

Workshop

Rijkswaterstaat Room for the River presents:

Learning from flood resilient cities Nijmegen and Mainz, combining flood management and urban development

rumte voor de rivier

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Rijkswaterstaat Room for the River

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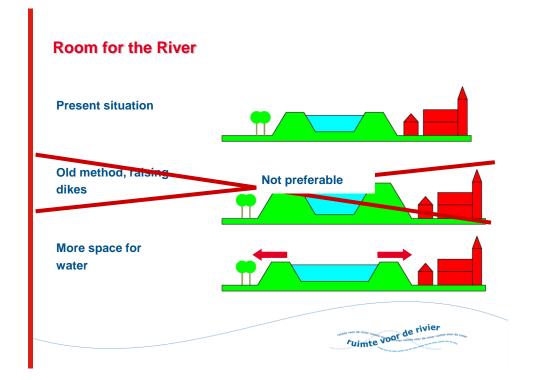
- Flood protection programme at more than 30 locations in Dutch river delta
- Flood protection and spatial quality

Website <u>www.ruimtevoorderivier.nl</u>

Twitter @RuimtevdRivier

#RuimtevdRivier / #RoomfortheRiver







Goal workshop

To gain a new sense of thinking in technical adaptation strategies and urban design



Workshop outline

15.50-16.00	General introduction
16.00-16:15	Case Nijmegen
16.15-16:30	Case Mainz
16.30-17.00	Work in groups on statements
17:00-17:30	Group results and discussion



Case Nijmegen

Mathieu Schouten

- Senior landscape architect city of Nijmegen
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Nijmegen embraces the river





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- · from engineering to living environment
- from isolated tot integrated design solutions
- recognition of diversity and identity
- designing with nature



....a beautiful bend of the river....



....a beautiful bend of the river...with high water level.



....a beautiful bend of the river...with a floodchannel



"Room for the River Waal"

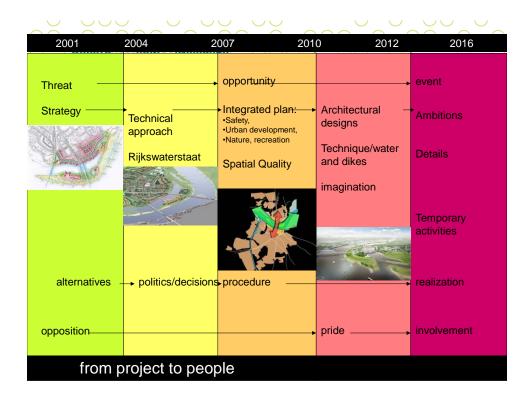
Twin focus:

"To protect Nijmegen and its backland from future floods and to increase the urban (spatial) quality"

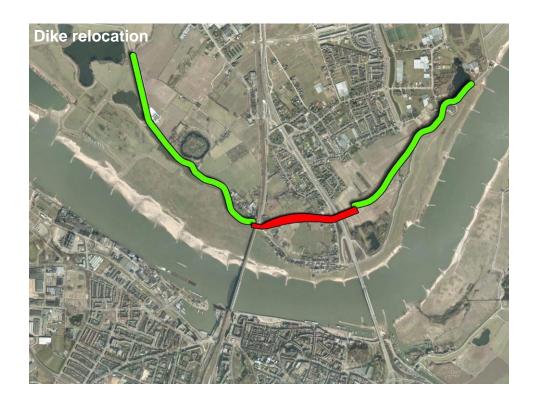
Figures:

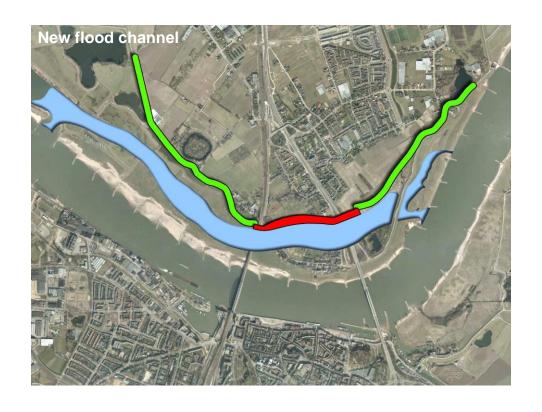
- River discharge is increasing: 15.000 m3/s → 16.000 m3/s
- · Displacement of 50 households
- Costs: € 358 million
- Area: 250 hectares
- Ready: 2016

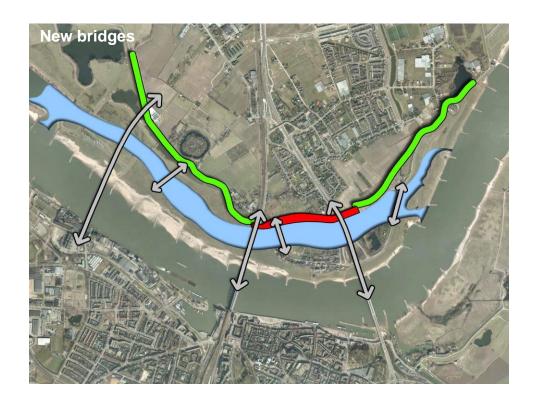


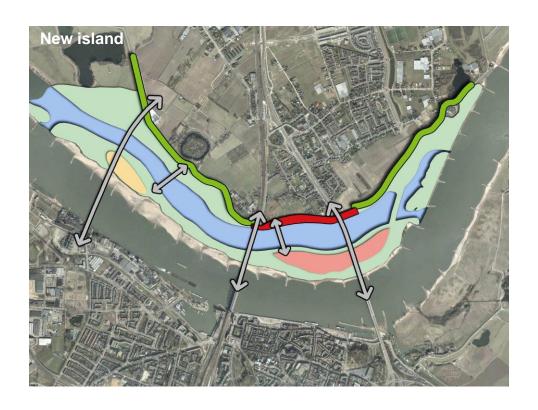


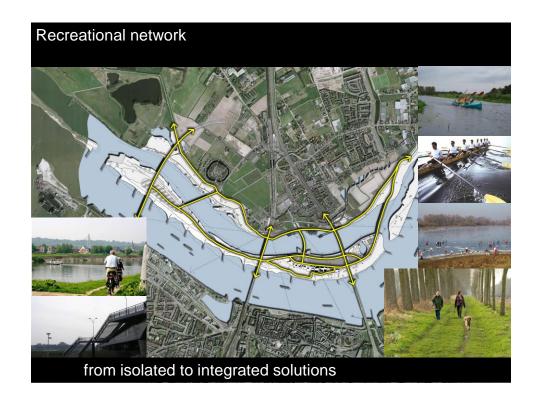


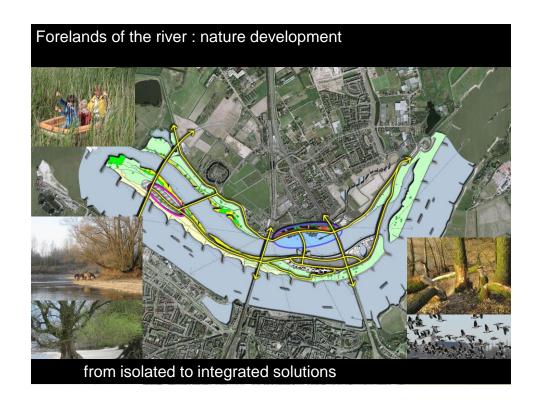


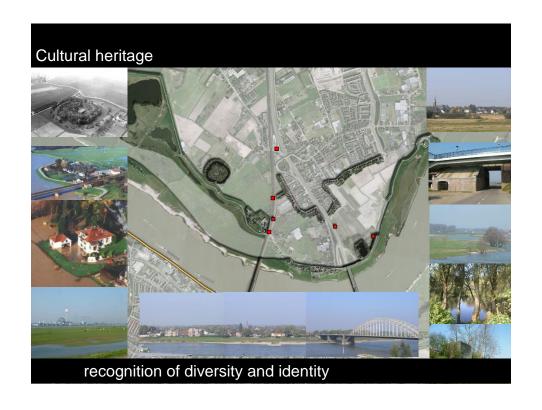


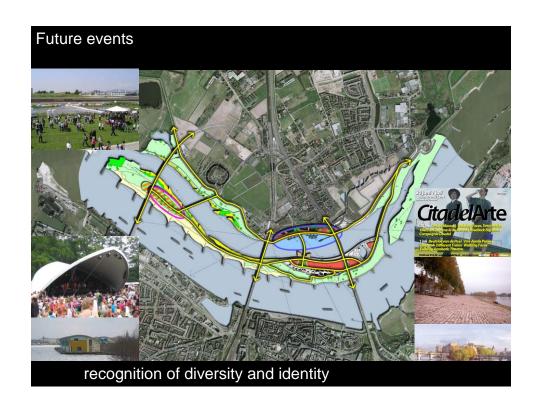




























Our succes is due to:

- our dual focus: integrating water safety with urban development
- the cooperation between national and local governments
- international cooperation proves to be inspiring
- our early consultation with stakeholders and a transparant planning process









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Conversion of a harbour area to a new city quarter in a flood risk zone



Mainz Zollhafen at the waterfront





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Zollhafen Mainz: Conversation of a harbour area to a city quarter

- 1. Short outline the project, the challenge difficulties in the beginning
- 2. Successes and failures







Project site:

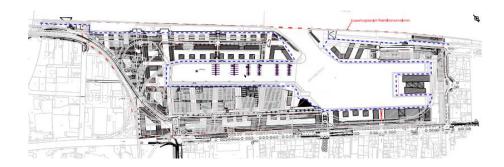
Zollhafen Mainz, one of the largest container ports on the Upper Rhine, photo 2008. Has been moved to a place directly adjoining the Zollhafen downstream in 2010.

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The challenge

Masterplan

- New city quarter Zollhafen Mainz in a flood risk zone
- · appr. 2.500 inhabitants and appr. 4.000 jobs
- Attractive public spaces close to the water
- The Rhine and the city quarter Zollhafen in good neighbourhood







The challenge

Potential buildings in one of the biggest investments in the State of Rheinland-Pfalz, hydrological frame conditions:

- · Retention capacity has to be maintained
- Existing flood defence for neighbouring Mainz-Neustadt has to be ensured
- Buildings have to be developed flood-adapted (resistant and resiliant)
- · Promoting preventive measures: flood management guidelines





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The challenge

Guidelines for the developers and the inhabitants, 2013:

Developer's Guide for all investors:

- Spatial demands and possible solutions
- · Legal parameters how to attain a building permit
- Reference projects
- glossary

Flood Management Guide for people who will live or work in the new Zollhafen quarter:

- 10 questions about the flood risk and its management.
- Requirements of the EU Floods Directive.
- To strengthen the inhabitant's AWARENESS of the flood risk and to give information about the ASSISTANCE provided by the City of Mainz.

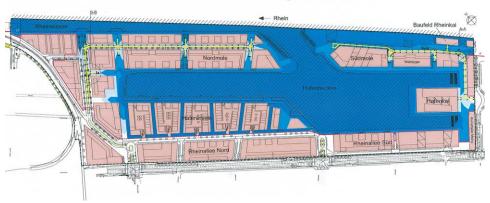


The challenge

Flooded zones and evacuation routes:

- Flood above 1/100 year flood: streets will be flooded
- Buildings can be used (like Islands) furthermore
- Evacuation routes (yellow) have been elevated and can be passed by emergency service vehicles

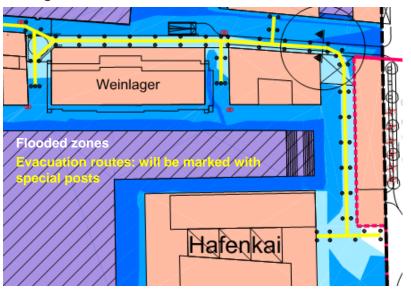
Zustand HW 200 + 30 cm, Pegel Mainz 8,63 m



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The challenge





Successes

High interest of investors in developing the 25 construction sites. See the winning designs of the architectural competitions for public places and 3 sites (published in a newspaper in 2014):



Public space on southern quay





Successes



Flood resilient development of a building standing on the quay wall



Successes



Construction site on the southern quay

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Successes



These buildings are part of the flood defence line (protecting Mainz-Neustadt)



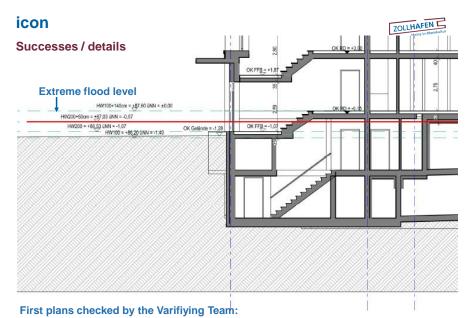
Successes and possible failures

Planning works for the first sites are running:

In this case German law gives no possibility to include the flood risk requirements into the permission conditions for the development plan or for the building permission (flood risk zone - but no official flood plain by law).

How to guaranty that developers include flood adaption? (bad experiences)

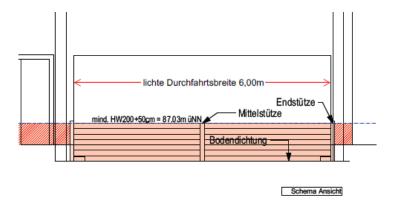
- City of Mainz, regional Water Management Administration, Zollhafen Company, and icon form a "Verifying Team":
 - · Plans will be checked if they are flood adapted (following a check list)
 - · Developer obtains constraints
 - · Has to modify the plans if necessary
 - · Plans will be signed by the members of the Verifying Team
 - · Developer submits the signed plan to the permission administration
- · No building permission without this procedure.



· water cannot enter into the living areas or into the subterranean garage

Successes





Entrance of the subterranean garage can be closed (mobile flood defences)

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Challenges, successes and possible failures



Thank you

Let's get to work!

Reflect on statements in groups:

- Find opportunities where both technical and design needs are met
- Team consists of both technical and urban oriented people
- Concrete examples



Statements

- 1. Designers are not part of technical planning they are only there for aesthetic purposes
- 2. Designers only add to the expenses
- 3. In the end, safety is all that matters



Team results

- What was the eye opener in your discussion?
- · Which problem turned into an opportunity?
- Did you find any key factors for success?
- Where do technics and design do not go together?



International perspective on results

Craig Woolhouse

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