

Saved
version

Let's learn the region's characteristics and prepare in case something happens!

Hazard map

◆ Flood Hazard Map (Kandagawa River version and Arakawa River version)

◆ Storm Surge Hazard Map ◆ Sediment Disaster Hazard Map



Chiyoda City

©chanomizu and Hijirinbashi area (photographed in September 2010)

Every member of your family should know evacuation sites!



List of underground malls, etc., and facilities for use by persons requiring consideration in areas including where floods are expected to occur
It includes information on the facilities such as underground malls, which are highly dangerous, and facilities such as hospitals and schools used by persons requiring consideration.
You can check it from the two-dimensional code.



Landforms of Chiyoda City
Evacuation decision flow

Kandagawa River version
(flood depth)

Kandagawa River version
(flood duration)

Arakawa River version
(flood depth and flood duration)

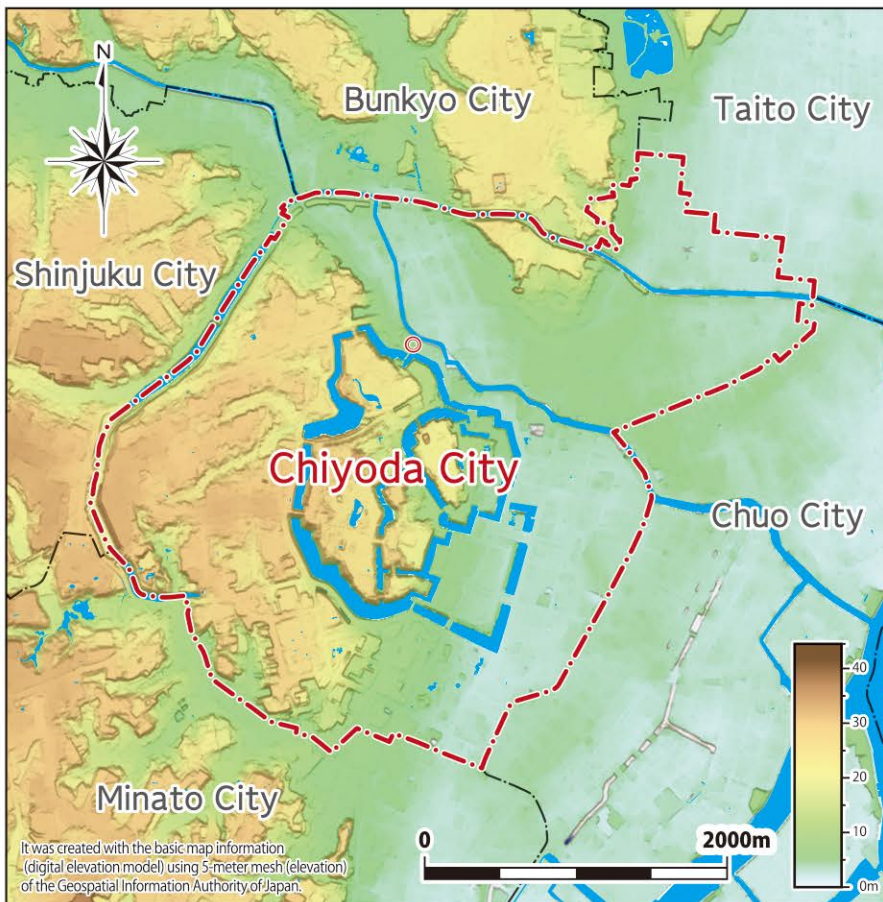
Flood Hazard Map

Storm Surge
Hazard Map

Sediment Disaster
Hazard Map

My Timeline
of my family

Landforms of Chiyoda City



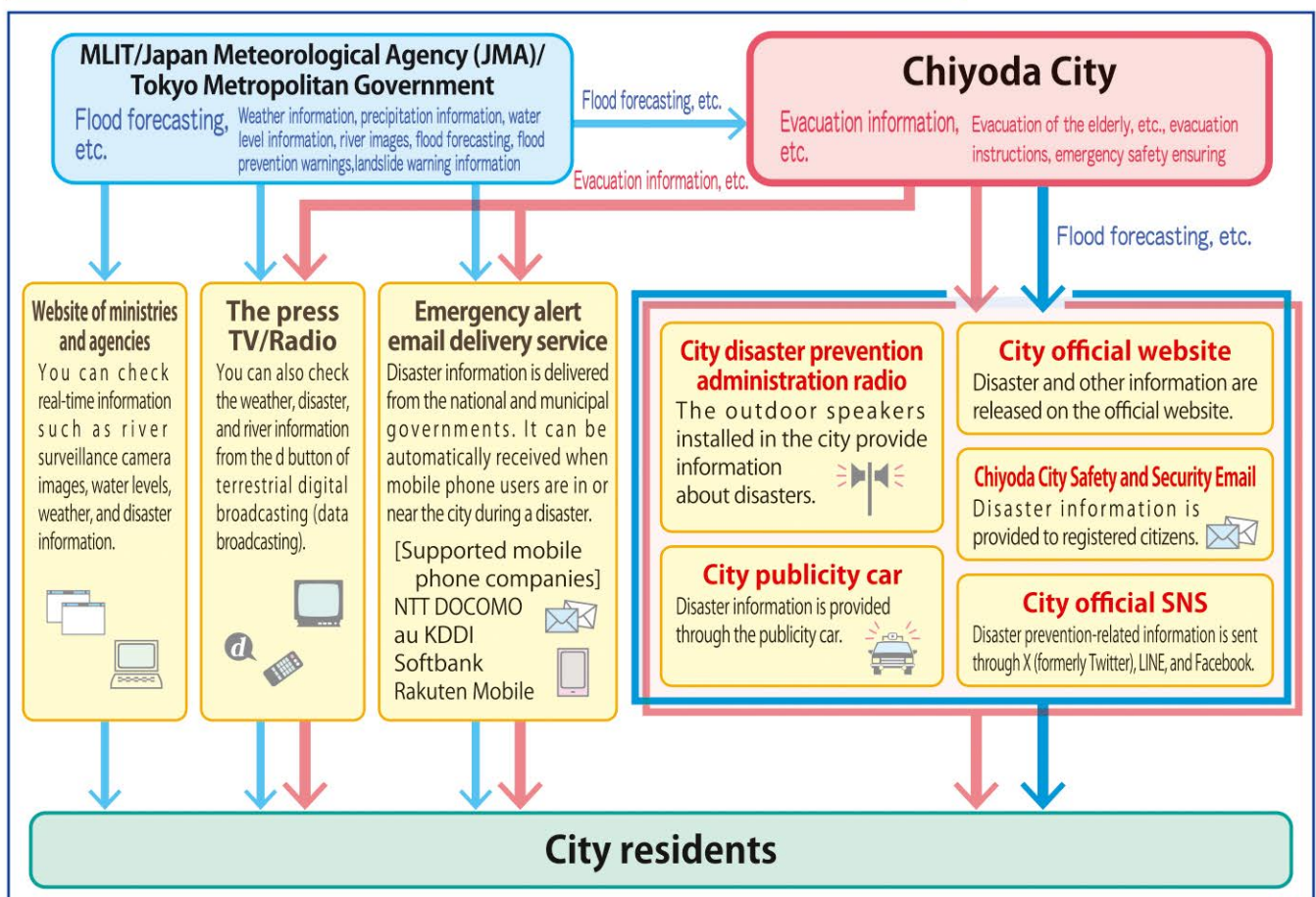
The landforms of Chiyoda City can be divided into a lowland area east of the Imperial Palace and a plateau area west of it.

The lowland area can be divided into the area from Hibiya to Otemachi, an area reclaimed from a shallow sea that used to be called Hibiya Irie, and the area from Kanda to Iidabashi of a buried terrace surface called Edomae-jima Island. Also, the Kandagawa River and Chidorigafuchi are the remains of the valley where the plateau was opened.

Of the lowland areas, the Kanda area is called Shitamachi (low town), and the Hibiya area was reclaimed during the Edo period, making it a flat land with an altitude of around 2 to 5 meters.

The plateau is located on the eastern edge of the diluvial plateau called Yodobashi-dai. Edo Castle, which is now the Imperial Palace, is built with a honmaru at the end of the plateau, surrounded by a moat that uses the lowland area on the east side and incised valley.

Evacuation information transmission method and route



Information acquisition method and evacuation behavior decision flow

When a large typhoon is approaching, and at other times, it is important to obtain weather information in advance and act early. In particular, the following information is important when you make an evacuation decision, so check it thoroughly.

- Path of typhoon • Forecast of future wind and rain (peak time)
- River water level information • Hazard distribution of landslide disaster, etc.



[Information sources]

- Disaster information: Chiyoda City Safety and Security Email
- General weather information: Japan Meteorological Agency website
- River water level information: (1) Chiyoda City River Information System
(2) Lower Arakawa-River River-Office website



Chiyoda City Safety and
Security Email
For smartphone



Japan Meteorological
Agency website



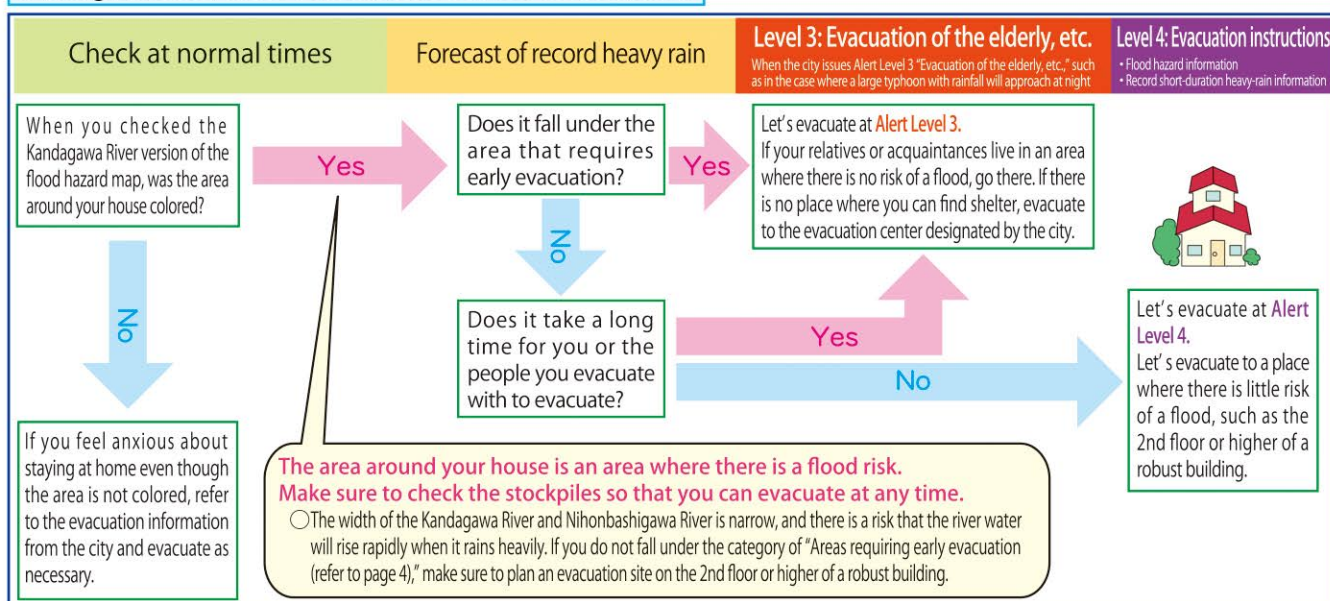
Chiyoda City River
Information System
(camera image)



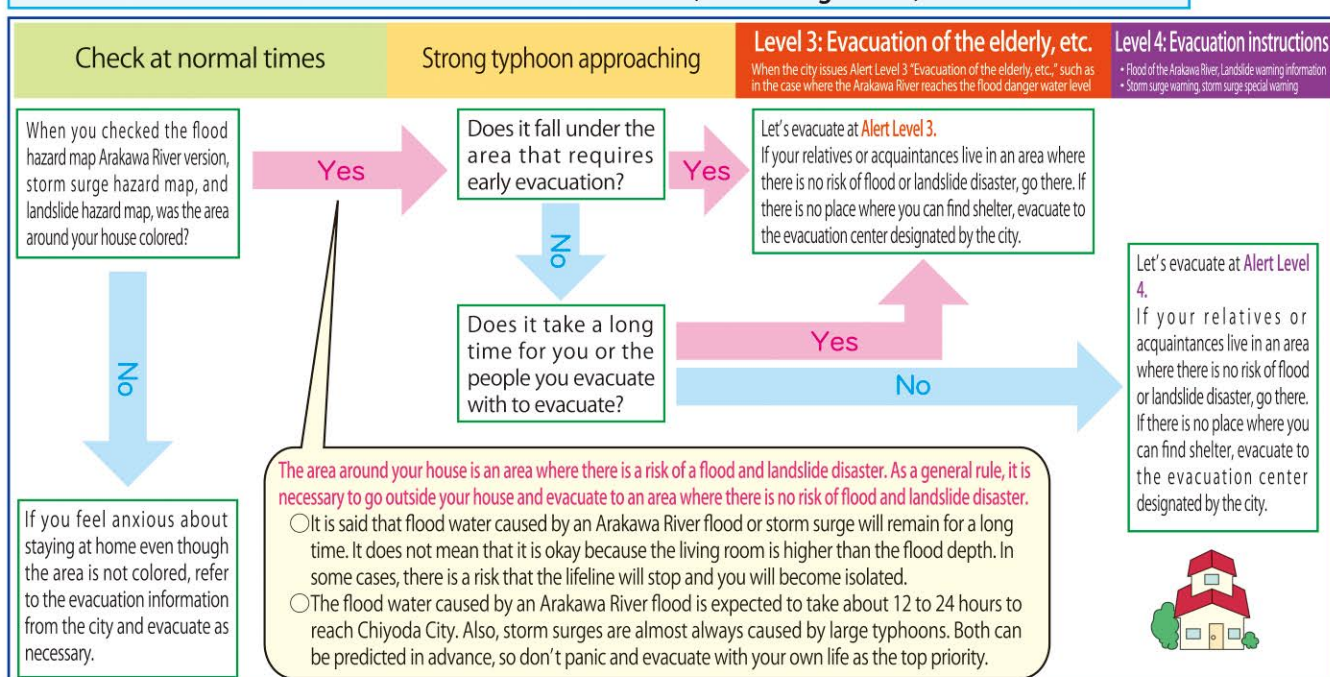
Lower Arakawa-River
River-Office website

Let's check the evacuation behaviors together with the hazard map in case of flood damage such as from typhoons and heavy rain!

Kandagawa River flood evacuation behavior decision flow



Evacuation behavior decision flow for Arakawa River flood, storm surge flood, and landslide disaster



! "Evacuation" means "avoiding" "difficulties." People in safe places do not need to evacuate forcibly.

! The evacuation centers designated by the city are not the only place to evacuate. Consult with your relatives and acquaintances on a regular basis, and consider "evacuation to relatives' or acquaintances' houses."

Flood Hazard Map

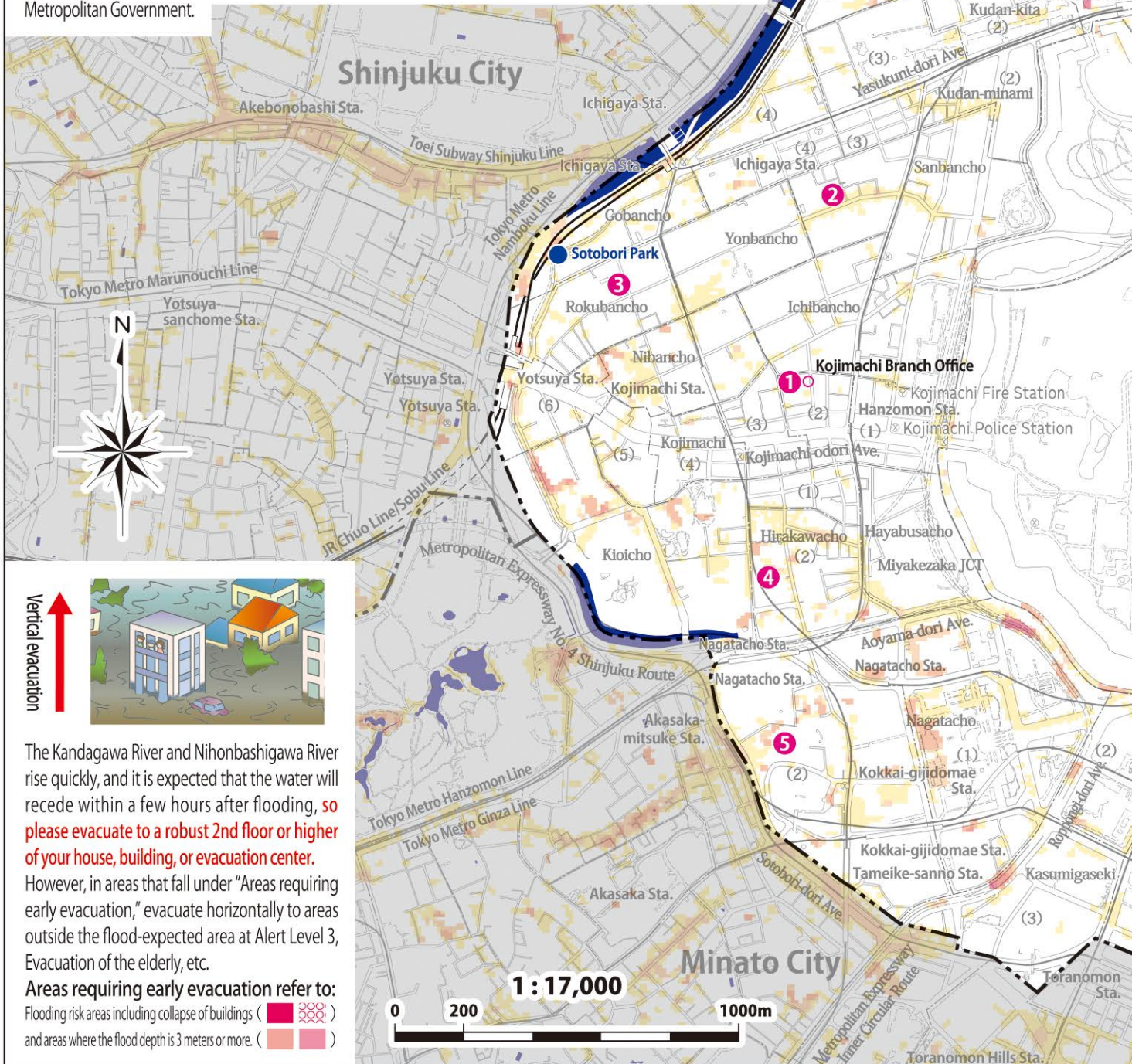
Kandagawa River version (flood depth)

Based on the flood-expected area map and flood-forecasted area map prepared by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, this map shows the areas where a flood is expected and the extent of the flood, as well as evacuation centers, in the event that the Kandagawa River, Nihonbashigawa River, and Sumida River rise as a result of heavy rain and overflow due to a river flood or exceeding the existing sewerage facilities' treatment capacity.

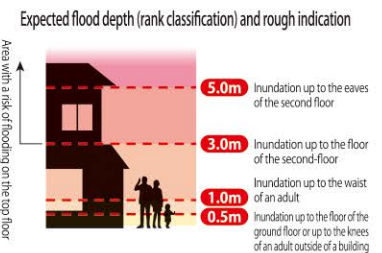
The areas where a flood is forecasted and the extent of the flood are simulated based on the maximum assumable rainfall (total rainfall 690 mm, maximum hourly rainfall 153 mm). However, it may change depending on how the rain falls, changes in the form of land, and the state of rivers and sewers.

In addition, please be quite aware that even outside the area shown on the map, there may be flooding depending on the situation.

*This hazard map is an excerpt from the Chiyoda City section in the "Flood-Forecasted Area Map" published in March 2018 and March 2021 and the "Flood-Expected Area Map" published in February 2024 by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.



The hazard map's contents can be checked on the Chiyoda City website, so please take a look.



Legend

Flood depth (expected maximum scale)

- Areas of 5 m or more
- Areas of 3 m or more and less than 5 m
- Areas of 1 m or more and less than 3 m
- Areas of 0.5 m or more and less than 1 m
- Areas of 0.1 m or more and less than 0.5 m
- Flooded areas during a Kandagawa River flood
- Flooded areas during a Nihonbashigawa River flood

*Unboxed coloration indicates flooding that occurs in areas where the ground is low, where rainwater tends to accumulate topographically, or where the sewer has insufficient capacity to drain.

- Flooding risk areas including collapse of buildings (flooding)
- Flooding risk areas including collapse of buildings (bank erosion)
- 1 ~ 17 Evacuation centers
- Rainfall observatory
- Underpass
- Gauging station

Flooding risk areas including collapse of buildings refer to:

Areas along banks highly likely to experience severe flood flows, such as collapsing houses during floods.

An underpass refers to:

A road that is lower than the surrounding area because it passes under intersecting railways or roads. Water tends to flow in, and there is a risk that the road will become water-covered if a lot of rain falls.

Evacuation centers during floods (Kandagawa River, Nihonbashigawa River, Sumida River)

*Evacuate to the 2nd floor or higher.

*Metropolitan Hibiya High School and Kudan Lifelong Learning Hall will not be opened promptly after a disaster.

No.	Facility name	Location	No.	Facility name	Location
①	Kojimachi Elem. Sch.	Kojimachi 2 - 8	⑩	City Sports Center	Uchi-Kanda 2 - 1 - 8
②	Kudan Elem. Sch.	Sanbancho 16	⑪	Kanda Sakura-kan	Kanda-Tsukasamachi 2 - 16
③	Bancho Elem. Sch.	Rokubancho 8	⑫	Shohei Domu-kan	Soto-Kanda 3 - 4 - 7
④	Kojimachi J. H. Sch.	Hirakawacho 2 - 5 - 1	⑬	Chiyoda Art Square (former Arts Chiyoda 3331) <small>*It cannot be used due to renovation work.</small>	Soto-Kanda 6 - 11 - 14
⑤	Metropolitan Hibiya High School	Nagatacho 2 - 16 - 1			
⑥	Fujimi Mirai-kan	Fujimi 1 - 10 - 3	⑭	Chiyoda Parkside Plaza	Kanda-Izumicho 1
⑦	Kudan Lifelong Learning Hall	Kudan-minami 1 - 5 - 10	⑮	Former Imagawa Junior High School	Kajicho 2 - 4 - 2
⑧	Ochanomizu Elem. Sch.	Kanda-Sarugakucho 1 - 1 - 1	⑯	Metropolitan Hitotsubashi High School	Higashi-Kanda 1 - 12 - 13
⑨	Kanda Hitotsubashi J. H. Sch.	Hitotsubashi 2 - 6 - 14	⑰	Iwamotocho “Hohoemi” Plaza	Iwamotocho 2 - 15 - 3

Understand what an advisory or warning means.

When there is a risk of disaster due to heavy rain, strong winds, or the like, the Japan Meteorological Agency issues "emergency warnings," "warnings," "advisories," and "information" according to the level of danger, and calls for caution and vigilance. Chiyoda City is sometimes referred to as "the western part of Tokyo's 23 cities" for TV broadcasting.

Name	Type	Announcement criteria
Emergency warning	Heavy rain, windstorm, blizzard, heavy snow, waves, storm surge	When the risk of a serious disaster is significantly increased
Warning	Heavy rain, flood, windstorm, blizzard, heavy snow, waves, storm surge	When there is a risk of serious disaster
Advisory	Heavy rain, flood, strong wind, wind and snow, heavy snow, waves, storm surge, thunder, snowmelt, dense fog, dry, avalanche, low temperature, frost, icing, snow accretion	When there is a risk of disaster
Information	Record short-time heavy-rain information, landslide disaster warning information, typhoon, atmospheric depression, heavy rain, heavy snow, little rain, long rain, yellow sand, etc.	When it is necessary to supplement advisories and warnings, and at other times

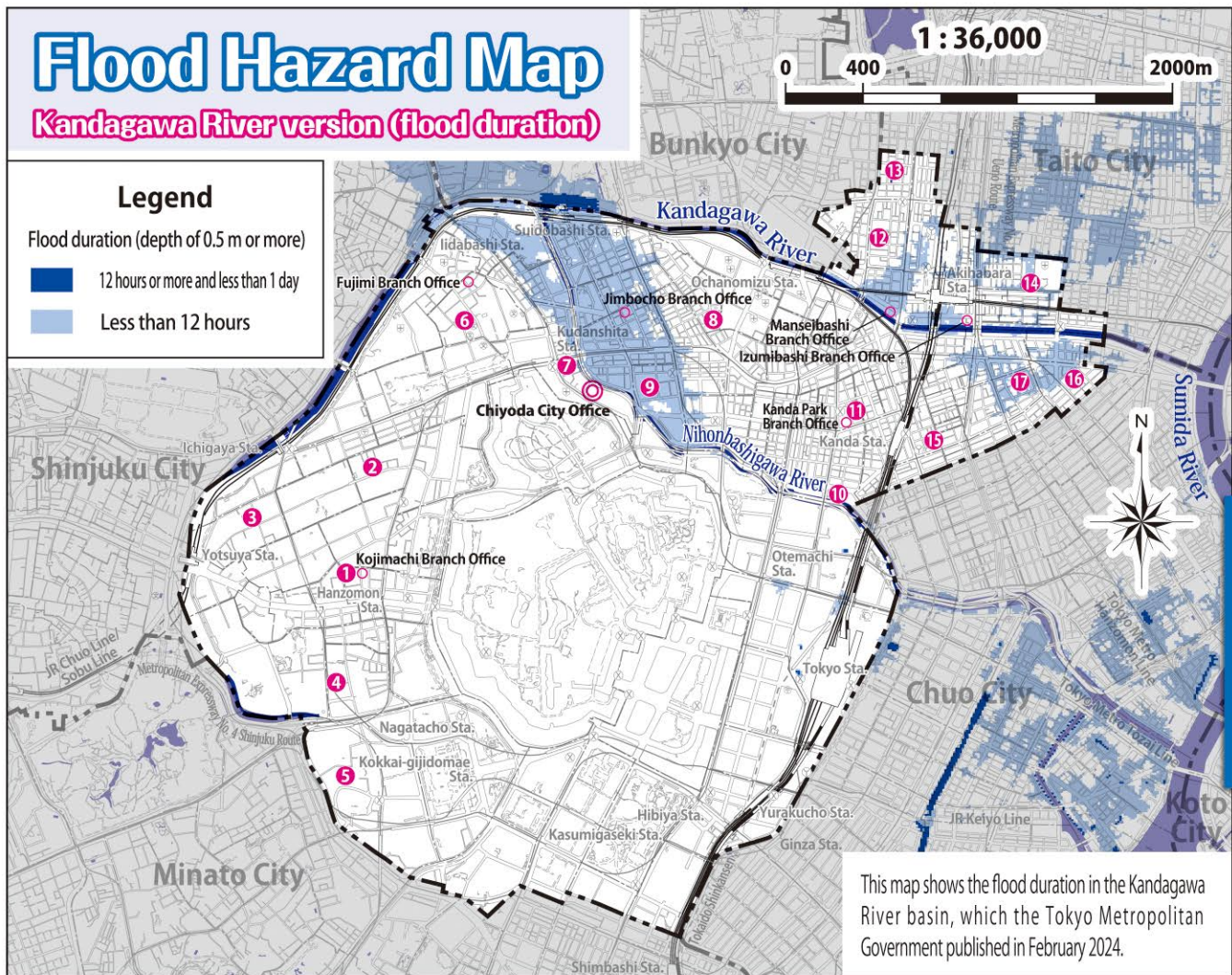
*Advisories and warnings are to be announced approximately 3 to 6 hours before the forecasted phenomenon occurs. (However, in terms of short-term heavy rain, heavy rain warnings and advisories and flood warnings and advisories are to be announced approximately 2 to 3 hours in advance.)

Behaviors to be taken by the city residents

Chiyoda City issues the following types of evacuation information when it is determined that the risk of a disaster has increased. Evacuation information is not always issued in this order. In addition, even if these types of information are not issued, please check the latest weather information frequently and start evacuation if you fear for your safety.

Alert Level	Actions to be taken	Evacuation information, etc.	Water level used as criteria for the announcement of evacuation information, etc. (approximate)*
Alert Level 5	A disaster has already occurred or is imminent, so you must take immediate action to save lives, such as evacuating to the upper floors indoors. (Vertical evacuation, etc.)	Emergency safety ensuring *As it is not always possible to grasp the disaster situation with certainty, it is not always issued.	<div><div>Issued by Chiyoda City</div><div>Japan Meteorological Agency announcements</div><p>(River side)</p><p>Water level of flood risk</p><p>Water level of evacuation decision</p><p>Water level of flood advisory</p><p>*The water level for criteria is just a guide. After comprehensively judging weather information such as the rain situation, the city issues evacuation information.</p></div>
~~~~~ <Be sure to evacuate by alert level 4!> ~~~~~			
Alert Level 4	Because of the high risk of a disaster, everyone must evacuate from dangerous places. (Horizontal evacuation, etc.)	Evacuation instructions	
Alert Level 3	The elderly, etc. start evacuation. Others prepare for evacuation.	Evacuation of the elderly	
Alert Level 2	Check evacuation behaviors in preparation for evacuation based on the hazard map.	Advisory	
Alert Level 1	Watch the weather forecasts, etc. and increase preparedness for disasters.	Early warning information (possibly alert level)	





## Type and mechanism of flood

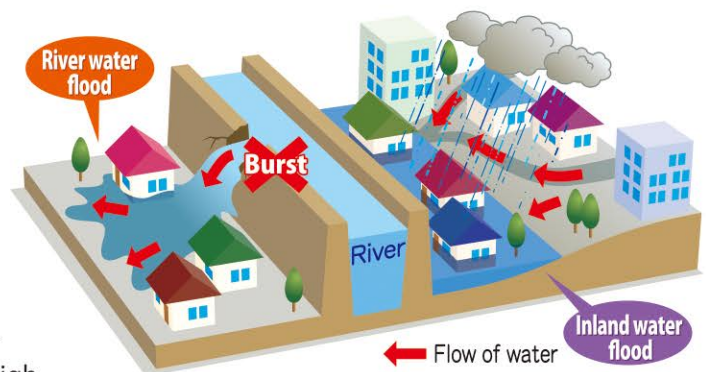
There are two major types of flood: "river water flood" and "inland water flood."

### River water flood

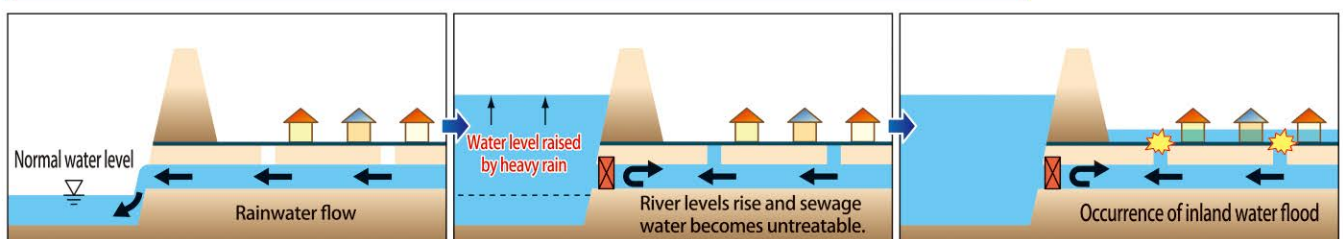
- Water overflows from the bank. • The bank breaks.

### Inland water flood

- The rain falls and gathers on the spot.
- It rains an amount greater than the sewer can drain.
- The water level of the river to drain water to is too high.



## Mechanism of flood damage occurrence (inland water flood)



At normal times, the water level of the river to drain water to is low, so rain is drained through sewers (storm sewers).

When a river rises due to heavy rain, the river water level rises, and when the water level exceeds the sewer (storm sewer) level, a backflow phenomenon occurs. Therefore, the sluice gate is closed to prevent backflow.

If the water level of the river does not fall, the running water in sewers (storm sewers) overflows, causing flood damage near the confluence. This is called an inland water flood.