


FACTSHEET RISK ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING ACTIVITIES

Mapping of affected area and assessment of damages - Kirchsteigbachtal and Triebischtal

Where was it implemented?	 <p>Schadensgebiet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gewässer Katastrophengebiet Triebischtal beachte: vorläufiger nicht amtlicher Überschwemmungsbereich Öffentliche Gebäude Wohngebäude Wirtschaftsgebäude <p>Excerpt of a map showing the damage area after the heavy rain event in Meissen in 2014. Source: City of Meissen, building department</p>	
City of Meissen, Saxony, Germany		
Fields of action		
Settlement areas		
Related to measure from the catalogue of measures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event and damage documentation; event analysis Assessing and clearing of flood damages at constructions and infrastructure 		
Area characterisation	<p>Area type: urban Landscape type: hilly</p>	
<p>Area type: urban Landscape type: hilly</p>		
Problem		
<p>On 27 May 2014, the district Meissen-Triebischtal was affected by a heavy rain event of 40-60 l/m² precipitation per hour in the catchment area of the Triebisch river and its tributaries. Resulting floodings and mud flows on and from farmlands passed the forested valleys, reached the settlement area of Triebischtal and caused damages of 6 mio. Euro.</p>		
Description and aim		
<p>Immediately after the flooding events in 2013 and 2014 inhabitants were asked to report damages. Damages on public ground were documented as well, partially with the aid of aerial images, local inspections and photo documentation. The municipality of Meissen analysed the data and created a map that identifies all damaged areas. The map supplies input data for later plannings and measures. The preparation of integrated flood risk management plans and other plans is also simplified if events themselves and the resulting damage are well documented.</p>		
Description of implementation		
Implementation 27.05.2014 - 06/2014	Effect horizon short-/medium-/long-term	
Initiator / responsible: City of Meissen	Involved stakeholders: building department, municipal building department, lower water authority, contracted engineering company, local residents (for damage reports)	

Lessons-learned	
Main success factor: The map serves as a basis for a whole set of measures and identifies main hotspots of damages, so that measures could be planned effectively.	Main challenge: Collecting, combining and considering all data in the damage map.
Synergies / beneficial aspects: The map was further used for the hydrological report	Conflicts / constraints: Abuse of damage reports by local residents, but by mapping of the risk area, true damages were identified.
Key message to others starting with a similar task	Contact
It is strongly recommended to document all damages and relating water levels with the help of photos, maps and other recordings after each event. A detailed damage documentation and report is a precondition for loss adjustment by insurance companies.	City of Meissen, Municipal Building Office and Building Administration Office, Markt 1, 01662 Meissen E-Mail: stadtbauamt@stadt-meissen.de bauverwaltungsamt@stadt-meissen.de
Further information (in German)	Steffen Wackwitz (2015): Das Starkniederschlagsereignis in Meissen im Sommer 2014, in: WasserWirtschaft 9/2015, URL: https://www.springerprofessional.de/das-starkniederschlagsereignis-in-Meissen-im-sommer-2014/6110106 , 13.11.2019.

What happened after the heavy rain event in Meissen on 27 May 2014?

