

Program

Session 51: The Waterharmonica, over 20 years experience with full scale wetland systems for converting well treated waste water into a usable surface water (Part 1 of 2)

- Venue: Longliqi Room
- Convener: Ruud Kampf; Floris Boogaard
- 10:00-10:15 Floris Boogaard Opening words of welcome, program
- 10:15-11:00 Ruud Kampf: Lecture Introduction to the Waterharmonica 'over 20 years' experience Waterharmonica, practice and design
- **INTERACTION**
- 11:50-12:00 Lessons learned wrap up and introduction to second part of the workshop

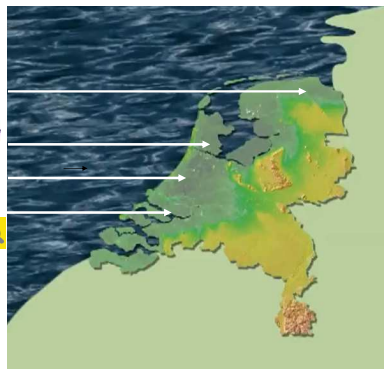
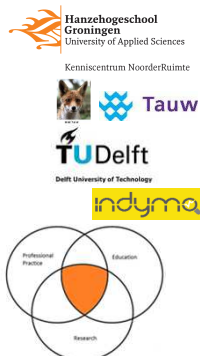


Introduction: Lessons learnt

- **Short Introduction (Floris Boogaard)**
 - Program
 - (Dutch) challenges
 - Why lessons learnt?
 - this afternoon
- **Ruud Kampf**
 - 'waterharmonica'
 - interaction
- **Wrap up**

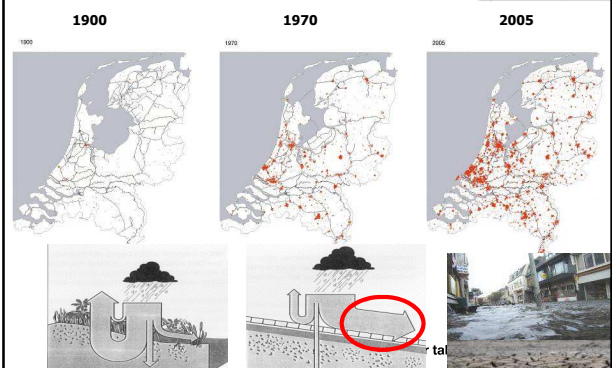


Introduction: Holland



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Dutch water management: Quantity 'urbanisation changed: waterbalance'



Challenges

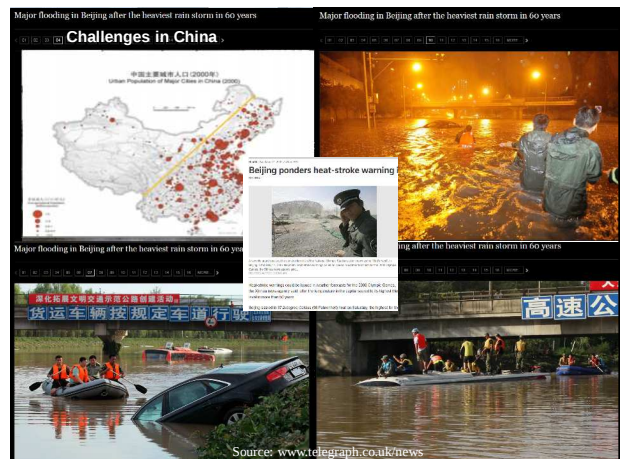


examples of problems in the urban areas: floodings, degradation of waterways, heatstress, drought leading to lower groundwater table and subsidence with results as damage of buildings



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New cities

The diagram illustrates a circular economy model for a new city, showing the flow of nutrients and waste between three main components: Delta City, Floating City, and Agriculture.

- Delta City:** A traditional city with buildings and industries. It produces **waste** and **biowaste**, which are sent to a **WASTEWATER PLANT**. The plant treats the waste and sends **nutrients** to the Floating City.
- Floating City:** A city built on water, featuring **green buildings** and **fish enclosures**. It receives **nutrients** from the Wastewater Plant and **algae** from the Agriculture sector. The Floating City produces **proteins** and **fish**, which are sent back to the Agriculture sector.
- Agriculture:** A sector that uses **organic fertilizer** and **pump stations** to grow **algae** and **fish**. It also produces **CO₂**, which is sent to the Floating City. The Agriculture sector also receives **proteins** and **fish** from the Floating City.

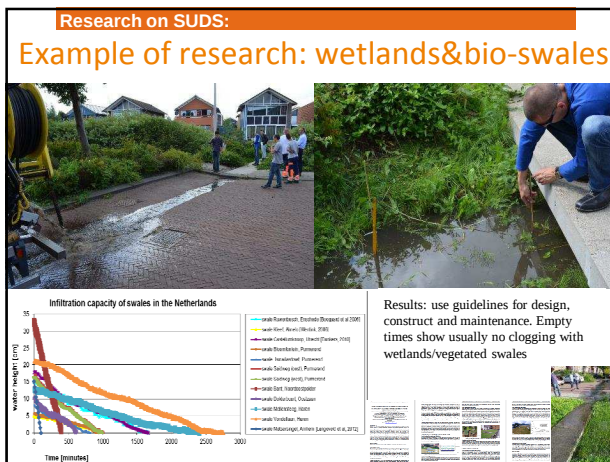
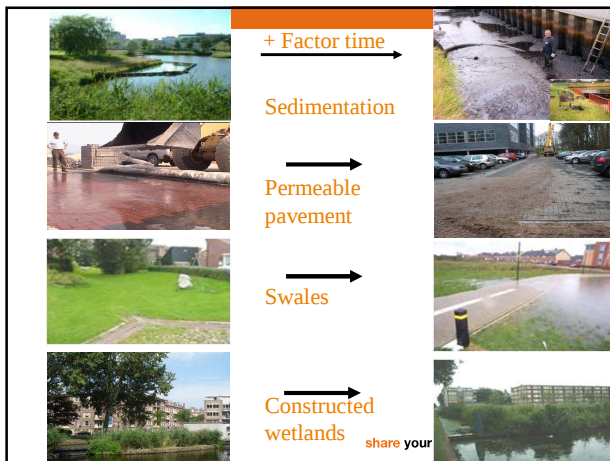
The diagram shows a closed-loop system where nutrients and waste are recycled, minimizing environmental impact and maximizing resource efficiency.

webinar Taau and Deltasync
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Good examples are not hard to find...

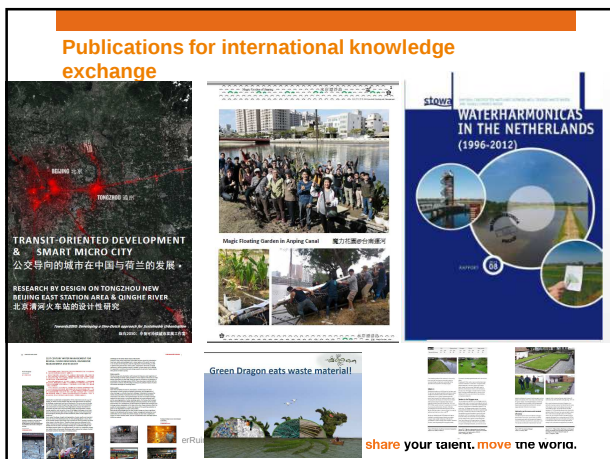
share your water management ideas with us!

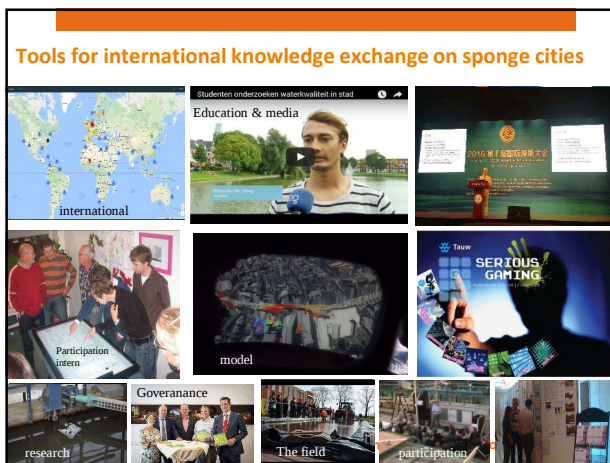


Example:

International knowledge exchange: guidelines

Parameter	Unit	Recommended values			
		Netherlands	Germany	United Kingdom	Belgium
Infiltration capacity	m/day	> 0.5	0.86 < Kd < 86.4	-	> 0.086
Distance ground water	m	> 0.5	> 1	-	-
Thickness of filter soil	m	0.3 - 0.5	> 0.1 (average 0.3)	-	0.3 - 0.5
Area swale to drained area	%	5 - 10	> 7 (average 5 - 20)	-	5 - 10
Distance to houses	m	> 1	1.5 depth constr. zone	-	-
Overflowing frequency	n/yr	1 to 2	0.2	< 0.1	0.2 - 0.5
Swale water depth	m	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.1	< 0.3
Spare capacity	m	0.1	-	0.15	-
Time to empty	hour	< 24	< 24	retentiontime > 10 min.	< 24
Slopes	m	> 0.5	-	0.6	0.5 - 1
Width of bottom	m	4	-	-	-
Width of water surface	m	1:3 or less	-	1:4 or less	1:3 or less
fraction of humus in top layer	%	3 - 5	2 - 10	-	-
Max velocity	m/s	-	-	1 - 2	-





Lessons learnt

- So: please interact
- Program Lessons learnt
 - (this afternoon):
 - Cost effective
 - Low maintenance
 - Multifunctional (adding art, social science etc)
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Participation
 - Real impact (from impact factor to social media)
 - Educational (from students to politicians)
 - Innovation
 - Sustainable (Circular economy, local vegetation and materials, ...)
 - **Sharing (international) BMPs**
- Ruud Kampf