

## 1. Introduction

Subsidence affects major cities in Mexico, Indonesia, Thailand, Italy, United States of America, Nigeria, Japan, China and the Netherlands, among others.

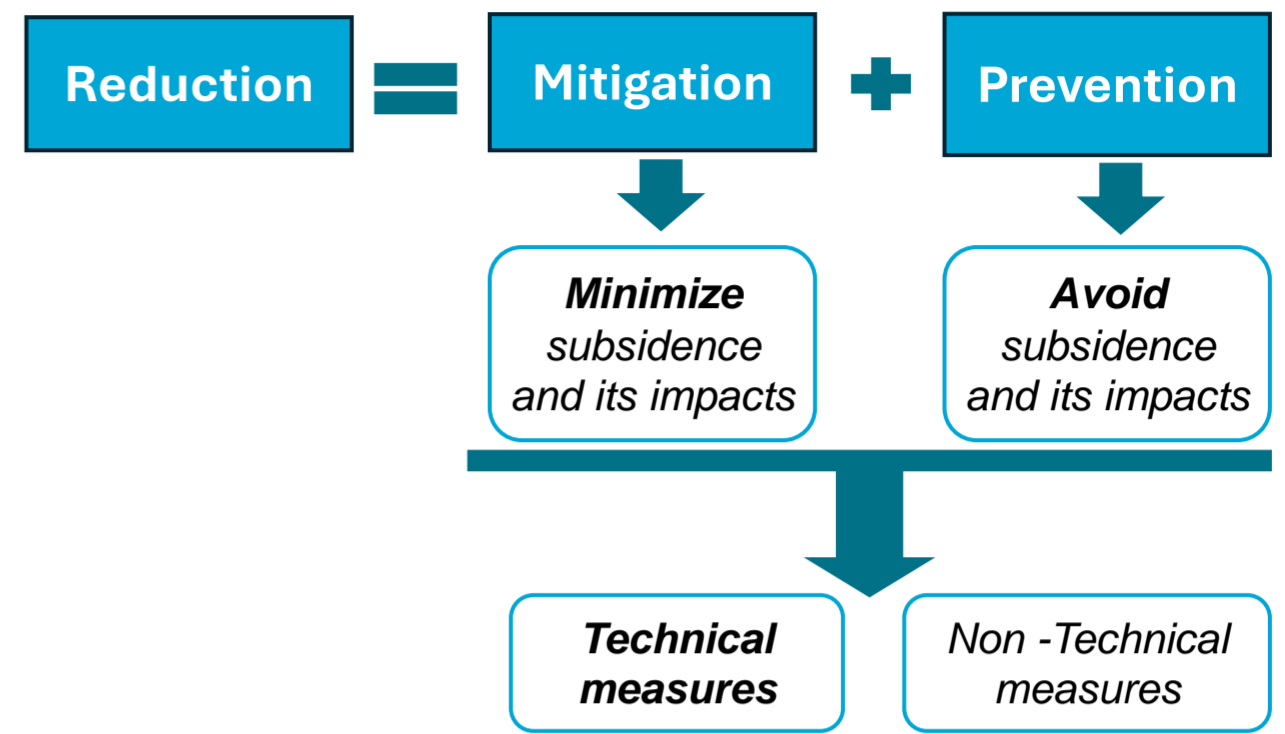
It is a relatively slow process with moderate intensity, typically moving at few millimeters per year. Nevertheless, subsidence causes socio-economic distress, physical and environmental damages.

This research focuses on technical measures to mitigate and prevent subsidence and the damage it causes in urban areas.

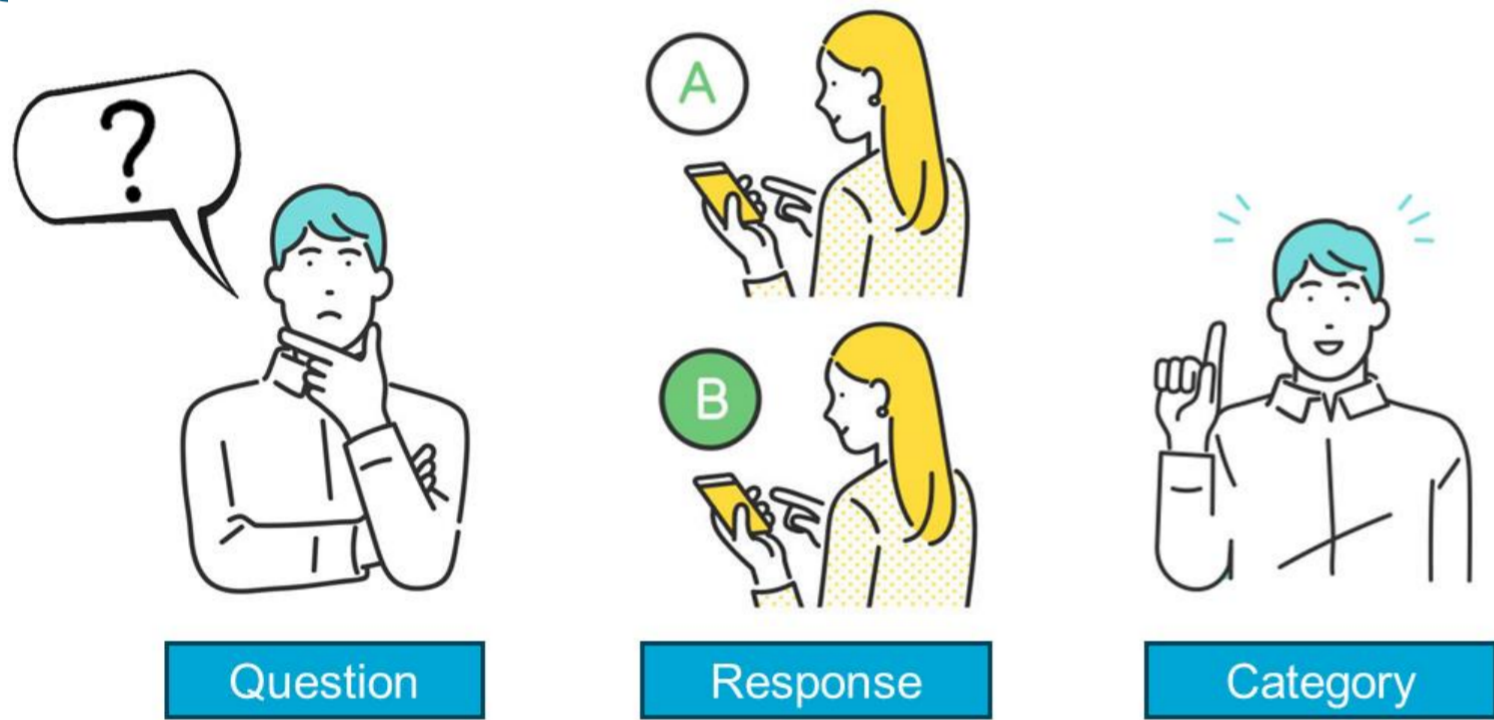
The aim is to:

- Identify a systematic method to select suitable measures in each urban context.
- Assess the effectiveness of technical measures.

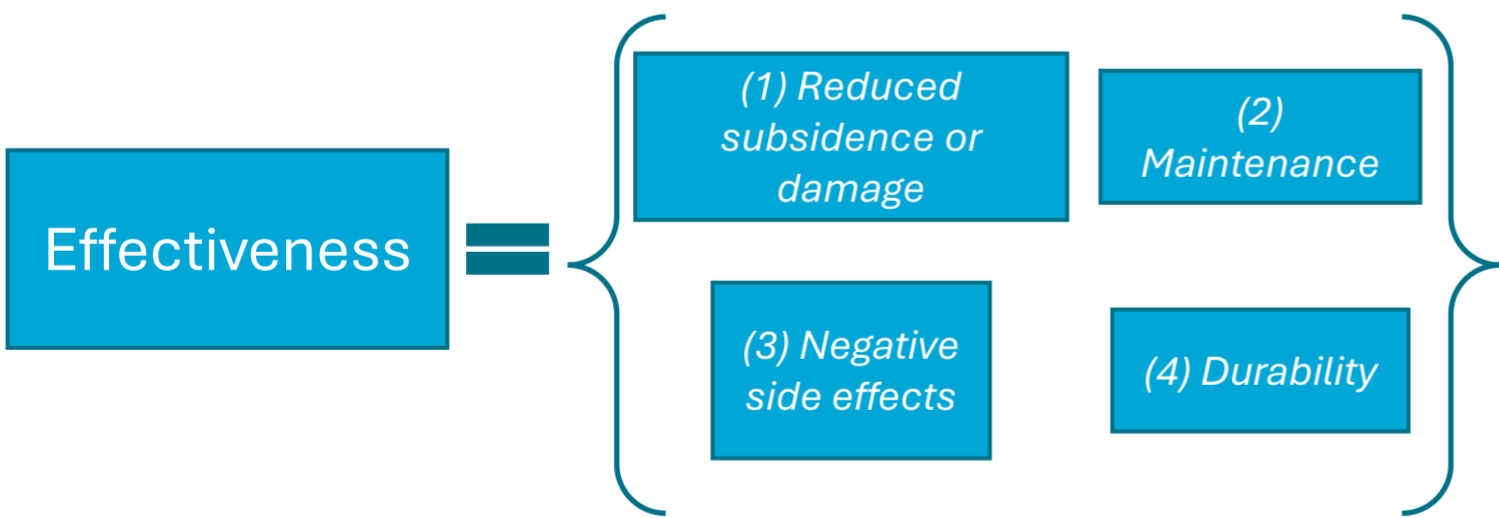
## 2. Definitions



## 3. Method



Question	Response
What is the geology?	
What is the primary cause of subsidence?	
What is the objective of the intervention?	
What needs to be mitigated or prevented?	
What type of action is foreseen?	
What type of urban area?	
Where is the measure applied?	
How big is the area of application?	



## 4. Application

	Soils	Rocks	Natural subsidence	Anthropic subsidence	Prevention	Mitigation	Hazard	Vulnerability/Exposure	(Ground)Water management	Soil improvement	Construction improvement	Rehabilitation area	New development area	Public space	Private space	Small scale	Medium scale	Large scale
Aquifer recharge																		
Compartmentalization																		
Exfiltration sewer																		
Injection well																		
Infiltration well																		
Retention pond																		
Accelerate soil consolidation																		
Dynamic compaction of soil																		
Mechanical soil mixing																		
Soil injections																		
Building jacking																		
Elevation of linear infrastructures																		
Filling of cracks																		
Flexible connections																		
Floating and amphibious housing																		
Improved foundations																		
Lightweight construction materials																		
Permeable pavement																		
Structure relocation																		

Technical measure	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Ground-water Management</b> Injection well	10 - 50%	Minor	Many	Long
<b>Soil Intervention</b> Accelerate soil consolidation	> 50%	No	Many	Long
<b>Interventions on buildings or roads</b> Foundation strengthening	> 50%	No	Few	Long

## 5. Conclusions

The proposed framework is designed for stakeholders and decision makers. It helps selecting technical measures to mitigate and prevent subsidence and its impacts in urban areas based on their suitability in certain areas and their effectiveness. This approach was tested in two pilot areas, and it successfully identified the set of technical measures adopted in each case. Refinements and further validation are needed for this method to be fully integrated in subsidence management policies.