



HAZRUNOFF

PROJECT

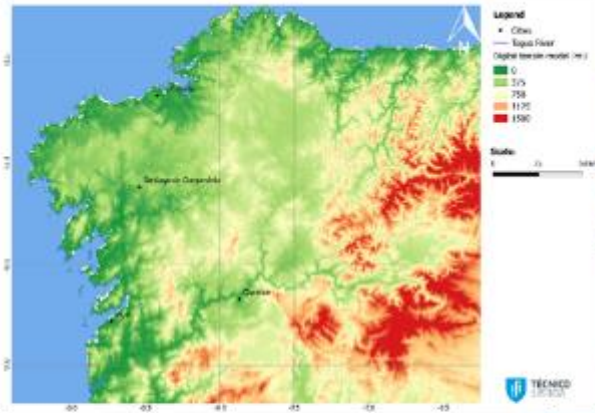
View from stakeholders Loures Municipality



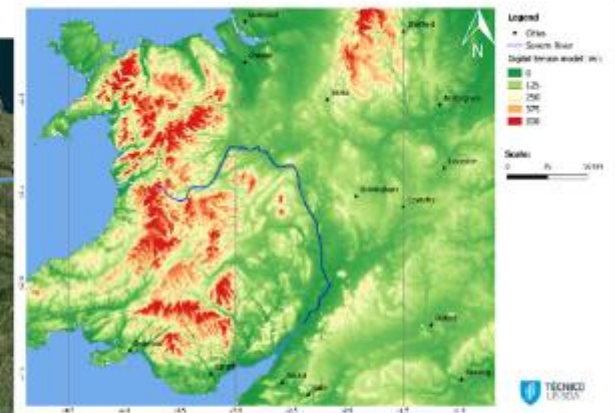
Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

HazRunoff study areas

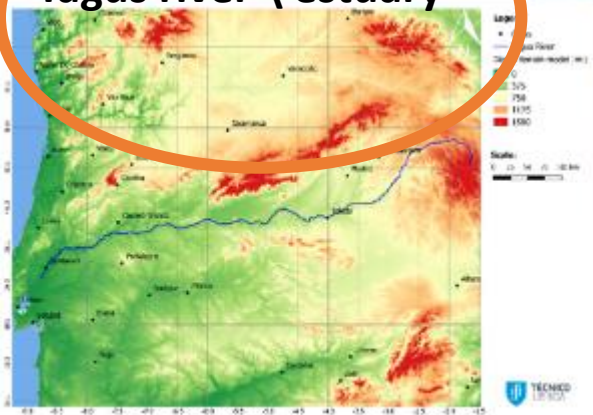
Ulla and Sar rivers \ Ria Arosa



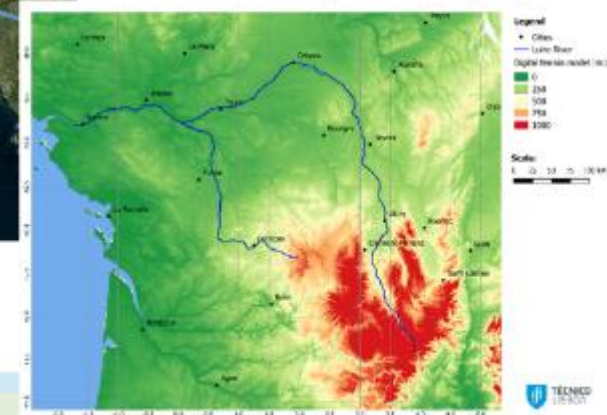
Severn river \ estuary



Tagus river \ estuary



Loire river \ estuary



County of Loures

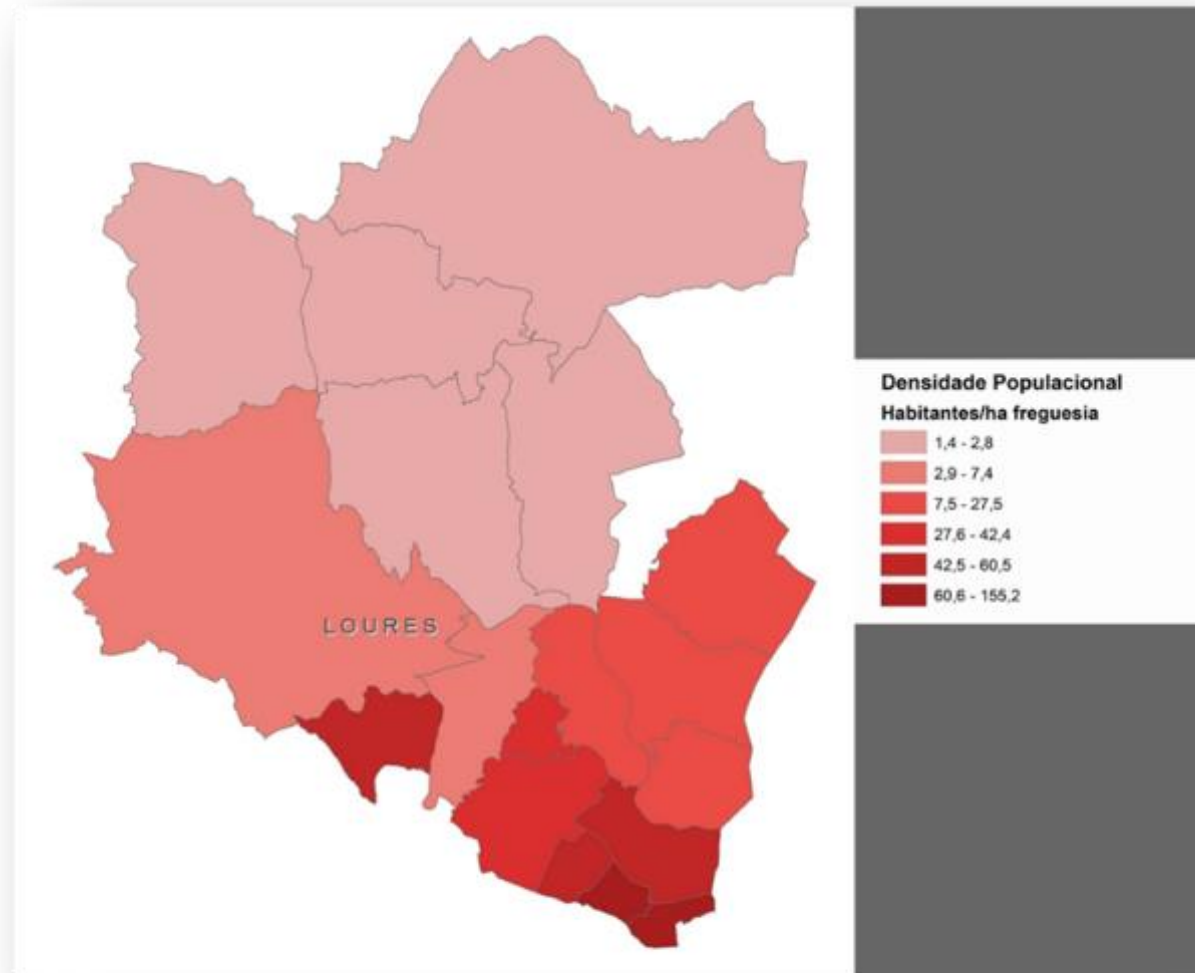
- Created in 1886
- Total extent 167 Km²
- Boundaries confine with six other counties - Lisboa, Odivelas, Sintra, Mafra, Arruda dos Vinhos, Vila Franca de Xira; southeastern limit confines with Tejo river
- Administrative division includes 10 communes
- Cities – Loures and Sacavém
- Villages – Moscavide and Bucelas



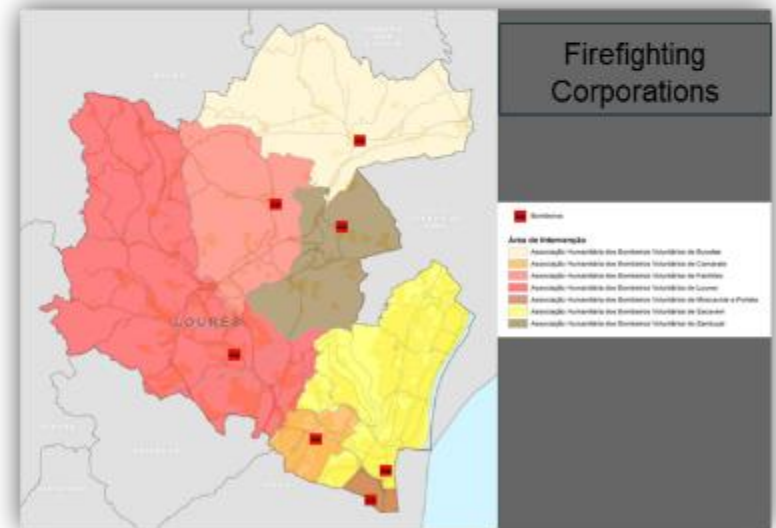
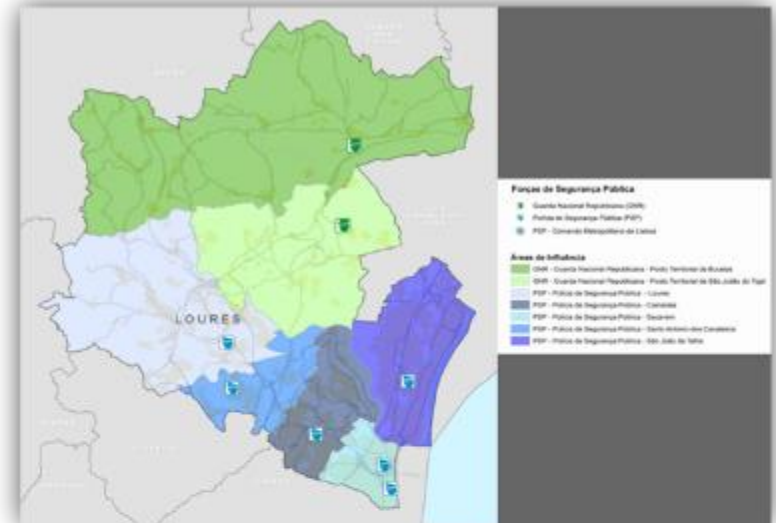
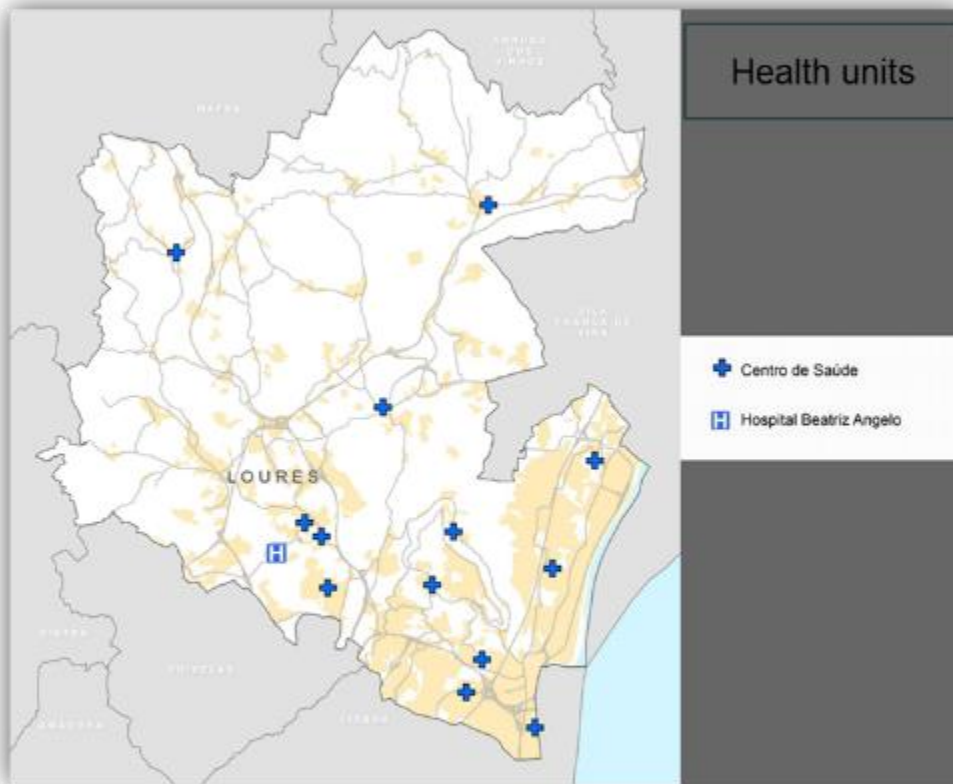
County of Loures

- Demography

- Loures as 200 000 inhabitants
- Higher populational density areas were determined by access to Lisbon and its proximity, as well as local employment availability.
- Urban areas grew along main roads and railway
- Loures northern areas show a rural pattern and a lower density, opposing to the south and southeastern areas, which are densely populated, more urban and industrialized

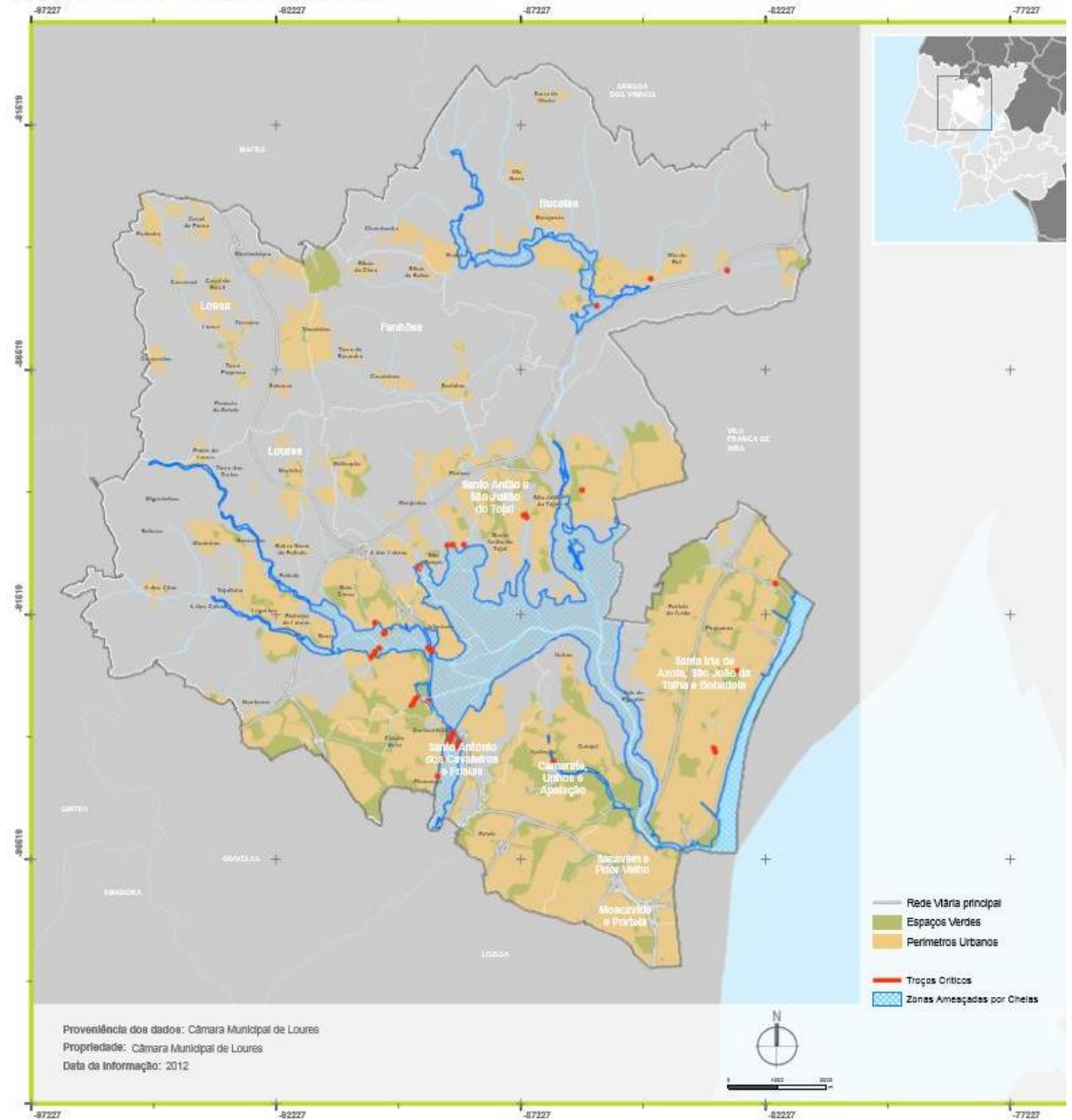


County of Loures - Health, safety and security



County of Loures – flood zones

- Main Rivers: Loures, Trancão, Tagus
- Confluence of Loures and tranção rivers takes place in the central area of the territory in the meadow of Loures and continues to the Tagus river, with a small flow section;
- Water flow in this area is conditioned by the tide height;
- Hydrographic basin with a reduced time of concentration, potentiating the phenomena of rapid flood.



Sanding-up



Low plains flooded



02/06/2020

Flood events



Water courses maintenance



02/06/2020

Operations and Planning



Loures Hydrographic work group

Constituted by services of the Municipality and central government with responsibility in water resources management



Municipal Civil Protection Service

Civil Protection of Loures Municipality has dealt with floodings over the years. The aim of its action towards flood hazard is to:

- take preventive action through development and updating of specific floods hazard planning;
- mapping hazardous areas and keeping critical flooding sites records;
- promoting and maintaining an effective response system to face events;
- monitoring weather forecasts and river flows;
- triggering flood warnings as early as possible, for specific entities or population in general.

Due to territory specifications, early warning gets special relevance, as flash floods tend to occur.



Obrigada
Thank you

Questions?