



# **WATCH**

## **WATer management for road authorities in the face of climate CHange**

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Deltares**

# The WATCH project

- CEDR call: Climate Change: From Desk to Road
- September 2016 – April 2018
- Project budget
  - Total 275 k€
  - Self investment of partners 31 k€
- Partners
  - Deltares (coordinator, The Netherlands)
  - ROD-IS (Ireland)
  - Egis (France)
  - Danish Road Directorate (Denmark)
  - KNMI (The Netherlands)

# The WATCH project



CEDR: most important high frequency causes of road flooding

- Water in area around the road
  - Surface run-off
  - Pluvial flooding
- Heavy rain on the road itself

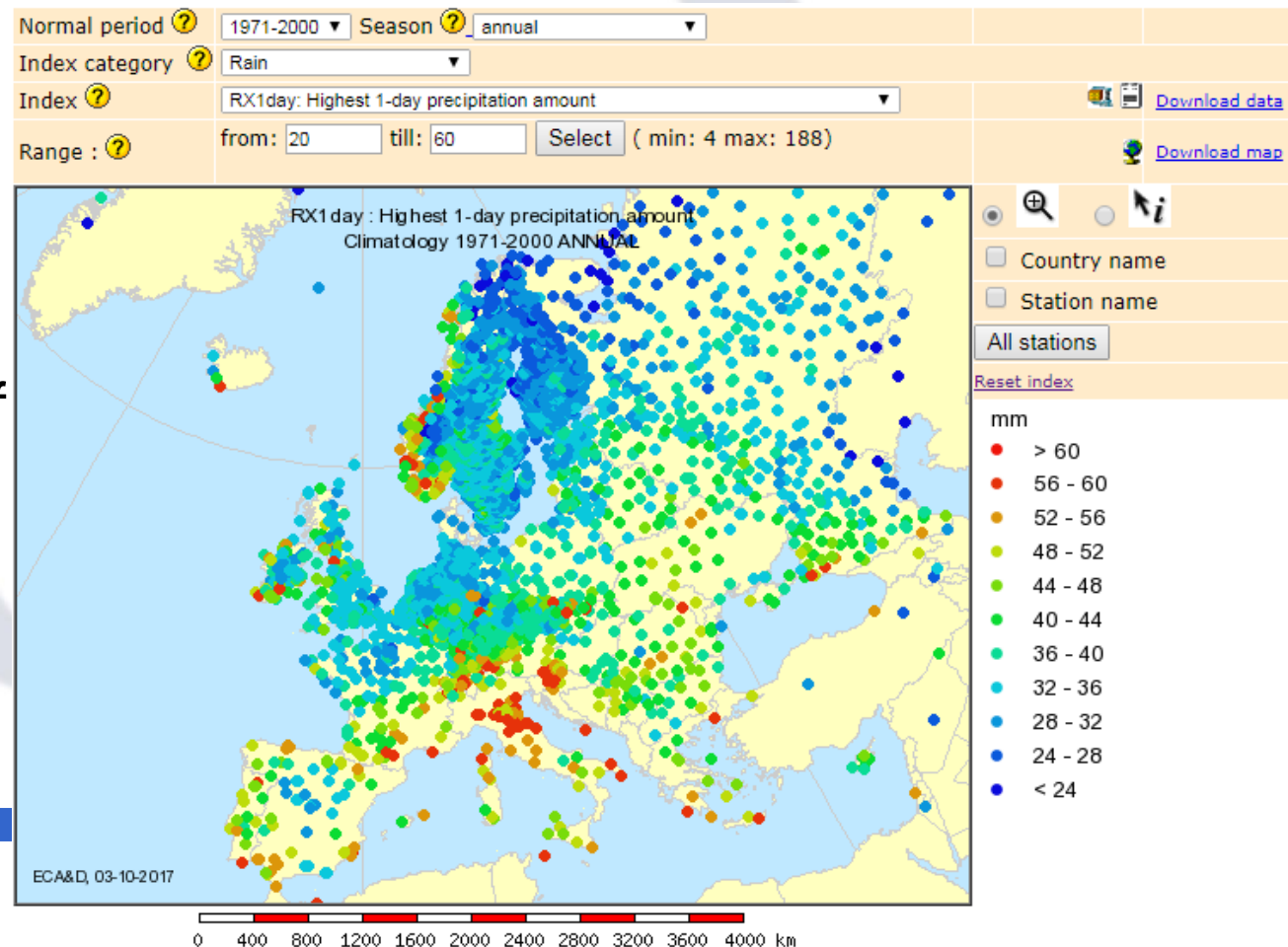
# WATCH deliverables

- A **country comparison report** showing the state of practice of existing water management and drainage approaches
- **Guidelines for application of climate information** to be used in road drainage design and maintenance
- A **climate analogues tool** for rainfall extremes in Europe
- A **protocol for adapting SuDS** systems for climate change
- **Guidelines for a socio economic analysis** of adaptation and maintenance approaches for water management
- Culminating into one document,

**“How to do” manual on water management** assessment of resilience, understanding and applying consequences for design, inspection and maintenance

# Climate analogues tool

- Climate analogues tool plus guidance developed
  - <http://www.ecad.eu/Watch/index.php>
- Tool shows locations in Europe with similar rainfall intensities
- Future climates of a location currently already exist at other locations



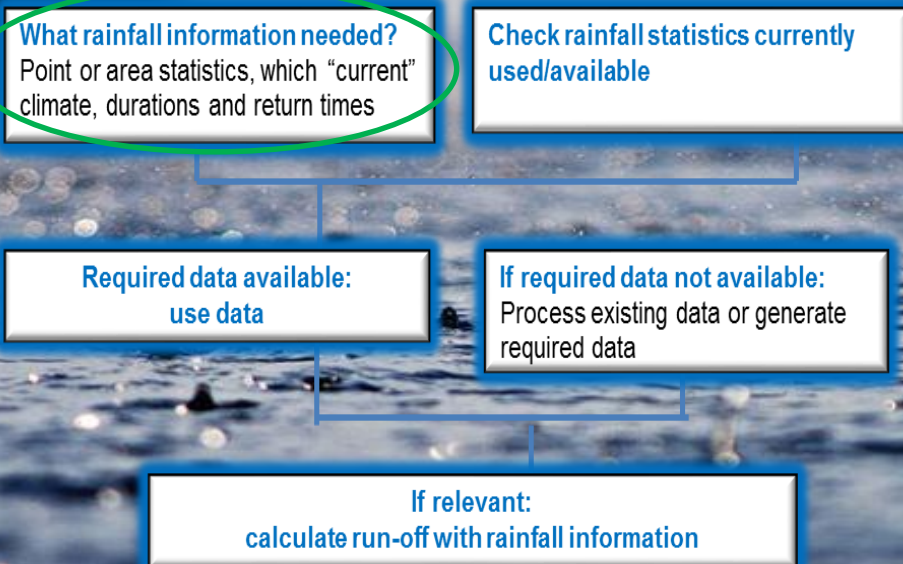


# Climate data protocol

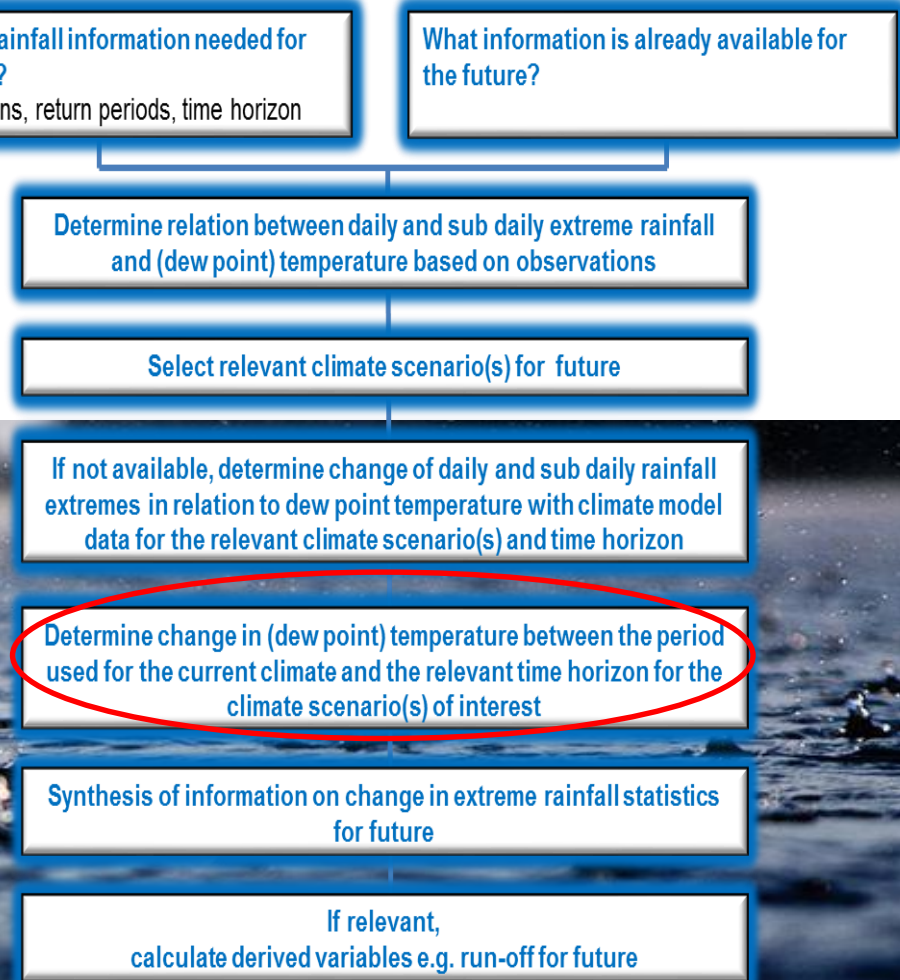
Increase of 1 degree of dew  
point temperature leads to 14%  
increase of rainfall intensity

Watch out with 'current' climate:  
the climate of 1980-2010 is valid  
for 1995

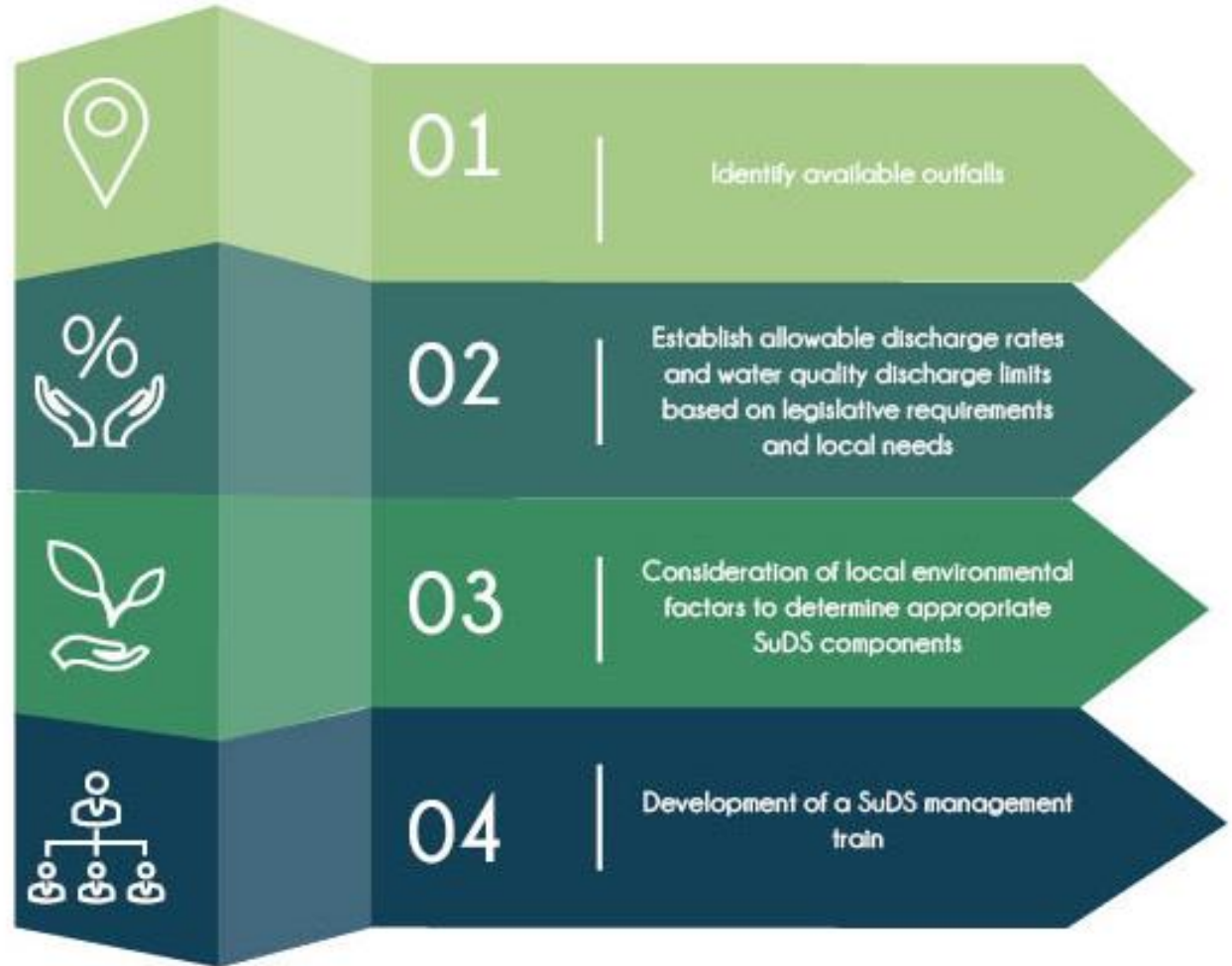
## Current climate



## Future climate



# SuDS Protocol for New & Existing Roads



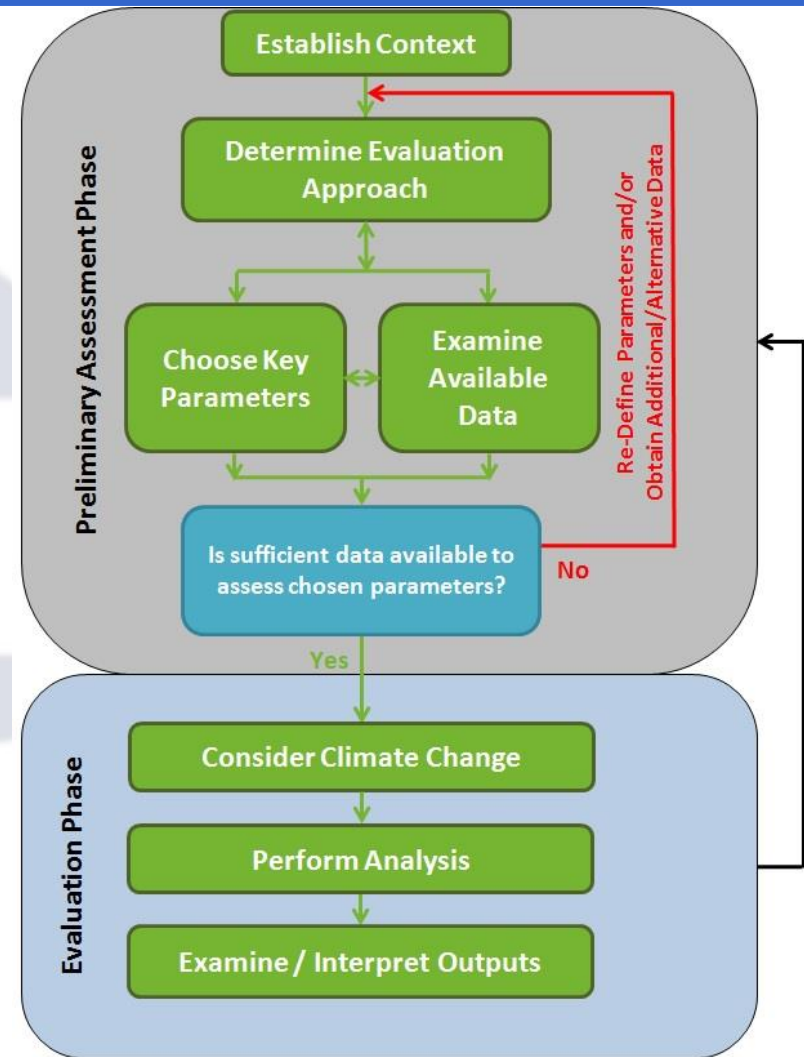
# Socio- Economic Analysis Framework

Socio economic analysis  
essential for implementation of  
the WATCH outcomes

- Provide arguments whether actions needs to be taken
- Choose optimum solution

Evaluation approaches

- Multi Criteria analysis
- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Cost Effectiveness Analysis
- Life Cycle Costing





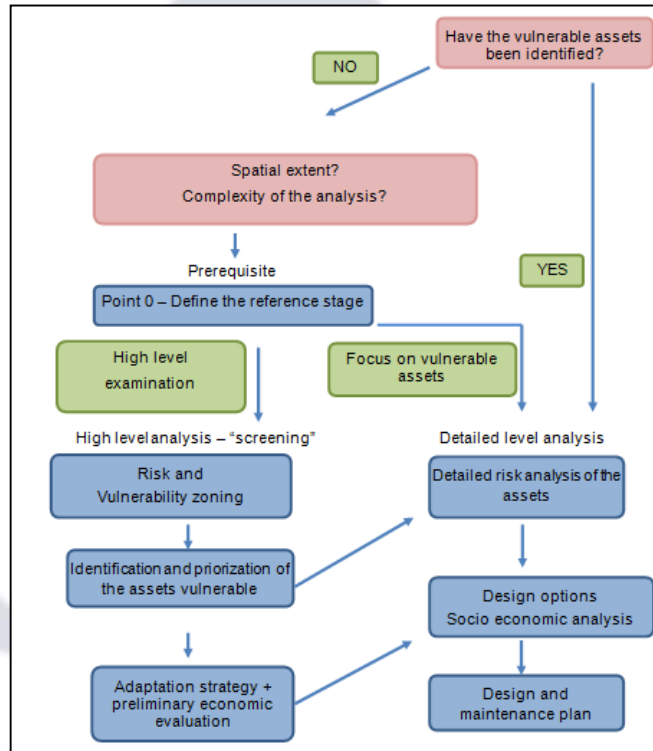
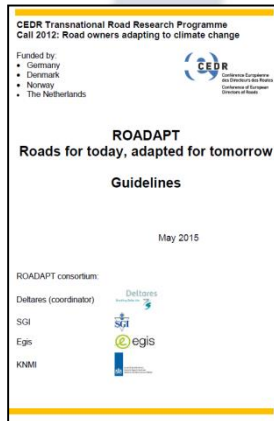
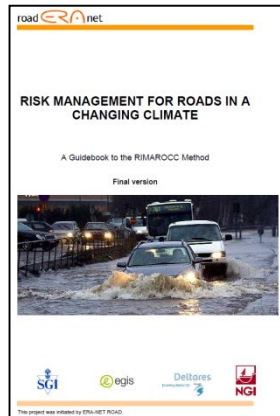
## MANUAL

*Adaptation plan  
/ measures*

*based on  
RIMAROCC*

*and ROADAPT*

*Decision tree and  
guidelines*



Protection – adaptation measure



Traffic management - Copyright @CentreFrance



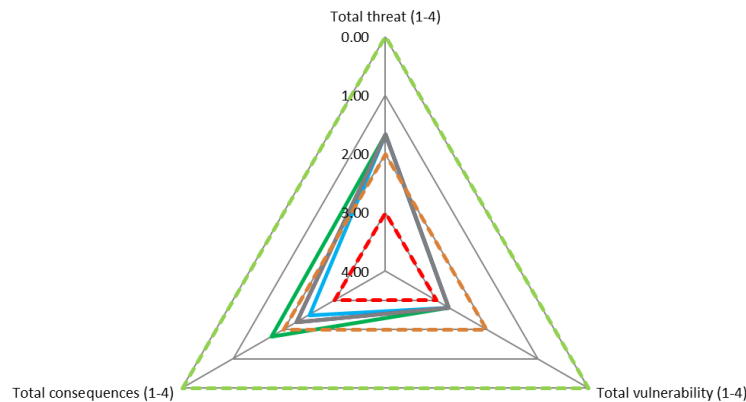
Maintenance - Copyright @Dorchester County, south Carolina

# Case study

- Demonstration and validation of WATCH deliverables
- Showcasing how WATCH results can be implemented
- Conducted on M10, a major road leading into Copenhagen

Measure	Net Annual benefit	B/C ratio	Annual net benefit	B/C- ratio
When	present day climate	present day climate	2030	2030
Enlarging capacity of culverts (Construction cost €2,500,000)	€ 43,536	$141,200/97,664 = 1.45$	€267,550	$300,050/97,664 = 3.1$

## Horizon 2030 + scenario A1B-IPCC



- Culvert 1
- Culvert 2
- Culvert 3
- Culvert 4
- Acceptability level = Low = below 2 for each criteria
- Acceptability level = Important = 2 to 3 for each criteria
- Acceptability level = Unacceptable = 3 to 4 for each criteria



# Case study

- Results show that
  - Many major and minor assets can beneficially be revised with the WATCH approach for improved holistic water management
  - CBA provides new and/or more elaborate way of assessing and ranking parameters
  - The manual and CBA improve basis for optimum decision making, e.g. on assessing environmental issues when installing SuDS features, such as retention basins
  - Improving data gathering, storing and streamlining, e.g. for optimum risk analyses, was highlighted as a particular result focus area for improved water management

Thank you for your attention

<http://www.cedr.eu/strategic-plan-tasks/research/cedr-call-2015/call-2015-climate-change-desk-road/>

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