

## Management of dynamic river banks

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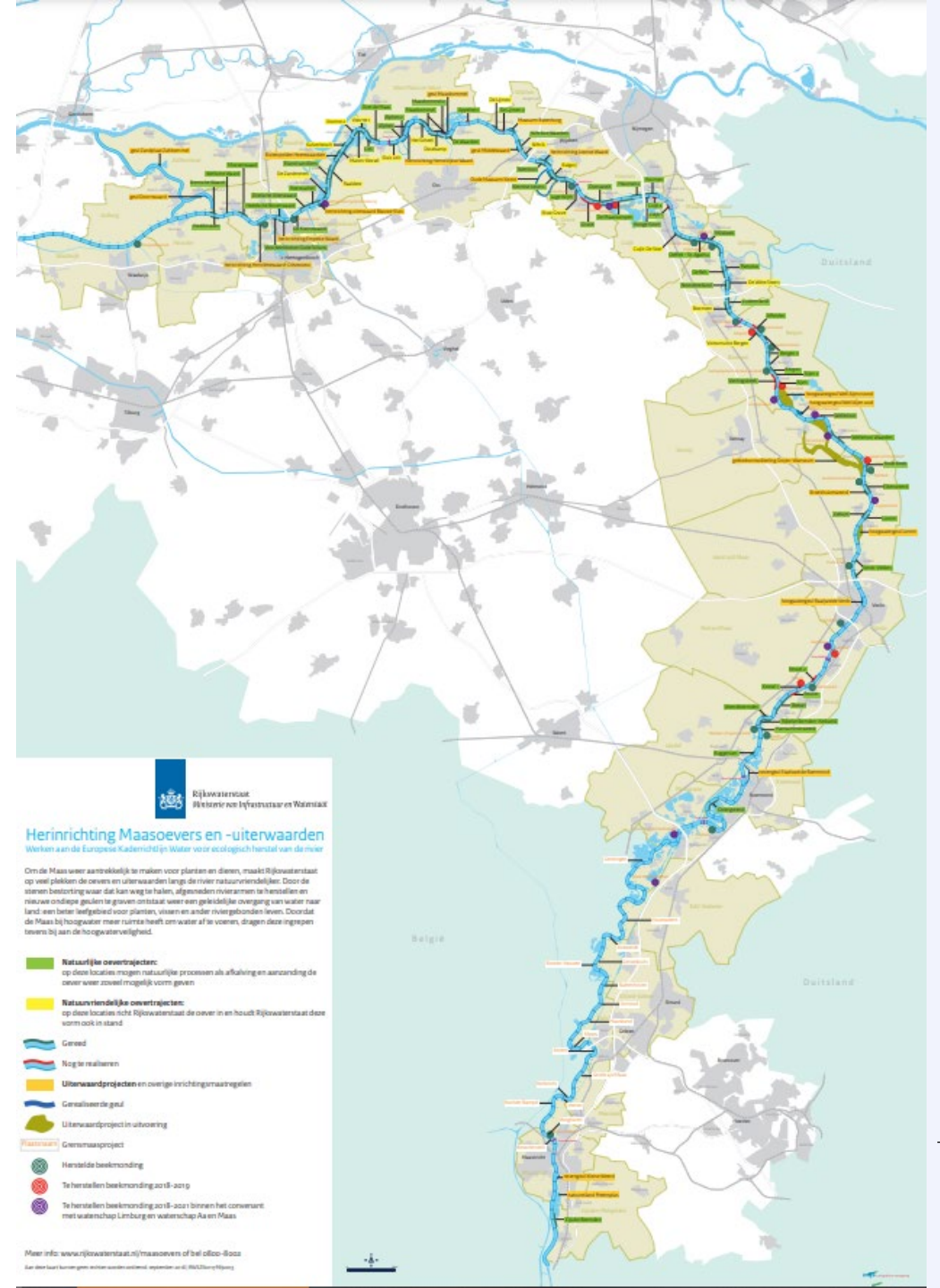


[https://puc.overheid.nl/rijkswaterstaat/doc/PUC\\_635425\\_31/1/](https://puc.overheid.nl/rijkswaterstaat/doc/PUC_635425_31/1/)

**Deltares**

# Nature friendly riverbanks

- Since 1990
- WFD: Improve natural/ecological quality of river banks
- Natuurvriendelijke oevers (NVO) - 120 km:
  - Partial or complete removal of bank protection
  - Partly excavated banks with under water protection





Protected bank



Spontaneously eroding



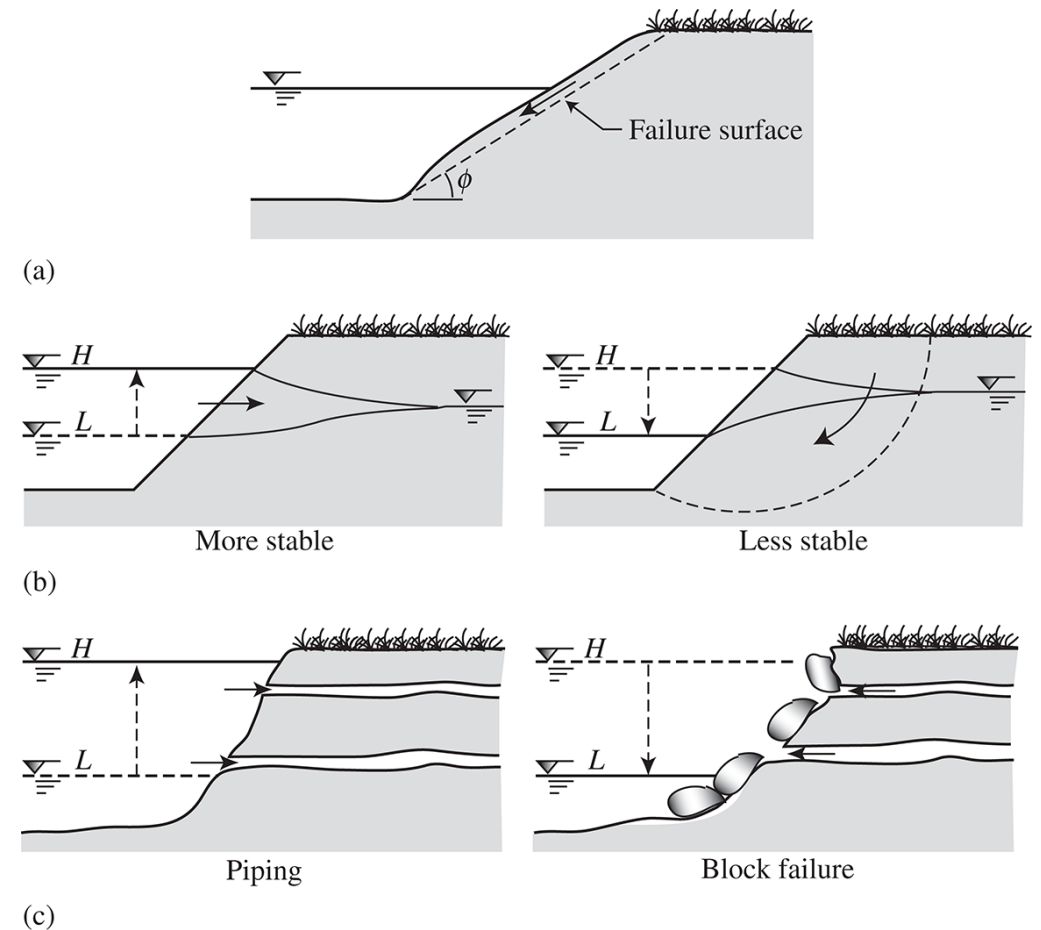
Natural bank



NVO, excavated with underwater protection

# Processes and factors of bank erosion

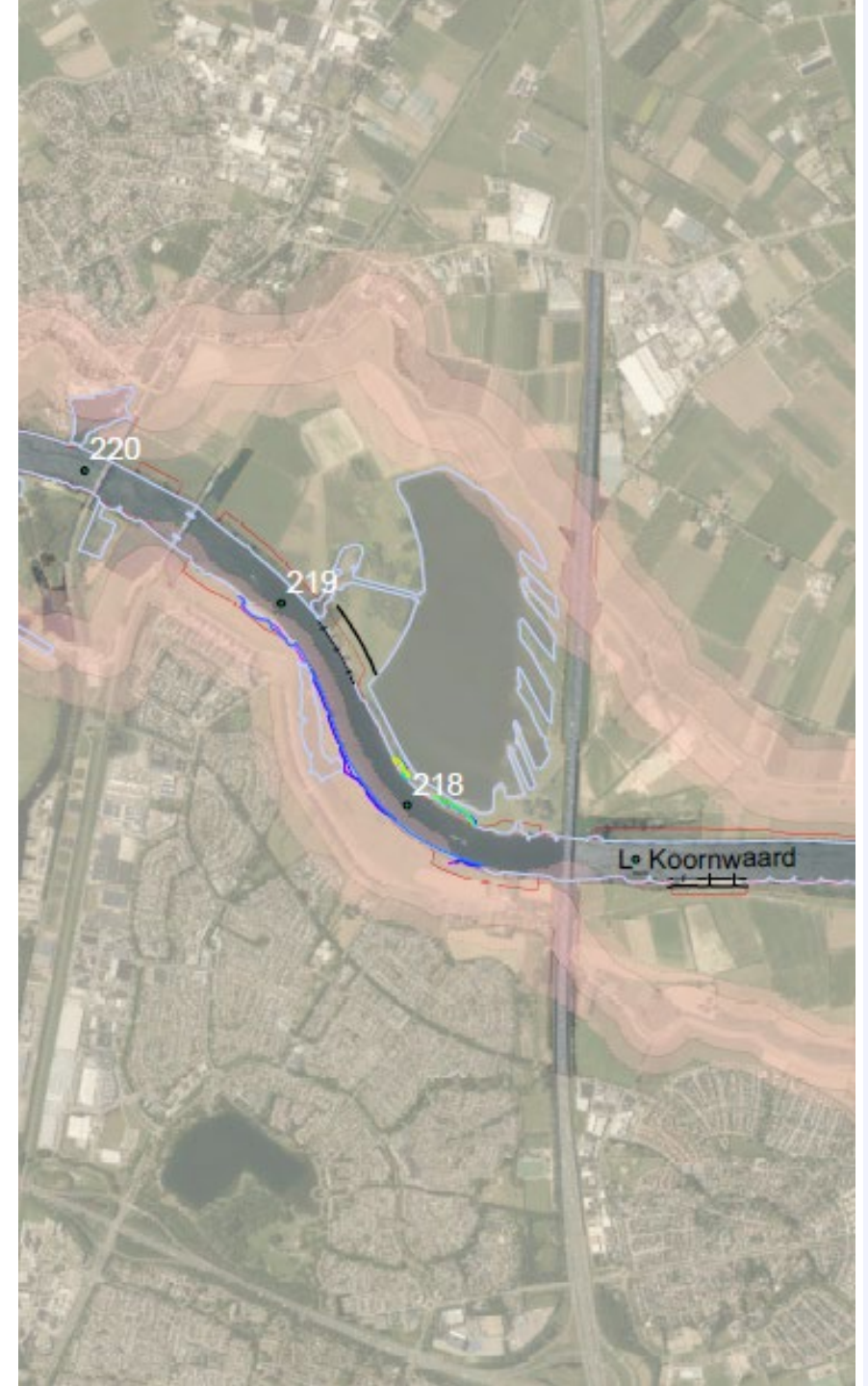
- **Bank scour**
  - Fluvial erosion
  - Wind waves
  - Ship waves (primary, secondary)
  - Turbulence
  - Groundwaterflow
- **Mass failure**
- Risk factors:
  - High flow velocities
  - Fast drop in water level
  - Shipping
  - Wind
  - River bank material and or vertical/horizontal heterogeneity
  - Absence of vegetation



Julien, P. (2018). Riverbank Protection. In River Mechanics (pp. 230-259). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781316107072.010

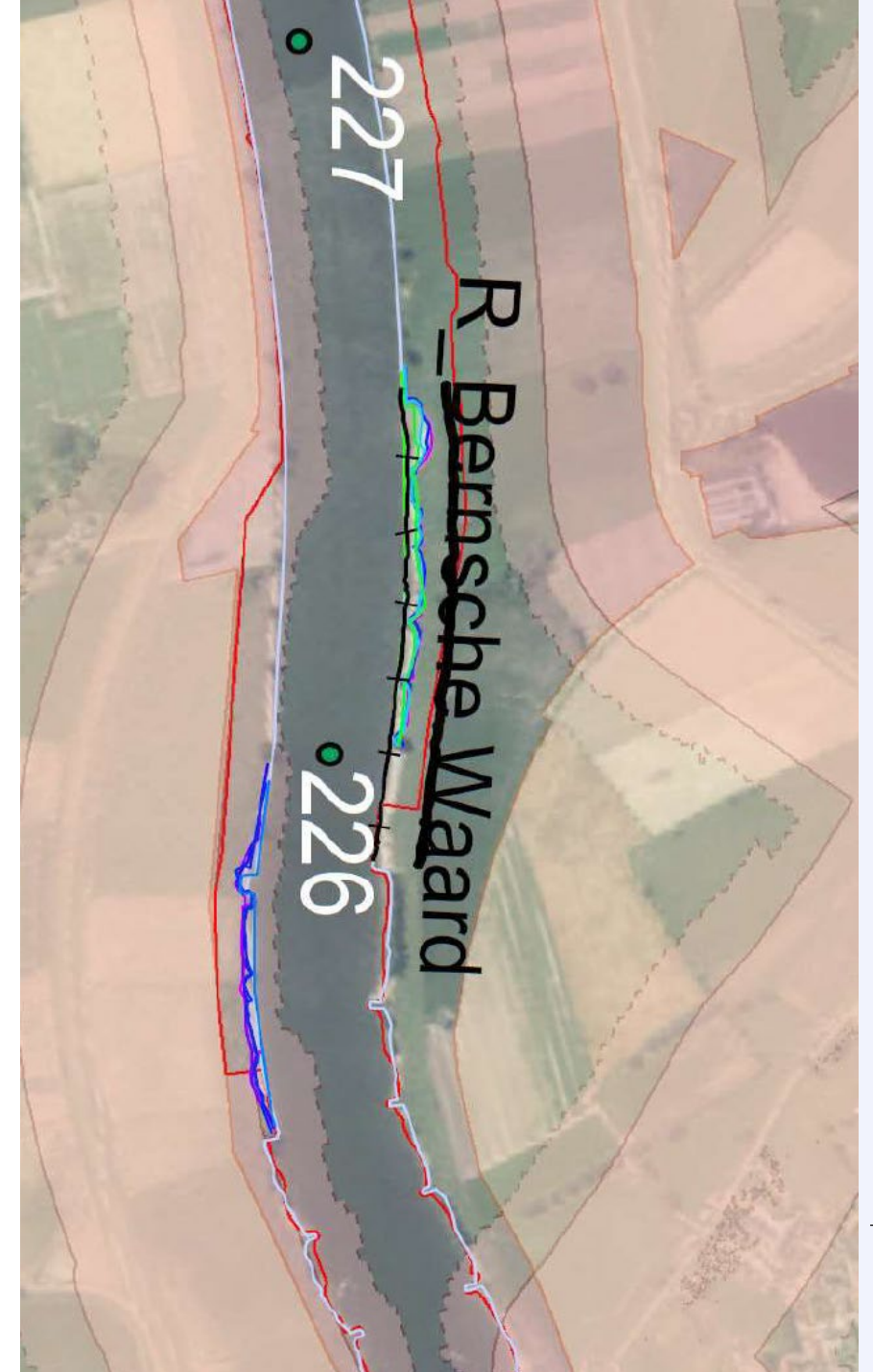
# The challenge

- Mapping banklines
  - Prediction of bank erosion
  - Management strategies
  - Applicability in case studies
  - Alternative design
- 
- Focus on dynamic banks of the Meuse



# Mapping banklines

- **Former and current banklines**
  - Aerial photographs
  - Waterbodies OpenStreetMap
- **Boundaries for bank erosion**
  - No property of Rijkswaterstaat
  - “Signaleringslijnen”
  - “Keurzone van waterkeringen”
- **Prediction of future banklines**
  - Short-term: WAQBank
  - Long-term: EquiBank



# Prediction of bank erosion

## Evaluation and selection of methods

- BEM
- WAQBank -> Short-term (5 years)
- SIREM
- Htrend
- Banklines
- Equibank -> Long-term (50 years)





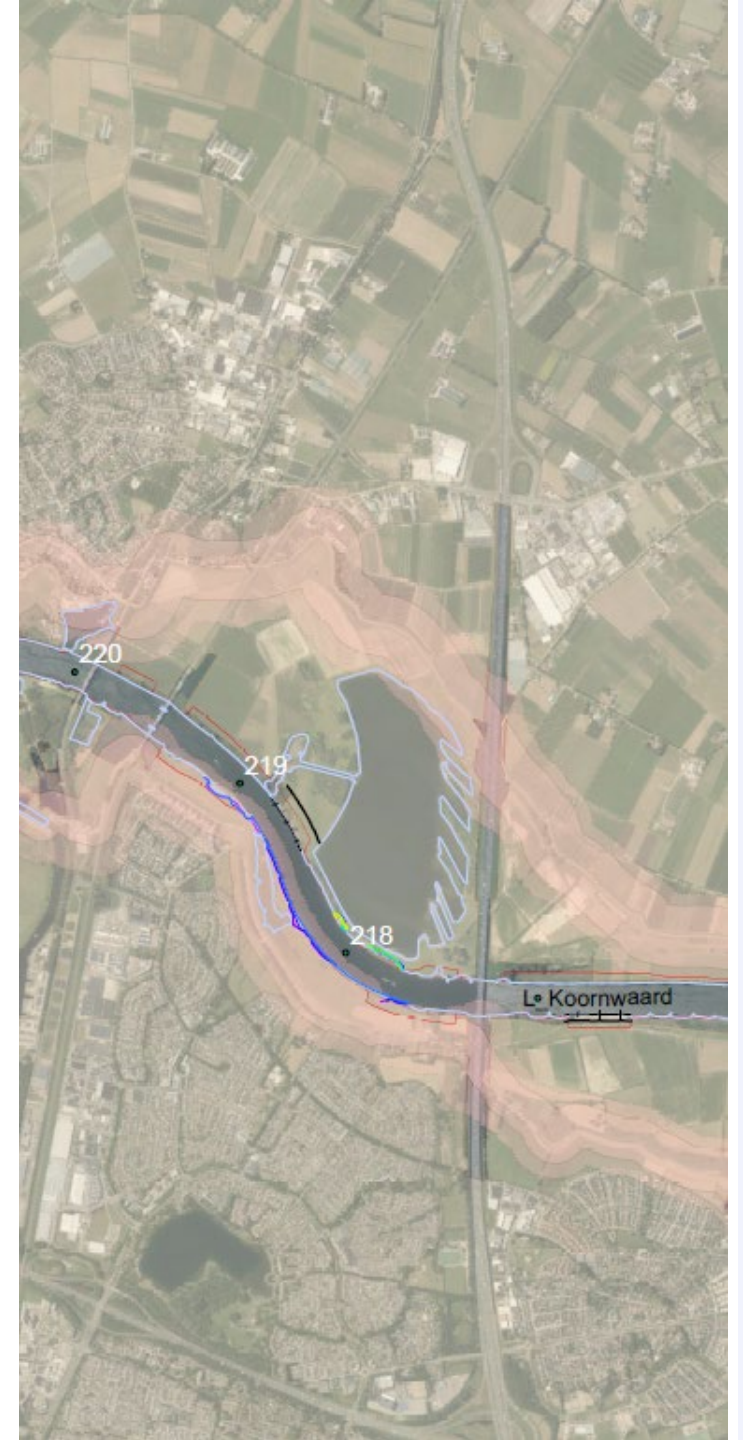
# Typical bank profile shaped by ship waves in a regulated reach of the Meuse river



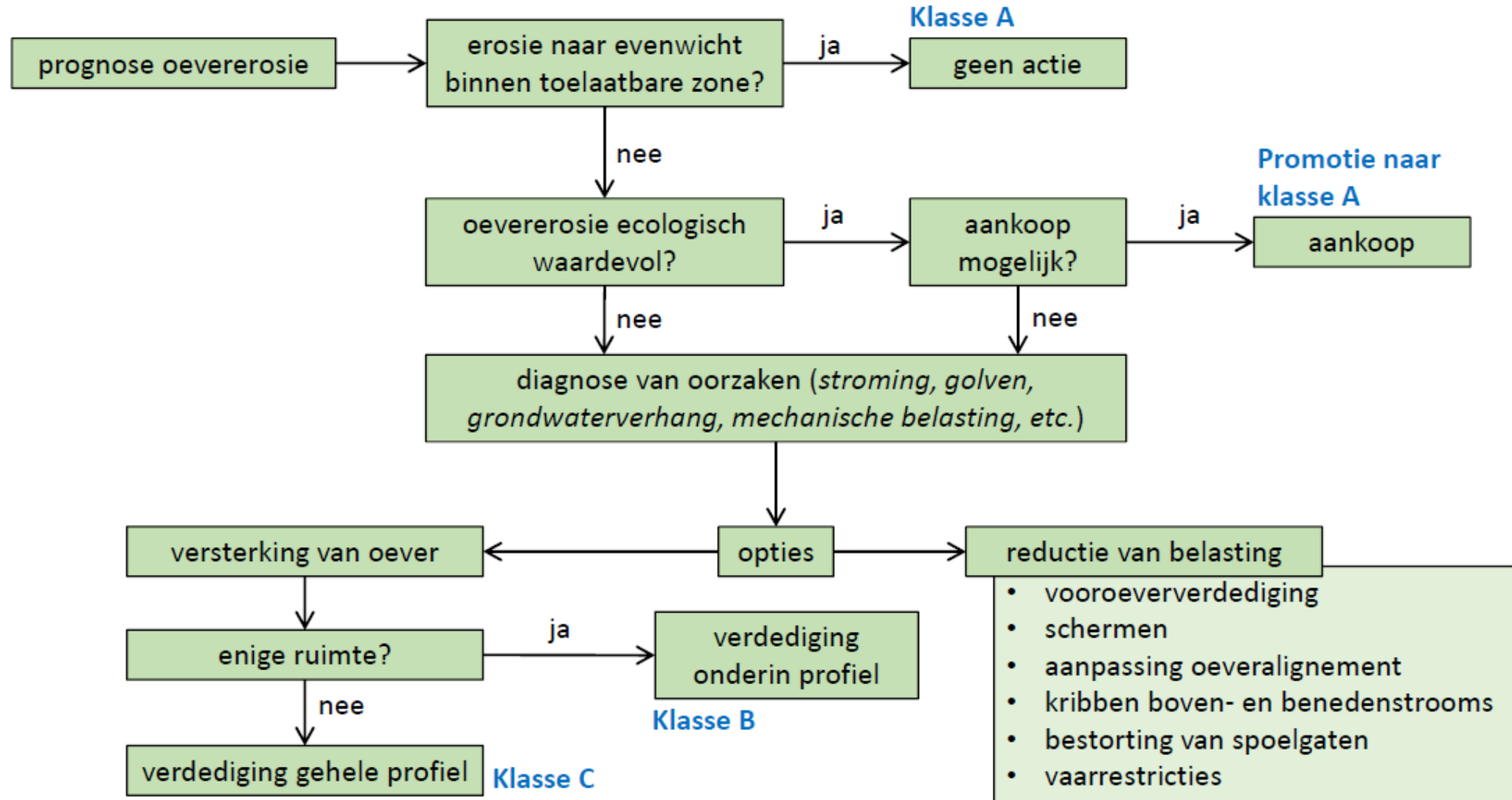
Figure A-1. Features of a bank profile shaped by ship waves along a regulated reach of the Meuse River (km 154.1), visible after a ship accident against Grave weir (source: Duró et al., 2020b).

# Management strategies

- **Classification of banks:**
  - Class A: Banks with sufficient space for dynamic development towards equilibrium
  - Class B: Banks with limited space for dynamics
  - Class C: Banks without space for dynamics
- A bank can be promoted by purchasing ground
- Criteria: natural value of the bank



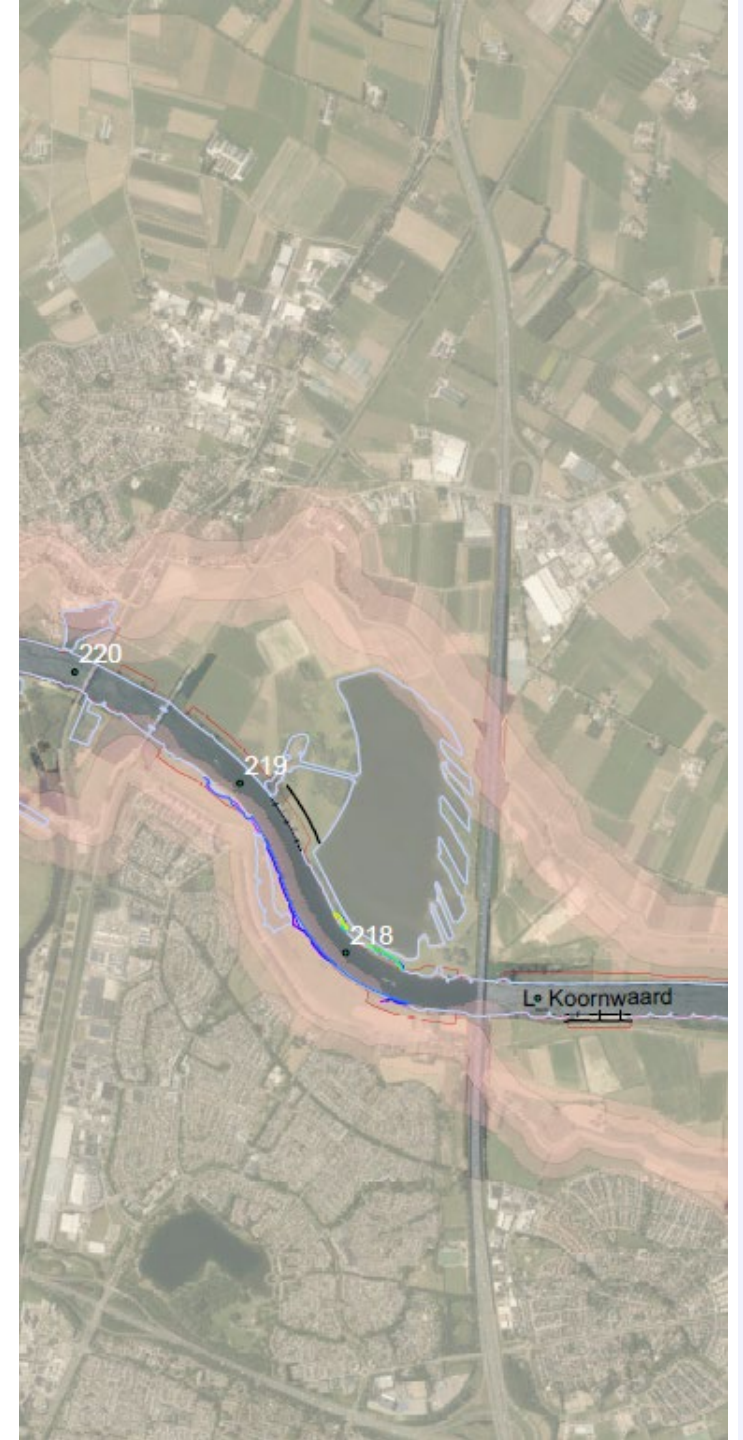
# Management strategies



# Case studies

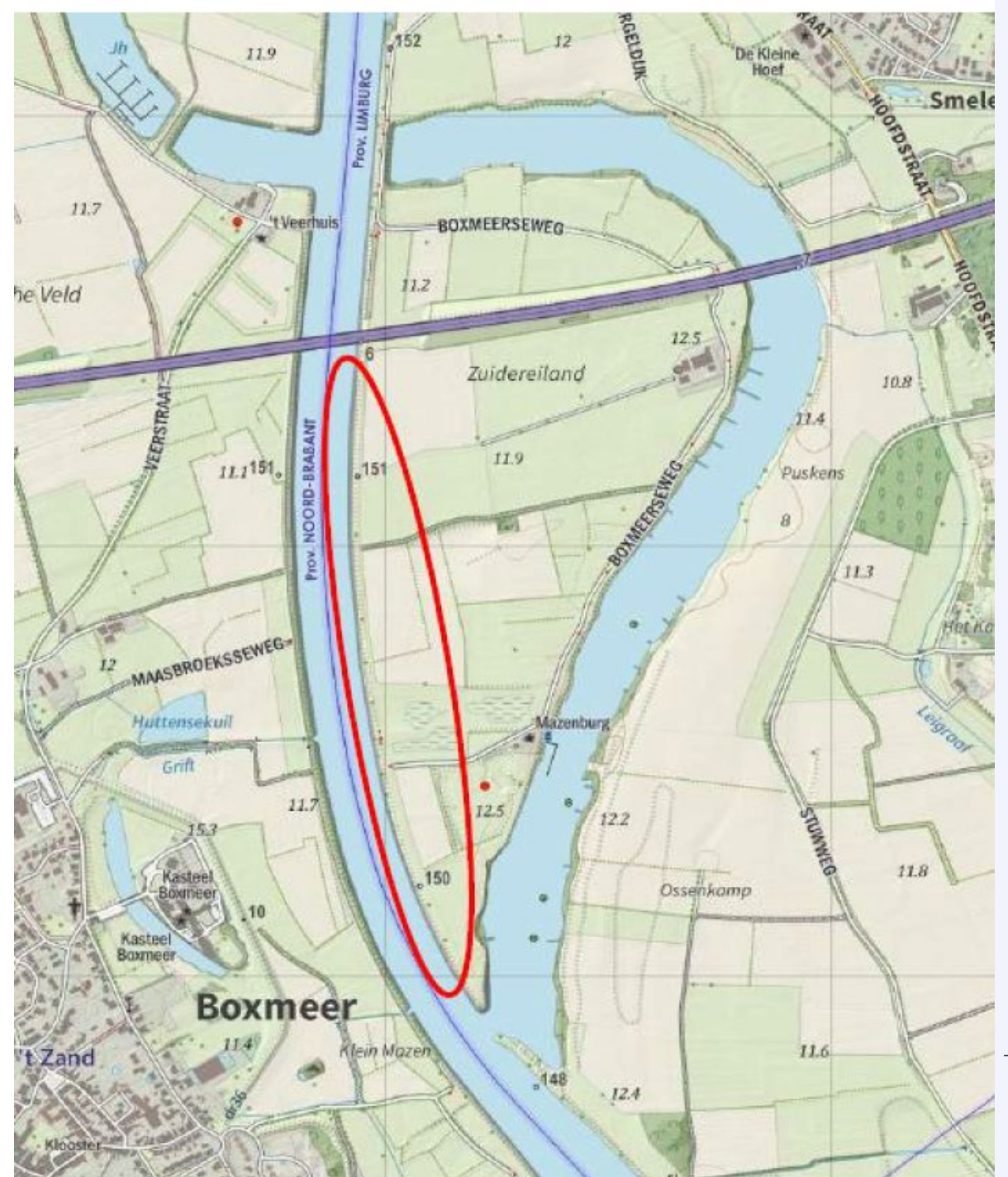
## Selected erosion hotspots:

Km	Oever	Naam
		<b>Maas</b>
151	RO	Zuidereiland
218.1-218.2	RO	Hedelse Bovenwaard
218.5-218.9	LO	Empelse Waard
		<b>Nederrijn</b>
951	LO	Pontwaard Vianen
		<b>Waal</b>
937	LO	Gameren



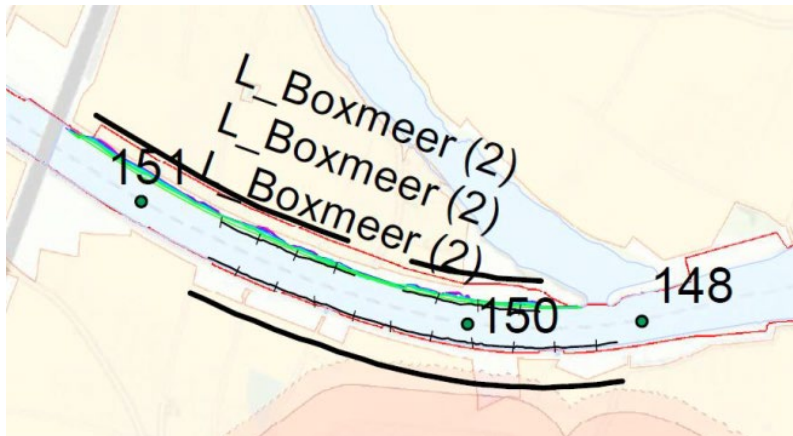
# Zuidereiland (rkm151)

- High bank (4 m above water level)
- Large rates of erosion expected



# Erosion 2010-2020

- Class B
- Land can be bought -> class A
- Only clay -> no ecological value



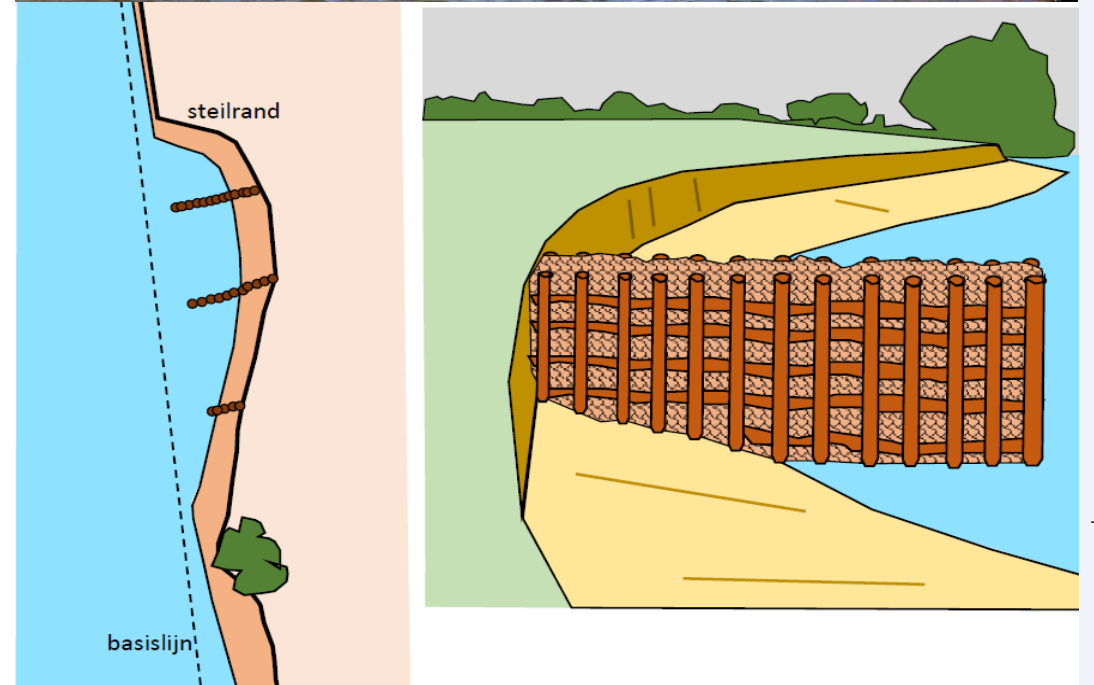
# Solutions

- Stabilize both the baseline and the steep edge
- Hard protection of the terrace
- Promote dense bank vegetation (reed or willows)



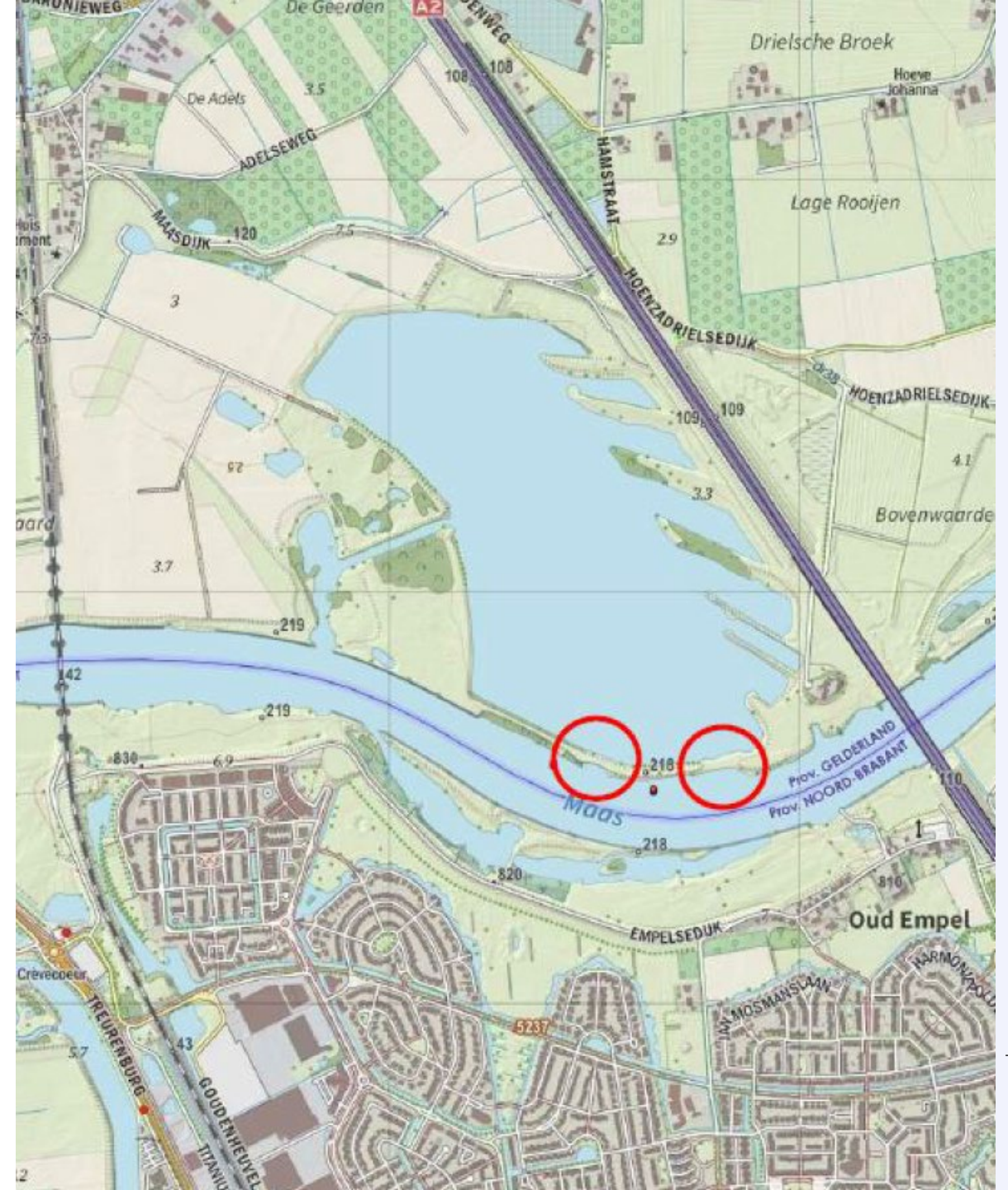
# Alternative

- Groyne-like constructions
  - Double rows of posts, stones, dead wood, vegetation



# Hedelse Bovenwaard (rkm 218)

- High bank (3 m above water level)
- Bank not equal in height, locally lower
- Large rates of erosion expected







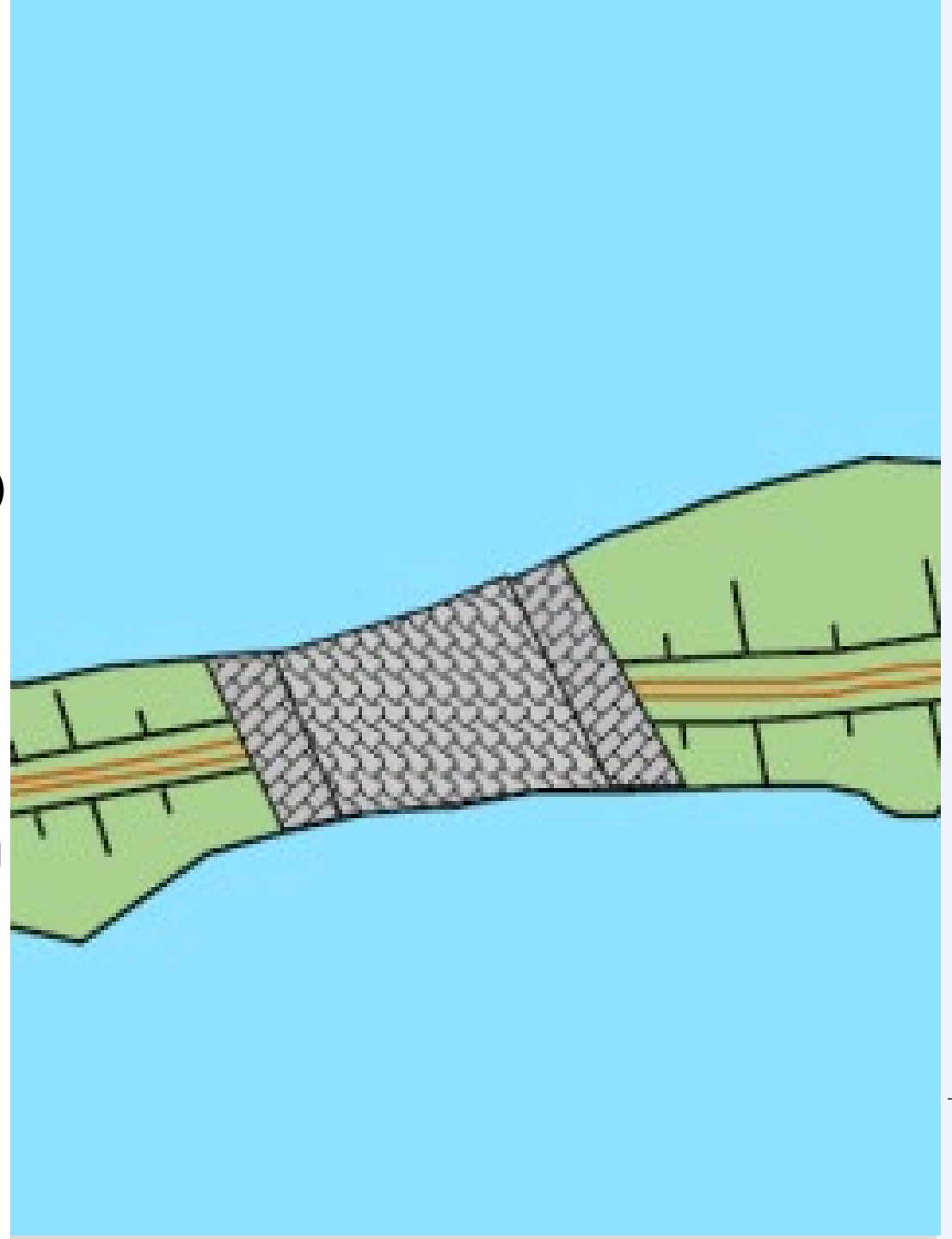
# Solutions

- Stabilize both the baseline and the steep edge
- Hard protection of the terrace
- Promote dense bank vegetation (reed or willows)

# Alternative

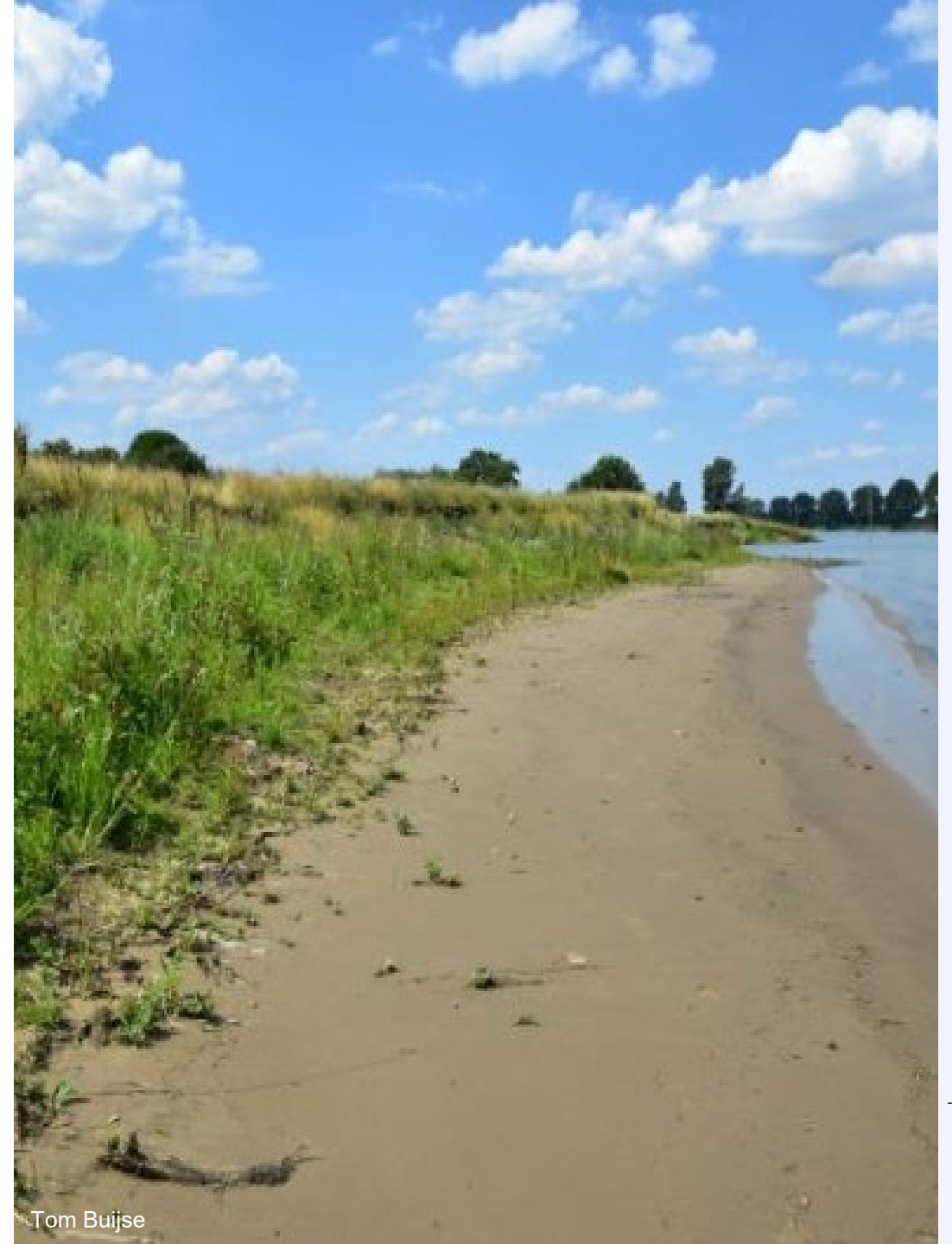
- Locally (lowered) protected place for overtopping
- Flatten the entire path/bank so it has the same height at all locations

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# Conclusions

- Along the river banklines and boundaries were mapped
- Prediction of bank erosion for ~100 dynamic banks
- Mapping former banklines for several highly dynamic banks
- Alternative designs for several erosion hotspots



# Contact

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# References

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