



Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

Simulating Urban Land Use Change...
...to Explore Urban Planning Strategies
...in the context of Flood Risk

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Simulating **Urban Land Use** Change...

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Simulating Urban Land Use Change... ...to Explore **Urban Planning Strategies**

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Simulating Urban Land Use Change... ...to Explore **Urban Renewal Strategies** ...in the context of **Flood Risk**

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Questions

Flood risk:

- How much could flood risk be **reduced**?

Strategies:

- Using what urban planning **strategies**?

Land use change:

- In what **scenarios** viz. land use change?



Focus

Flood risk:

- **Impact**: potential damage
- To **residences**

Strategies:

- Urban **planning**: 1) zoning; 2) construction

Land use change:

- Urban: demolition and (re)construction of **residences**
- **Local!**



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Contents

- Land use change: drivers & mechanisms
- Simulating land use change
- Application
 - Strategies
 - Scenarios
 - Results

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Land Use Change: Drivers & Mechanisms



Drivers and mechanisms

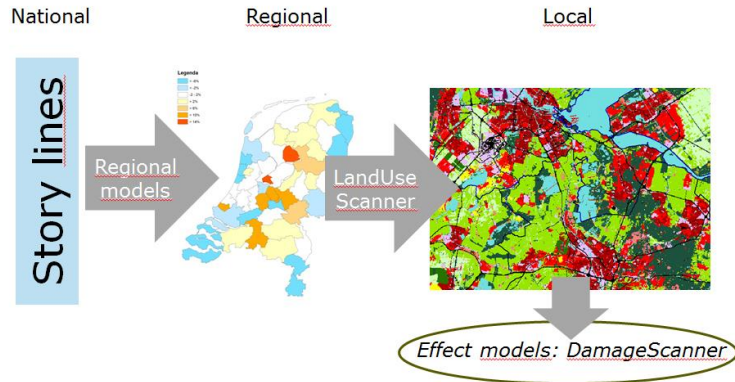
- Drivers:
 - **Demand** (quantity/quality):
 - Demography: people > households > houses > land
 - Economy: income, jobs etc.
 - **Supply**:
 - Depreciation building stock
 - Changes in urban planning: land as well as buildings
- Mechanisms:
 - Change if NPV **potential use** > NPV **current use**
 - This includes **transition costs**
 - If so: **opportunity costs** of not changing



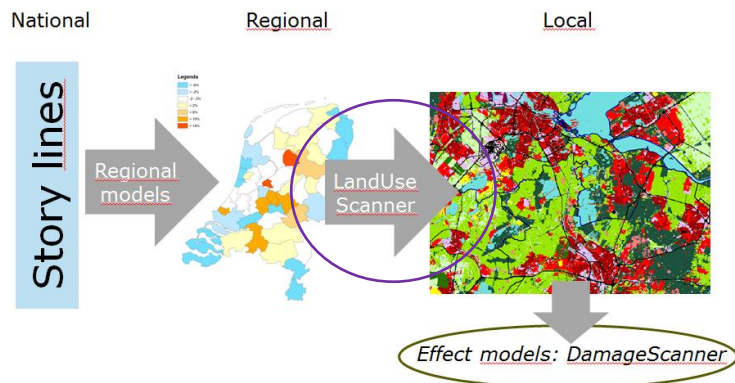
Simulating Land Use Change



Three scale levels, three modules



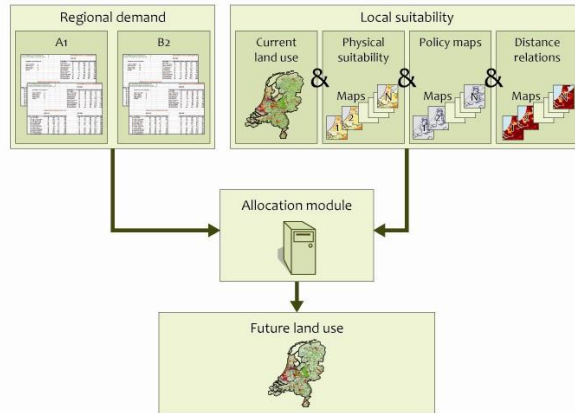
Three scale levels, three modules





2: From regional to local level: LUS

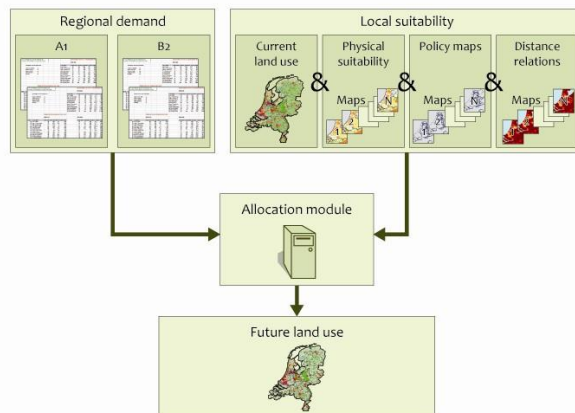
Land Use Scanner layout



2: From regional to local level: LUS

- **Input:**
 - *Regional demand:*
 - *Construction/vacancy*
 - *Reconstruction (exo)*
 - *Competing land use claims*
 - *Local supply: NPV*

Land Use Scanner layout



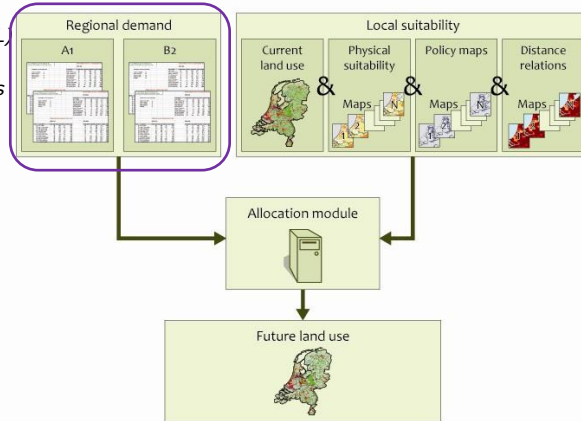


2: From regional to local level: LUS

• **Input:**

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 - *Reconstruction (exo)*
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Land Use Scanner layout

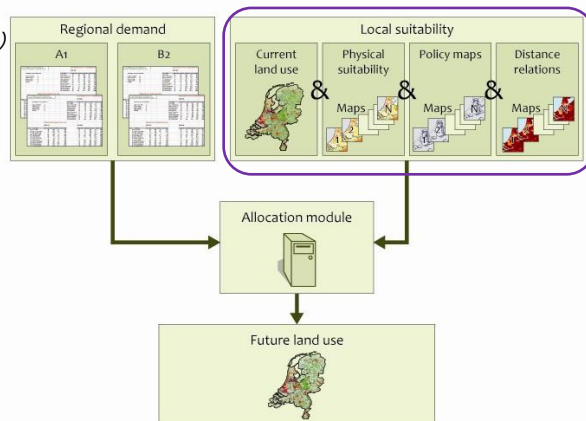


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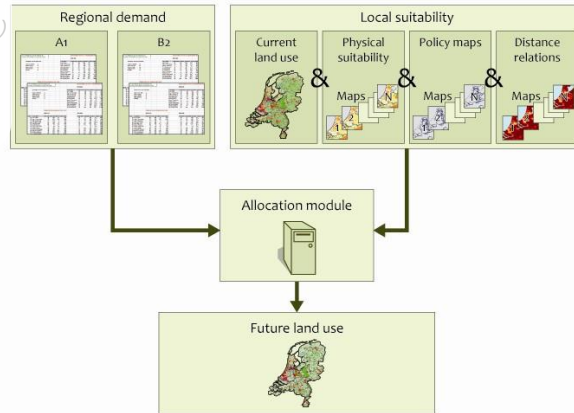
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- **2 layers: units, land**
- **Simulates change on a local scale (1 ha grid)**

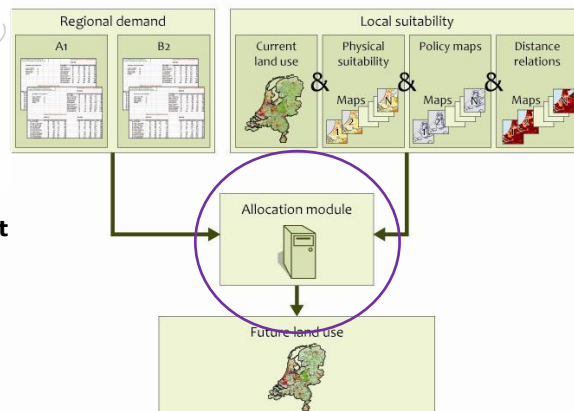
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- **By allocating cells to highest bidder ([augmented] NPV)**

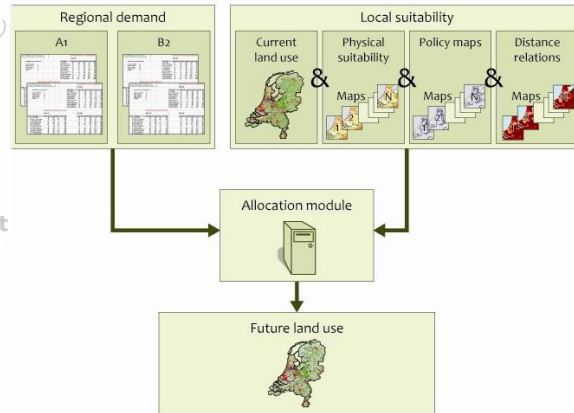
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- **Time steps: 10 years**

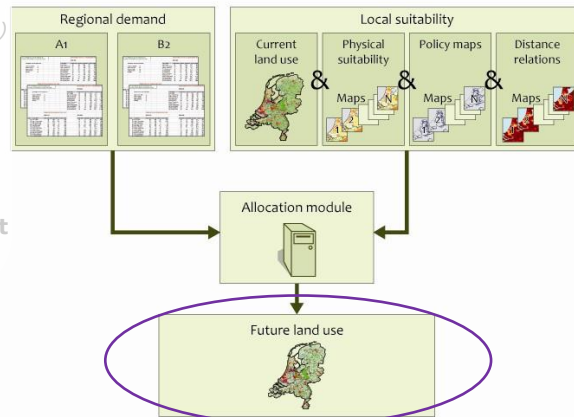
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- **2 layers: units, land**
- Simulates change on a **local scale (1 ha grid)**
- By allocating cells to **highest bidder** ([augmented] NPV)
- **Time steps: 10 years**
- **Output (ha, 2050), i.a.:**
 - Residences (density, type)
 - Other land use: nature, agriculture etc.

Land Use Scanner layout





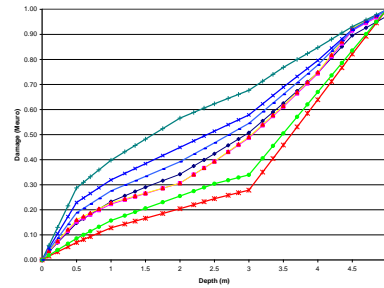
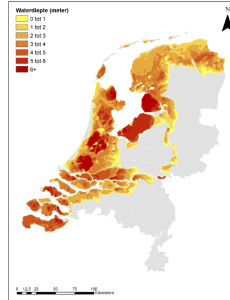
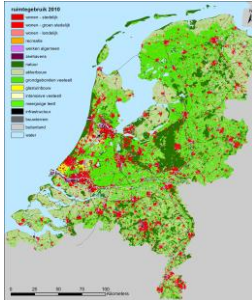
3: Calculating potential flood damage

= **exposure**

= [#residences/type * value * depth]

* **vulnerability**

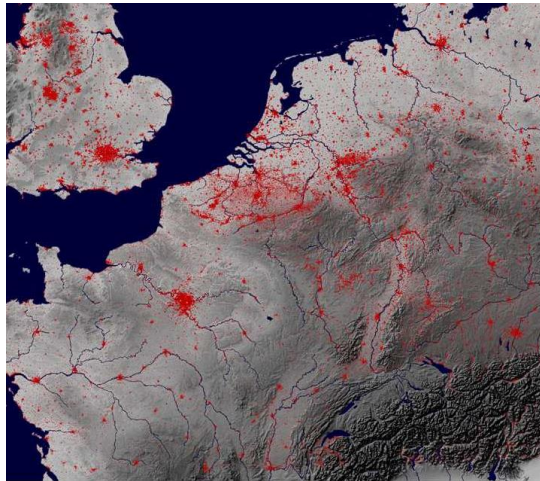
* dam. function/type



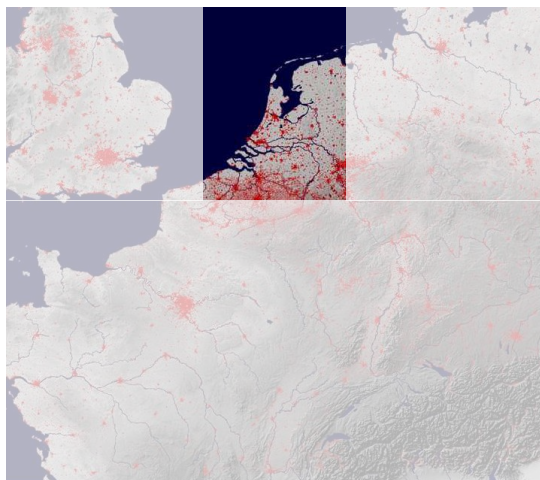
Application



The Netherlands

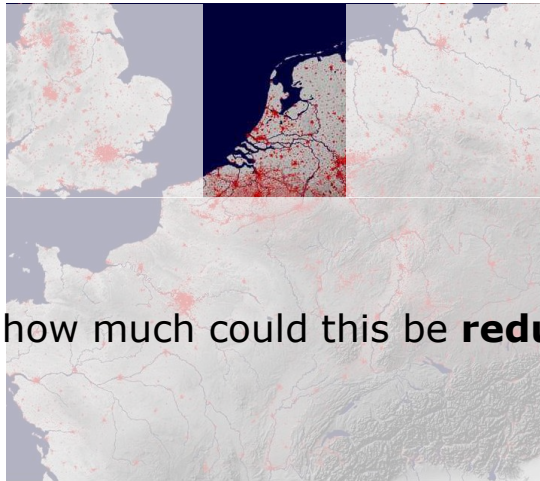


A highly urbanized delta: high damage potential





A highly urbanized delta: high damage potential



- By how much could this be **reduced**?



A highly urbanized delta: high damage potential



- Using what urban planning **strategies**?



A highly urbanized delta: high damage potential



➤ In what **scenarios** viz. land use change?



Strategies

- Typology based on two dimensions:
 - *Vertical*:
 - **Building** (vulnerability): flood-proof **construction**
 - **Land** (exposure): **zoning**: no construction in low areas
 - *Horizontal (domain)*:
 - **Intensive** margin: existing built-up areas
 - **Extensive** margin: green field areas



Strategies

- Based on this typology: five **strategies**:

ID	Name	Zoning	Construction
I	Extensive zoning	Extensive	None
II	Extensive construction	None	Extensive
III	Intensive construction	None	Intensive
IV	Intensive combination	Intensive	Intensive
V	Total	Both	Both



Strategies

- Based on this typology: five **strategies**:

ID	Name	Zoning	Construction
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V	Total	Both	Both

- **Hypotheses:**

- Highest reduction if dimensions are *combined*
- Highest reduction through *construction* measures
 - 100% effective; not bounded by housing market regions
- Highest reduction in *intensive* margin
 - *Absolute* reduction only if demolition and/or reconstruction



Scenarios

- Netherlands, **2050**
- Key uncertainties: **demography & economy**
- Yielding two **scenarios: High** growth vs. **Low** growth
- Common (policy) assumptions:
 - **Intensification:**
 - Percentage: 30-50%
 - Only in residential areas base year
 - Only after full demolition
 - **Zoning** (nature, landscape, safety etc.): observed policies



Scenarios

- National **demolition and construction** residences:*

Scenario	Intensive margin			Extensive margin	Total	
	Demolition	Construction	Net	Construction	Demolition	Construction
High	1.390	2.307	916	1.813	1.390	4.120
Low	1.303	784	-519	356	1.303	1.140

*2008 – 2050, * 1.000 residences, including reconstruction



Scenarios

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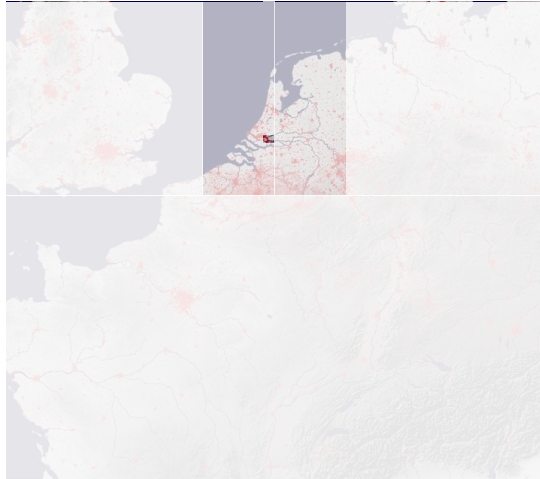
- Main **hypothesis**:
 - In *High*, both highest increase and highest reduction
 - Highest increase in *High-BAU*
 - Highest decrease in *High-Total*
 - High growth: both opportunity and threat



Results



First zooming in to the city level...



...the Drechtsteden...



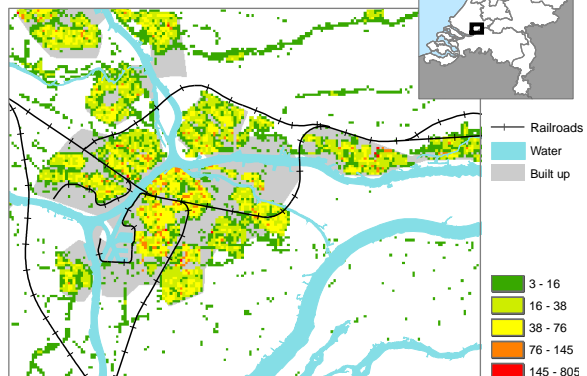


...the Drechtsteden...



Residential density 2008

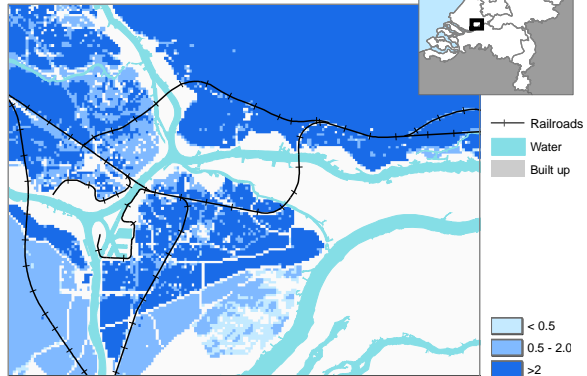
- Agglomeration of 150.000 people
- Clustered around a network of rivers
- Residential densities of 35/ha on average
- Little high-rise: high vulnerability





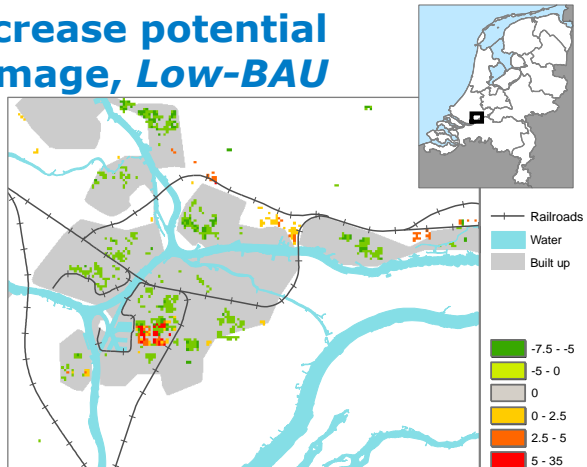
Inundation depth (m)

- Depths: 0.5 – 2.5m
- >10% - 40% depreciation
- Greatest depths in and around current built-up



Increase potential damage, *Low-BAU*

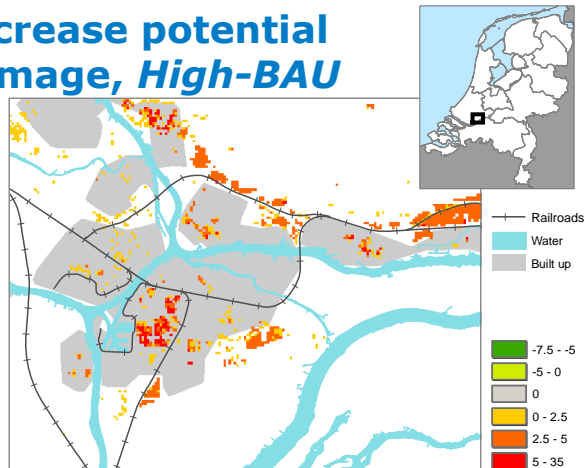
- Increase and decrease coexist
- Increase mainly in early growth phase:
 - Intensification
 - Green field development
- Decrease because of vacancy and demolition later on
- Reason coexistence: short (10 year) planning horizons





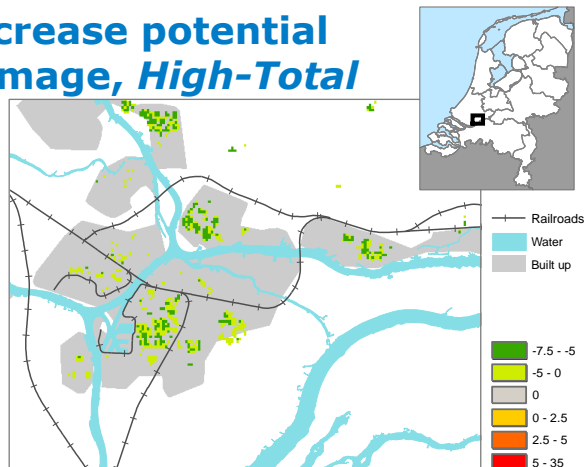
Increase potential damage, *High-BAU*

- Only increase
- Through both:
 - Intensification
 - Green field development
- Latter concentrated in high-exposure areas in and around built-up 2008.



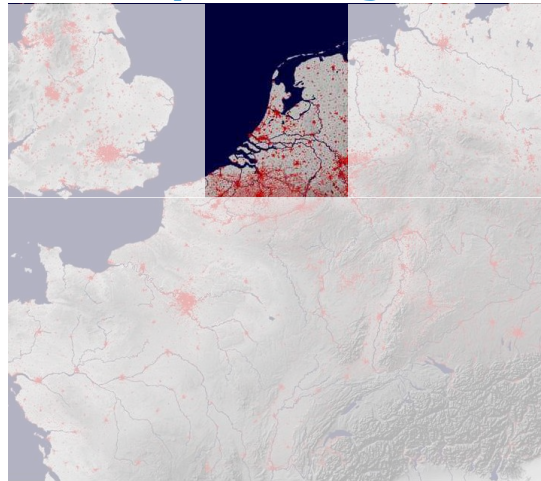
Increase potential damage, *High-Total*

- No increase
- Absolute decrease through redevelopment (instead of vacancy and demolition)



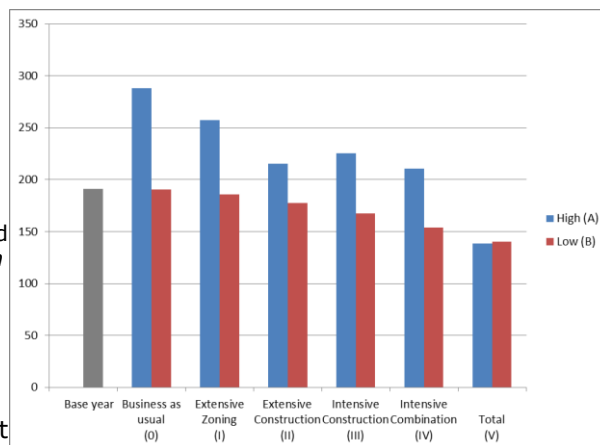


Finally zooming out...



Potential damage to residences, NL (x bln EUR)

- Significant damage reduction feasible:
 - To less than 150 bln in 2050
 - In both *High* and *Low*
 - Viz. Both *BAU* and 2008
- As expected:
 - both highest damage and highest reduction in *High*
 - lowest reduction in *BAU*, and highest in *Total*
 - highest reduction through construction measures
- Interestingly: low impact intensive combination





Conclusion & Discussion

- Useful toolset for evaluation **effectiveness** urban planning strategies in different scenario's
- **Integrated** modelling framework: **consistency** > **plausibility**
- Many **exogenous** parameters:
 - reconstruction flows
 - intensification: percentage, location, conditions
- No specification local **cost** of the strategies
- **Consequences:**
 - Fast exploration of "what if" scenarios
 - No automated **reality checks** or **optimization** of strategies
- **Work in progress**



Thank you for your attention

Questions?

Comments?