



# Anticipating extreme showers in urban areas - dealing with uncertainties

ECCA, Hamburg 2013

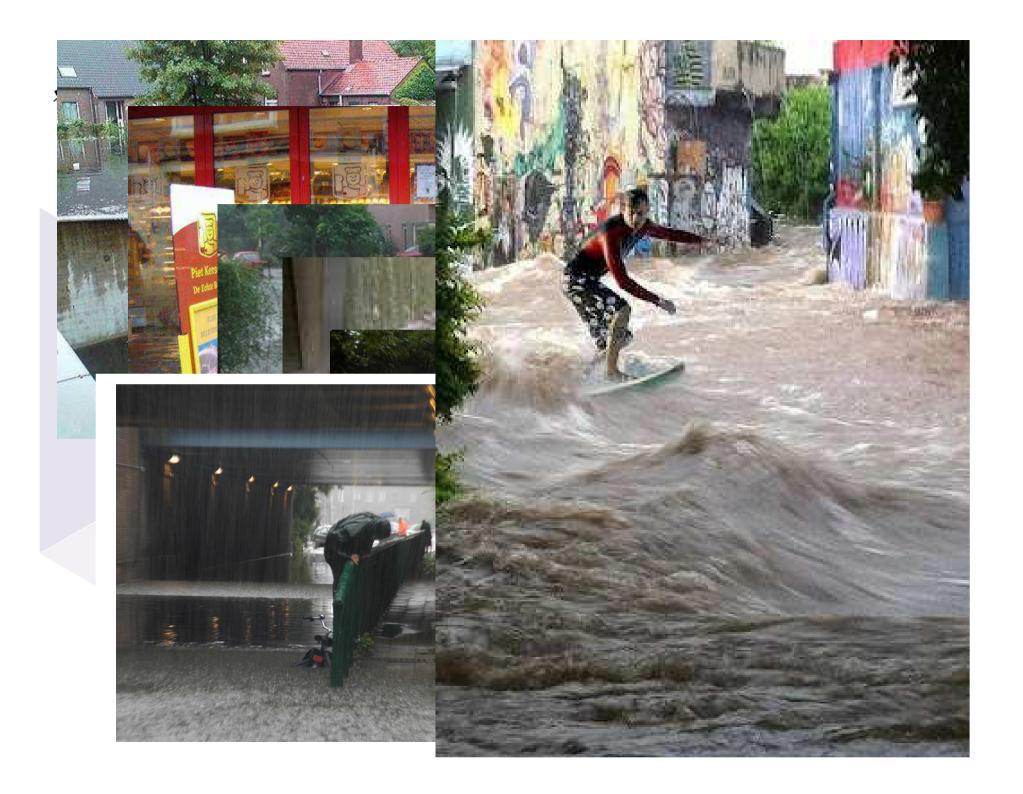
18 March 2013

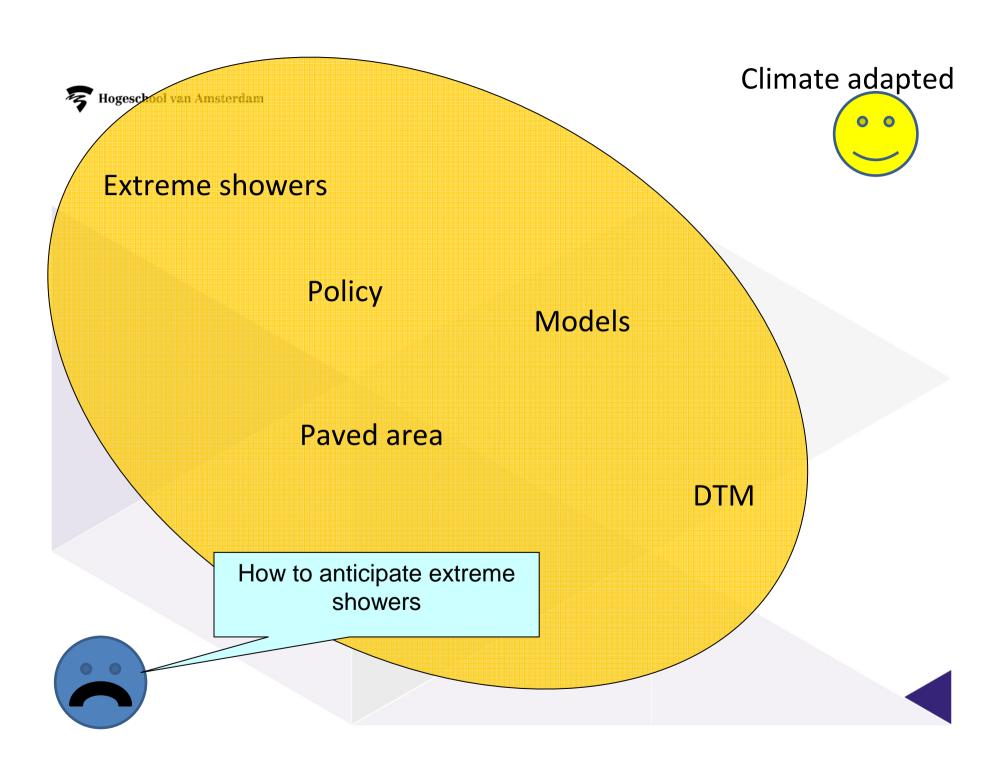
Jeroen Kluck,

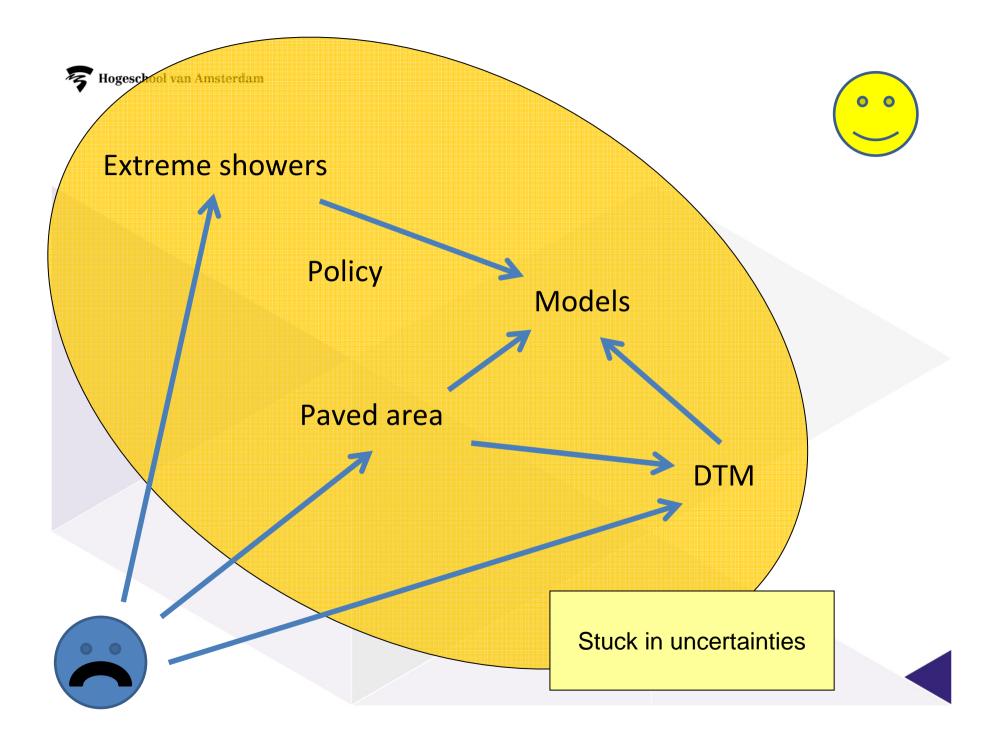
- professor Urban Water at Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences

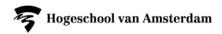












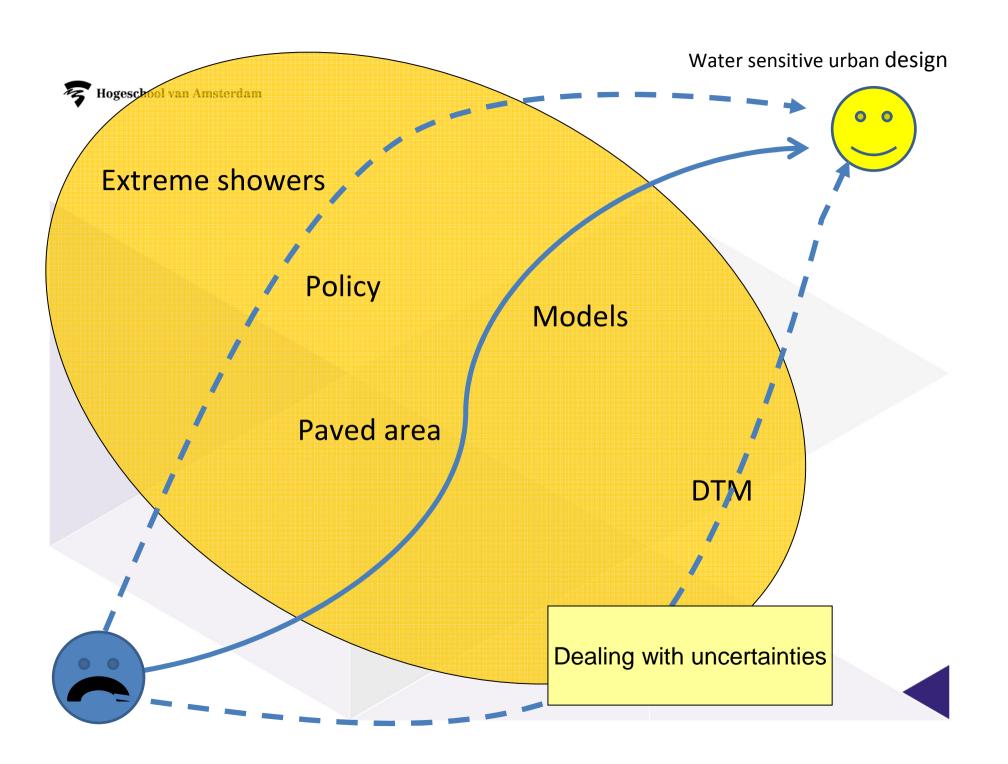


### Message

Try to accept them and just do the right thing.

Because solution is logical

- Make more space for water
- Improve urban area
- Together with other stakeholders







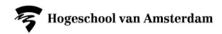
## Increase in flooding

- Increase of impervious areas
- Climate change
- Optimized sewer systems
- Urban areas pram-friendly.











### Research

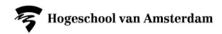
## Uncertainties

#### Physical

- Rainfall
- Modeling
- Real situation / DTM

#### Political/organisational

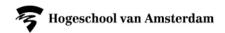
- What is acceptable?
- How to implement?



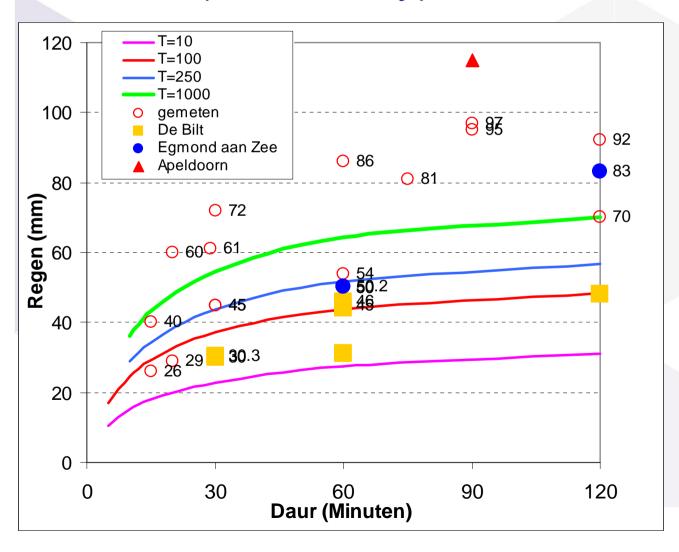


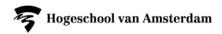
#### Extreme events in The Netherlands

- 100 years at De Bilt (Dutch meteo-station)
  - not enough for T=100?
  - Not representative?











#### Extreme events in The Netherlands

- 100 years at De Bilt
  - not enough for T=100?
  - Not representative?
- Almost 1000 years combining ground stations
  - Correlated? And then?
- 11 years of radar 370 times > 40 mm.
  - Correlated!
  - Peaks to low!





#### Extreme events in The Netherlands

- 100 years at De Bilt
- Almost 1000 years combining ground stations
- 11 years of radar 370 times > 40 mm.
  - Correlated! But then what??
  - Peaks to low!
- Climate change
  - + 10-27% for daily rainfall in 2050
  - + Each ΔT +14%?
  - Length data range for extremes?



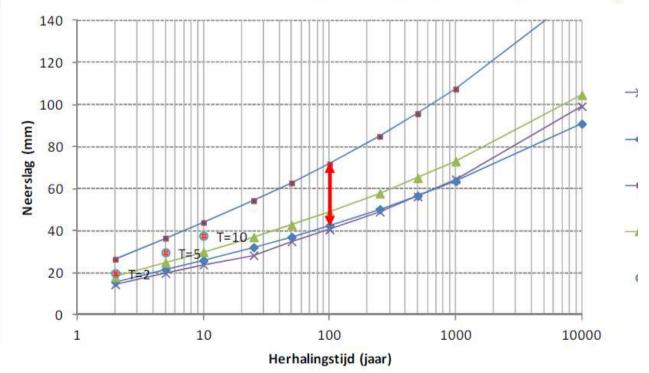


### Rainfall

40 – 70 mm in 1 hour!

#### Extreme regenval (D = 1h)

Onzekerheden en klimaatverandering







### Modeling

The models are getting better! SOBEK 1D/2D, InfoWorks 1D/2D, 3Di

#### However

- No validation
- Still some major problems
  - Contribution of unpaved?
  - Water on streets or in sewer

Modeling of surface flow Start simple! Even if not always correct!



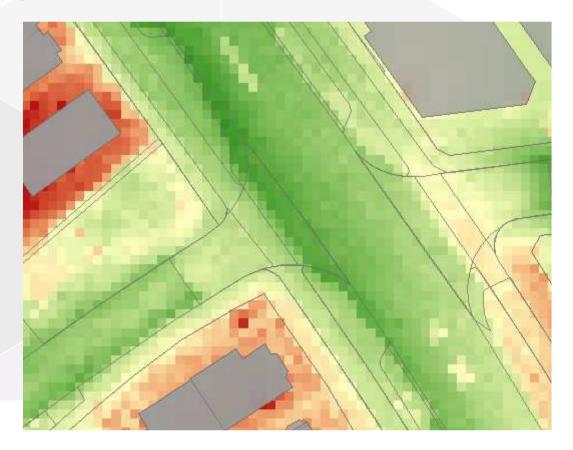




# DTM

Excellent 1\*1 of 0,5\*0,5

- But walls? Culverts? Tunnels
- Gardens
- Developments/changes



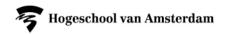




## Legislation

#### Unclear in The Netherlands

- Up to T=2 in sewer
- More extreme: unclear
  - In general safety in streets
  - Up to what level
- Efficient discharge of surplus water

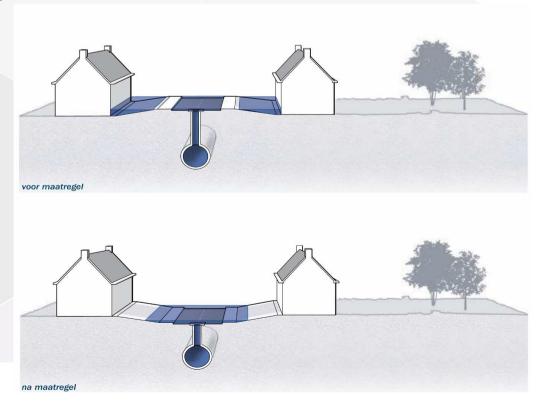




### What to do?

#### Spot on horizon is clear!

- More space for water
  - Street kerbs / street profile







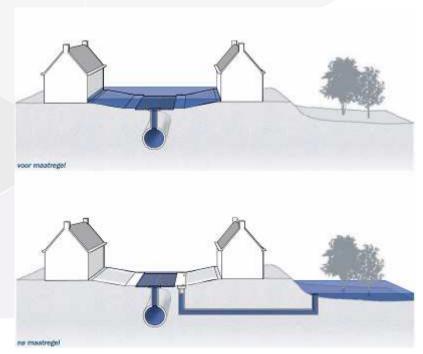
### What to do?

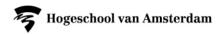
#### Spot on horizon is clear!

- More space for water
  - Street kerbs / street profile
  - Dedicated depression (parks, squares)











### What to do?

#### Spot on horizon is clear!

- More space for water
  - Street kerbs / street profile
  - Dedicated depression (parks, squares)
- Prevent flow towards vulnerable areas

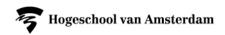
4 steps to overcome uncertainties





### 4 steps

- 1) Evaluate really extreme event (60 mm in 1 short time)
- 2) Assess vulnerable locations
  - → To be solved/accepted
- 3) Investigate solutions (if costly/critical maybe extra research)
  - Mainly on surface
  - Retain water, divert it to surface water, local depressions
- 4) Choose actions
  - Direct
  - Future fitting in other opportunities
  - Change vision on urban space





## 4 steps / uncertainties

Rainfall Model

- 1) Evaluate really extreme event (60 mm in 1 short time)
- 2) Assess vulnerable locations
  - → To be solved/accepted
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DTM

Legislation



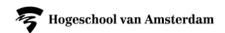


### **Implementation**

- Sewer/water manager + other stakeholders
- Communication

→ Flood maps / workshops touch table

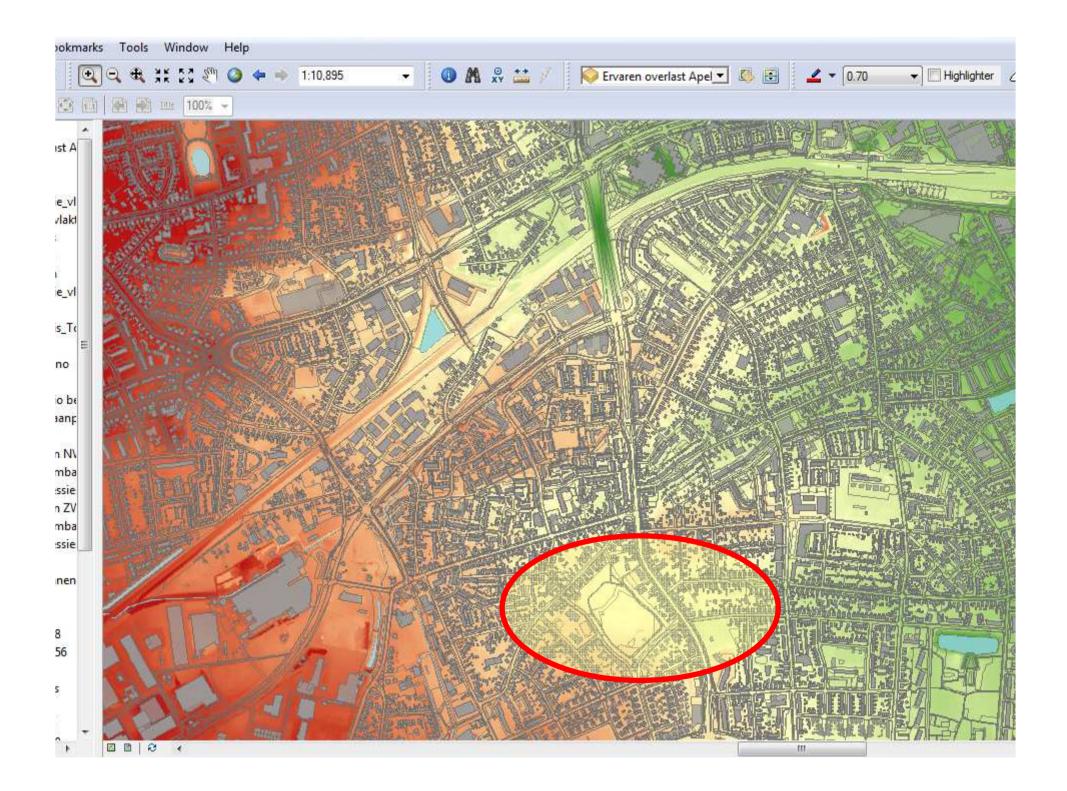
- Create awareness of their role for water
- Show advantages
  - Reduces risk of flooding
  - Improves living area
  - Space for green & water →
    - Heat stress
    - Restore original water cycle
    - Biodiversity

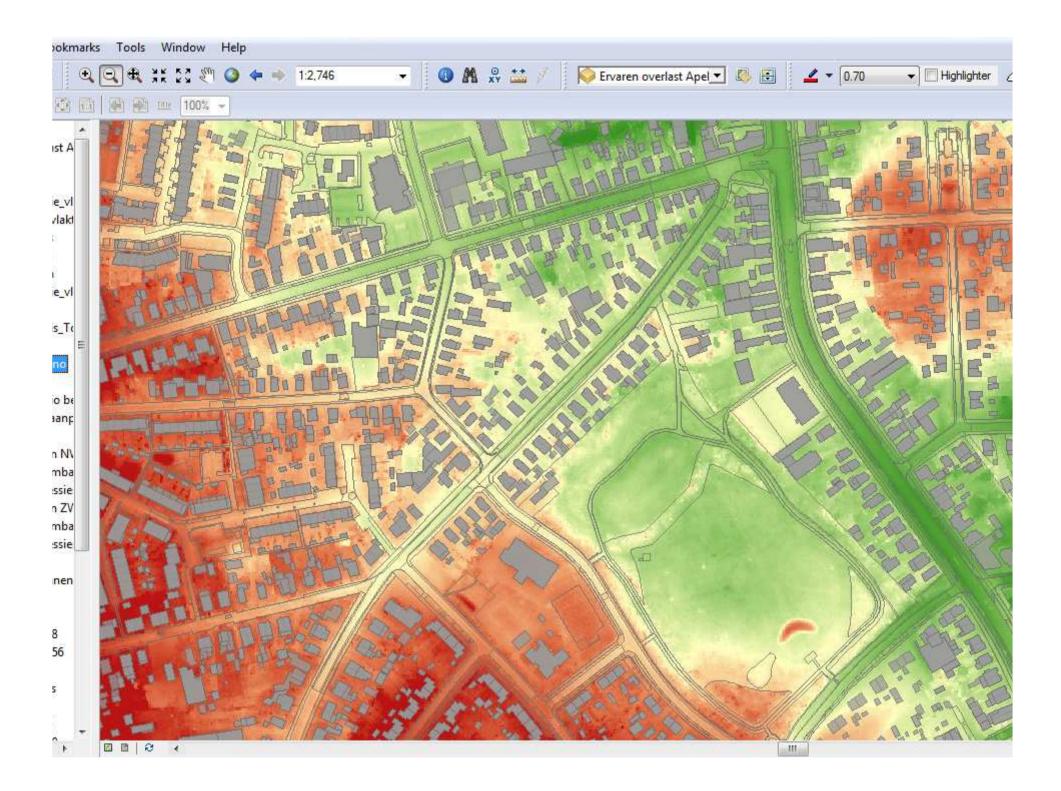


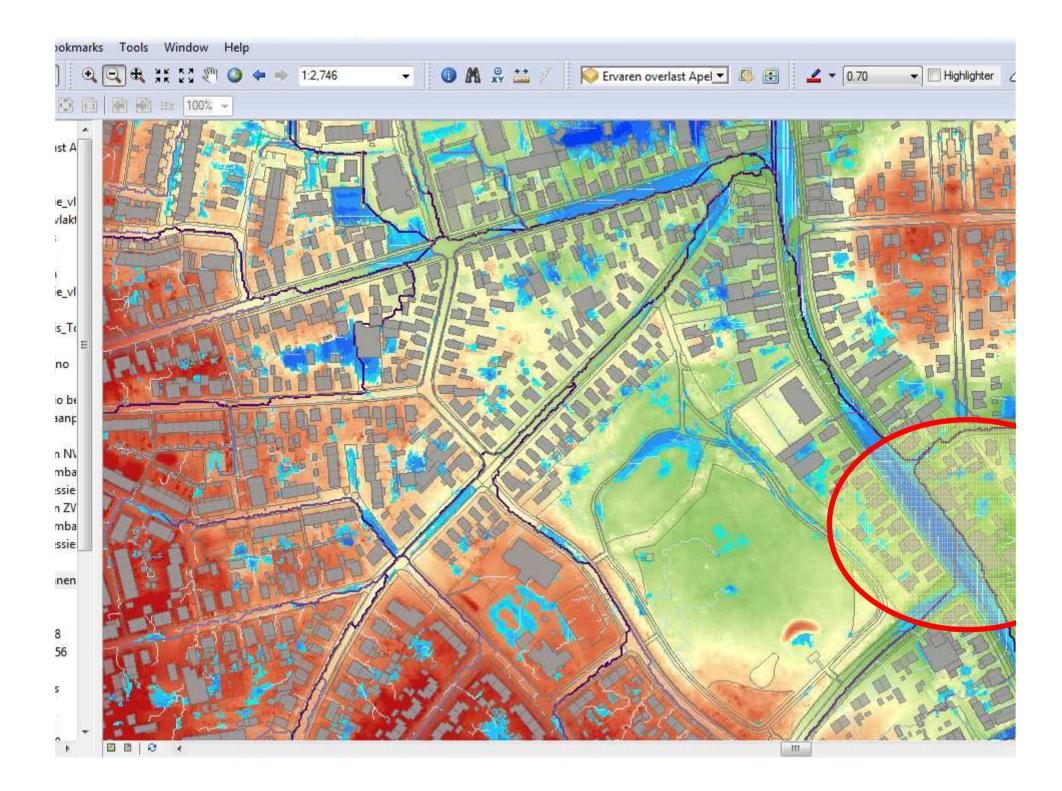


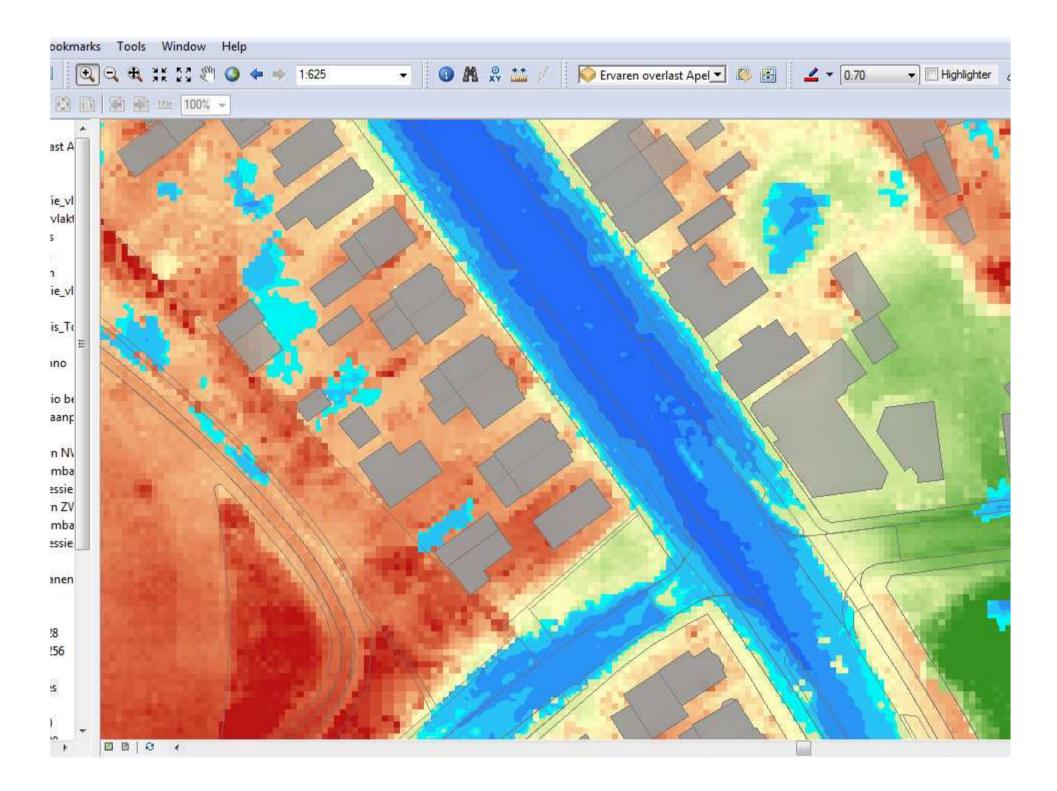
### Urban flood maps

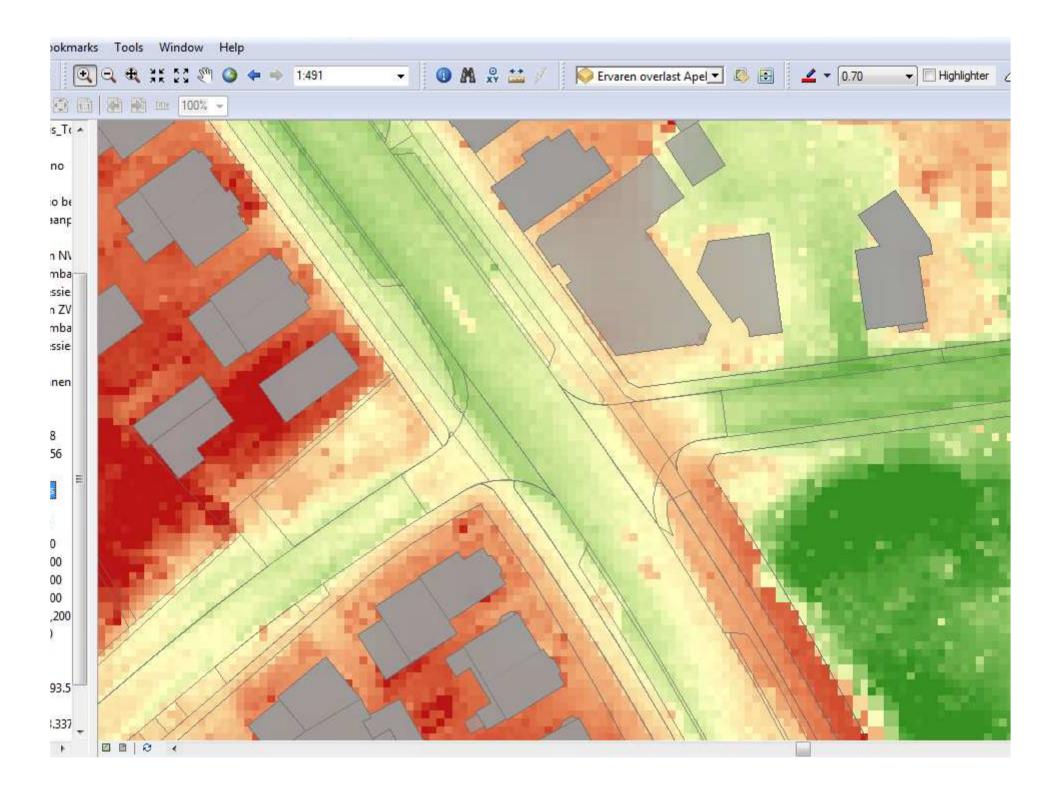
- Local situation
- Occurred floods
- Flood evaluation
  - DEM LiDAR: 1 point/m<sup>2</sup>
  - Type of surface: houses, roads & water
  - Extreme storm: e.g. 60 mm (T=100 + climate change)
    - 20 mm in sewer (not simulated)
    - 40 mm on surface
  - Sewer system

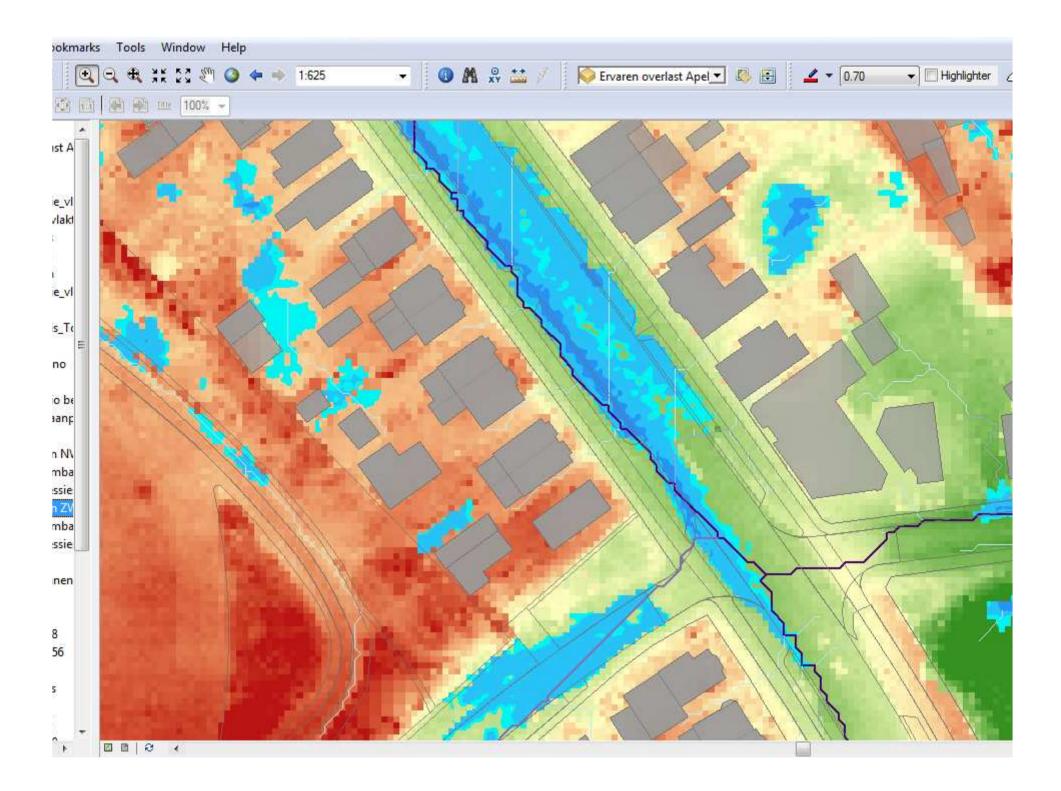


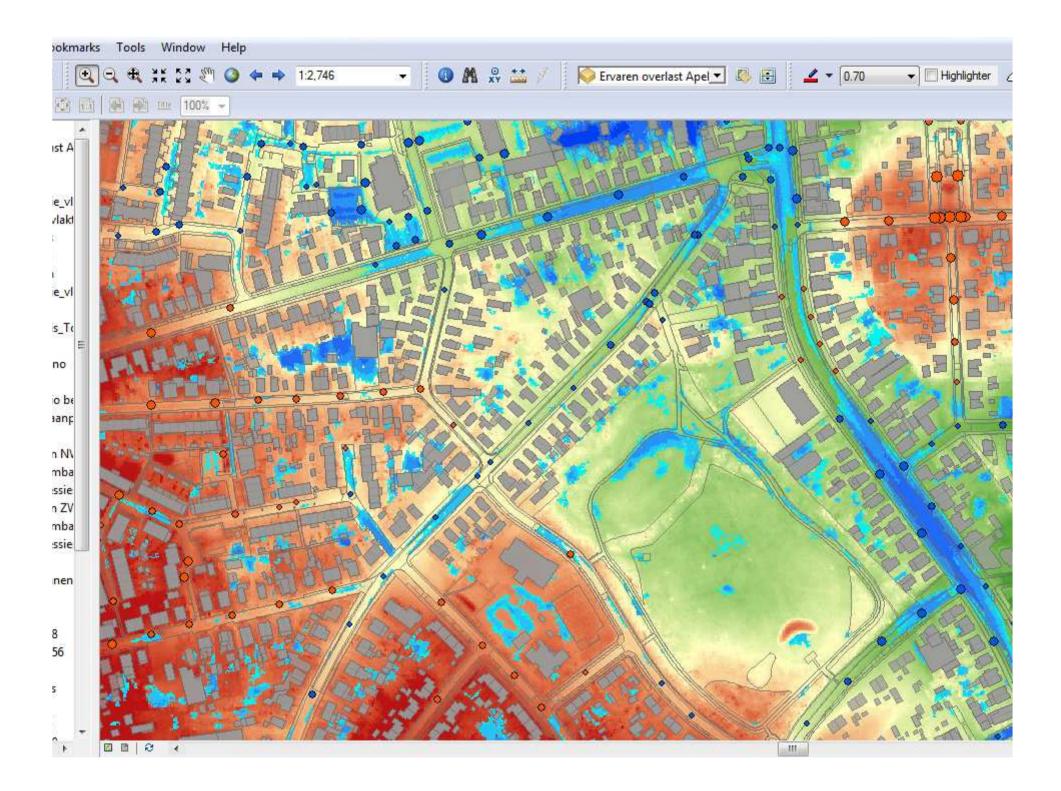


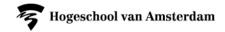














## Workshop

Discuss situation at extreme event

Find some solutions

Create awareness

#### Stakeholders

- Water,
- Green,
- Road,
- Mobility,
- Urban design,
- Project management







### **Evaluation**

#### Appears to work

- uncertainties are no obstacle

#### Results in

- more awareness for space for water
- collaboration
- more resilient urban areas in the future





#### Questions?

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- Annelies Straatman
- Eric van Dijk