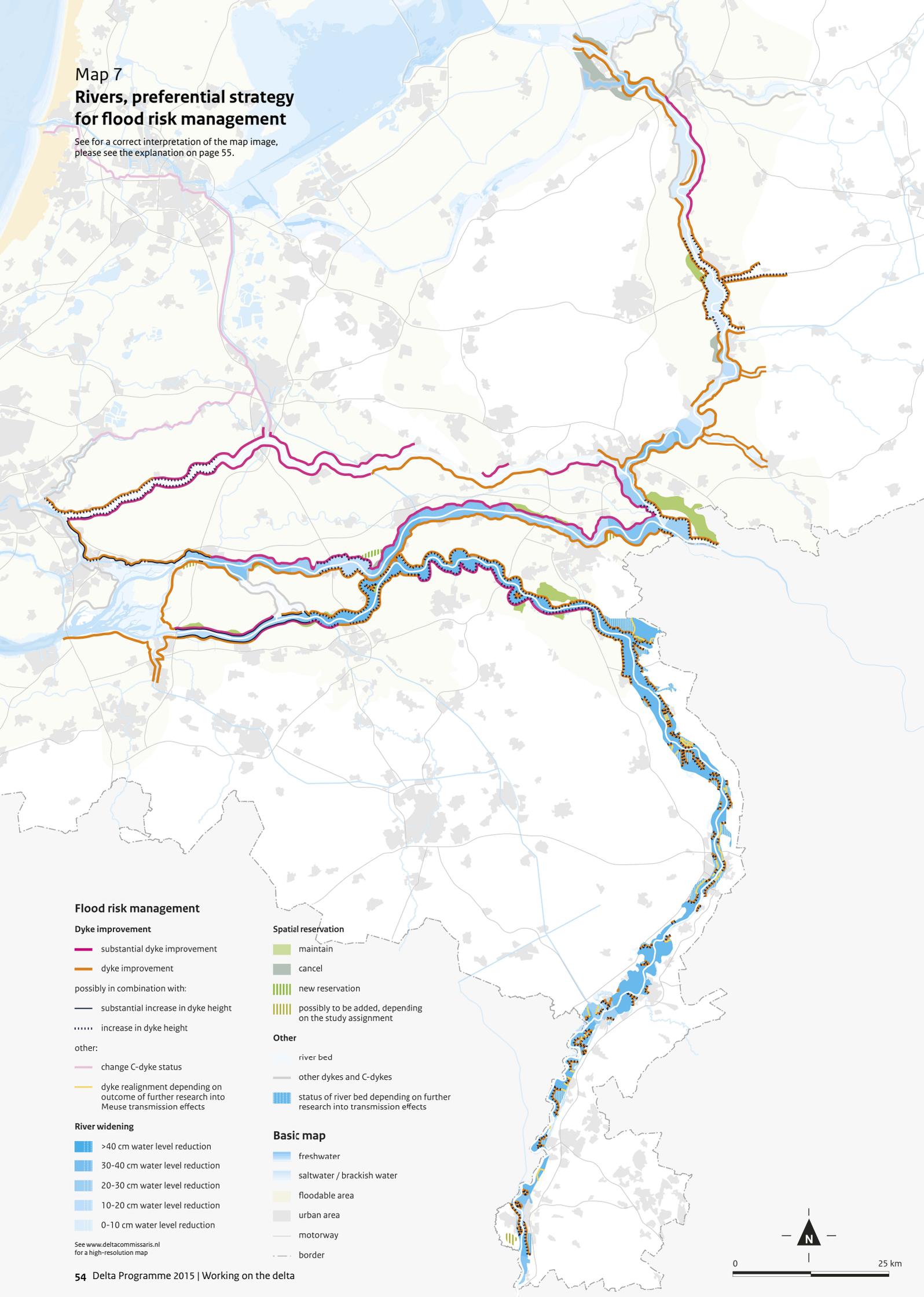


Map 7 Rivers, preferential strategy for flood risk management

See for a correct interpretation of the map image, please see the explanation on page 55.



Flood risk management

Dyke improvement

- substantial dyke improvement
- dyke improvement

possibly in combination with:

- substantial increase in dyke height
- ⋯⋯⋯ increase in dyke height

other:

- change C-dyke status
- dyke realignment depending on outcome of further research into Meuse transmission effects

River widening

- >40 cm water level reduction
- 30-40 cm water level reduction
- 20-30 cm water level reduction
- 10-20 cm water level reduction
- 0-10 cm water level reduction

See www.deltacommissaris.nl for a high-resolution map

Spatial reservation

- maintain
- cancel
- ▨ new reservation
- ▨ possibly to be added, depending on the study assignment

Other

- river bed
- other dykes and C-dykes
- ▨ status of river bed depending on further research into transmission effects

Basic map

- freshwater
- saltwater / brackish water
- floodable area
- urban area
- motorway
- border



Explanation Map 7 Rivers

This map shows the essence of the preferential strategy for flood risk management for the Rhine distributaries and Meuse, for the period 2015-2050. It is based on information from Flood Risk and Safety in the Netherlands (for each dyke stretch). The flood risk management targets address tasking associated with dyke stretches failing inspection, new standard specifications for dykes, consequences of climate change (higher river discharge and sea level rises) and soil subsidence. The measures consist of dyke improvement (two categories ^{*}), increasing dyke height (two categories ^{**}) and river widening (five categories). The Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree (Barro) lists various area reservations for any future measures. Given this preferential strategy, it is necessary to maintain a large part of them, drop a number of them and possibly add a few new ones. Together, targets and the combination of river widening and dyke improvement/increase in dyke height form the indicative framework for elaborating concrete measures on a local scale.

- * Dyke improvement first and foremost entails improving stability. The ratio between the current risk of flooding and the new standard specification is used as a measure of the estimated volume of improvements. If this factor is greater than 50, it means 'major dyke improvement'.
- ** Increase in dyke height is indicated in places where the rise in sea levels and/or river discharge leads to higher normative high water levels that cannot be accommodated using river widening. Any rise in normative water levels ranging between 10 and 30 cm is tantamount to an increase in dyke height. Where more than 30 cm is required, this is indicated by 'substantial increase in dyke height'.