

## Excursion A

### Course for Learning History (Meiji, Showa and Heisei eras) Miyako to Sanriku Coast, Iwate

#### *Itinerary*

##### July 19 (Thu)

- 13:30 Departure from Morioka
- 16:15 Arrival at Taro  
Disaster Prevention Tour; Taro Seawall; remains of a tsunami-affected tourist hotel; San'ō Housing Complex (constructed for settlement relocation in the Heisei era); San'ō Park
- 18:30 Explanation of the past efforts of local disaster risk reduction experts in tsunami risk reduction (at Miyako Sea Arena)
- 20:00 Arrival at hotels

##### July 20 (Fri)

- 8:30 Departure from Miyako  
Observation from bus windows: Jodogahama Beach, geological features and aquaculture at Yamada Bay, and raised ground in Otsuchi Town
- 11:30 Lunch in Kamaishi
- 12:50 Toni Hongo (a settlement constructed for settlement relocation in the Showa era)
- 13:40 Yoshihama Hongo (a settlement constructed for settlement relocation in the Meiji era)
- 14:40 Break at Ipponmatsu Jaya
- 15:00 Departure for Sendai Station
- 18:10 Arrival at Sendai Station

### Highlight ①

#### Town of tsunami risk reduction and Disaster Prevention Tour Guides

Taro-cho in Miyako City (formerly Taro Town) was known as a “town of tsunami risk reduction” mainly because of a tsunami-protection seawall that was constructed based on lessons learned from the tsunami caused by the 1933 Sanriku earthquake, and evacuation routes set for the same reasons. However, the tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake destroyed the seawall and washed away the settlement, resulting in casualties. To share and hand down the lessons from the latest tsunami, Taro-cho accepts visitors and trainees from the rest of Japan and abroad, with Disaster Prevention Tour Guides guiding them.



### Highlight ②

#### Jodogahama Beach and tsunami monuments

The Sanriku area is designated as Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park. Among the many scenic spots in the park is Jodogahama Beach, with geological features formed with magma that hardened underground and then uplifted before being eroded in the sea by the winds and waves. On the beach are monuments to tsunami caused by the 1933 Sanriku Earthquake and the 1960 Valdivia Earthquake.



### Highlight ③

Toni Hongo in Kamaishi City: Settlement relocation after the tsunami caused by the 1933 Sanriku Earthquake

The tsunami caused by the 1933 Sanriku Earthquake severely damaged the former Hongo settlement, Toni-cho, Kamaishi City, washing away all houses there but one. Given that 90% of the residents of the settlement had lost their lives due to the tsunami caused by the 1896 Sanriku Earthquake, the reconstruction project after the 1933 Sanriku Earthquake was implemented to construct a new settlement at a significant height for all 101 houses washed away by the tsunami. The relocated settlement was not washed away by the tsunami caused by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake.



### Highlight ④

Yoshihama settlement in Sanriku-cho, Ofunato City: Settlement relocation after the tsunami caused by the 1896 Sanriku Earthquake

The Yoshihama settlement in Sanriku-cho, Ofunato City, was relocated at a significant height after the 1896 Sanriku Earthquake-caused tsunami. Also, all damaged houses in an area flooded by the 1933 Sanriku Earthquake-caused tsunami were also relocated to a high place. Therefore, houses in this settlement were not damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake-caused tsunami in 2011.



