo Metro Ginza Line / Toei Asakusa Line, Shimbashi Sta. (12 minutes on foot)
- Naka-no-gomon Entrance
Toei Oedo Line or Yurikamome Line, Shiodome Sta. (7 minutes on foot)
JR Yamanote Line, Keihin Tohoku Line, Hamamatsu-cho Sta. (15 minutes on foot)

【Waterbus】

Please visit the website of TOKYO CRUISE for boarding information.
<https://www.suijobus.co.jp/en/>
※ Admission fee is required separately.

【Parking】

Exclusively for sightseeing buses and vehicles of visitors with disabilities/wheelchair users.



Welcome to Cultural Heritage Gardens

Every Tokyo Metropolitan Garden is designated as a cultural heritage of either the State or of Tokyo, combining history, culture, and nature since the Edo, Meiji and Taisho eras.

They are valuable properties that have survived disasters including the Great Kanto Earthquake and the War, as well as progressing urbanization. Your understanding and cooperation are greatly appreciated in order to allow such important properties to be left to prosper in better conditions.

【Request from the garden】

- Please refrain from entering with pets, collecting plants and animals from the garden, use of mats, or bringing in alcoholic beverages.
- Taking photos and making sketches in certain areas are also prohibited in order to preserve the buildings and landscape.
- Part of the cultural assets might not be available for viewing due to the need for regular conservation and repair work.
- Smoking is forbidden on the premises. No smoking sections are available.

9 Metropolitan Cultural Heritage Gardens

- Hama-rikyu Gardens
- Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens
- Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens
- Rikugien Gardens
- Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens
- Mukojima-Hyakkaen Gardens
- Kiyosumi Gardens
- Kyu-Furukawa Gardens
- Tonogayato Gardens

The family garden of the Tokugawa Shogun

This is the family garden of Tokugawa Shogun which functioned as an outer fort for Edo castle that retains a tidal pond of seawater drawn from the bay called Shioiri-no-ike and 2 duck hunting grounds. In 1654, the fourth shogun Ietsuna's younger brother Matsudaira Tsunashige, chancellor of Kofu, built his detached residence called Kofu Hama-yashiki ("Kofu beach mansion") on hawking sites of the shogun's family, having reclaimed land from the sea. Later, when Tsunashige's son, Tsunatoyo (later Ienobu) became the 6th shogun, the mansion became a detached residence of the shogun's family. It then came to be known as Hama-goten ("Beach Palace"). Thereafter, the making of several gardens as well as improvement to the grounds were carried out by previous shoguns before it was finally completed almost as we see it now at the time of the 11th shogun, Ienari.

After the Meiji Restoration, the garden became a Detached Palace of the Imperial Family, changing its name to Hama-rikyu. Because of the Great Kanto Earthquake and bombings in the war, a number of buildings including ochaya ("teahouse") and trees were damaged and the image of bygone days were lost. The Imperial Family donated the garden to the City of Tokyo on November 3, 1945, and after restoration work, it opened to public in April, 1946 as Hama-rikyu Gardens. Later, the garden was designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Special Historic Site of the country as Kyu-Hama-rikyu Garden (designated name as a cultural heritage).



Shioiri-no-ike (Tidal Pond)

The pond has a style to draw in seawater and change its appearance by ebb and flow of the tide. The pond is the only remaining seawater pond from the Edo era within Tokyo. Lock gates are opened and closed according to the rise and fall of the water level in Tokyo Bay, thus adjusting the flow of water in and out of the pond. Salt water fish such as striped mullet, young sea bass, goby and eel inhabit the pond.

Shin Hinokuchi Yama

A hill near the lock gate facing Tokyo Bay, from where a view of the new Tokyo waterfront subcenter can be seen. Views include Rainbow Bridge and Odaiba.

Shogun Oagariba (Shogun's Landing Place)

The spot where the shogun boarded and disembarked from a ship. Some parts of the steps collapsed during Typhoon Kitty and sunk into the sea.



Four Ochaya

The past Shoguns would spend their time at ochaya (lit. "teahouse") to have meals while enjoying the surrounding scenery with their guests and appreciate their ornaments. They would also use it as a resting place when performing falconry in the garden. Most of the ochaya were burned down, but Nakajima-no-ochaya, built in 1707, was reconstructed in 1983, while Matsu-no-ochaya, Tsubame-no-ochaya and Taka-no-ochaya, built in the time of the 11th Shogun, Ienari, were restored respectively in 2010, 2015 and 2018, almost to their original states based on the available historical documents, bringing back the scenery redolent of the past. Visitors can enjoy matcha (powdered green tea) and wagashi (Japanese confection) at Nakajima-no-ochaya at a nominal fee.



Taka-no-ochaya



Shioiri-no-ike and Nakajima-no-ochaya



Matsu-no-ochaya



Tsubame-no-ochaya

O-tsutai-bashi

A bridge made of cedar wood, approximately 120 meters long, connects Konojishima Island and Nakajima Island from the shore of the tidal pond. In the past, the entire bridge was covered with wisteria trellises, and some remnants of this still remain today.



Kamoba (Duck Hunting Sites)

There are two kamoba, Koshin-do Kamoba and Shinsen-za Kamoba. The former was built in 1778 and the latter was built in 1791. Several hikibori (narrow trenches) were dug along the pond of kamoba. To lure the ducks into the trenches, bait such as barn grass and millet and decoy duck are used and their behavior is watched from a konozoki (small opening). Hunters measure the timing and catch them using hawks or a net from behind the mound.



Konozoki



Hikibori

Sambyakunen-no-matsu (Old Pine)

This pine is said to be planted about 300 years ago to commemorate the great renovations made to the garden by the 6th shogun Ienobu. The thick branches spread out low, still keeping a proud imposing view.



Flower Field

Flowers bloom beautifully in the Flower Field: canola/colza in spring, and sulfur cosmos and cosmos from summer to autumn.



0m 100m



Passable routes for wheelchairs



FREE Wi-Fi & TOKYO

Kyū-Hama-rikyū Gardens • Hamamatsu-cho

Naka-no-gomon Bridge

Tsukiji Outer Market | Ginza | Shiodome/Shimbashi