Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin

-- Protect people from flood disaster and create a recreation area --

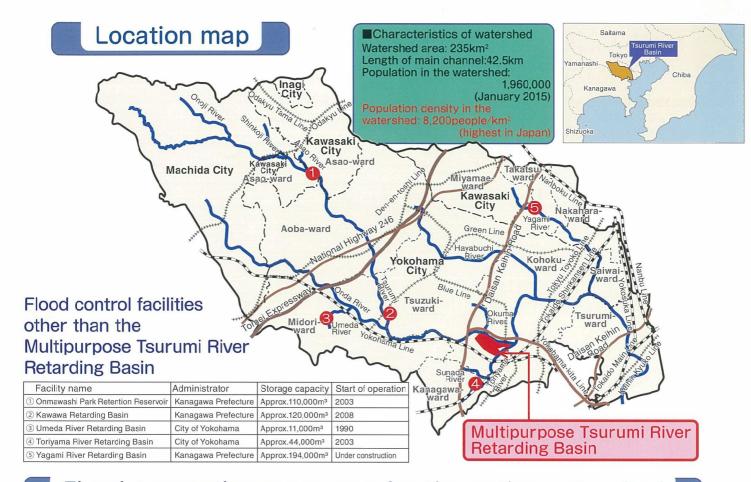


Keihin River Office,



Kanto Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land,

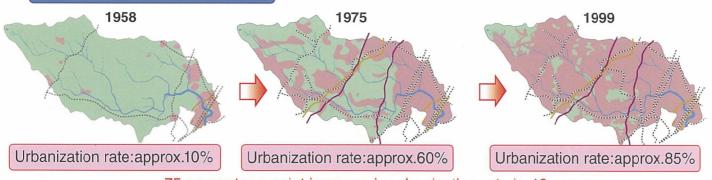
Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



Flood prevention measures for the entire watershed (comprehensive flood control measures)

In the Tsurumi River basin, rapid urbanization has caused large amounts of rainwater to flow into the river at once, causing flood damage frequently. As it is difficult to prevent flood damage only through river improvements, flood control measures have been taken not only in the river area but also in the watershed area in a comprehensive way.

Progress of urbanization



75 percentage point increase in urbanization rate in 40 years

Change in outflow pattern due to urbanization

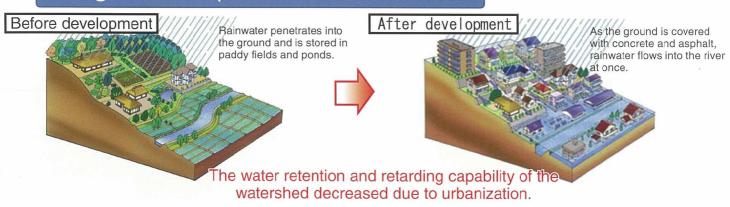


Image of comprehensive flood control measures

Preservation of natural capabilities to retain and retard water









Preservation of green spaces

Restraint on embankment in riverside agricultural land

Reservoir for disaster prevention

Outflow control facilities established at development sites in the watershed

Watershed measures

Flood control measures of the entire watershed

(comprehensive flood control measures)

Riverine measures



Dry wells and trenches











River improvements (embankment and dredging)

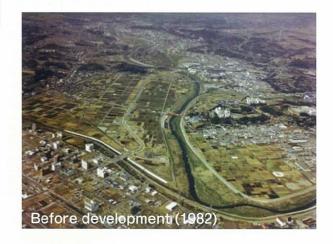
Inland water drainage facility Rain water storage pipe (pump station)

Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin

To protect people from flood disaster

The area where the Tsurumi River and the Toriyama River join originally had a natural water-retarding capability. In the Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin, the water-retarding capability was further improved by constructing reservoir with an overflow enbankment and a surrounding embankment, as part of the comprehensive flood control measures.

By temporarily capturing flood water from the Tsurumi River, this retarding basin protects the surrounding and downstream areas from flood damage.



The total water storage capacity of the Basin is 3,900,000 m³, equivalent to about 3 times the volume of the Tokyo Dome.

To provide a city with recreation area



The is located in an urban area called Shin-Yokohama, a very convenient place as it is close to a Shinkansen station and an expressway interchange.

The Tsurumi River Retarding Basin was developed jointly by the national government and the Yokohama City government for multiple purposes including flood control and municipal functions (medical and park facilities).

The Nissan Stadium, where the final match of the 2002 FIFA World Cup was held, is also in the Basin.

To provide habitats for various organisms

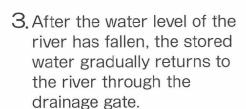
Parks were developed and the natural environment was improved in the Basin.

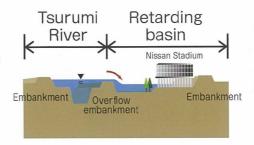
The Basin, which contains gentle flow areas, dead water areas such as ponds, waterfronts and grassland, provides habitats for various organisms.

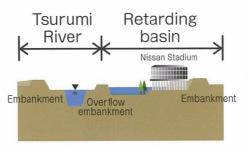


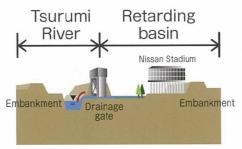
Mechanism to store and retain water -- How the retarding basin works --

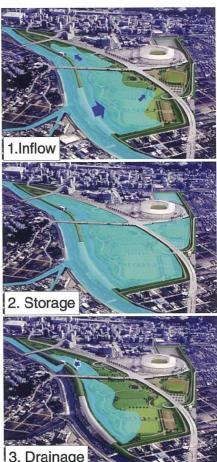
- 1. When the water level of the river rises due to a typhoon or the like, river water flows into the retarding basin through the overflow embankment which is lower than the neighboring one.
- 2. Water is temporarily stored in the retarding basin.











History to the Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin Project

April 1980: General approval of the retarding basin project by the minister of construction

January 1985: Start of land acquisition by the Ministry of Construction

February 1989: Signing of a letter of understanding between the ministry of construction and yokohama city

January 1993: Determination of city plans

January 1994: Groundbreaking ceremony and start of on-site excavation

October 1997: Completion of the International Stadium Yokohama (construction started in January 1994)

October 1998: National Sports Festival held in Kanagawa (International Stadium Yokohama)

May 2002: Inauguration of World Cup Games (final match held at the International Stadium Yokohama on June 30)

June 2003: Start of operation of the Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin

September 2003: Opening of the Tsurumi River Basin Information Center

Specifications of the Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin

- Area of retarding basin: 84 ha
- Flood control capacity: 260 m³/s for the retarding basin alone
- Total storage capacity: 3,900,000 m³
- Designed high-water level: 8.573 m above T.P.
- Ground elevation: 2.5 m above T.P. (north of the Shin-Yokohama Motoishikawa Line) 4.0 m above T.P. (south of the Shin-Yokohama Motoishikawa Line)
- Overflow embankment: wire mat work on the side slope wire mat plus asphalt on the crown Overflow embankment crown width: 15 m; embankment height: 6.6 m above T.P.; total length: 450 m
- Riverside embankment: 9.773 m above T.P. in altitude 1,830 m in total length
- Surrounding embankment: 9.773 m above T.P. in altitude 2,260 m in total length
- Drainage gate: 2.0 m above T.P. in site altitude Discharge during flood: 10.0 m (B) × 7.8 m (H) (Roller type steel gate) (Sluice type)





The overflow embankment is a segment of the riverside embankment designed to have a height lower than the nearby segments to allow the inflow of river water when the water level rises.

The wire mat construction method was adopted for the overflow embankment in consideration of the ease of maintenance, the surrounding landscape and the environment.

Energy dissipator pool



This area reduces the momentum of inflow water, witch comes from the river over the overflow embankment.

Surrounding embankment



This embankment surrounds the retarding basin, separating it from the neighbouring land.

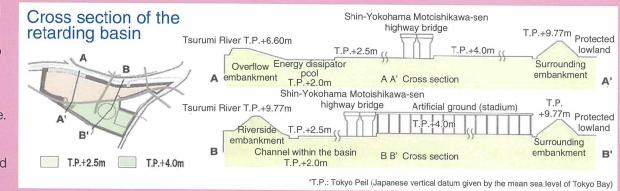
Tsurumi River Basin Information Center



Ground Level of the retarding basin

While the original ground level of the retarding basin was about 6.0 m above T.P., the ground was further excavated to store a large amount of water.

In consideration of the land use, the ground level was lowered to 2.5 m and 4.0 m above T.P. in areas north and south, respectively, of the Shin-Yokohama Motoishikawa Line. The total amount of earth excavated in the basin was 2,300,0000 m³, which was recycled for constructing the surrounding embankment and the riverside embankment and was also effectively used for the Minamihonmoku landfill project of Yokohama City.



Actual performance of the Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin

The Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin began operation in 2003. When this area was hit by Typhoon No. 18 in October 2014, the Basin contributed to reducing the downstream water levels by storing about 1,540,000m³ of flood water, the largest parformance since its start of operation.



[Normal day: aerial view]



[Day of flooding: state of inflow] [Day of flooding: inside the Basin]





[Day of flooding: aerial view]



[Day of flooding: inside the Basin] [Day of flooding: inside the Basin]



An X-band MP radar system (radar rain gauge) is installed.

Localized torrential rains occur frequently in recent years.

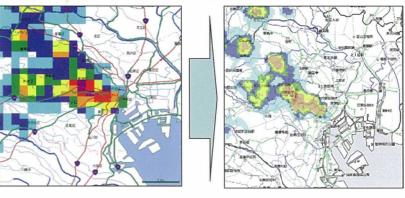
A radar rain gauge system is installed at the Tsurumi River Basin Information Center to quickly and precisely grasp rain clouds appearing over the urban area so as to make preparations against floods.

This system observes rainfall intensity

and rain clouds, at intervals of 1 minute and in units of 250m meshes



Comparison between conventional radar and X-band MP radar



Measurement data are publicized on the website of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism(disaster prevention information on rivers).

http://www.river.go.jp/

Observation instruments are used to ensure efficient management.

In the Multipurpose Tsurumi River Retarding Basin, the state of overflow and the situation in the Basin are constantly monitored with CCTV cameras, water level sensors and flow volume sensors. All of the cameras and the sensors are networked with optical fibers and monitored in real time to constantly prepare for risk. Radio=wave level cauce Main CCTV images are released on the website of the

Keihin River Office (live camera information).

http://www.ktr.mlit.go.jp/keihin/



Keihin River Office Kanto Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

2-18-1 Tsurumi-Chuo,

Tsurumi-ward, Yokohama city, kanagawa Pref.

230-0051, Japan

Phone: 045-503-4000 (main)

Fax: 045-503-4001

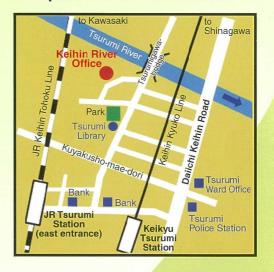
Website of the Keihin River Office: http://www.ktr.mlit.go.jp/keihin/

[Directions]

Ten minutes on foot from Tsurumi Station

on the JR Keihin Tohoku Line or

KeikyuTsurumi Station



Tsurumi Branch Office

3-16-13 Tsurumi-Chuo,

Tsurumi-ward, Yokohama city, kanagawa Pref.

230-0051, Japan

Phone: 045-501-3038 Fax: 045-501-6744

[Directions]

Fifteen minutes on foot from Tsurumi Station

on the JR Keihin Tohoku Line or

Keikyu Tsurumi Station

[River segment in charge]

From the estuary to Sueyoshi-bridge

to Tokyo Beau Indian Tokyo Tsurumi Ward Office Tsurumi Police Station Weikyu Tsurumi Police Station Resona Bank Keikyu Tsurumi Station Keikyu Tsurumi Station Tsurumi Police Station

Shin-Yokohama Branch

Shirosato

Elementary School

Kozukue Castle ruins

JR Kozukue

Station

Shin-Yokohama Branch Office

2081 Kozukue-cho, Kohoku-ward, Yokohama city, kanagawa Pref.

222-0036, Japan

Phone: 045-476-5003 Fax: 045-476-5004

[Directions]

Seven minutes on foot from

Kozukue Station on the JR Yokohama Line

[River segments in charge]

Tsurumi River: from Sueyoshi-bridge to

Daisan Keihin Road

Yagami River: from its confluence with Tsurumi River to confluence with Shibu River

Hayabuchi River: from its confluence with Tsurumi River to Takada-bridge Toriyama River: from its confluence with Tsurumi River to Kishine-bridge



Phone: 045-475-1998

Open hours: 10:00 to 17:00

Closed: every Tuesday, year-end and New Year holidays



to Shin-Yokoham