Models shaping rivers and rivers shaping models

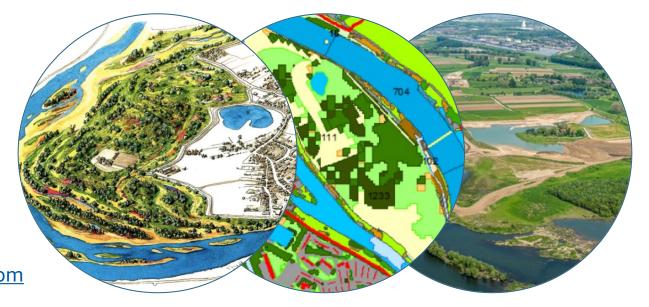
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MSc Thesis

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Introduction – The subjectivity of hydraulic modelling

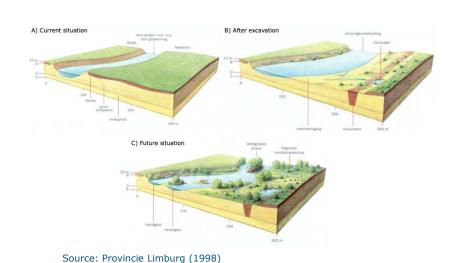
- Models as widely used tools in Dutch water management, but not neutral tools
- Models as a product of knowledge production
- What power do models hold and how do they influence the natural environment?
- -> Case study on the Maasmodel (Meuse model) and the Border Meuse project





Introduction – The Border Meuse project

- Border Meuse: unnavigable part of the Meuse on the Dutch-Belgian border
- Grensmaas Project (Border Meuse Project)
 - Improve flood safety
 - Develop dynamic nature







Introduction – Co-production of river and model

Co-production:

"Scientific knowledge both embeds and is embedded in social identities, institutions, representations and discourses" (Sheila Jasanoff, 2004)

How do the Meuse model, the Border Meuse and ways of thinking about the river co-produce?

-> Models shaping rivers and rivers shaping models





Methodology

- Qualitative case study
- Interviews (Autumn 2023)
 - People involved with modelling of the Meuse or with the Border Meuse project
 - Questions about knowing and acting towards the river, now and in the future, for example:
 - What could and should the Border Meuse look like in the future?
 - What interventions need to be done to achieve this?
 - What is the role of models in this?





Results

- Concrete examples of 3 moments of co-production in 2021
 - The extreme weather event of July 2021
 - The aftermath and discussions on vegetation
 - The lawsuit Rijkswaterstaat vs. nature organizations







Moment 1: Extreme weather event July 2021

- Extremely high precipitation levels leading to high river discharge and floods of the Meuse
- Precipitation and river discharge systematically underestimated up until during the event itself
- ➤ Model itself not contested
- Model shapes response to high water levels







Moment 2: The aftermath of the floods and the debate on vegetation

- Debate about predictability of the model in relation to vegetation
- Two lines of reasoning;
 - 1) Vegetation in and around the river is often harmful, it increases the water level: model perfect tool to regulate this
 - 2) Vegetation can be helpful in decreasing flood risks, especially with high flow velocities: model lacks complexity to calculate more effects than backwater
- Vegetatielegger (Legal vegetation map)
- Model is contested in this case
- River shapes (debate about) model





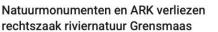
Moment 3: The lawsuit

- Natuurmonumenten & ARK Rewilding vs. Rijkswaterstaat (RWS)
- Claim: vegetatielegger (legal vegetation map) is not in line with vision of the Border Meuse project
- Outcome: claim unfounded, RWS is allowed to prioritize flood safety, but should develop nature as much as possible within flood safety restrictions
- Model shapes river: model as legal tool to determine where vegetation can and cannot grow
- ➤ River shapes model: willingness to include more ecological knowledge in river management, still within model centric approach











Discussion and conclusion – Why is this relevant?

- Model shapes river, river shapes model
- Models are not neutral, models have power
 - Model represents a certain way of understanding the river
- To model or not to model: that is not the question
- Make modelling more democratic and transparent, whose future are we predicting?
 - Even within the consortium different futures exist (lawsuit)
- Food for thought and scope for collaboration

"The more powerful our tools become, the harder it is to imagine the world without them" (Turkle, 2009, p.8)





Thank you for you attention! Any questions?





