

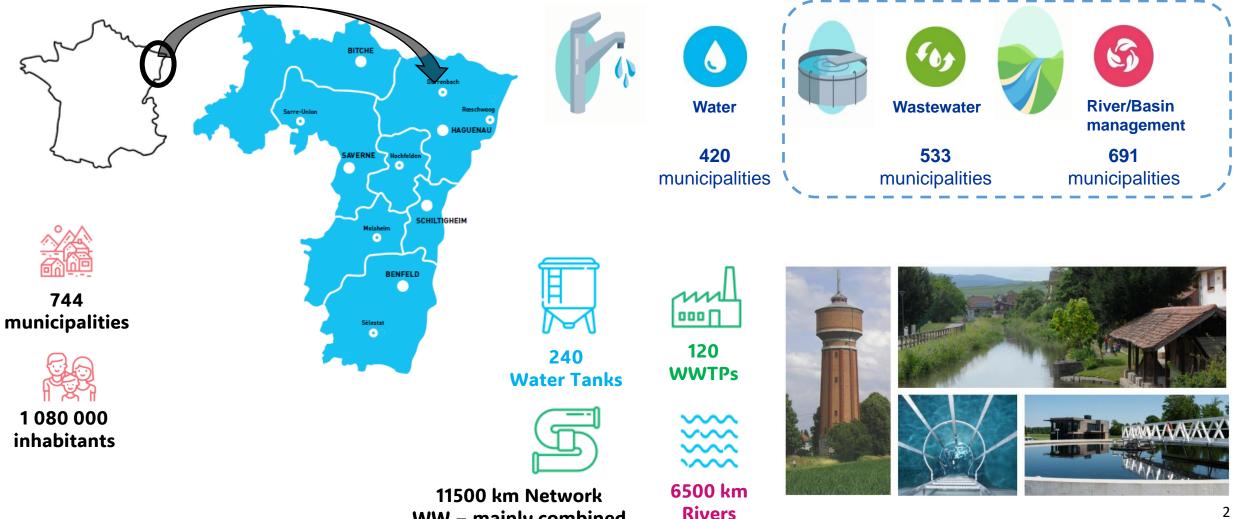


Managing water with Nature-based Solutions: SDEA's management of rural and urban rainwater



SDEA: MANAGING WATER IN EASTERN FRANCE

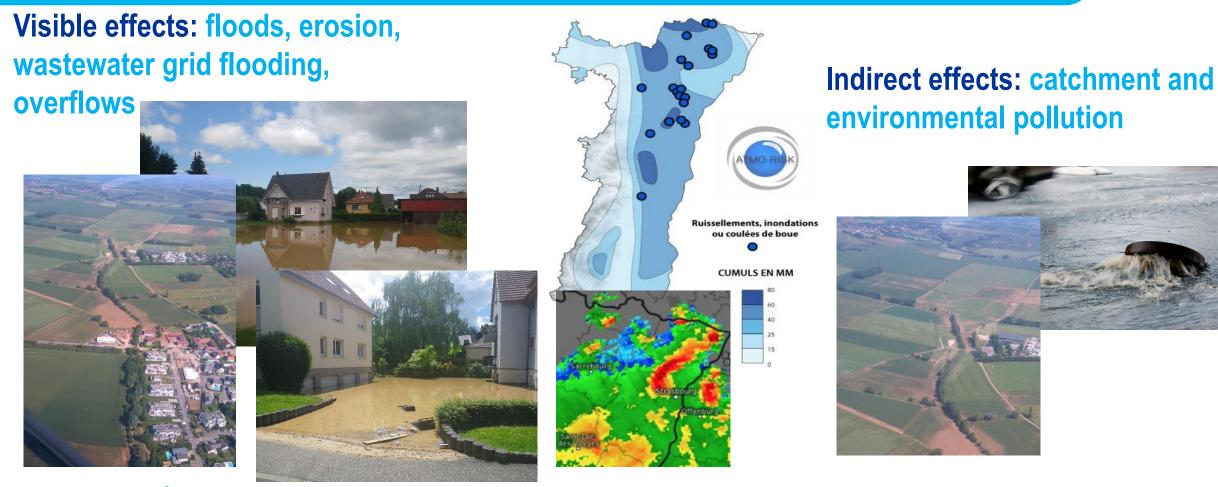




WW – mainly combined

Climate change effects – more frequent intensive rain events

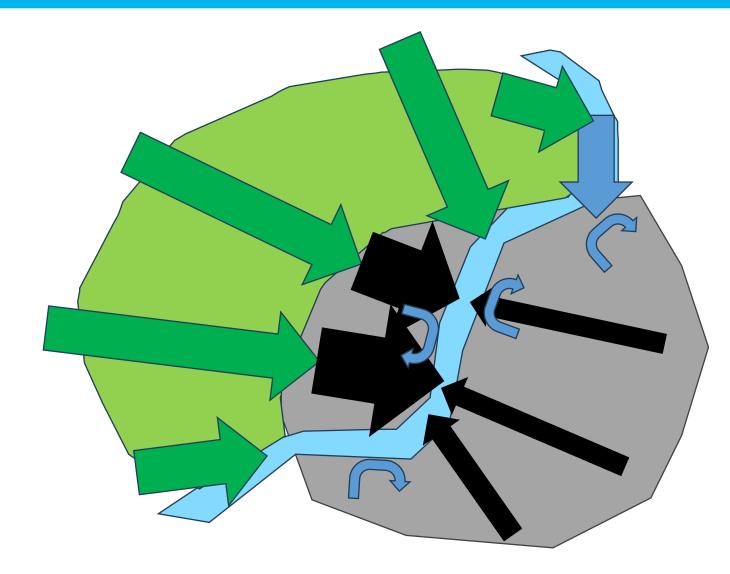




Objectives : reduce floodings & keep combined sewer overflows under 5%

Stormwater in rural areas : a multilayered approach





EXTERNAL FLOWS

From upstreams

From farmlands (mudslides)

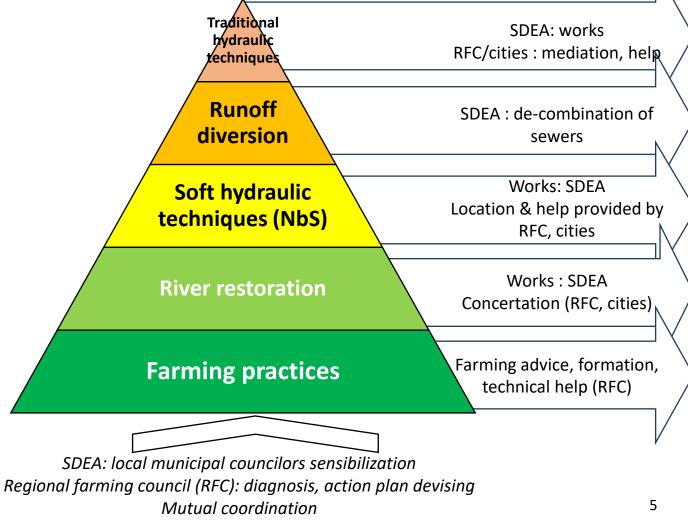
INTERNAL FLOWS From urban run-off

Mudslide and runoff control strategy

Common solutions based on SDEA/farmers/cities own responsibilities : <u>importance of partnerships</u>

→ <u>3-tier preventive/remedial action plan</u>:

- AVOID: hazard limitation via NbS> farming practices (no plow, concerted farming rotation), NbS hydraulic solutions, concerted planning (farming planning, hydraulic planning, city planning)
- 2. **REDUCE**: individual protection, small hydraulic works, urban grid diversion
- **3. COMPENSATE**: grey hydraulic infrastructure (basins, dikes SDEA)



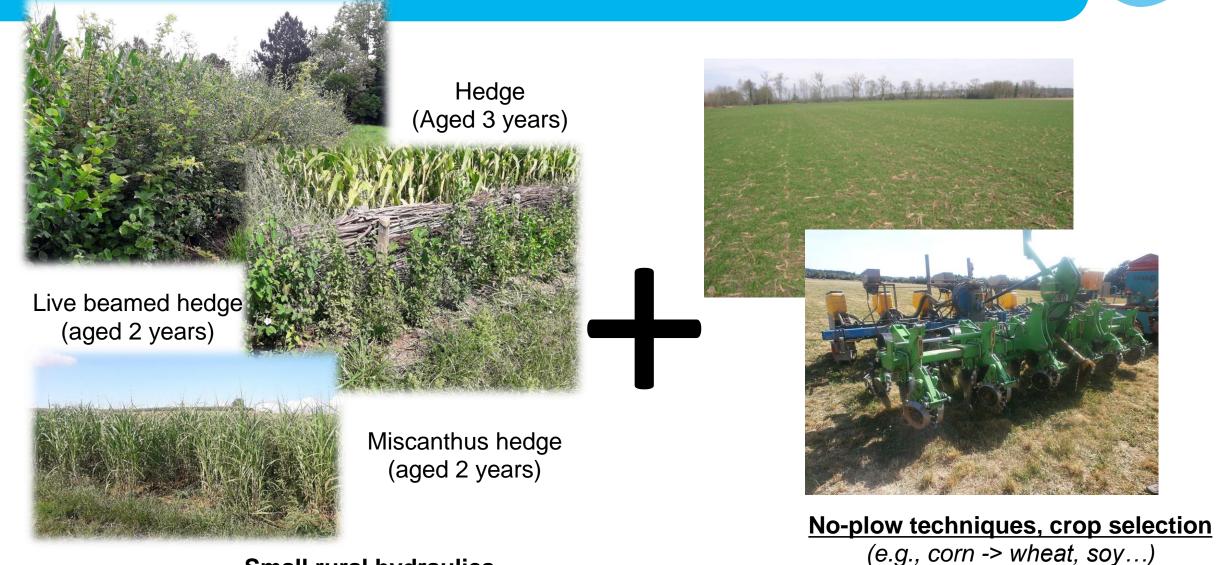
SDEA

Cities : city planning, action on roads

Example : NBS for hydraulics + farming practices

→ illustration





Small rural hydraulics

Results







ADEME

Citizens and goods protection

- Mudslide limitation
- No economical interference
- Village protection
- Modified urban planning



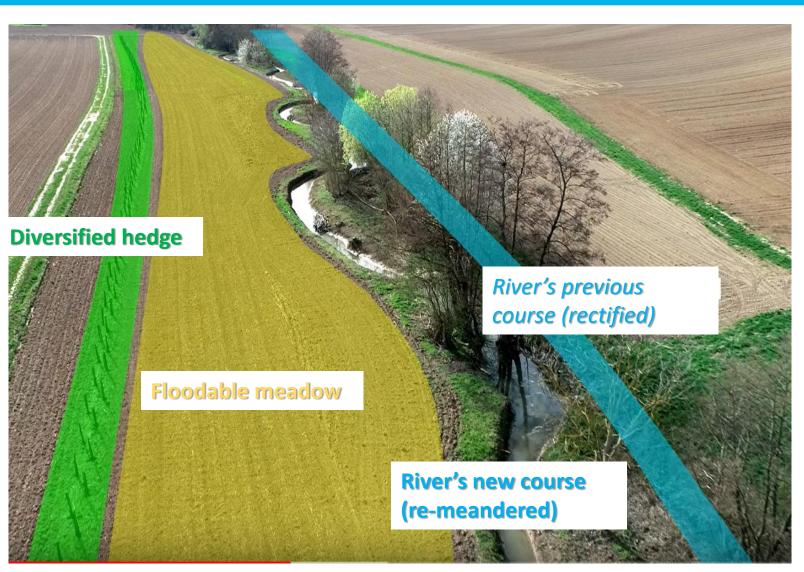
Biodiversity and local ecosystem preservation

- Basin management: 7.41 km soft hydraulic solutions (2023)
- Local reimplantation of trees and arbustive hedges: 62 046 trees planted (obj. 126000)
- Green frame restoration/preservation
- Better and more durable farming practices



Cooperative river flood management





<u>Local dual-use retention: flood</u> <u>management + ecological/biodiversity</u> <u>benefits</u>

⇒ Flow-slowing course modification

Secondary protection: floodable meadow (contract with local farmer)

Biodiversity effect of side trees + hedge habitat

Cooperative mudslide flood management (rural hydraulics + grid)



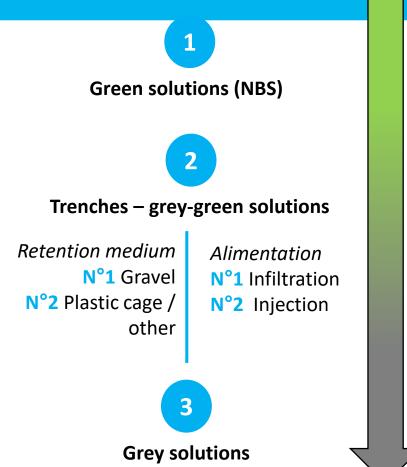


Infiltration/floodable meadow + small embankment and grid overflow

Last line of defence upstream of the village, in combination with hedges and small hydraulics :

- Infiltration of small events
- Retention of mud losses
- Regulation of the biggest events (rainwater grid)

Urban NBS : Infiltration solutions and Multi-actor decision



Rain garden Infiltration ditch Dry basins Lake basins Vegetalized roofs Infiltration trench (green cover)

Infiltration trench via pipes Infiltration trench via mineral cover

Permeable road Underground infiltration basin

Combined sewer retention





SDEA

Rainwater recuperation tanks

Multi-partner decision:

SDEA (wastewater, rainwater management), Road department, City (gardens and public parks) <u>Repartition</u>: who will manage which elements ? SDEA = hydraulics, city = gardening

Overflow limitation – urban NBS - schoolyards





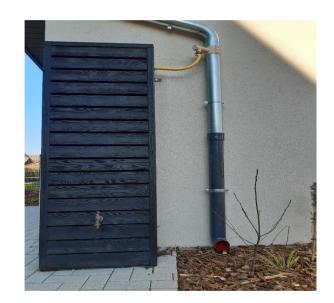
Partners : users (teachers, janitors, childrens and parents) + city services

- ➔ 95% of school surface disconnected from combined sewers
- → By-effects : education to nature, less heat radiation in summer, gender inclusivity, ...



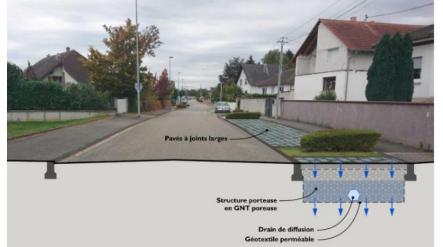






Overflow limitation – urban NBS : "classic" techniques





Road disconnection



Housing disconnection

Thank you for your attention