Α

*Area evacuation sites are opened in specified locations according to the situation.				
No.	facility name	location	index	
1	Komaba Elementary School	Komaba 3-11-13	C-2	
2	Daiichi Junior High School	Ohashi 2-11-1	C-2	
3	Sugekari Elementary School	Aobadai 3-3-26	D-3	
4	Higashiyama Junior High School	Higashiyama 1-24-31	D-3	
5	Higashiyama Elementary School	Higashiyama 2-24-25	C-3	
6	Karasumori Elementary School	Kamimeguro 3-37-27	D-3	
7	Meguro School Support Center	Nakameguro 3-6-10	E-4	
8	Nakameguro Elementary School	Nakameguro 3-13-32	D-4	
9	Otori Junior High School	Shimomeguro 3-23-18	E-5	
10	Fudo Elementary School	Shimomeguro 6-11-35	D-5	
11	Kamimeguro Elementary School	Gohongi 1-12-13	D-4	
12	Aburamen Elementary School	Nakacho 1-5-4	D-5	
13	Meguro Chuo Junior High School	Nakacho 2-37-38	D-4	
14	Gohongi Elementary School	Gohongi 2-24-3	C-4	
15	Takaban Elementary School	Chuocho 1-20-26	D-5	
16	Himonya Gymnasium	Himonya 6-12-43	C-5	
17	Gekkohara Elementary School	Megurohoncho 4-15-3	D-6	
18	Dainana Junior High School	Himonya 1-1-33	D-6	
19	Ishibumi Elementary School	Himonya 1-18-2	D-6	
20	Haramachi Elementary School	Haramachi 2-18-12	D-7	
21	Daiku Junior High School	Senzoku 1-29-26	D-7	
22	Daihachi Junior High School	Himonya 4-19-25	C-6	
23	Ookayama Elementary School	Tairamachi 2-3-1	C-7	
24	Nakane Elementary School	Midorigaoka 1-1-1	B-7	
25	Daijuichi Junior High School	Midorigaoka 1-8-1	B-7	
26	Midorigaoka Elementary School	Midorigaoka 2-13-1	B-7	
27	Miyamae Elementary School	Yakumo 3-13-21	A-7	
28	Meguro Citizens Campus	Yakumo 1-1-1	B-6	
29	Yakumo Elementary School	Yakumo 2-5-1	B-6	
30	Daiju Junior High School	Yakumo 5-2-1	A-6	
31	Higashine Elementary School	Higashigaoka 1-20-1	A-5	
1	AN PARAMENT			

Criteria of flood depth



5.0 m or more 3.0~5.0 m 2.0~3.0 m

1.0~2.0 m

0.5~1.0 m

0.1~0.5 m

od inundation risk area when a river floods

Flooding risk area including collapse of buildings * Area where intense flood flow with bursting levels which may lead to collapsed or washed area houses

nen flooding (rank category) Initial evacuation sites (at the time of flooding) E Evacuation sites in the adjacent cities (within 500 m from the city boundary) Open evacuation areas Ě Sandbags locations ¢ Office Complex ter warning area and so forth 1 Fire Stations and Fire Branch Stations Sediment disaster warning area ⊗ Police Stations and Koban (Police boxes Administrative disaster prevention radio broadcasting tower ediment disaster special warning area ()

- Water level observatory Û
 - lities for those who need special care located in Meguro River flood inundation risk area iment disaster warning area, and storm surg idation risk area, which are stipulated in the manufacture management Jaan of Meguro City.

24 Nakane Ele

5 Maps

Shibuya City

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Flood Hazard Map

This flooding hazard map is prepared based on the map (drawn up by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in December 2018) of river basin areas in Jonan (the southern area of Tokyo) that are expected to be flooded if inundated by swollen river and water inflow exceeding the sewage treatment capacity as a result of heavy rain. The map shows the areas that are expected to be flooded and the anticipated scale of flood damage, as well as showing evacuation sites for each area, so as to help residents to evacuate in emergencies.

The expected extent of flooding is calculated based on simulations assuming the maximum anticipated rainfall (where the total amount of rainfall is 690 mm, and the maximum amount of rainfall per hour is 153 mm).

Expected areas of flooding and flood conditions may change depending on various situations, including the types of rainfall, changes in land forms, con-ditions of river and sewage maintenance, and building structures. Therefore, it should not be assumed that the areas marked on the map as expected to be flooded will necessarily always be flooded in the event of heavy rain. In addi-tion, areas other than the areas marked on the map as expected to be flooded may possibly be flooded depending on the actual conditions, so all residents need to take precautions.

> On the Flood Hazard Map, the depth of water in flood is shown in the color of the deepest point within a mesh (mesh means a unit block of 10m x 10m area). Residents in the areas along the river sides need to take extra cautions because those areas are lowland in general with a risk of deeper water in flood. Residents in the areas shown in blue, light blue or green also need to take extra cautions because those areas are lowland even at a certain distance from the river and there is a risk of deeper water in flood.



Shinagawa City





A

Map of storm surge flood risk area (depth of flood)

This map shows the areas where flood is expected to take place and how deep the flood is expected to be when maximum anticipated storm surge on the coast of Tokyo Bay as stipulated in the provisions of the Flood Control Act causes flood generated from the Meguro River.



[Prepared by] Tokyo Metropolitan Government (Bureau of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Construction)

[Date of Preparation] March 30, 2018

[Storm surge, which is a premise for creating the map] a storm surge caused by a typhoon with central atmospheric pressure upon landing of 910 hPa, maximum cyclostrophic wind radius 75 km, and travel speed of 73 km/h

Legend		
5.0 m or more		
3.0~5.0 m		
1.0∼3.0 m		
0.5~1.0 m		
0.0∼0.5 m		
	5.0 m or more	
	3.0∼5.0 m	
	0.5∼1.0 m	
	0.0~0.5 m	

Mechanism of storm surge occurrence

Two main causes of a storm surge occurrence are as follows:

1. Sea surface sucked up due to a drop in atmospheric pressure

Because the central atmospheric pressure of a typhoon or a low pressure system is lower than that of the surroundings, the surrounding air puts pressure on the sea surface, and the air near the center sucks it up, resulting in the rise of the sea surface.

When atmospheric pressure drops by 1 hectopascal (hPa), the sea surface rises by 1 centimeter.



2. Blown by wind

When a strong wind associated with a typhoon blows from the offshore towards the coast, seawater is blown to the coast and the sea level near the coast rises abnormally. The shallower the water depth, the stronger the blowing wind, making it easier to develop a storm surge.

