

Flooding Resilience Future for the ABC Mega Region

Applying Nature-based solutions as a systematic approach

P5 Presentation

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CONTEXT

Lower Rhine River Basin / ABC (Amsterdam-Bruseel-Cologn) Mega Region

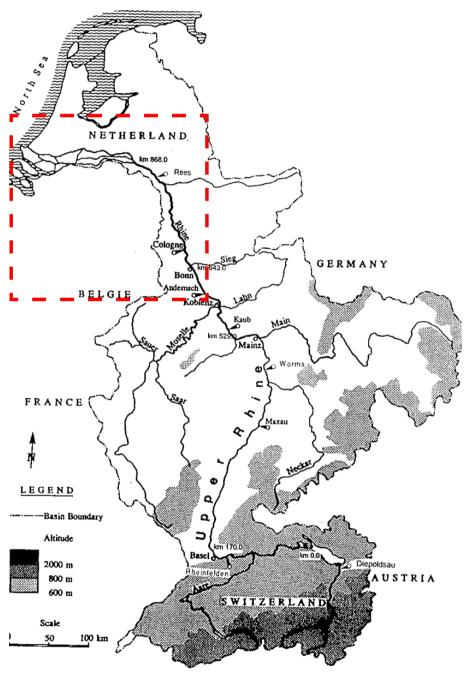
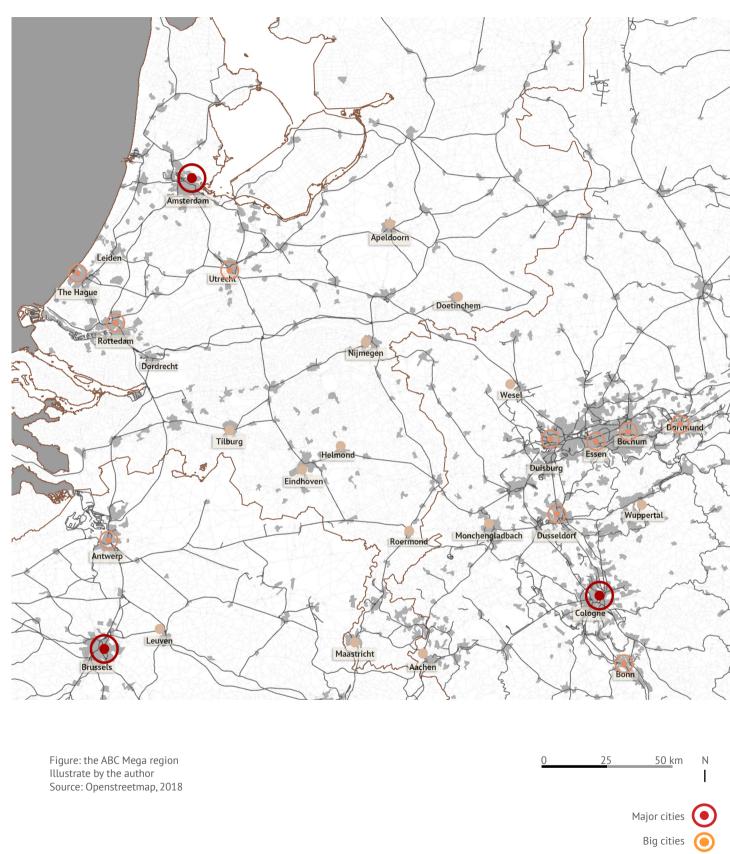


Figure: Rhine river basin Source: illustrate by Huw C. Davies, 2000

Map of the ABC (Amsterdam-Bruseel-Cologn) Mega Region



PROBLEM

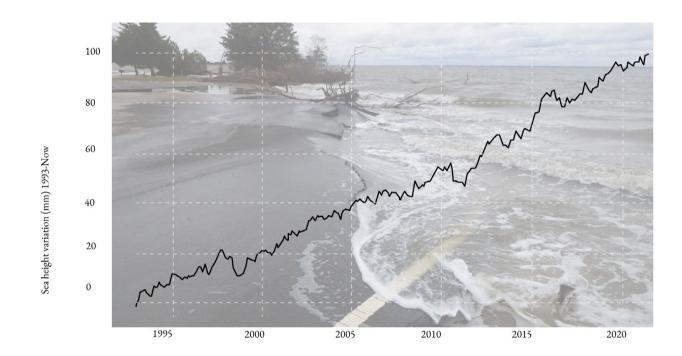
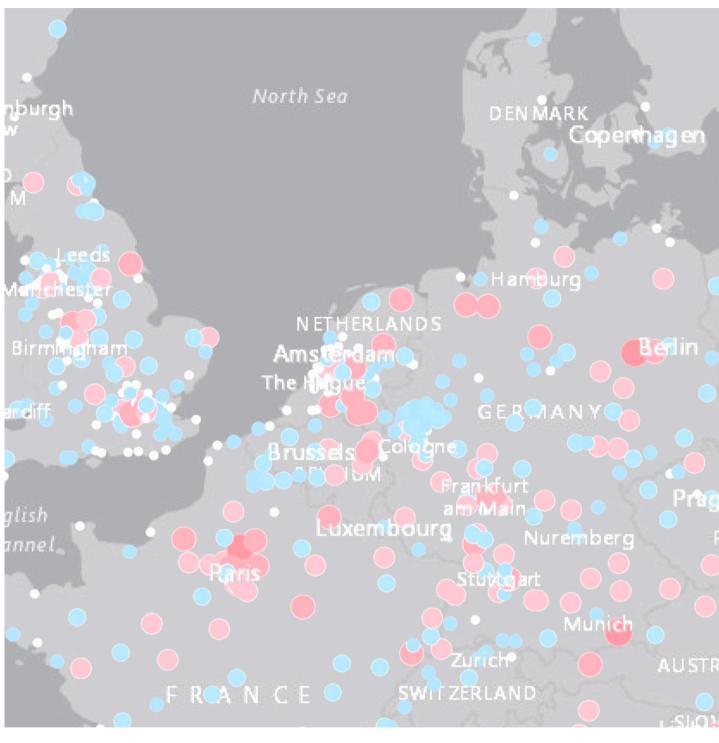


Figure: Sea level raise 1993-now Illustrate by the author Source: Climate.gov, 2020



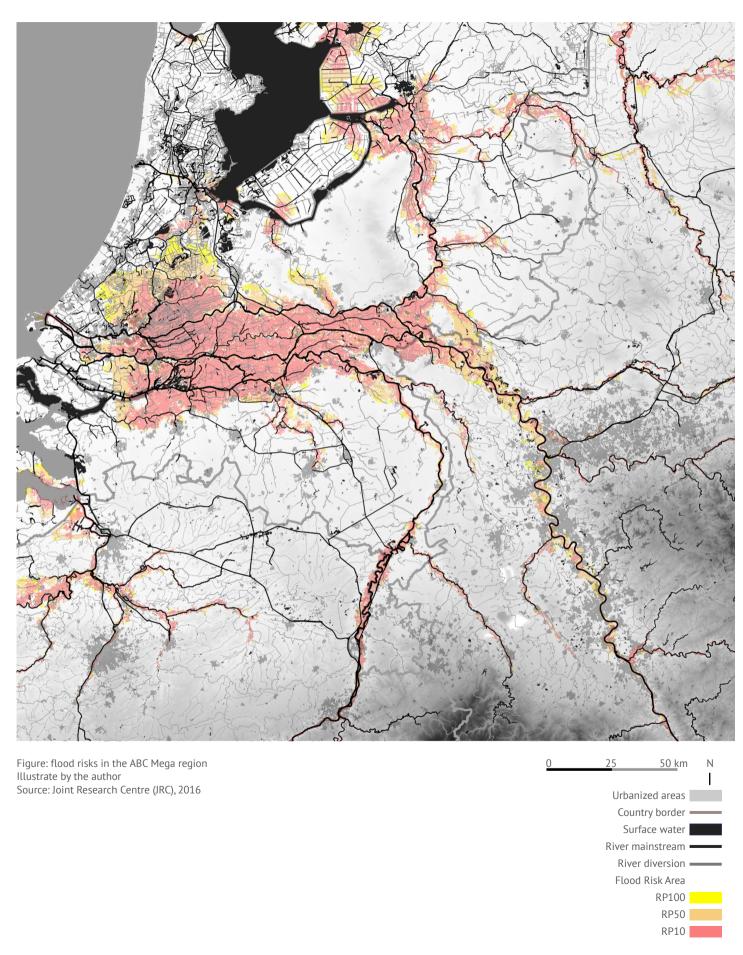
AP Photo/Michael Probst

Urban area potentially exposed to river flooding in 2071-2100 compared with 1961-1990

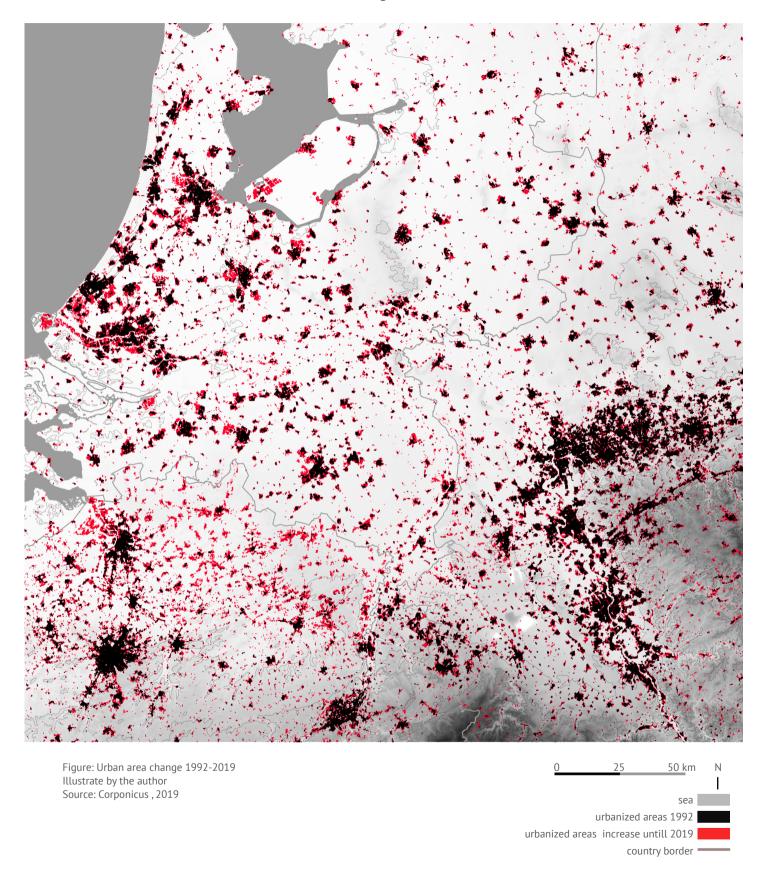




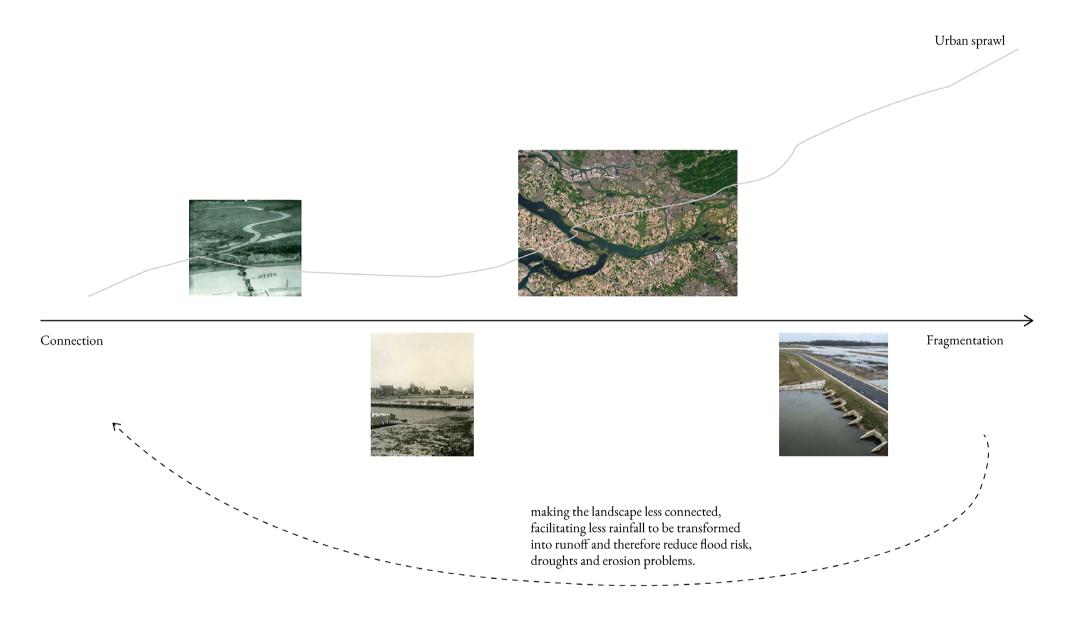
Flood risks in the ABC Mega region



Urban area change 1992-2019



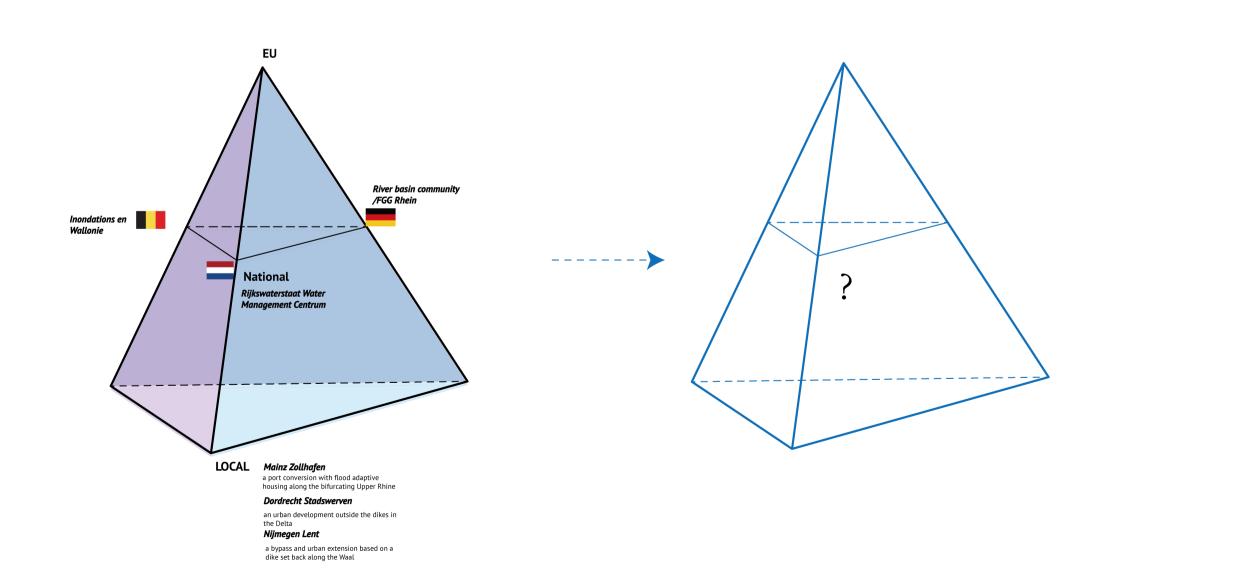
Landscape fragmentation caused by grey infrastructure



Multi-level and crossing border governance







In the lower Rhine basin, the ABC MEGA Region is faced with the increasing <u>risk of flooding</u> caused by climate changing and extreme weather. The repercussions of over-modifying nature due to the urban sprawl and decay causing the <u>land scarcity and landscape fragmentation</u>, seems to put it in a more dangerous conditions. Crossing border and multi-level governance seems to be difficult to carry out an coherent flood management strategies.

<u>Spatial planning</u> should be better involved in the process of flood management to <u>recognize the dynamics</u> and to <u>activate the capacity of the green and blue infrastructure of flood resilience</u> as well as <u>guide the expasion and form of the cities</u> in the ABC Mega Region.

CONCEPTUALIZATION

FLOODING RESILIENCE FUTURE FOR THE ABC MEGA REGION

LOWER

LOWER FLOODING RISKS

LONGER

LONGER LIFE-SPAN

SUSTAINABLE

SUSTAINABLE URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

HEALTHY

HUMAN WELL BEING

ENGAGING

CATALYSTS OF LOCAL INVOLVEMENT

COOPERATION

STRONGER CONNECTION

BRODER

BROADER RANGE OF BENEFICIARIES

DYNAMIC

DYNAMIC AND FLEXIBILE SYSTEM



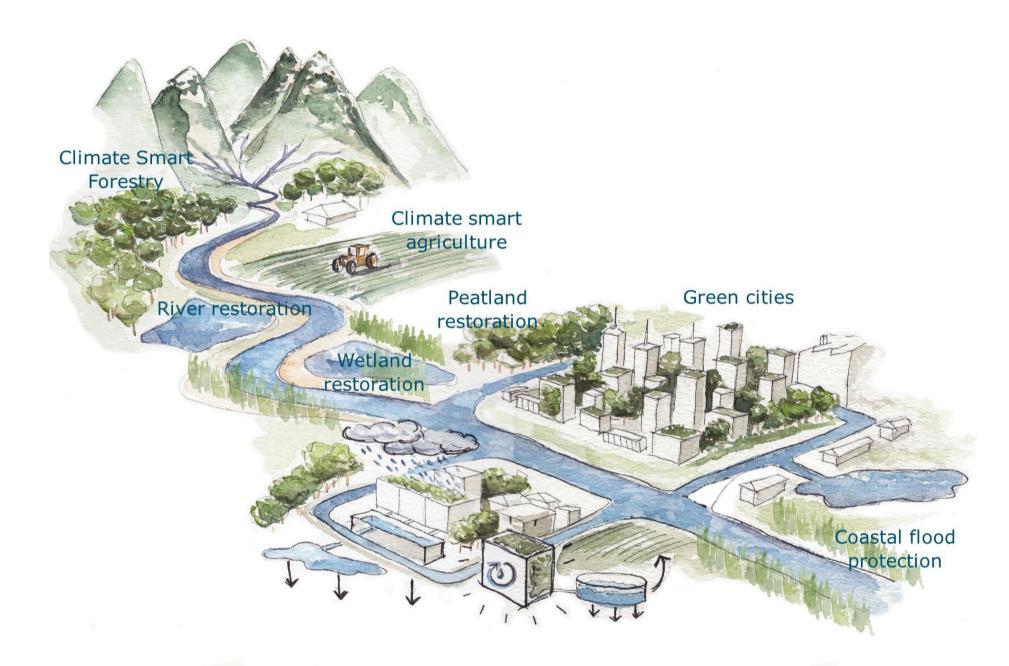
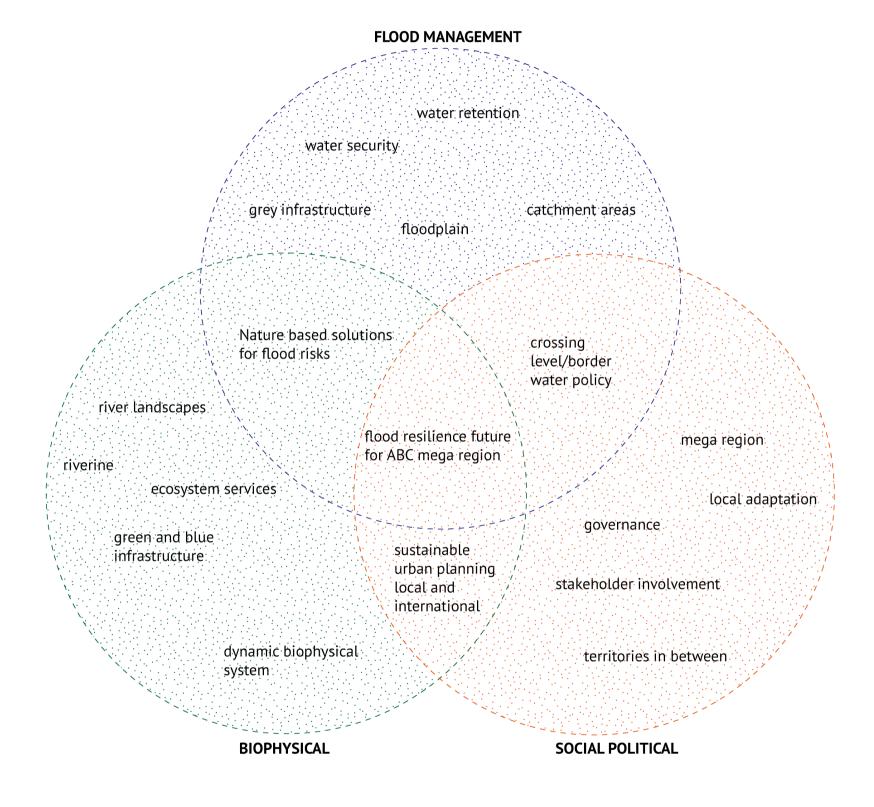


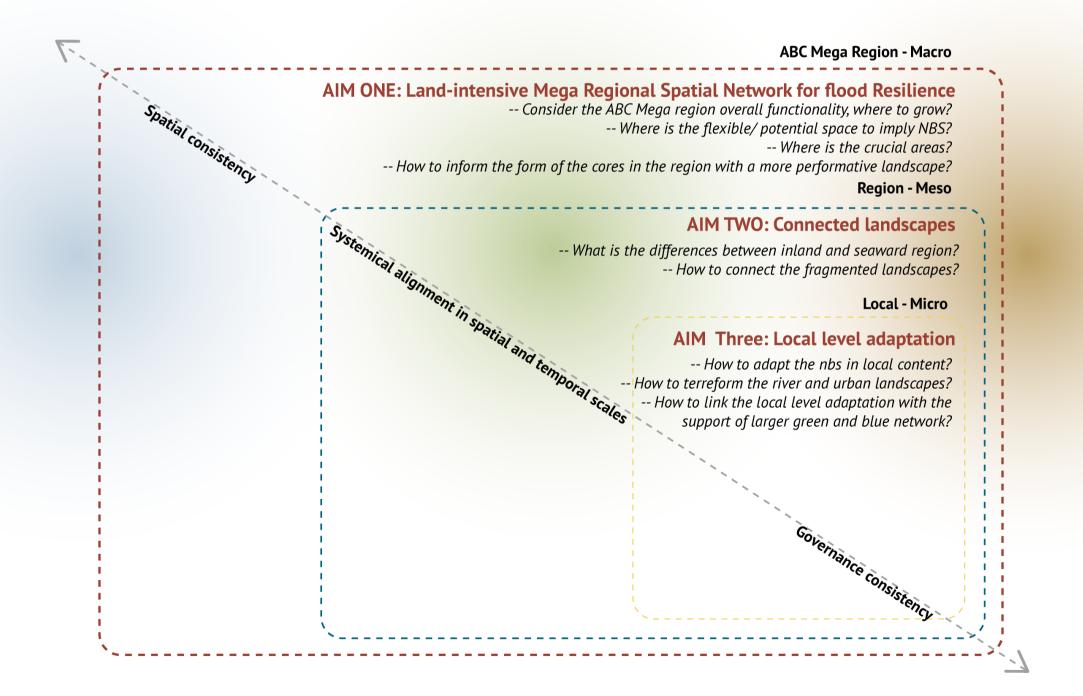
Figure: Nature-Based Solutions are a new focal point in the global effort to deal with climate change Illustrate by Natasha de Sena, WER

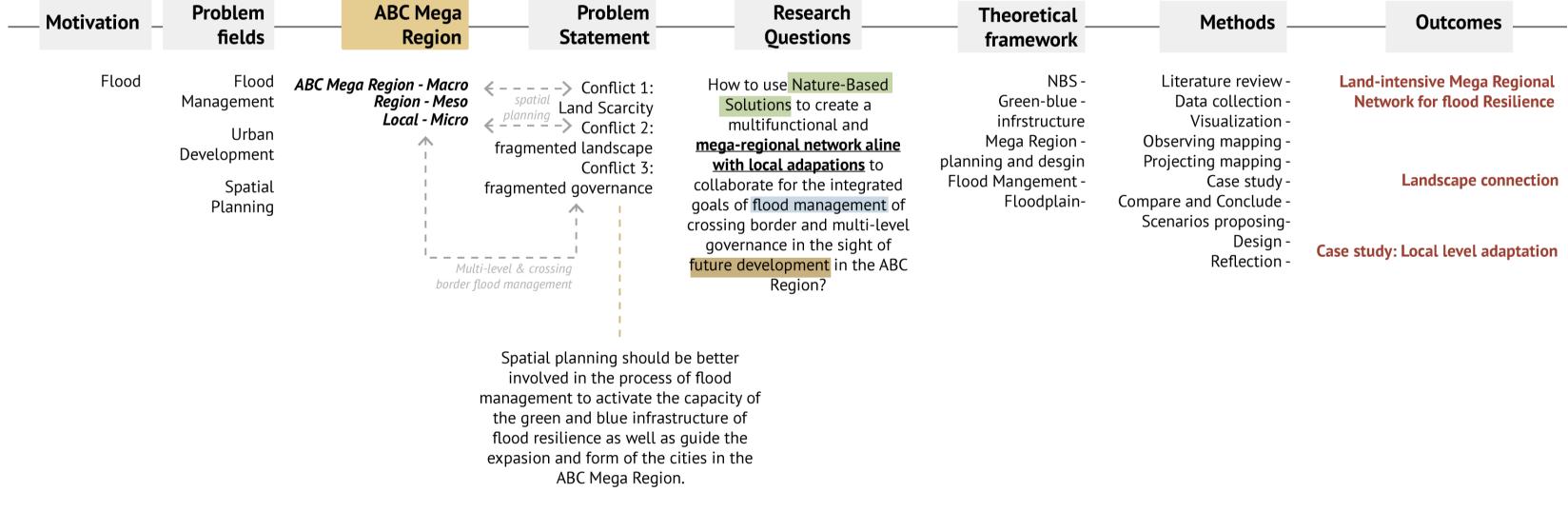


Flood Management

Nature-Based Solutions

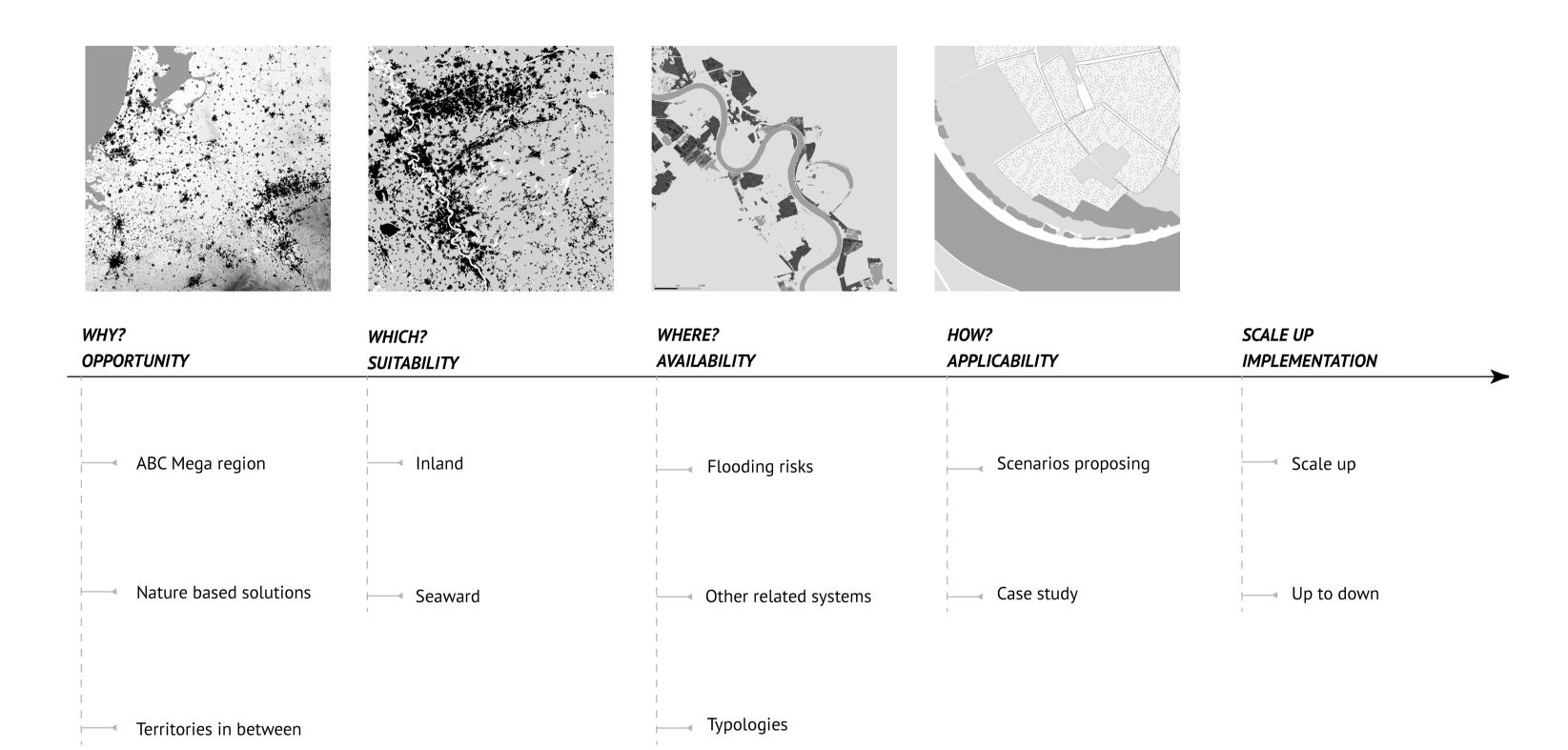
Urban Development





Problem

ANALYSIS



OPPORTUNITY CONTEXT Where to grow? Where to apply nature-based solutions for flood management? PROBLEM 50 km CONCEPTUALIZATION population decline population growth urbanized areas country border surface water River mainstream _ River diversion Flood Risk Area RP100 ANALYSIS RP50 RP10 CONCLUSION

Amsterdam Apeldoorn **Doetinchem** Rottedam Dortmund Bochum Helmond Duisburg Eindhoven Maastricht

Territories in Between (TiB)

CONTEXT

PROBLEM

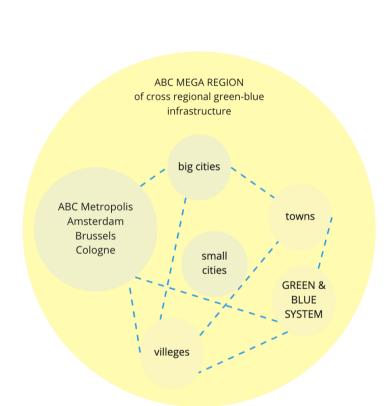
CONCEPTUALIZATION

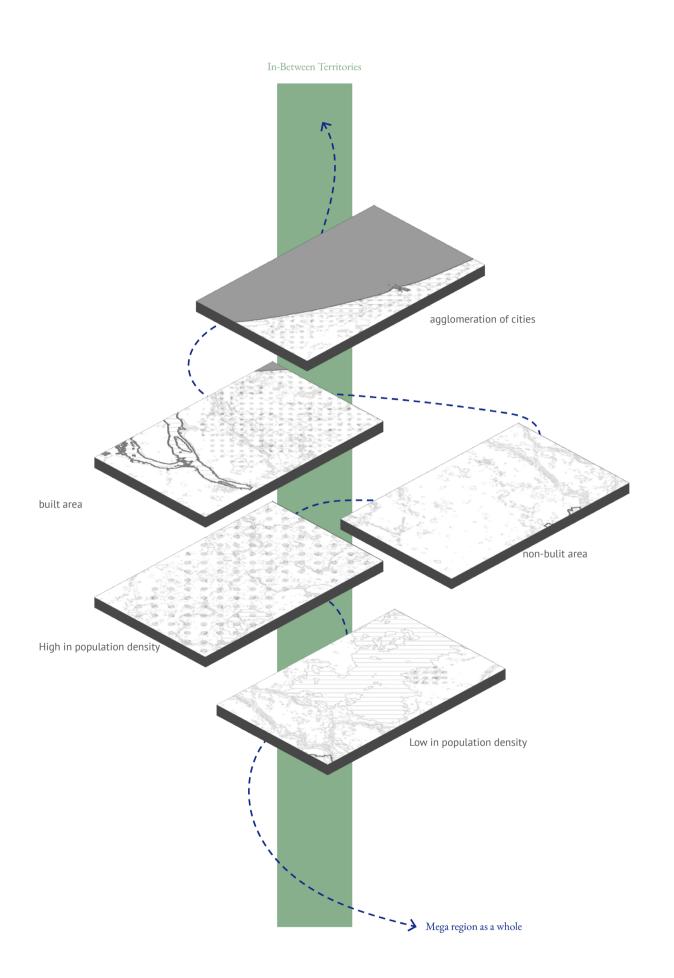
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ANALYSIS

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CONCLUSION

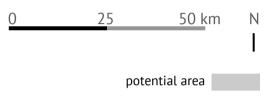




OPPORTUNITY CONTEXT PROBLEM CONCEPTUALIZATION ANALYSIS

Potential areas to apply nature-based solutions for flood risks control

Territories in between



- · Randstad, the Netherlands
- Flanders , Belgium
- · Ruhrgebiet, Germany

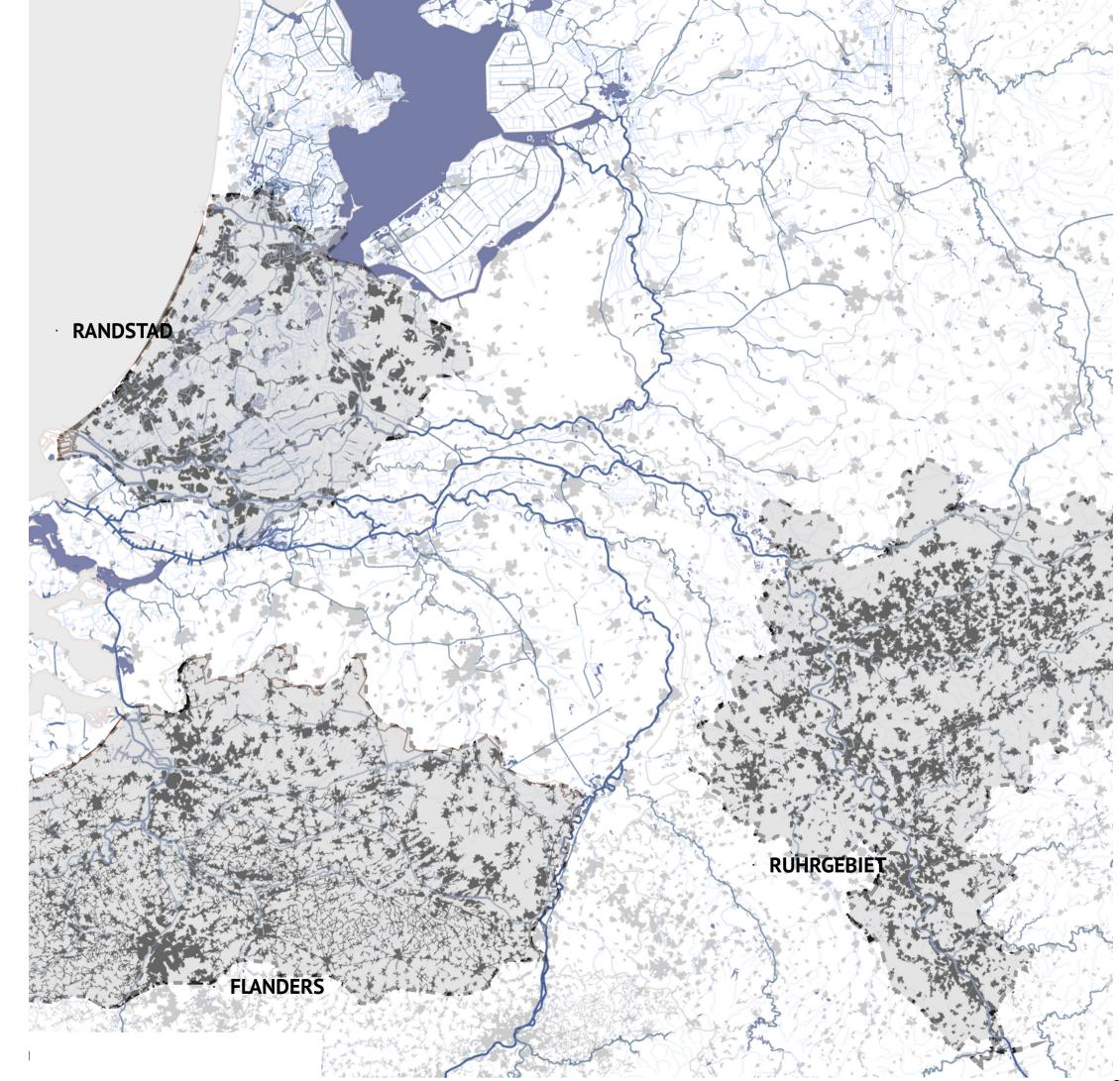


Figure: potential areas to apply nature-based solutions for flood risks control Illustrate by the author Source: Copernicus, 2017

CONTEXT

PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION

Policy related to flood management and nature landscapes protection

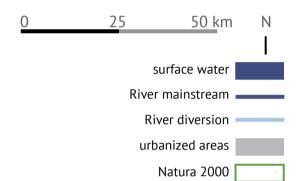


Figure: Policy related to flood management and nature landscapes protection Illustrate by the author Source: Copernicus, 2017 and Natura 2000

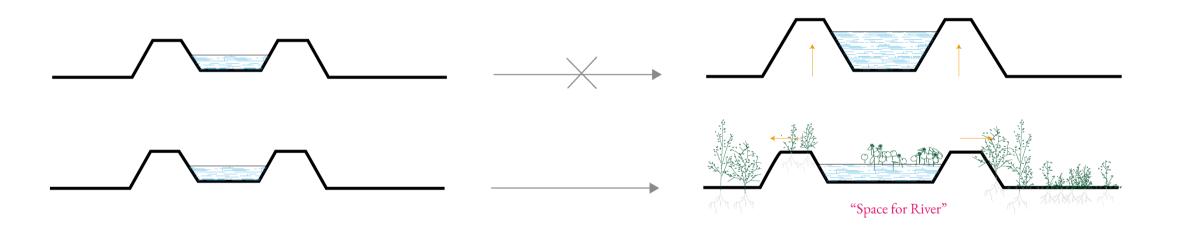
CONTEXT

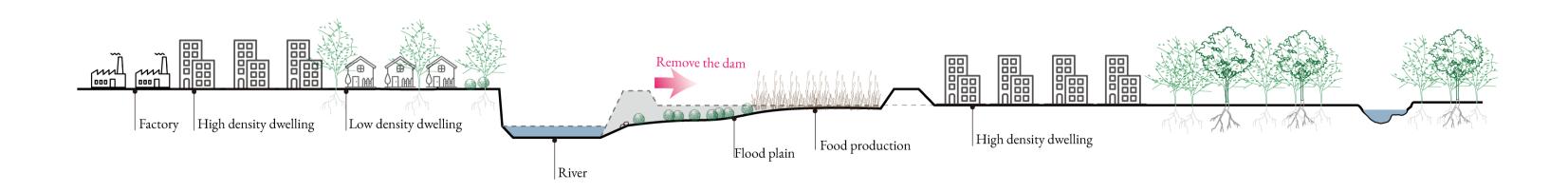
PROBLEM

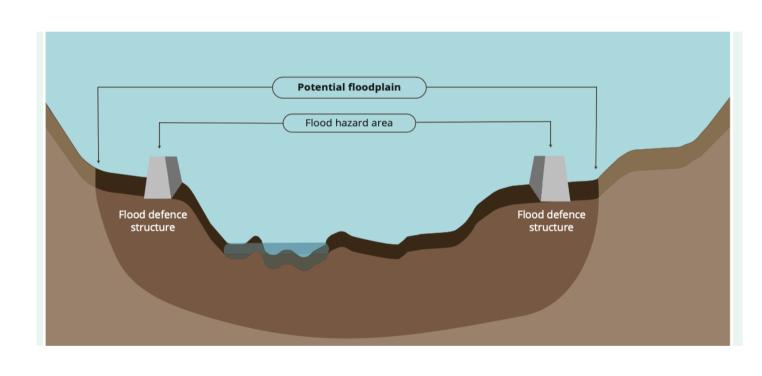
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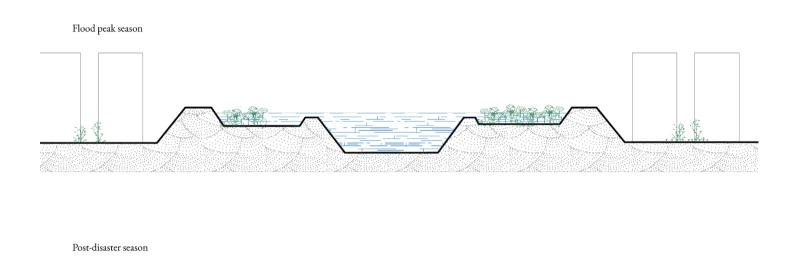
CONCEPTUALIZATION

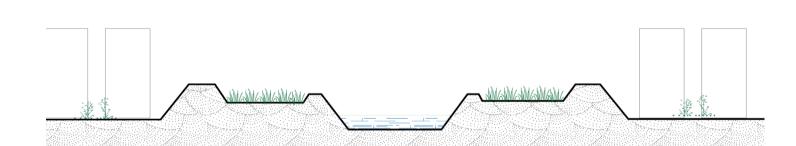
"Space for river"

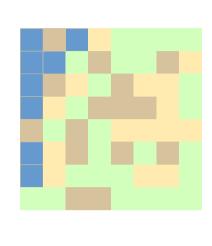


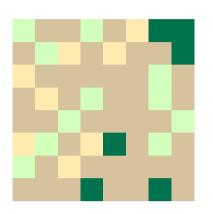


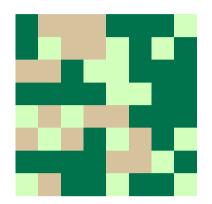




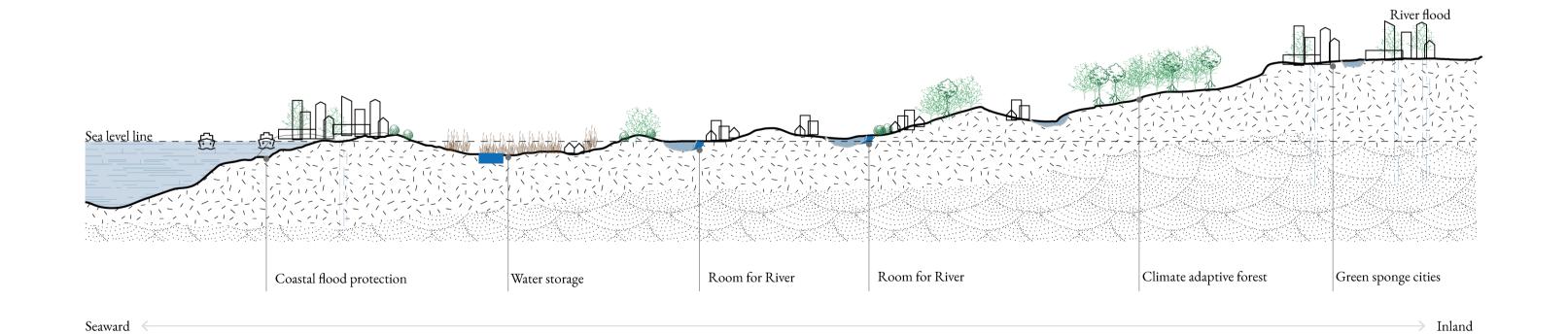


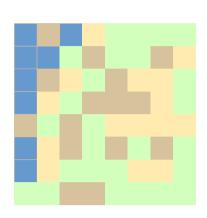


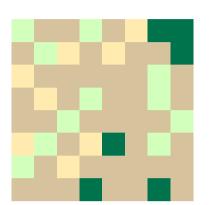


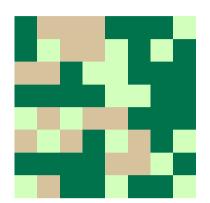


Downstream
Seaward
Upstream
Inland









Downstream Seaward

Upstream Inland



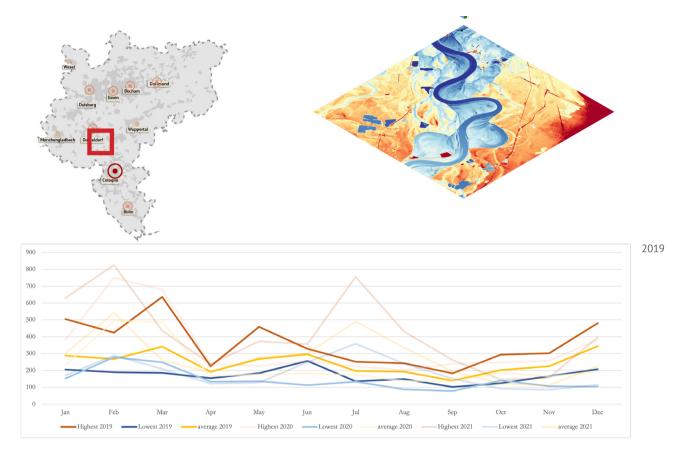


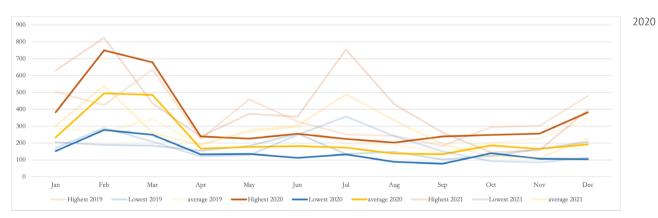


Agriculture areas Green patches Natura 2000

Flood Risk Area

Terrain and water level





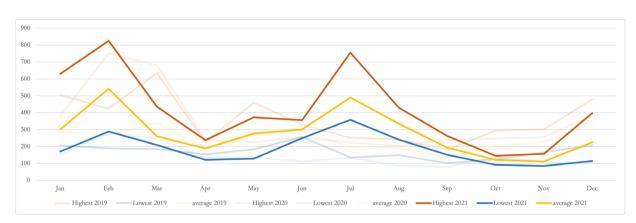


Figure: Rhine waterlevel monthly Illustrate by the author Source: OpenDataPortal Düsseldorf, 2022

Terrain and scenarios of water level raising

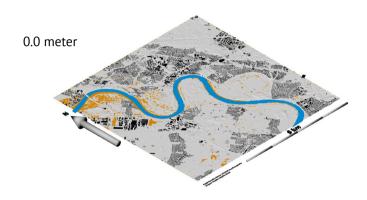








Figure: scenarios of water level raising Illustrate by the author

CONTEXT

PROBLEM

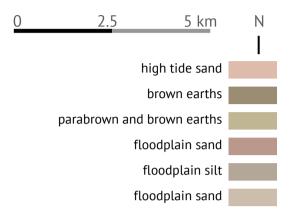
CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

STRATEGY AND DESIGN

CONCLUSION

soil



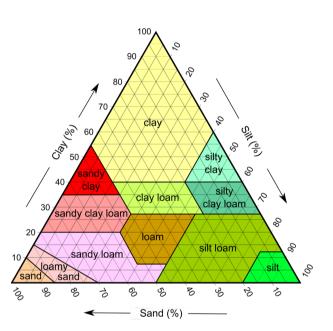
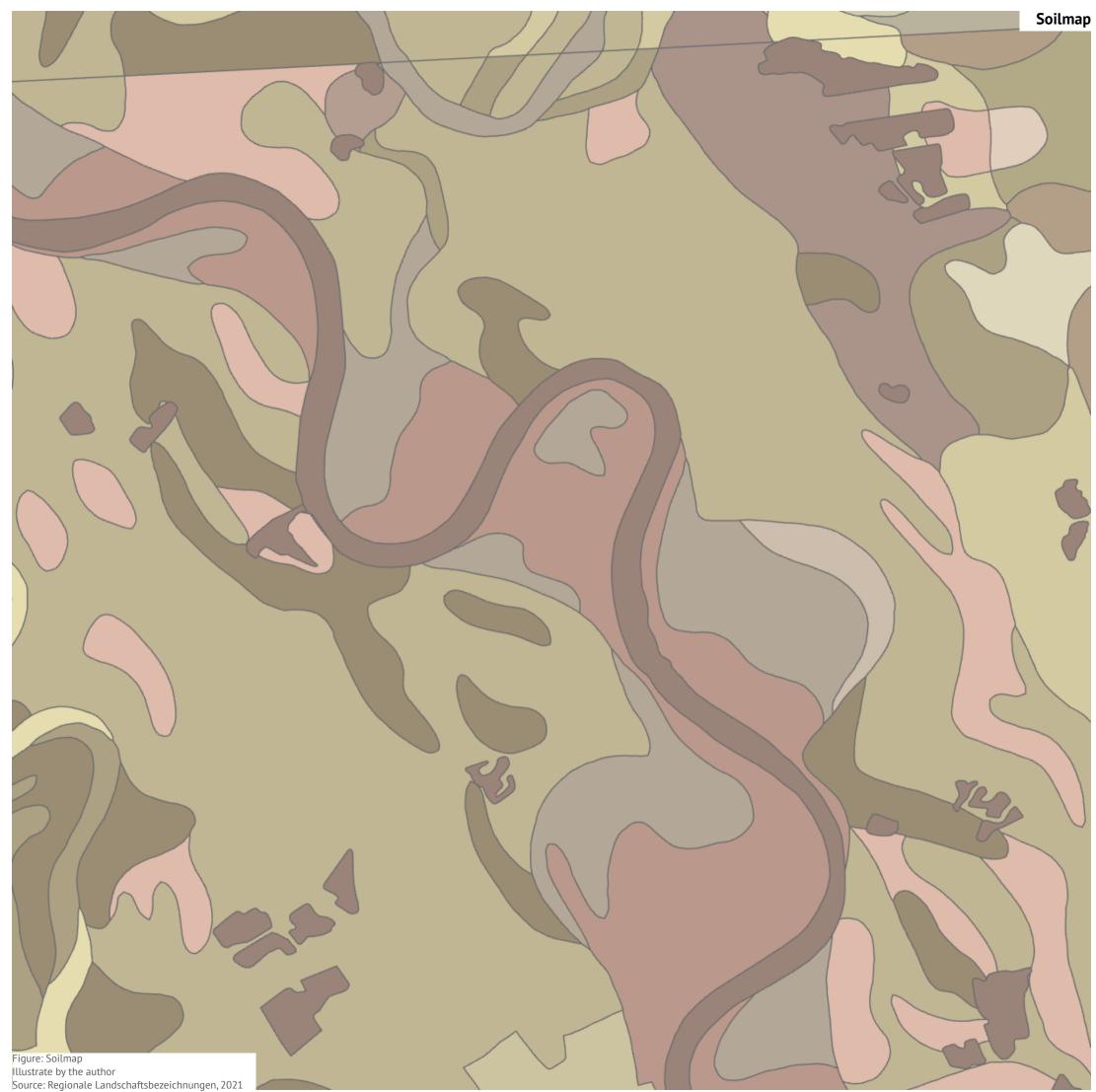
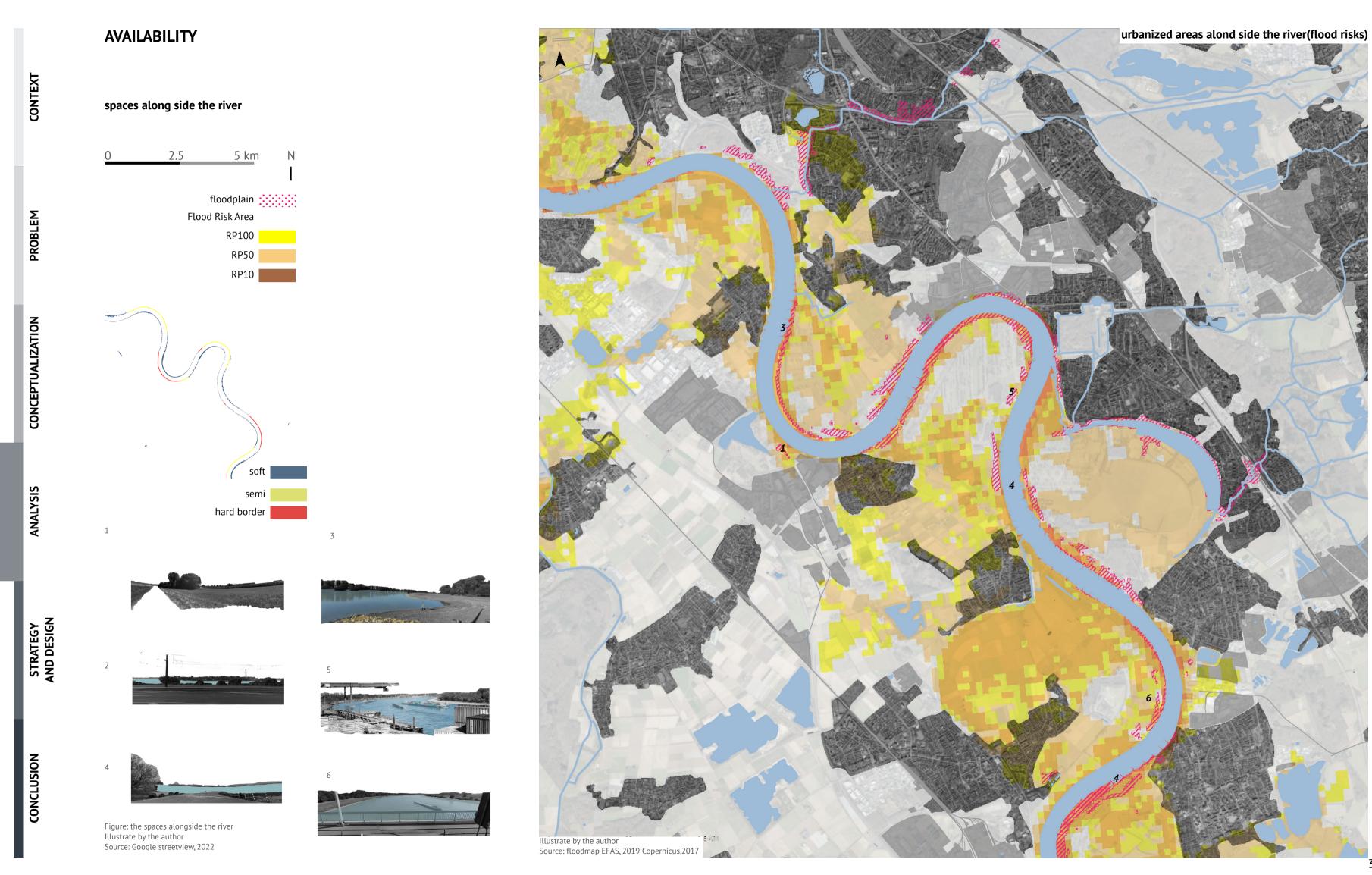


Figure: USDA Soil Texture Source: Christopher Aragón, 2018

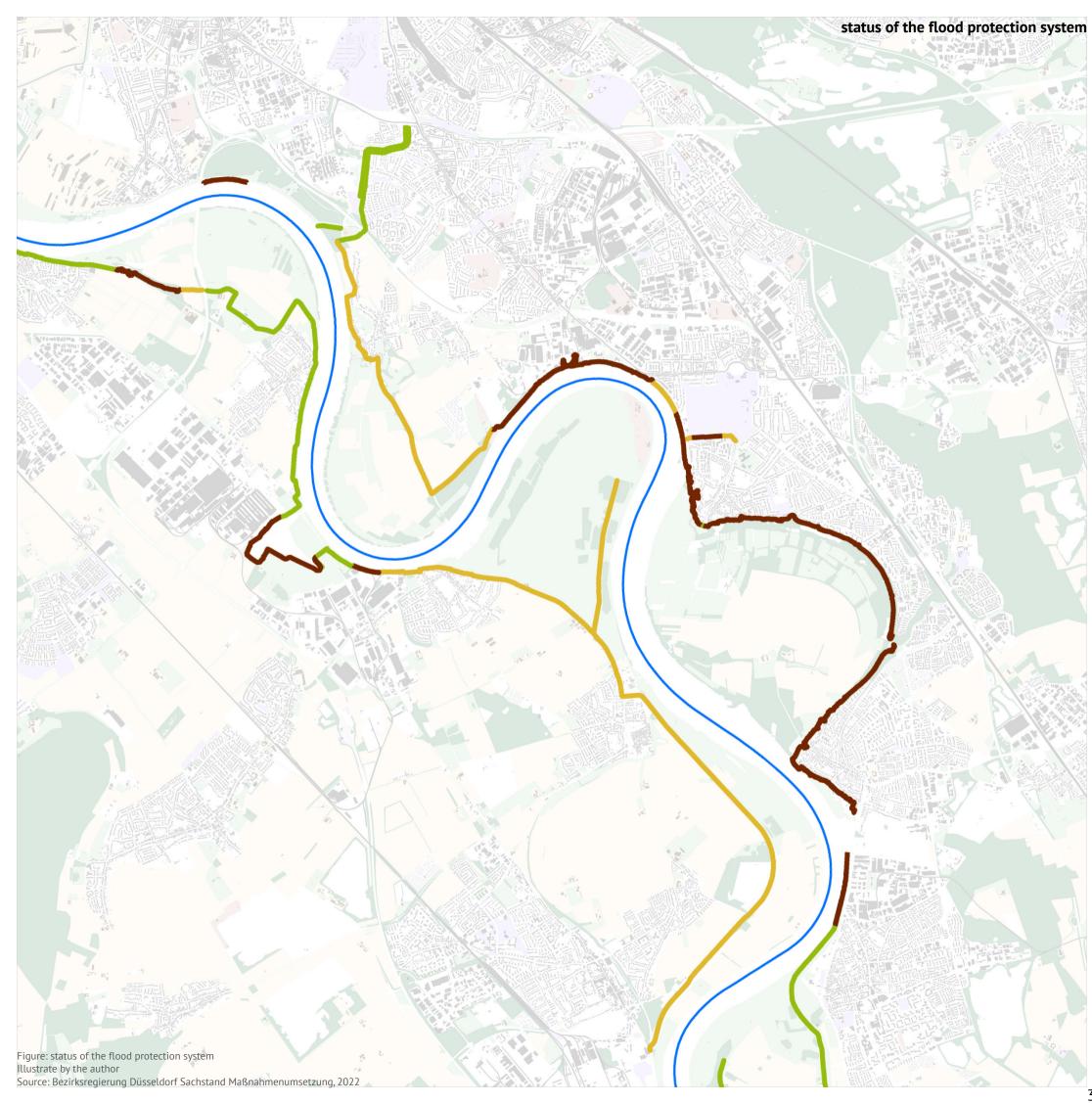
| Soil Group | Description | Final Infiltration Rate (mm/h) |
|---------------|---|---|
| A | Lowest Runoff Potential. Includes deep sands with | 8 - 12 |
| | very little silt and clay, also deep, rapidly permeable | |
| | loess. | |
| В | Moderately Low Runoff Potential. Mostly sandy soils | 4 - 8 |
| | less deep than A, loess less deep or less aggregated | |
| | than A, but the group as a whole has above-average | |
| | infiltration after thorough wetting. | |
| C | Moderately High Runoff Potential. Comprises shallow | 1 - 4 |
| | soils and soils containing considerable clay and | |
| | colloids, though less than those of group D. The group | |
| | has below-average infiltration after pre-saturation. | |
| D | Highest Runoff Potential. Includes mostly clays of | 0 - 1 |
| | high swelling percent, but the group also includes some | |
| | shallow soils with nearly impermeable sub-horizons | |
| | near the surface | |

Figure: The USDA-NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group Classification Source: Reynold J. Stone, 2014





AVAILABILITY CONTEXT the flood protection system and floodable area PROBLEM In need of renovation refurbished _____ High terrain CONCEPTUALIZATION Floodplain Flood-prone area ANALYSIS CONCLUSION Figure: floodplain and flood-prone area Illustrate by the author Source: Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf Sachstand Maßnahmenumsetzung, 2022



Functional spaces along side the river

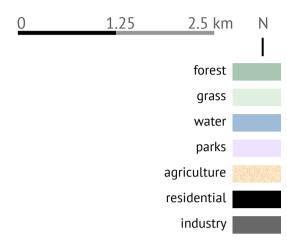


Figure: different spatial element in the satellite map Illustrate by the author Source: Googlemap, 2022

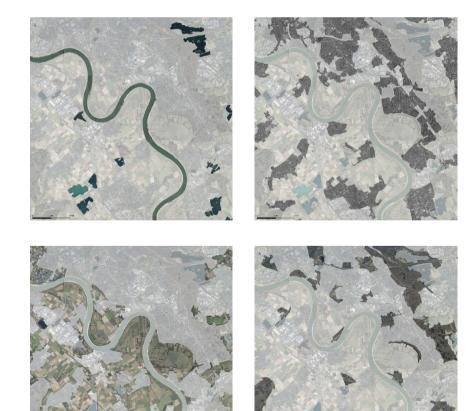
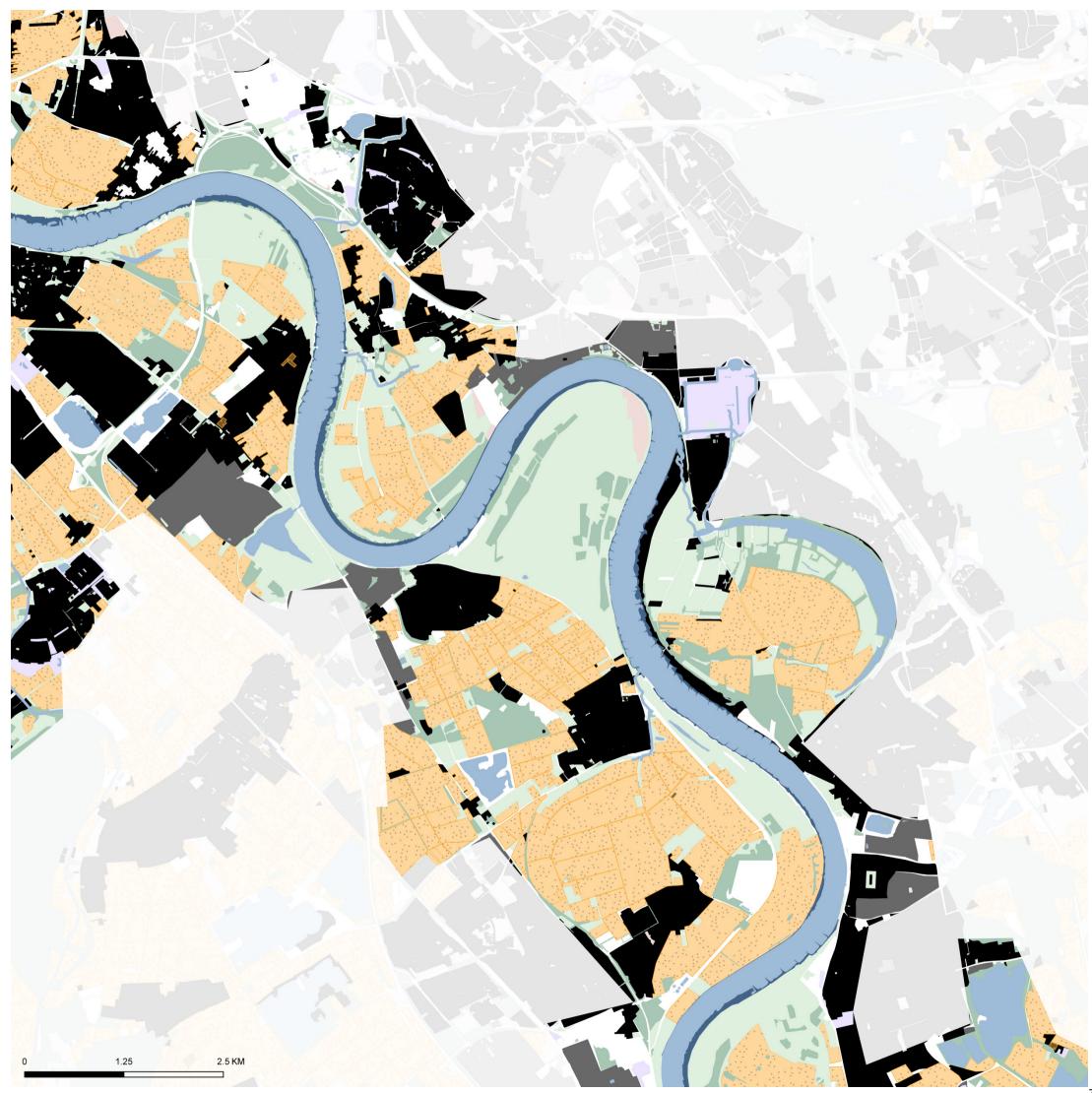


Figure: Functional map alongside the river Illustrate by the author Source: Openstreetmap, 2022



PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION

Functional spaces: Natura 2000 and green spaces

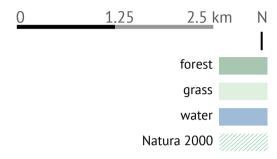
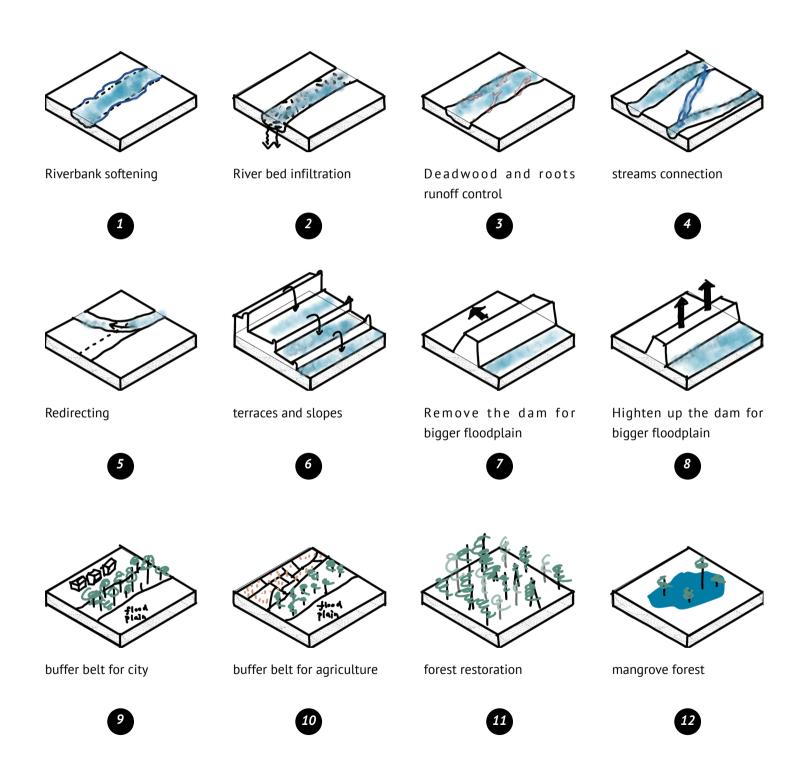


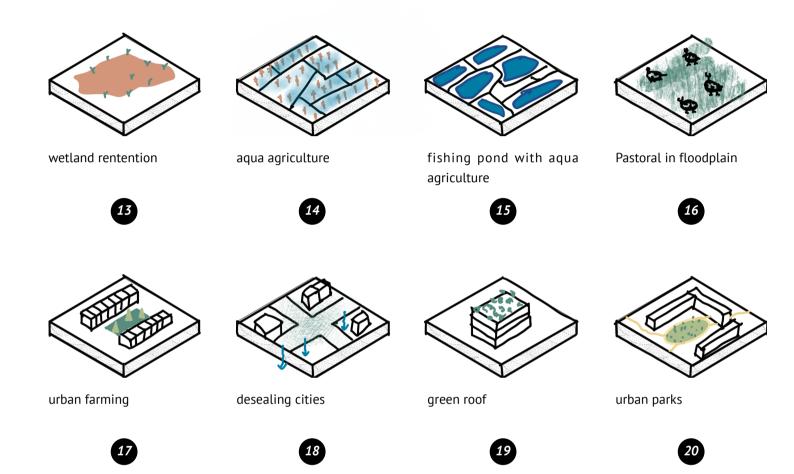


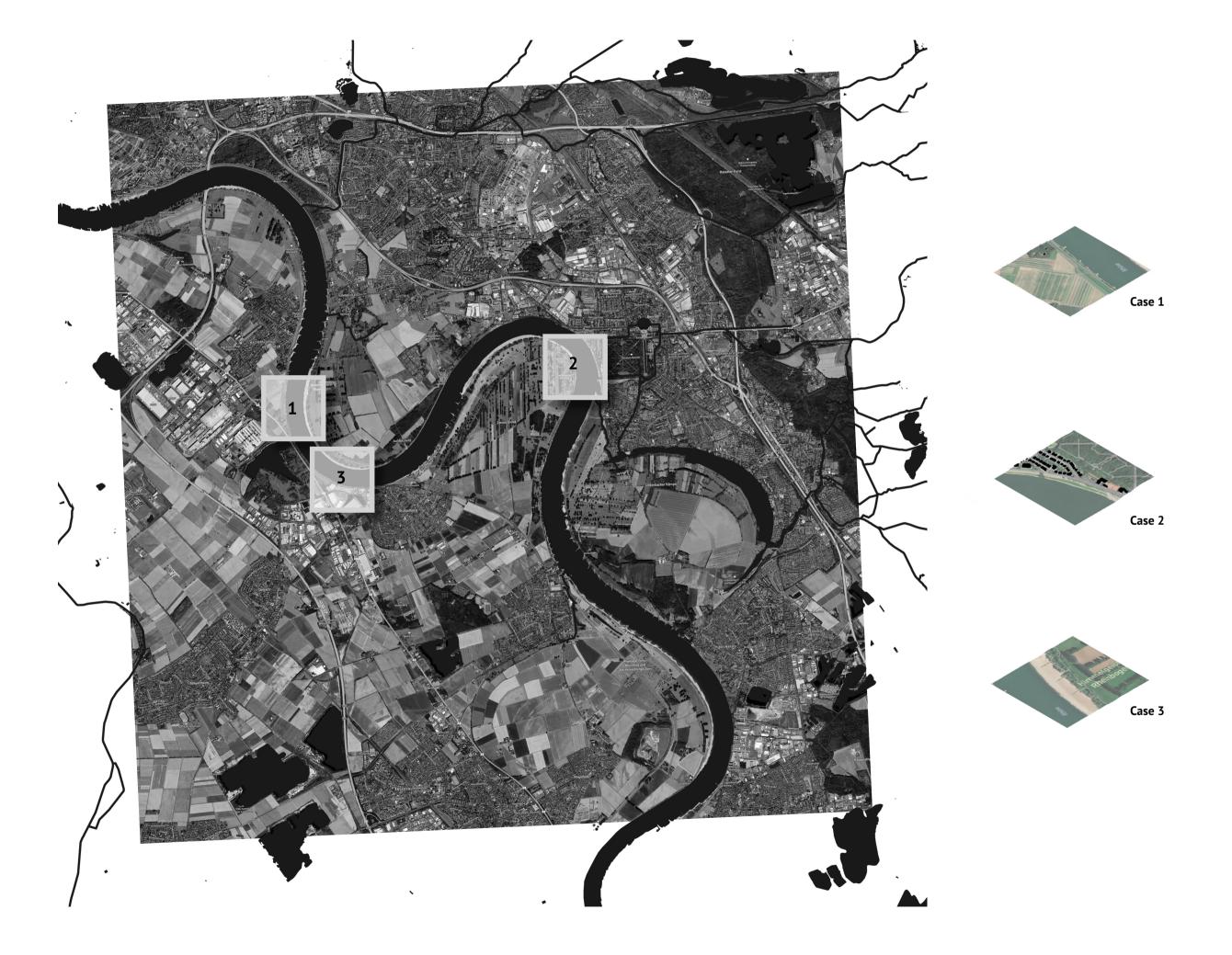
Figure: urbanized area and urban parks Illustrate by the author Source: Openstreetmap, 2022

STRATEGY AND DESIGN

Find the suitable NBS strategy for the design







Source: Googlemap, 2022

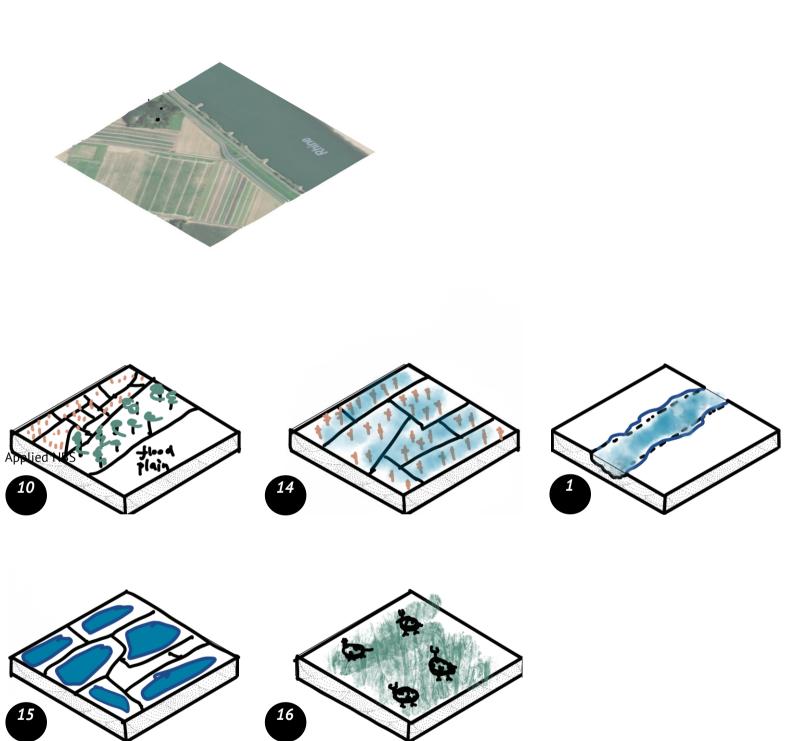
Case 1

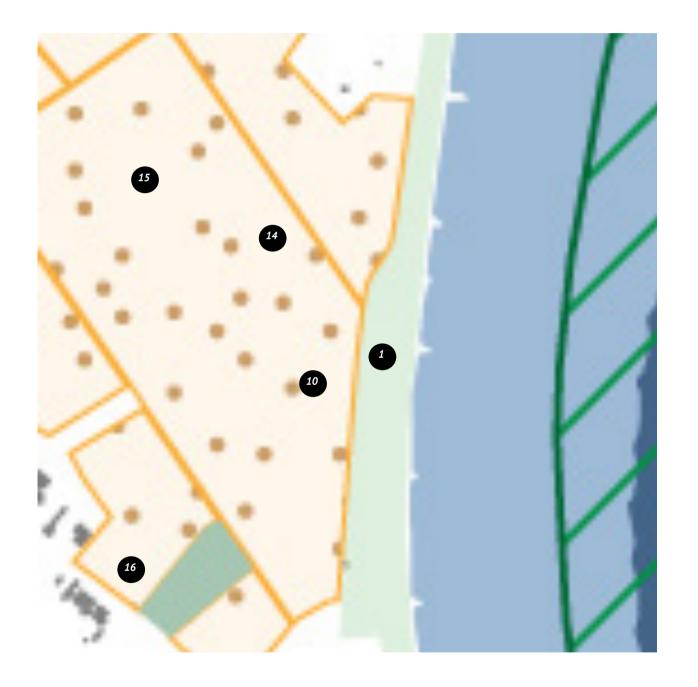
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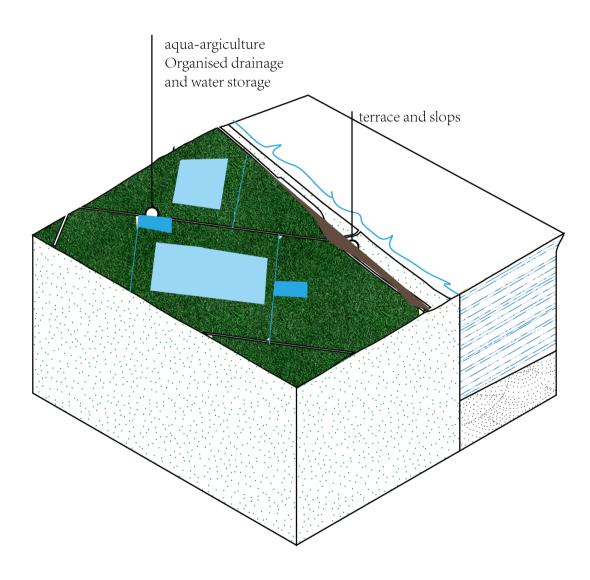
CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

STRATEGY









PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

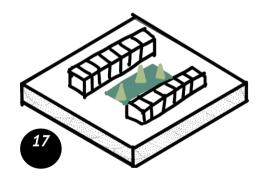
ANALYSIS

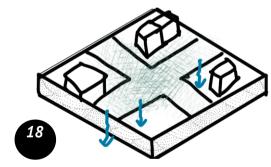
CONCLUSION

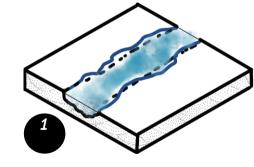
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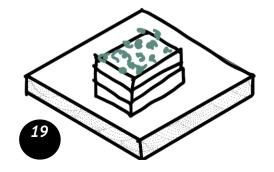


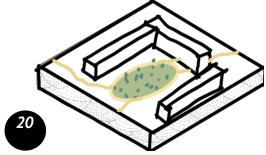
Applied NBS







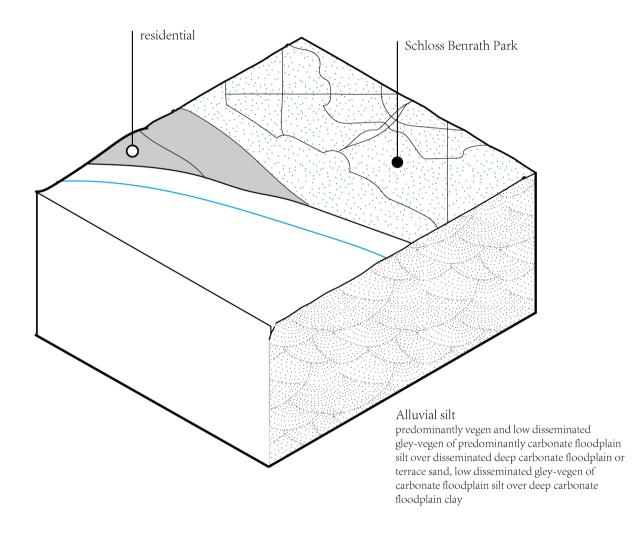


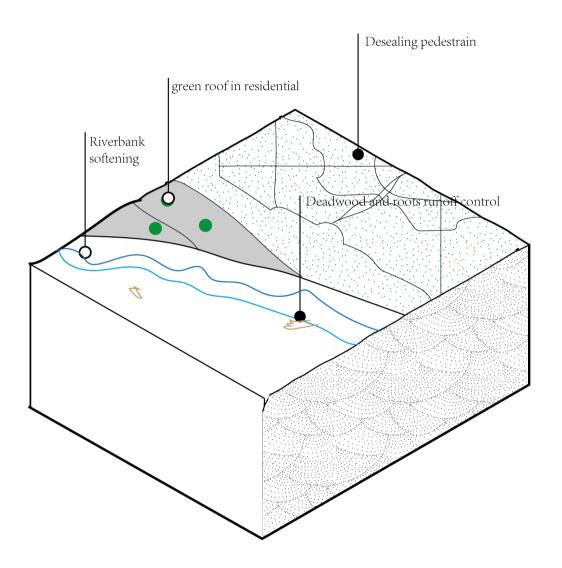




after

CONTEXT







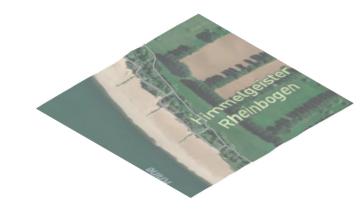
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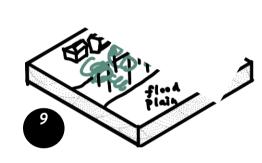
CONCEPTUALI7ATION

ANALYSIS

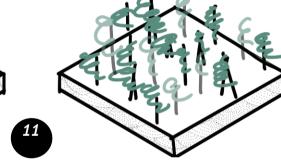
CONCLUSION

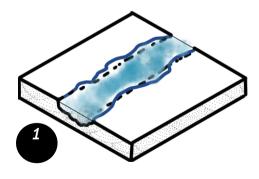
Case 3

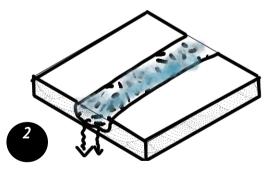


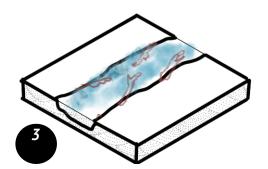


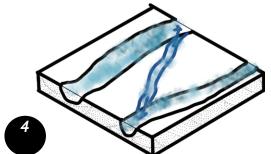


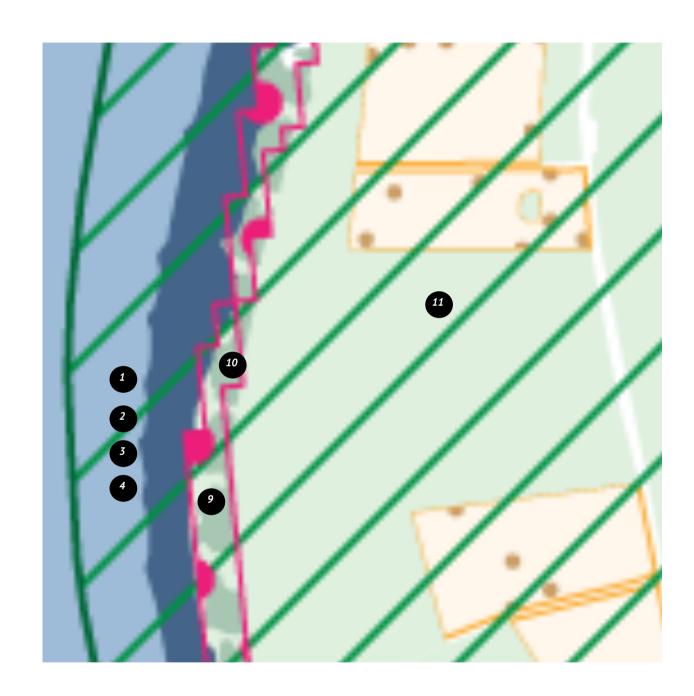








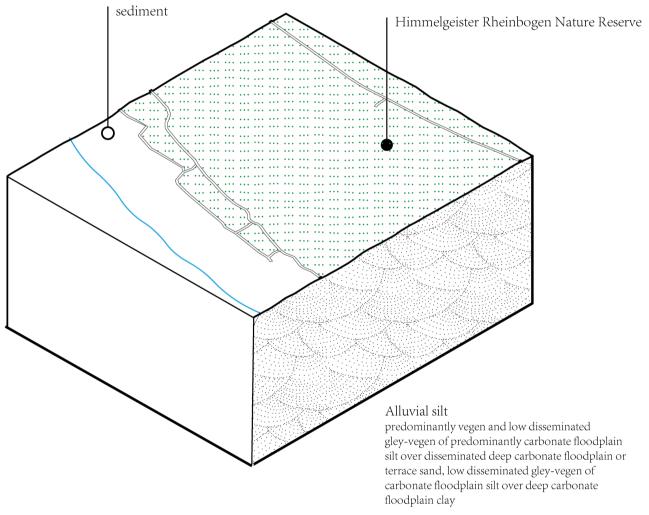




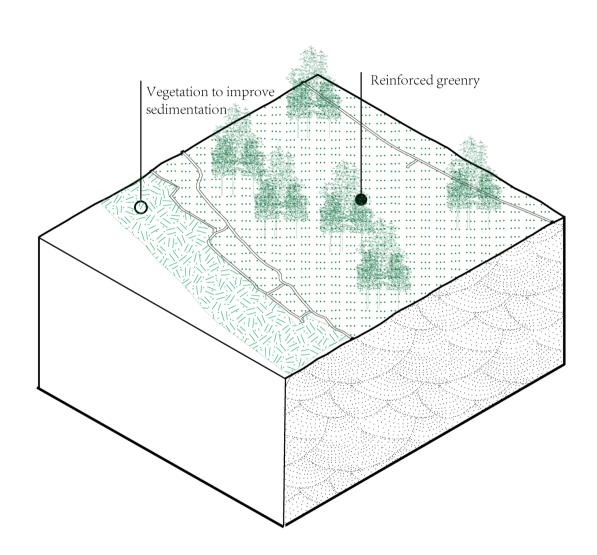


ANALYSIS





after





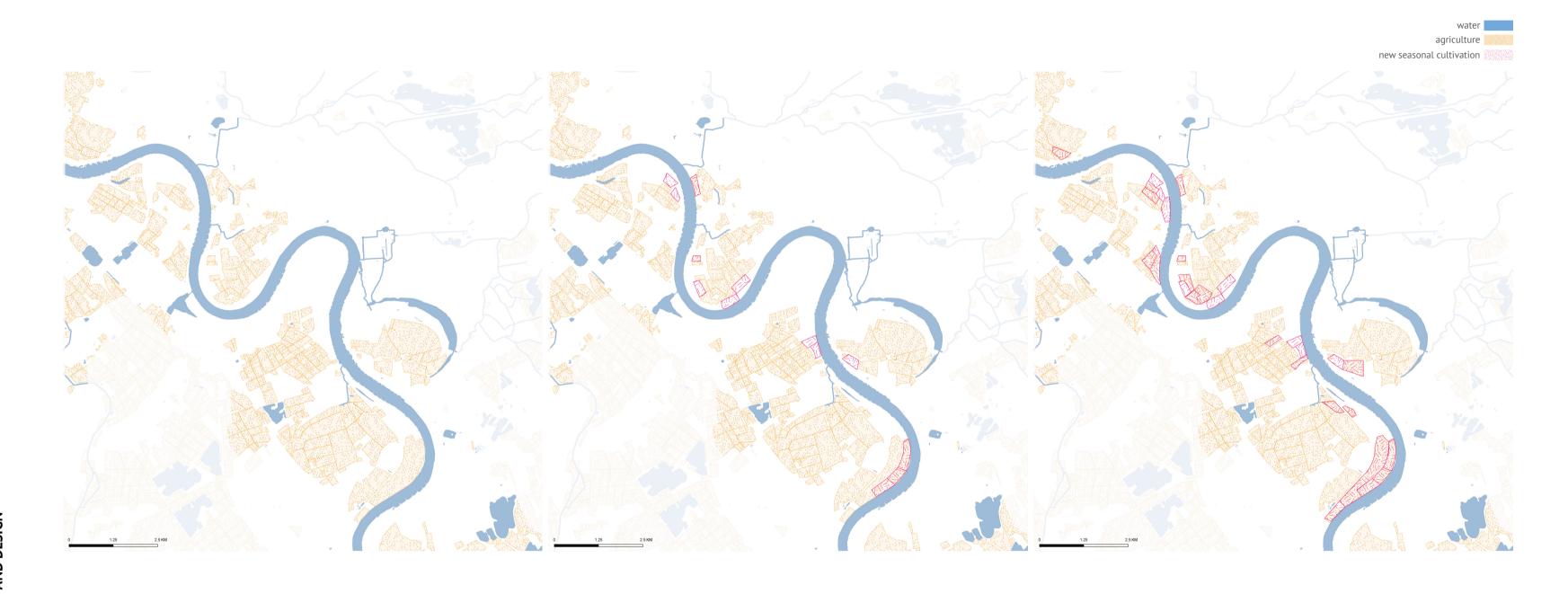
PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION

Strategy in agriculture land



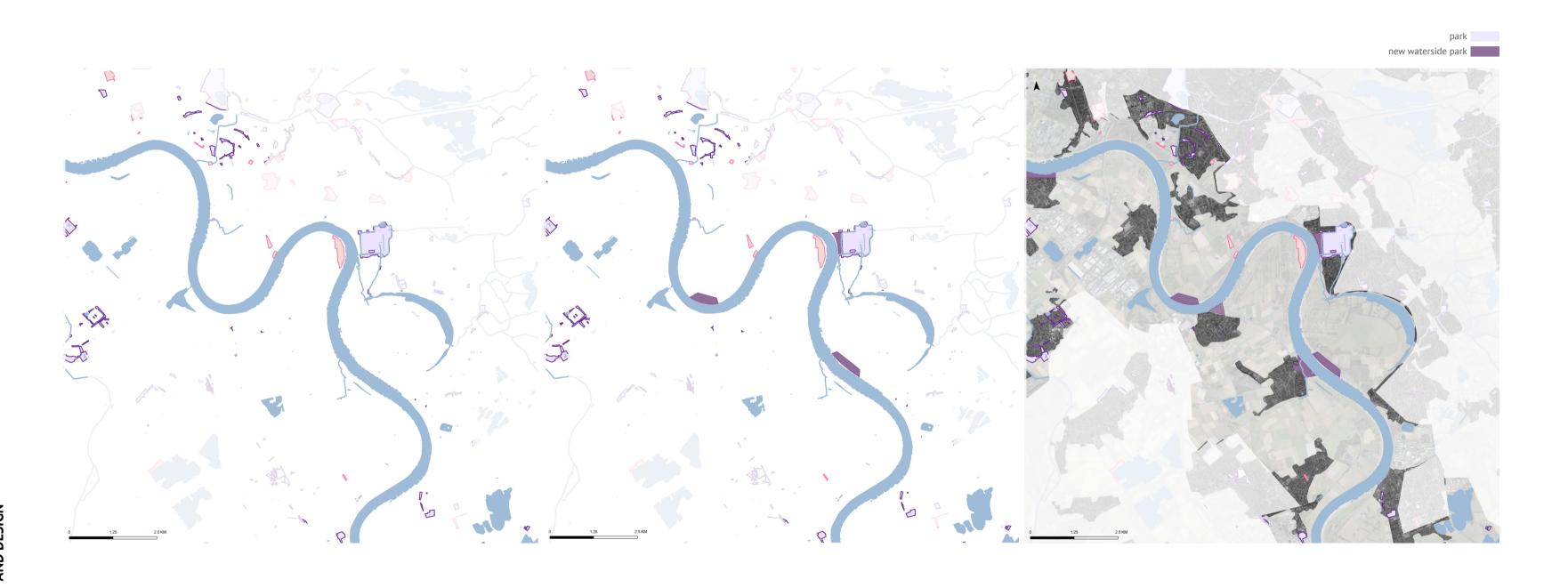
Strategy in urban parks

PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

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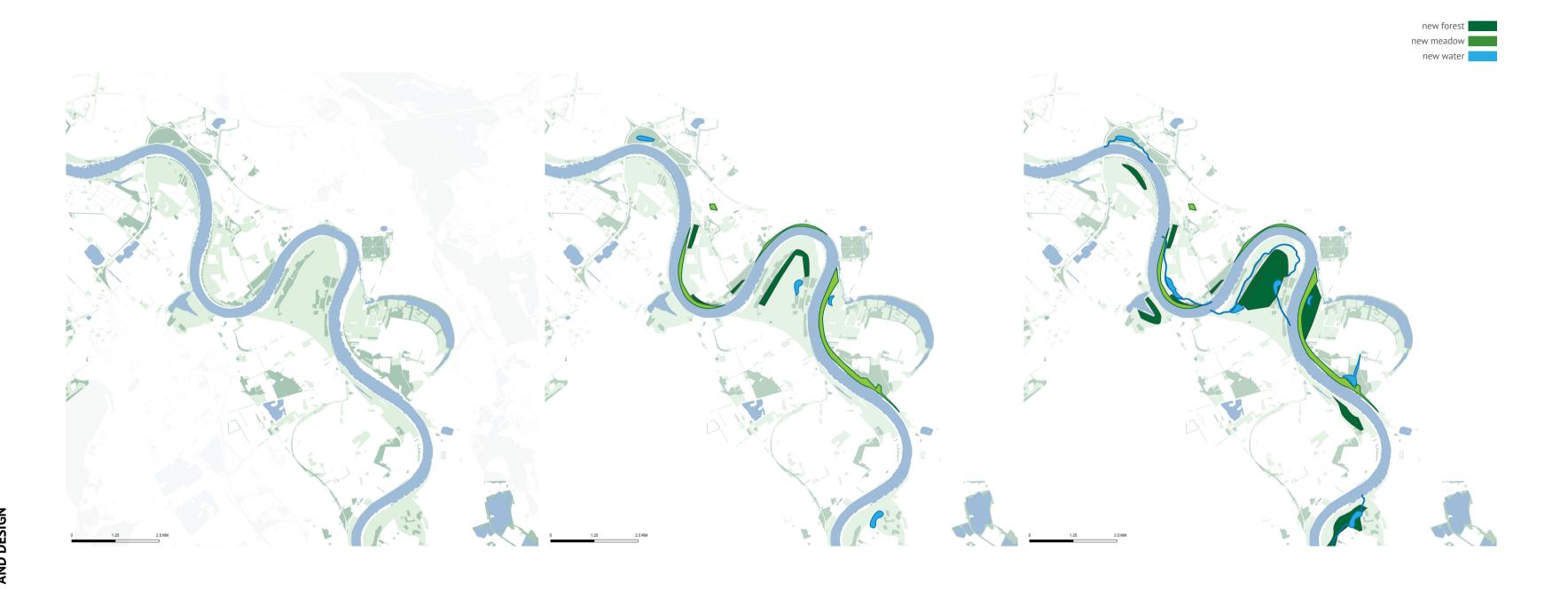
Strategy in green spaces

PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

STRATEGY



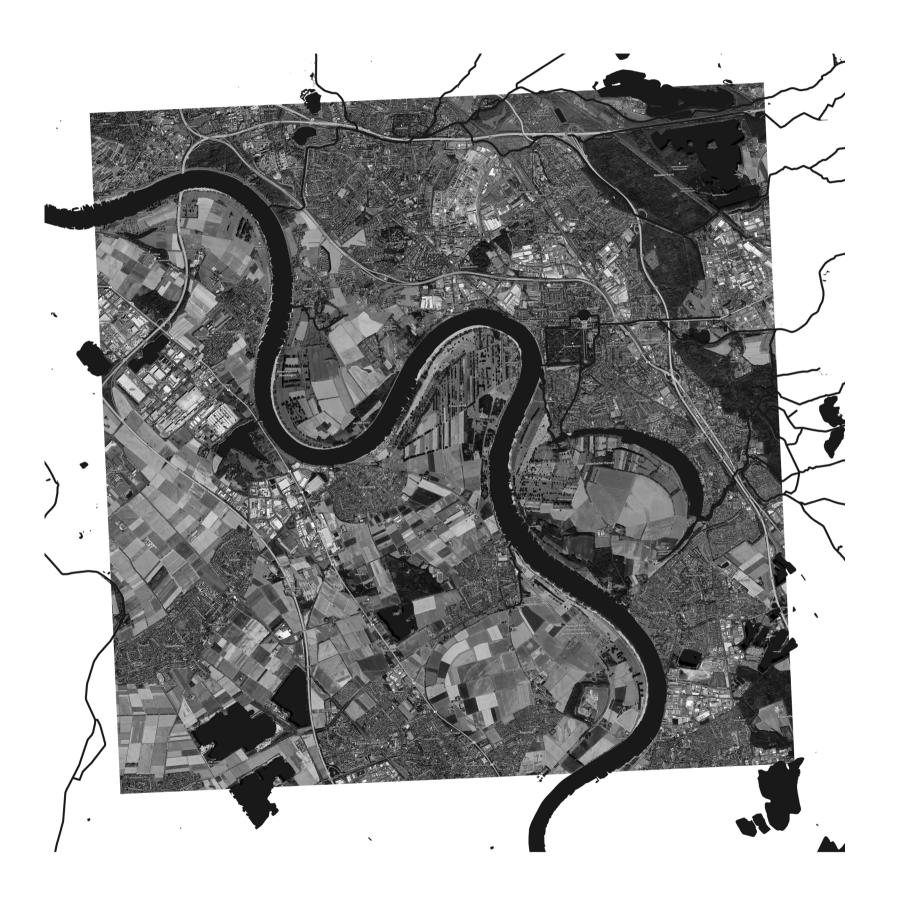
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PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

STRATEGY



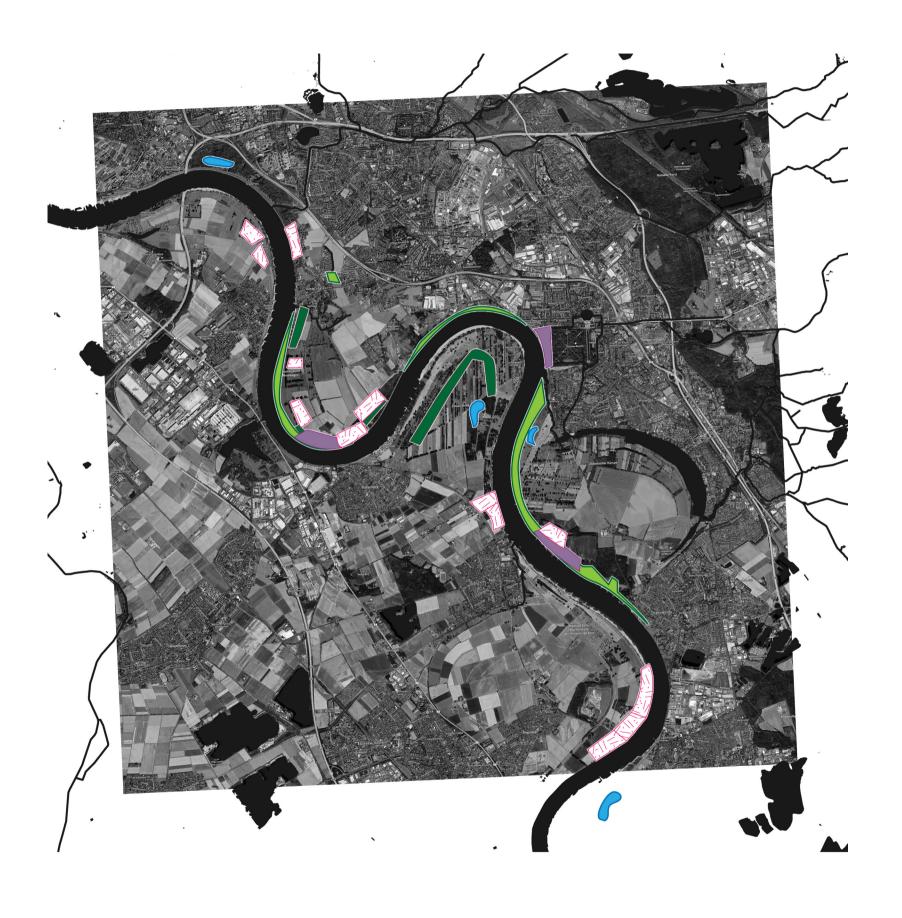
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PROBLEM

CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

TRATEGY



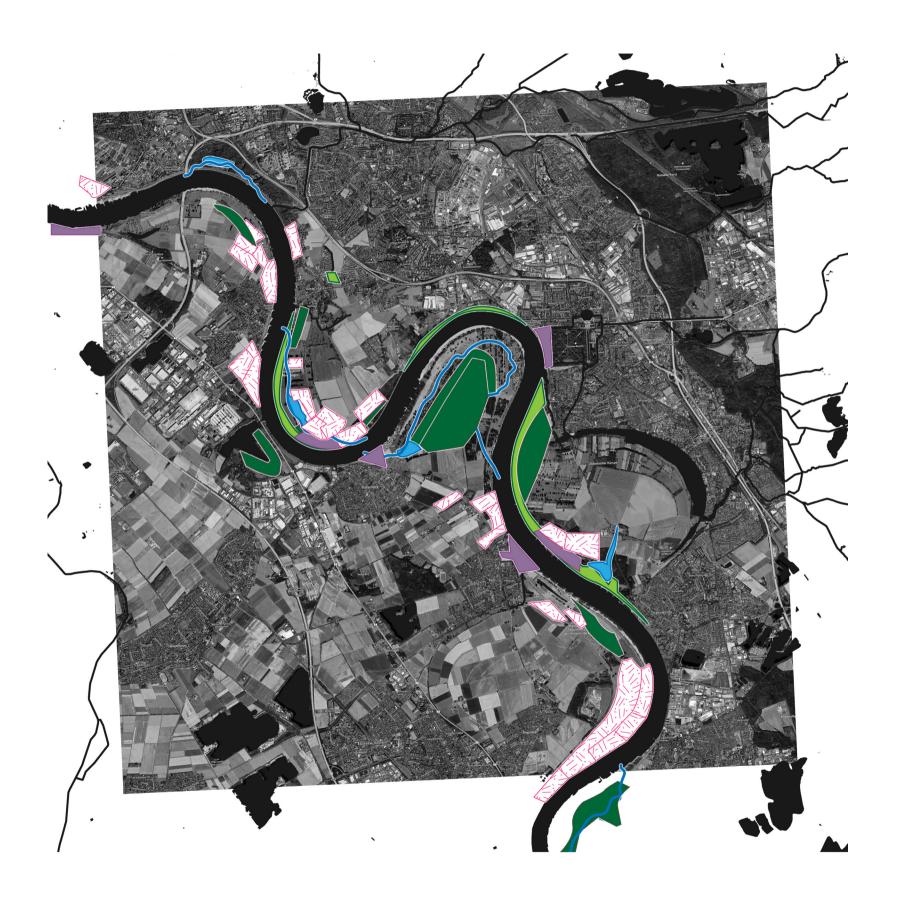
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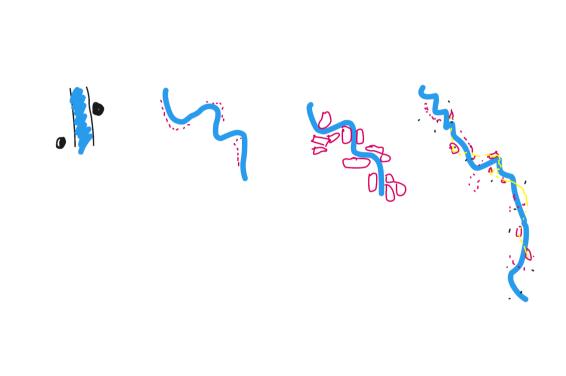
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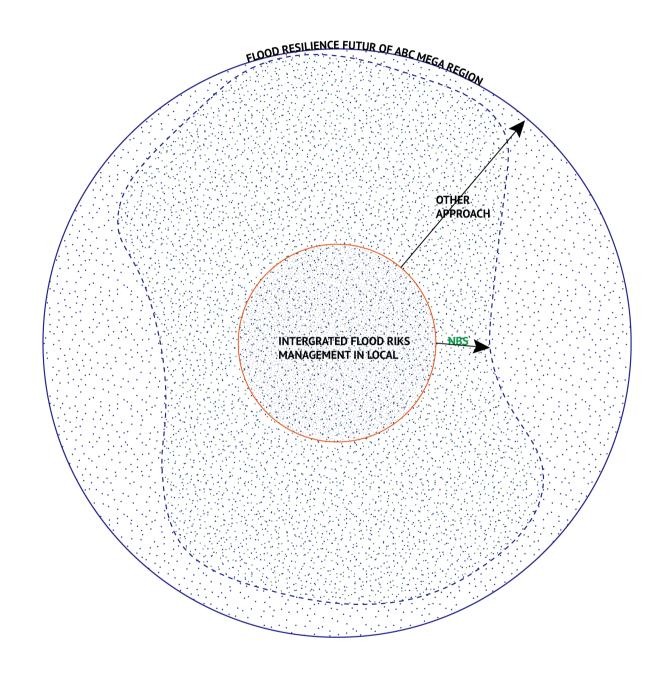
CONCEPTUALIZATION

ANALYSIS

STRATEGY ND DESIGN





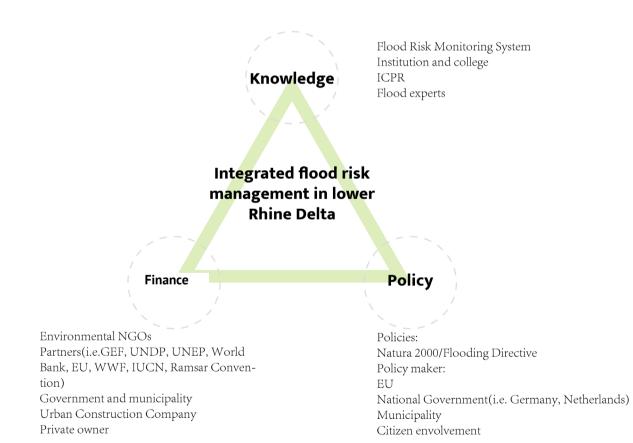


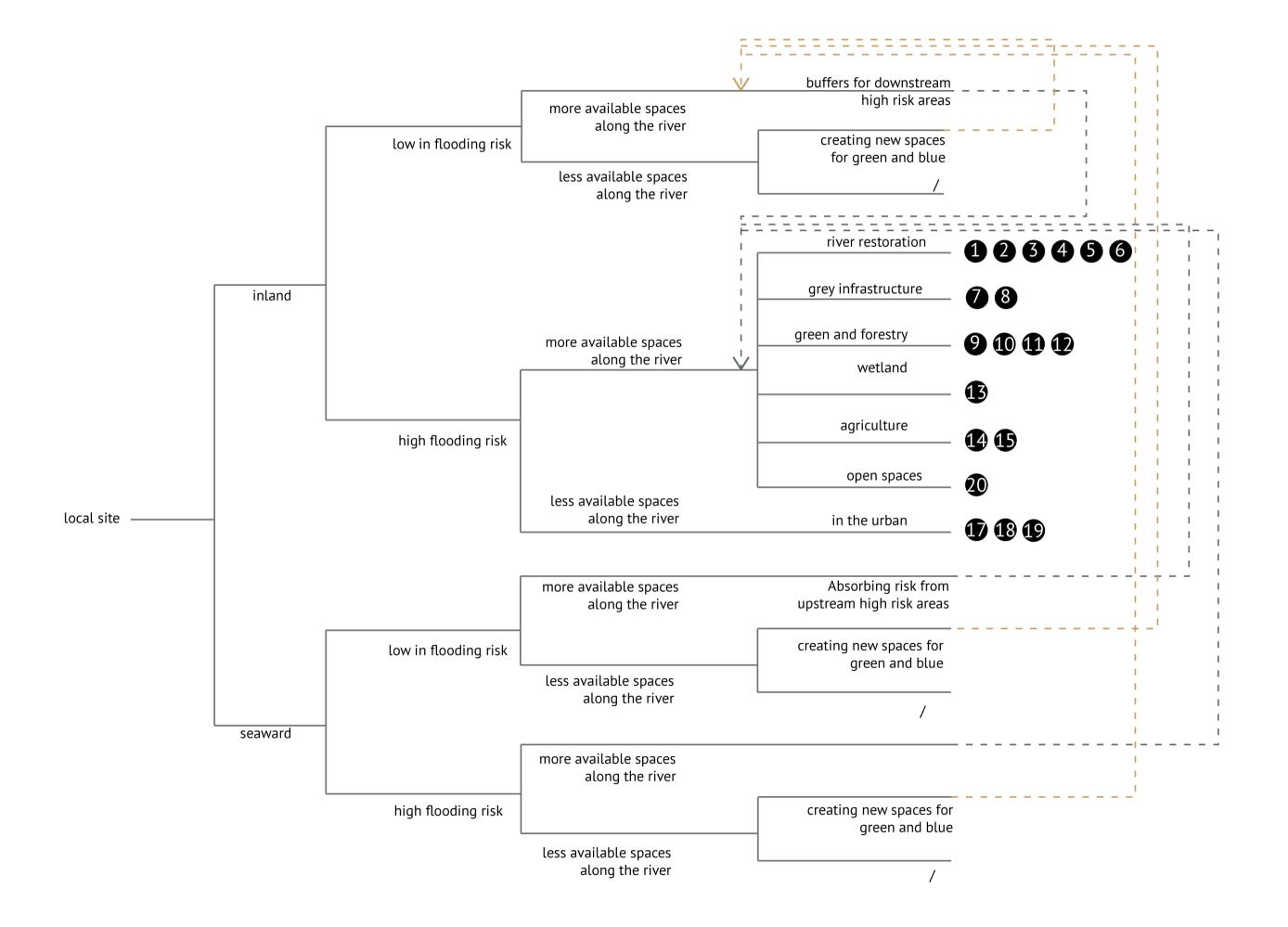
local - execution

landscape architect, urbanist, hydrologist, ecologist, local government, citizen involvement Planning and design Integrated flood risk management in local construction Landscape construction companies, farmers, urban park and orchards operators, citizens Local government funding, local government policies and processes, private landowner land sales or leases, higher level government funding or policy support, eco-

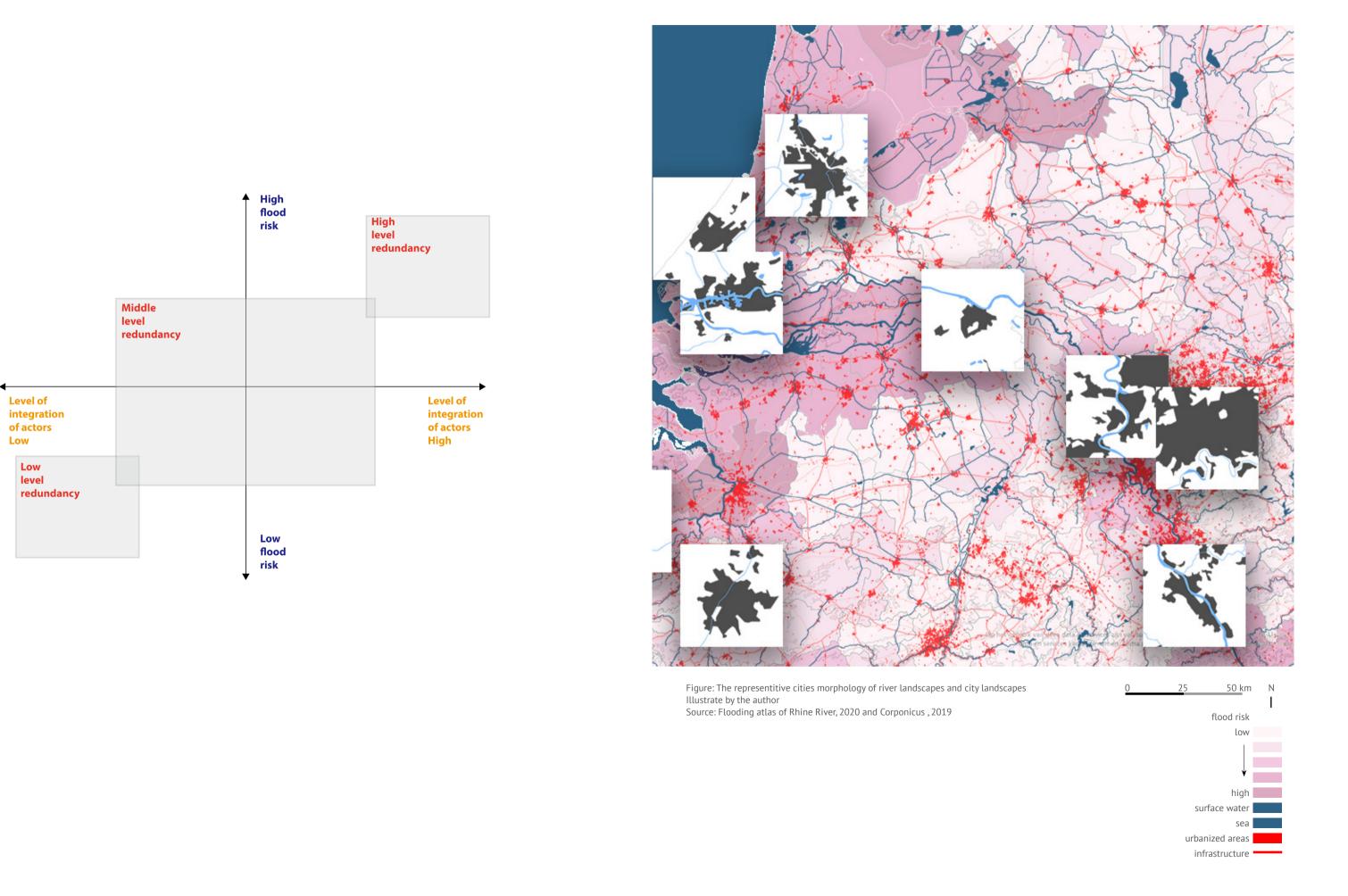
friendly NGO organisations

mega regional - cooperation and support





The representitive cities morphology of river landscapes and city landscapes



CONCLUSION

3.1

2.1

3.1.1

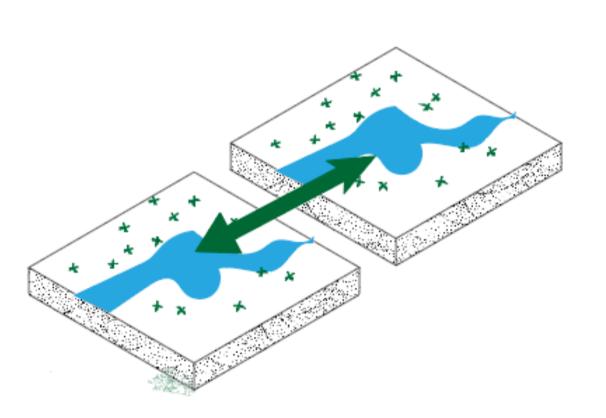
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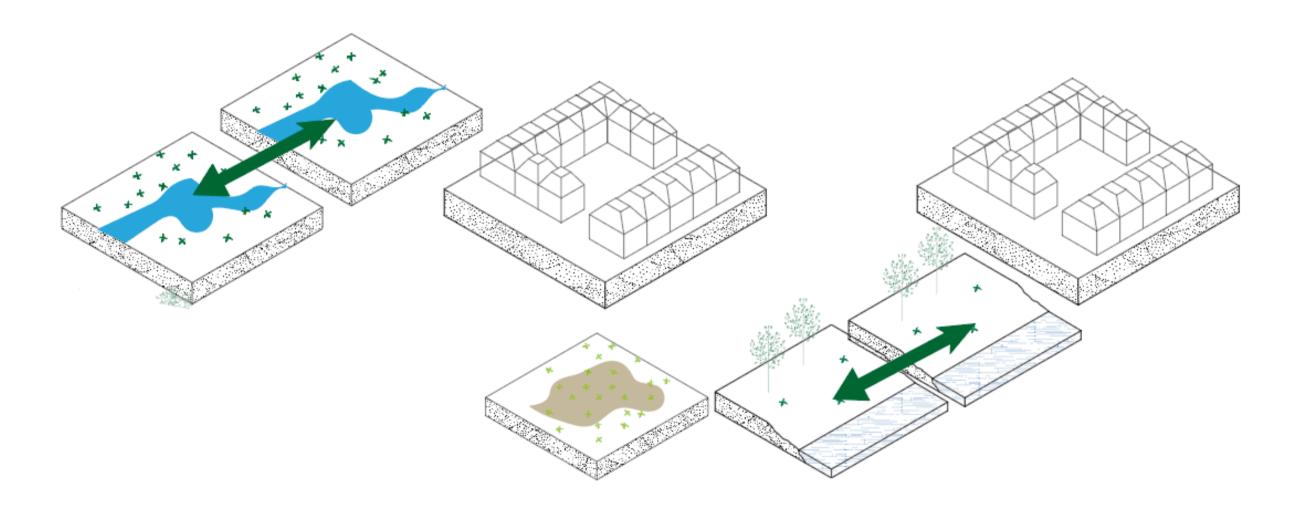
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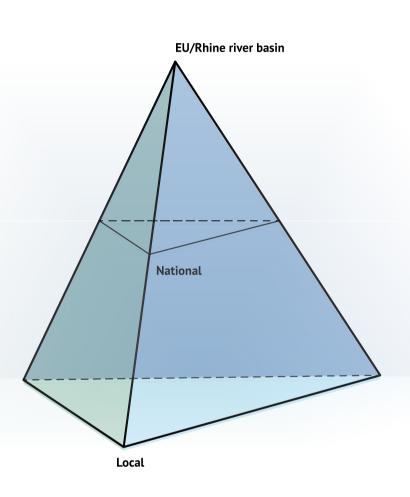
3.2.1

2.1

| | PREPARATION | LOCAL EXPERIMENTAITON | REGIONAL ITEGRATION | SYSTEMICAL EFFECTION |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | + | | 1 | +> |
| | 2022 | · | • | |
| Planning and governan | ice | | | |
| Site Evaluation | | | | |
| stakeholder involvement | | | | |
| ocal policy | | | | |
| Regional policy | | | | |
| Apply NBS | | | | |
| Ecosystem conservation | | | | |
| Cerraforming the river andscapes | | | | |
| Demolition and return to nature | | | | |
| Enhancing the green-blue network | 2 | | | |
| /alues and outcomes | | | | |
| Flood riks reduction local) | | | | |
| Flood riks reduction | | | | |
| upstream and downstrea | uii <i>)</i> | | | |
| Human wellbeing | | | | |







FLOODING RESILIENCE FUTURE FOR THE ABC MEGA REGION

LOWER

LOWER FLOODING RISKS

NBS can effectively control the risks and hazards posed by flooding.

LONGER

LONGER LIFE-SPAN

Eco-systems have a longer life span than grey infrastructure and can have longer term benefits and effects.

SUSTAINABLE

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

In the case of urban development, the longer duration and life cycle of nature-based solutions means that urban construction and development based on this perspective also has a longer life cycle and more sustainable.

HEALTHY

HUMAN WELL BEING

The improved blue-green space provides residents with more natural spaces for public activities and recreation and is conducive to human-well-being

ENGAGING

CATALYSTS OF LOCAL INVOLVEMENT

Promoting local involvement and the improvement of local projects.

COOPERATION

STRONGER CONNECTION

Closer links and communication between other economic activities, such as the production and trading of agricultural products, etc.

BRODER

BROADER RANGE OF BENEFICIARIES

Extending the benefits of flood risk control measures from the local to the broader mega region from upstream to downstream.

DYNAMIC

DYNAMIC AND FLEXIBILE SYSTEM

Whereas previously the bearers of flood pressure may not have been directly related to the beneficiaries of flood risk control, this blue-green network adds even more connectivity at the system level. The whole system is also more flexible and dynamic.

Systems involved

