



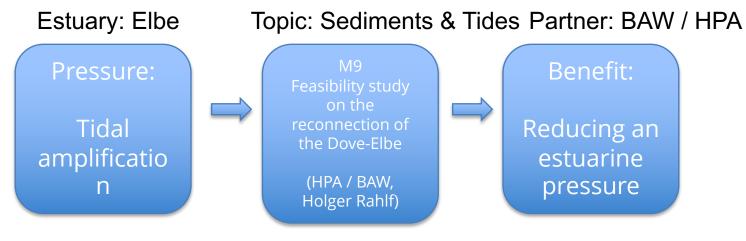
Round 1: Session 2 - Sediments & Tides

• Feasibility study on the reconnection of the Dove-Elbe (Holger Rahlfs, BAW)















Feasibility Study

on the Reconnection of the

Dove Elbe

Content

- Overview of the Elbe Estuary
- Background and Motivation of the Feasibility Study
- Measure Layout
- Results
- Recommendations



- Large Estuary
- Valuable Natural Area
- Important Seaports
- Important Waterway
- Long History of
 - Deepening
 - Coastal Protection
 - Land Reclamation
- Pressures
 - Tidal Amplification
 - Salt Intrusion
 - Sedimentation (e.g. tidal pumping)

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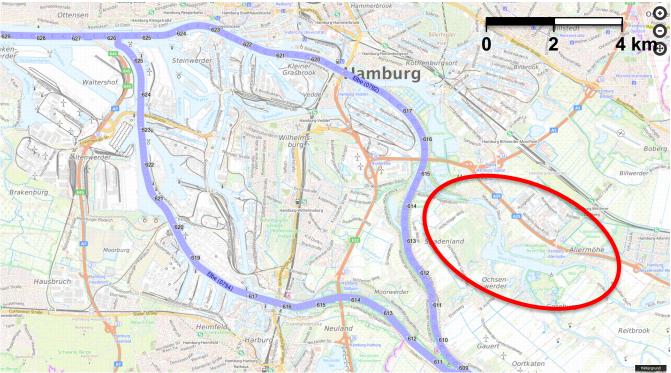
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Negative Consequences for Economy

- Maintenance dredging of Fairway (> 150 Mio EUR/y)
- Maintenance of Structures

Negative Consequences for Ecology

- Quality of waterbody, tidal flats and marshlands
 - Oxygene

- Sediments

- Turbidity

- Pollution
- Habitat and Biodiversity ...

Negative Consequences for the Administration

Less Acceptance for the current Estuary Management



Background and Motivation for the Feasibility Study

+ In 2013 a stakeholder dialog was started to find acceptable solutions for a better sediment management and river engineering concept.

After 3 years of discussion 23 suitable locations at the estuary were detected to achieve the common goals.

In 2016 the Forum Tideelbe started as a follow-up dialog process as an estuarine partnership to select the 5 most promising measures.
Main goals: Increase of tidal volume and estuarine habitat creation

Impact in general:

- Decrease of tidal amplitude
- Sediment transport (tidal pumping) is affected
- Increase of salt intrusion Impact intensity depends on location and amount of additional tidal volume



Forum Strombau- und

Sedimentmanagement







Background and Motivation for the Feasibility Study

- + Since 2018 the IMMERSE-project supported the estuary partnership at the feasibility phase for the reconnection of the Dove Elbe by
 - developing a measure layout with the participation of stakeholders
 - assessing the hydromorphological effects and measure effectiveness
 - tendering a feasibility study that should investigate the ecological effects





Measure Layout after stakeholder involvement

Technical aspects

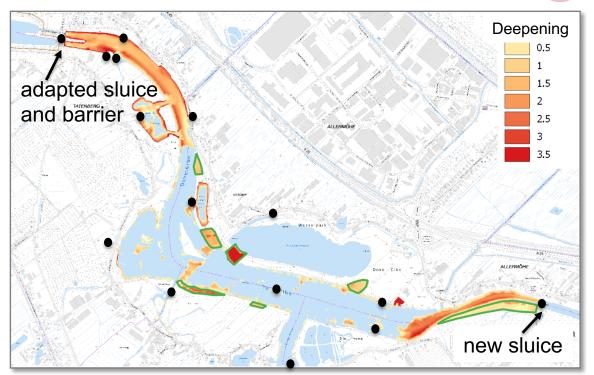
- + Tidal inlet througt adapted sluice
- + Adaption of other structures (•)
- + New sluice
- + Dredging volume 650.000 m³
- + Tidal volume appr. + 2,5 Mio m³

Ecological aspects

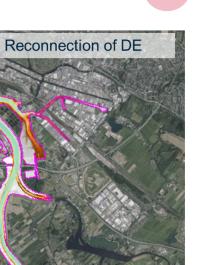
- + FFH habitat types + 134 ha
- + §30 habitat + 8 ha

Economical aspects

+ Costs 500 Mio EUR

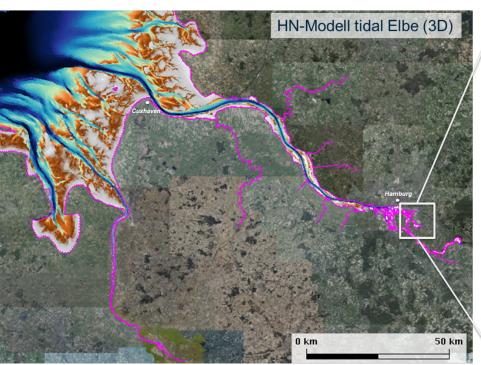






Use of numerical modell to determine the hydromorphologic effects of the measure

(= measure induced impact to the abiotic parameters of the estuary)







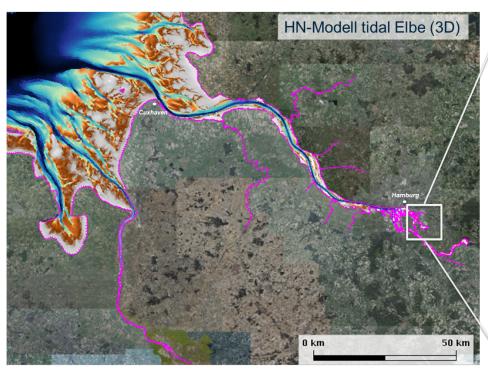


5 km

0 km

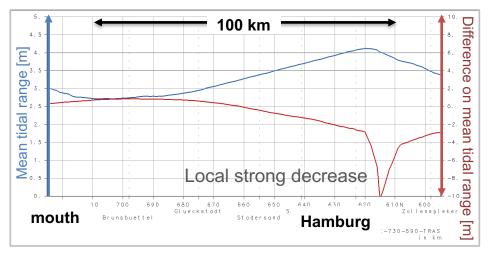
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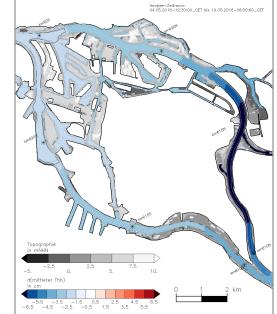








Results of the tidal range along the tidal Elbe

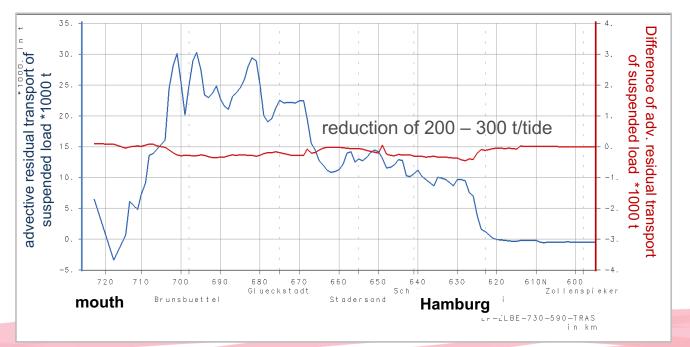


Difference on tidal range in Hamburg





+ 1-2% less advective residual upstream transport of suspended load (towards Hamburg)



Advective residual transport of suspended load along the tidal Elbe

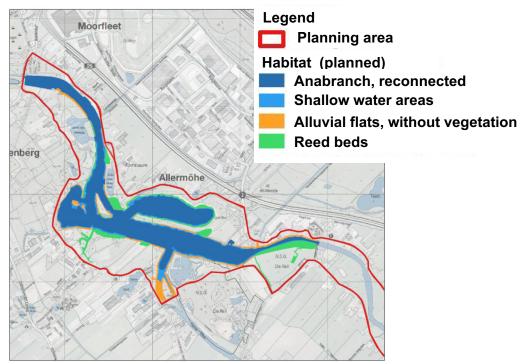




 + Creation of additional estuarine habitat for the Elbe estuary

but

- + Not all stakeholders agree with the improvement of the existing habitat, they want no change in a today high quality recreational area which has developed nicely over the last 70 years.
- + ...it is good as it is today!





Results of Feasibility Study - Summary



Present Situation

- Planning area is affected by anthropogenic activities over hundred of years
- + Still water body of former anabranch and the landscape is accepted as water affin recreational area with high quality for residents and tourism

<u>The Plan</u>

- + Additional 134 ha of tidal habitat and 2,5 Mio m³ additional tidal volume is planned
- + The measure effectiveness on tidal conditions and sediment transport at large-scale is constrained (due to adaptions according to stakeholder acceptance)

The People

+ 90% of the local residents do not like the proposed changes in habitat







Recommendations

Study can be of interest for other estuaries.

- 1. Process should start by early communicating estuarine pressures & functions and raising awareness.
- 2. Engage local residents, general public, stakeholder organizations and estuary managers in developing alternatives, identify solutions and take responsibilities.
- 3. Emotions and mentalities have to be considered.
- 4. External factors beyond the scope of action of estuary managers can affect measure acceptance.
- 5. Consider specific characteristics of every estuary:
 - measure being successful at one estuary cannot directly be transferred to other estuaries.
 - less effective/ not feasible measure at one estuary might have high potential at another place.
- 6. Long-lasting process, that at the Elbe estuary just started and must be further developed.
- One single measure cannot reverse the impacts of longtime anthropogenic changes -> Combination of measures and a flexible sediment management is recommended









Does your estuary face similar pressures?

Could the presented solution(s) be applied in other estuaries?

