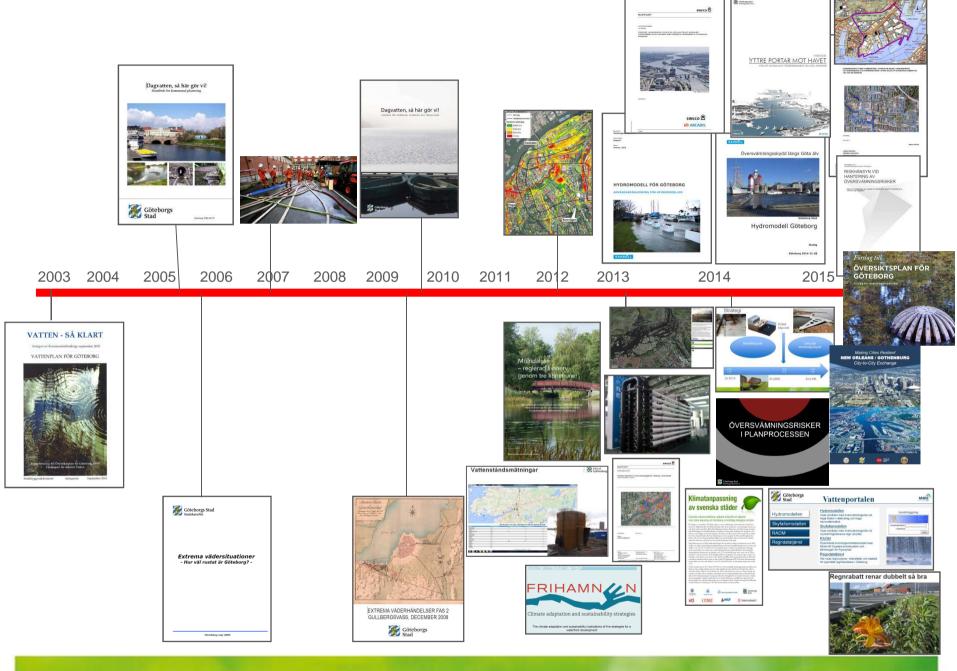


The city is expanding over low land Future extreme weather means consequences
Hydromodel
International examples
Strategy and protection
Current work, structure plans
Organisation and financing



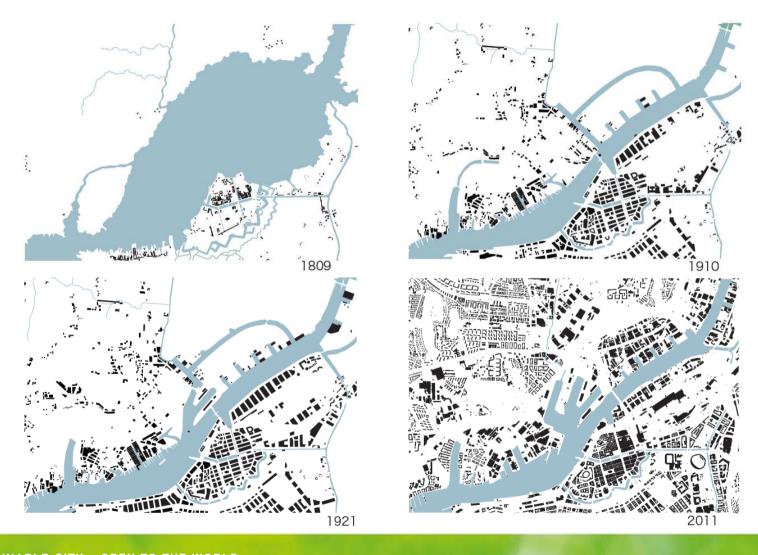




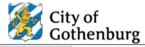


### The City has expanded over wetlands





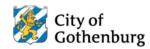
From www.goteborg.se





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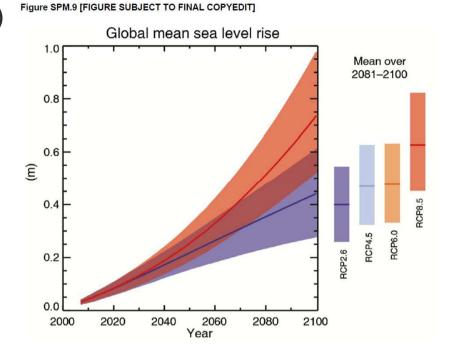
### Climate change Rising sea levels



- Mean water level 2100 + 0,7 m (0,98 m)
- Land rise effect about 0,3 m

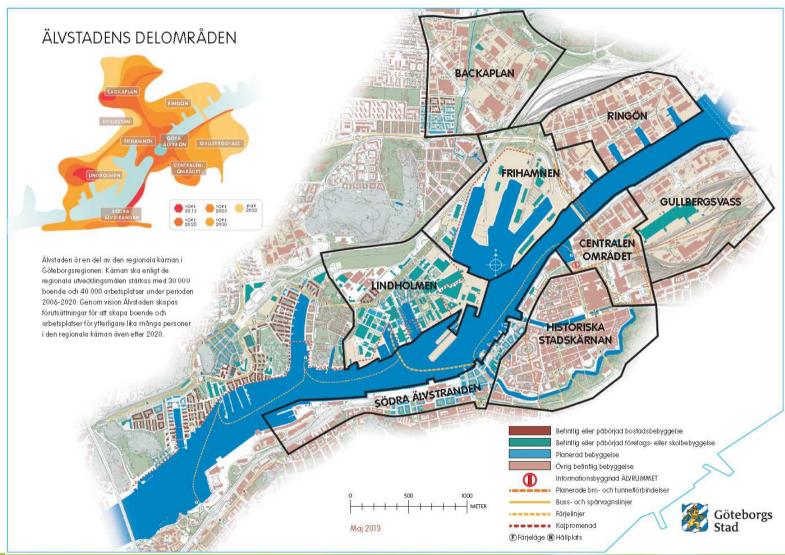
#### • RCP 8,5

- Carbon dioxide emissions three times today.
- • Methane emission rises sharply
- • Earth population is 12 billion
- • Slow technology development
- •High depence on fossile fuels
- No additional climate policy



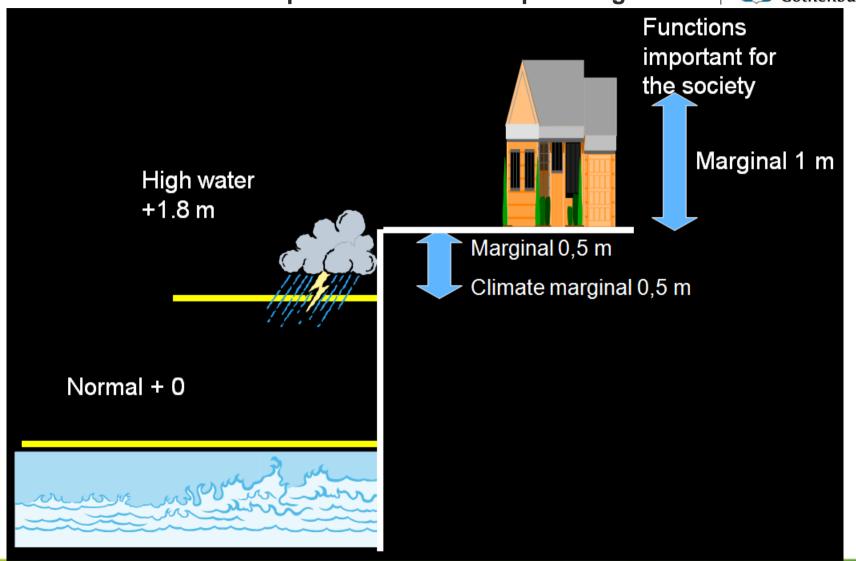
### **Expansion plans**



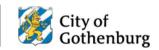


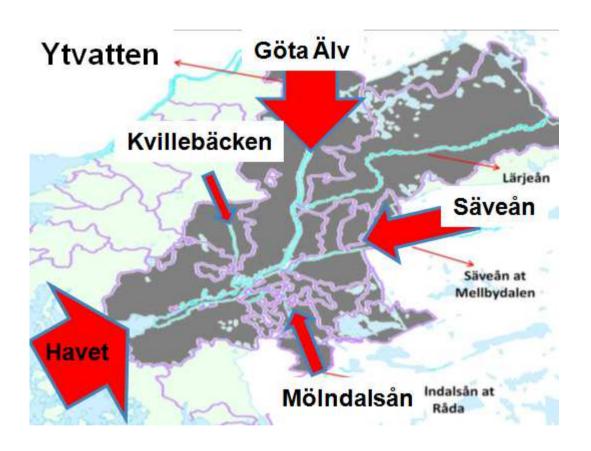
### Criteria for selection of protection- current planning levels





### The hydro model



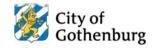


Simulates future water levels Flows, rainfall high sea levels etc

Evaluate protection measurments

Basis for climate adaption strategis

# High sea level, combined with high flow in the stream







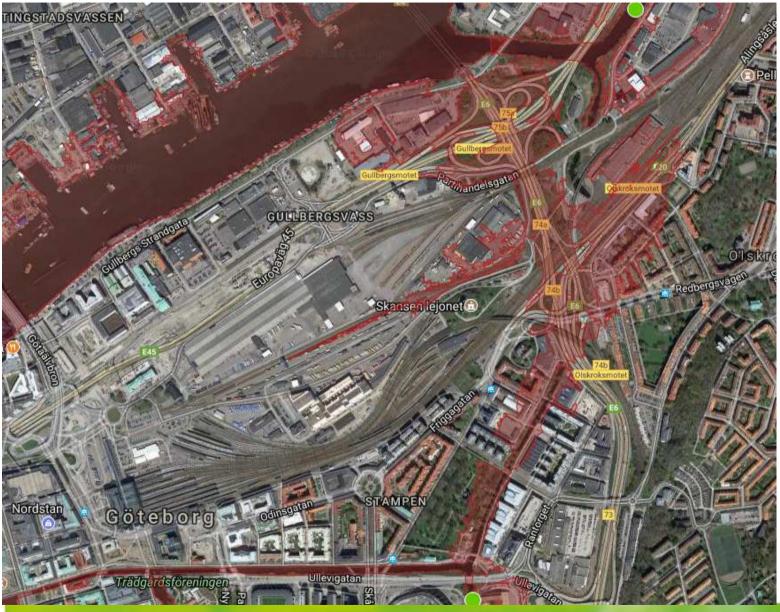




2014-05-14

Hydromodell för Göteborg

1320001782-08-31

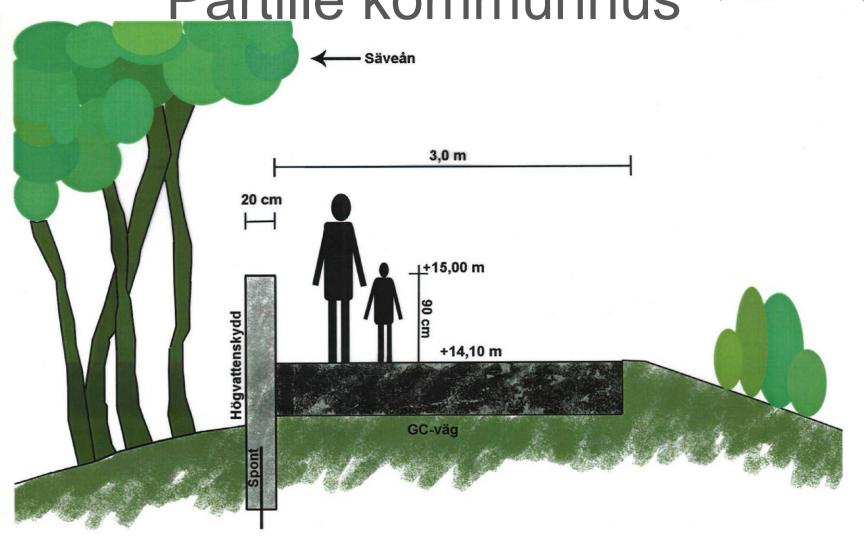




200 year flow 53 kbm/sec

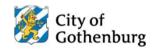
Normal flow 3 – 4 kbm/sec

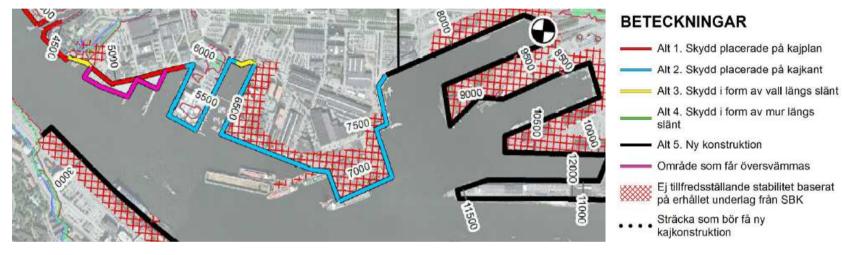
Högvattenskydd av området kring Partille kommunhus





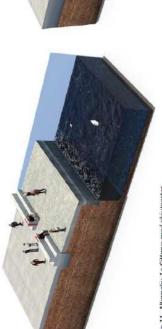
### Principal solution for river side protection













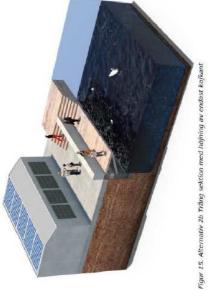






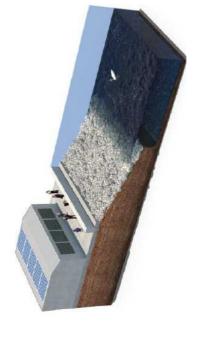
Figur 14 Alternativ 2a Hójd kajkant och kajplan

Figur 12. Alternativ 1b Parkmässig planterad vall med sittkant/mur



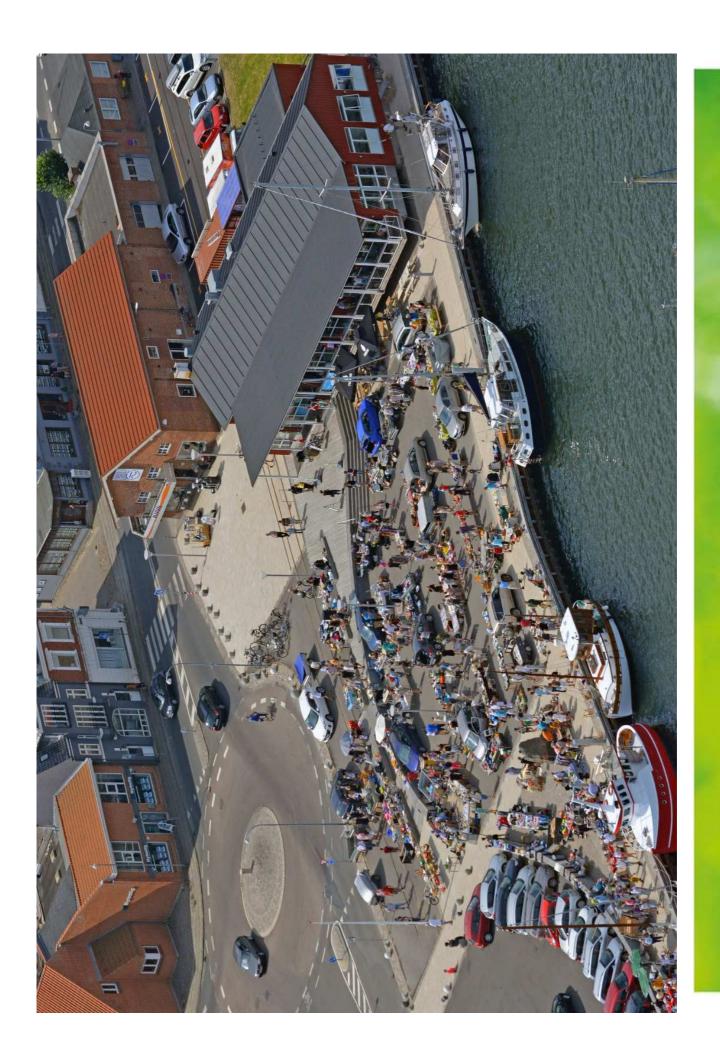


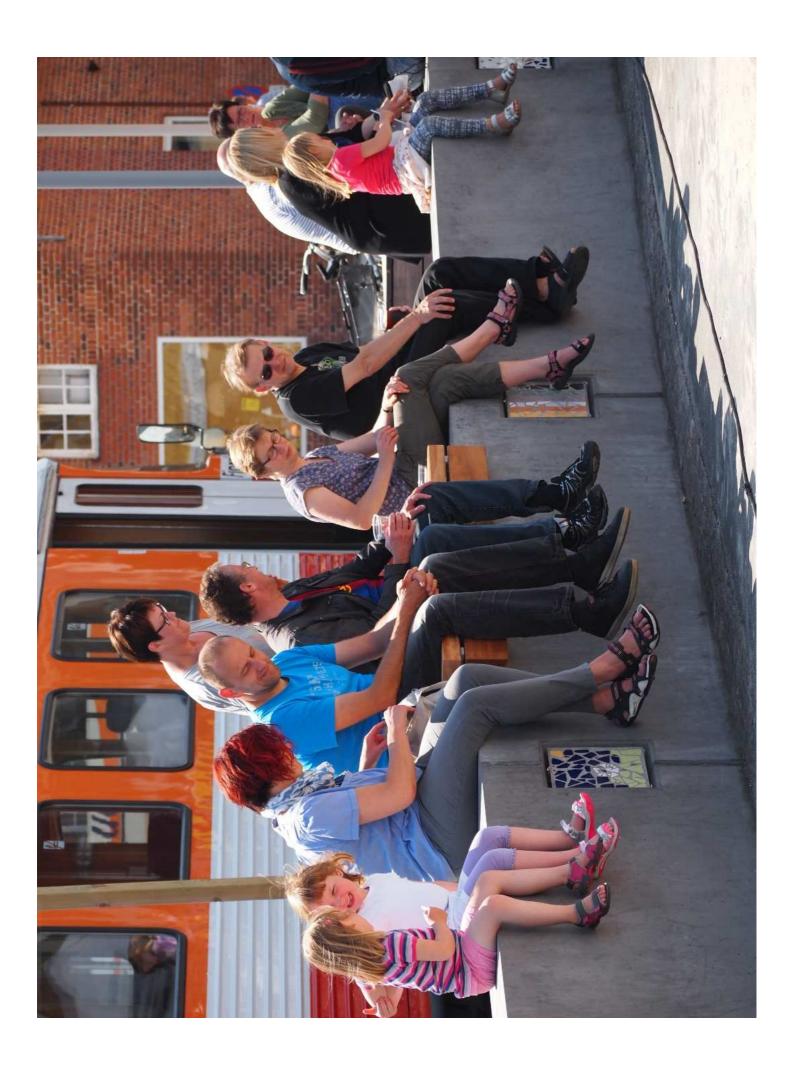
Figur 16. Alternativ 3 Slänt ned i vattnet med påbyggnad av vall med GC-väg på krönet



Från förstudie älvkantskydd Göteborg



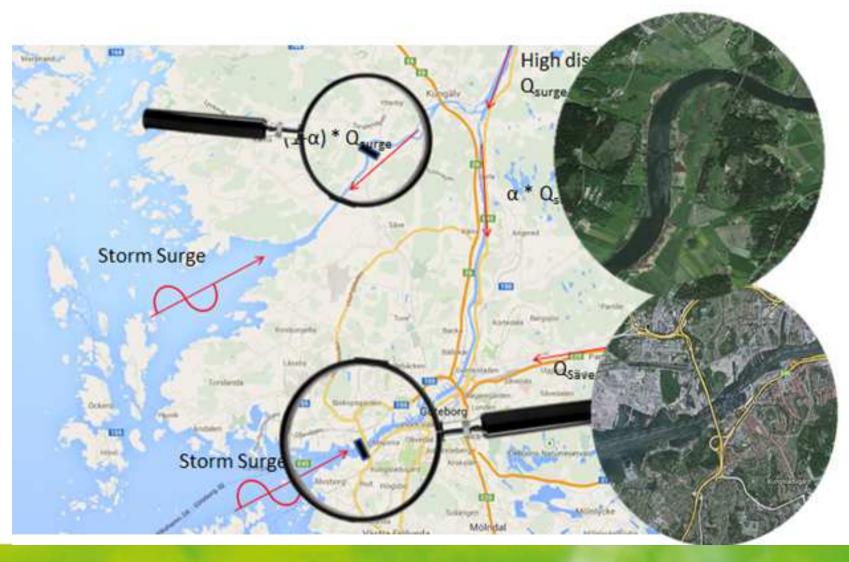




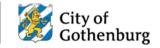
Strategy City of Gothenburg Critical time Mid term Long term HHW HHW HHW +1,8 +2,3 +2,6 År 2014 År 2050 År 2100

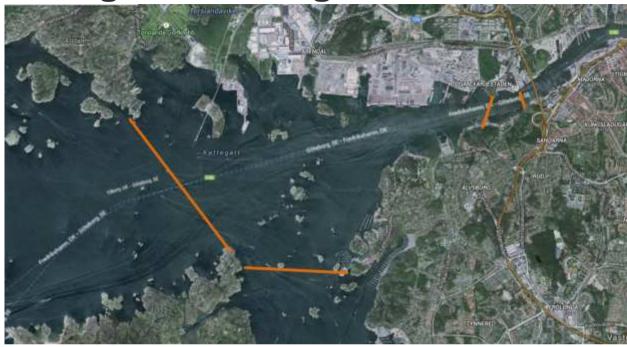
## Storm surge barrier





### Älvsborg storm surge barrrier





- "Robust" alternative:
  - Segment gates (Thames barrier)
- "Navigational alternative:
  - Horizontal sector gates (Maeslant-barrier)

### **Technical specification**







3 submerged segment gates

**Connecting levee between gates and pumping station** 

11 pumps 115 m long







### **Second option**



2 sector gates

Each gate ~ 75m long

Total span 150 meters

Pumping station integrated with abutment (but complex)

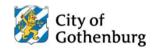
Abandoned in view of cost and complex integration of pumping station

Preferred option for maritime navigation



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### Visitor centre





- Visitors centre close to the barrier
- Example Maeslantbarriären in Netherlands



## Barrier Älvsborg



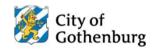
#### STORMBARRIÄR ÄLVSBORGSBRON

ALTERNATIV **A**, ÖPPEN





# Risks and uncertainties



- Geotechnical information is scarce, especially at Älvsborgbron (possible consequence: increased cost of foundation)
- Projections of future sea levels and discharges
- Discharge from the smaller streams
- Political decision-making process
- Permitting (especially related to environmental aspects)

### Important conclusions



Storm surge barrier requires river side protection

Large utility regulation Säveån, the Göta River

Long periods of closure - requires pumping

Closing criteria controlled by frequency

Flood Level behind barrier

Pump capacity

**Control Ability** 

**Prediction Ability** 

Example +1.5 m

2014: 1.6 years

2100: 14 times / year



# **Experiences from the Netherlands**

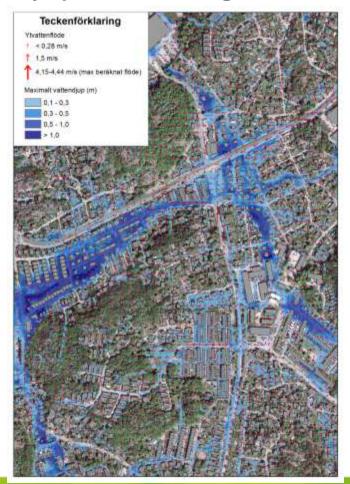


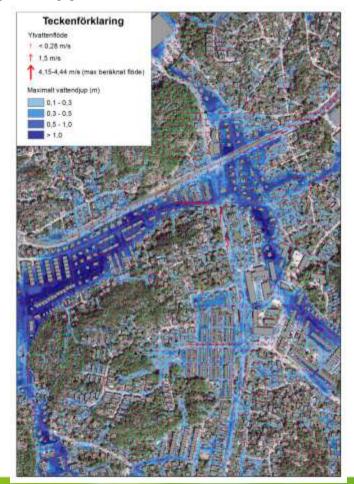
- Decision-making on (large) storm surge barriers is complex
- Historic examples show decades of decisionmaking (several "false starts")
- Transparency/traceability is crucial in all studies undertaken

### Heavy rain 100 year and 500 year



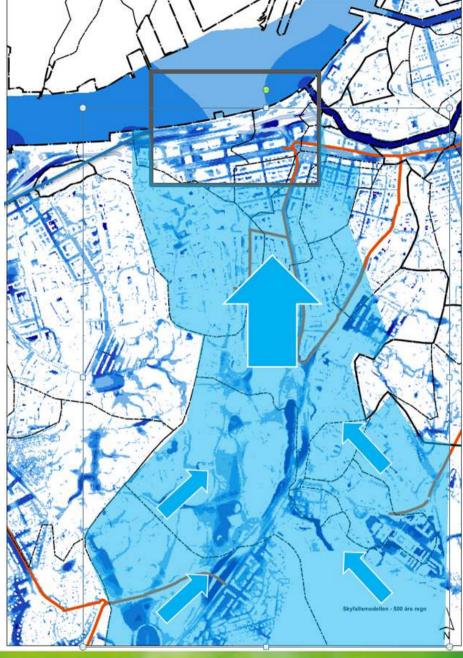
Stor påverkan på befintliga miljöer, samhällsfunktioner Nya planer kräver åtgärder i befintliga miljöer uppströms





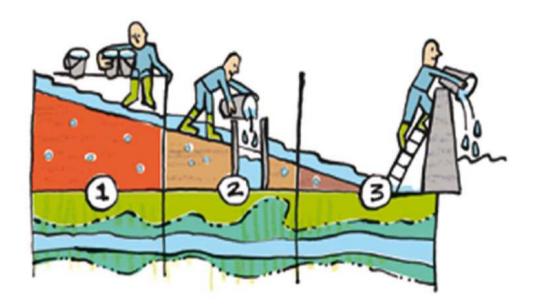
# Measuresments on Catchment area!







### **Dutch** approach



### Cultuur technisch vademecum

Werkgroep Herziening Cultuurtechnisch vademecum

Cultuurtechnische vereniging, 1988

### Structure plans for flooding



- Methodology for geographical planning (structure plans) that shows suggestions of a catchment area system for water management to minimize flood risks and negative consequences..
- The work performed by the pilot studies carried out for 2 catchment areas.

• Structure Plans are followed by action plans with cost estimates of projects listed in priority order as done eg in Copenhagen.

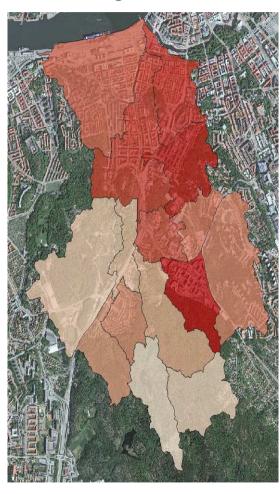
### Impact priority- Linnégatan

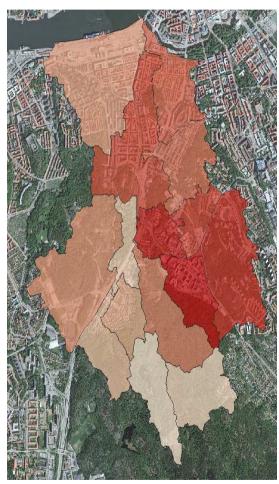


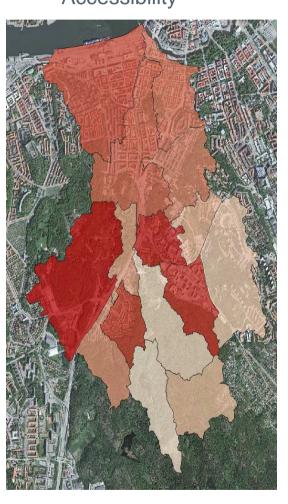
Damage costs

Functions important for society

Accessibility





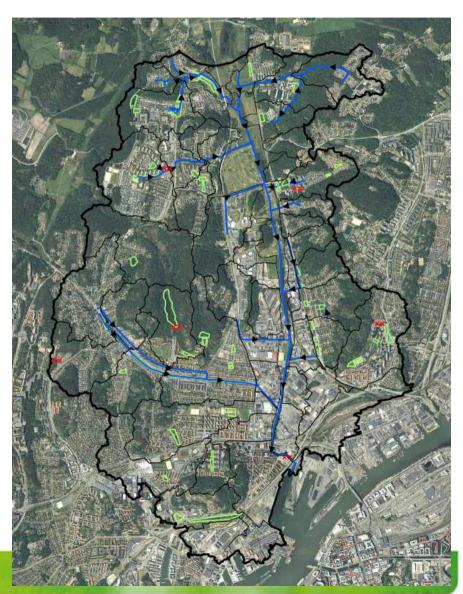


### Measurements - Kvillebäcken



#### Localisation of specimen actions:

- Roads for heavy rainfall
- Diversion
- Steering
- Storage
- Pumping



### **Measurements - Linné**

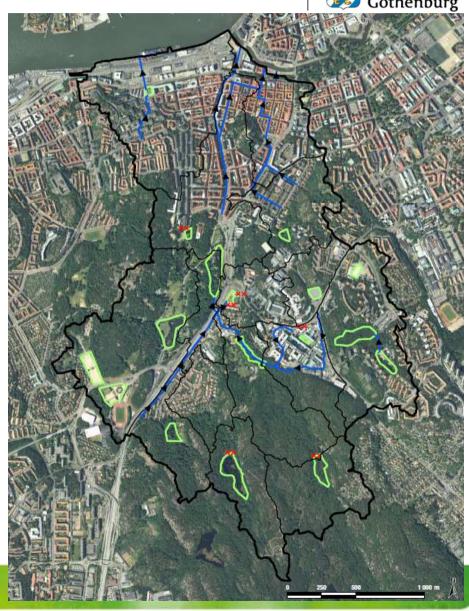


#### South

- Focus on upstreams storage and diversion to ponds
- Pumping from Dag Hammarsköldsleden
- Problematic at Sahlgrenska

#### North

- Focus on diversion
- Roads for heavy rainfall through Haga
- Distribute flow to Linnégatan to Övre Husargatan – rebuilding street
- Problematic in the area of Västergatan



### **Financing**



- Fee for flooding security via water and sewage tax (DK NL)
- State/Region is financing construct and maintain (NO NL)





# Cooperation



