

Verrazano Narrows Storm Surge Barrier

ASCE Met Section Infrastructure Group Seminar 2009
Conference “Against the Deluge: Storm Surge Barriers to
Protect New York City, March 31st 2009



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Contents

- Introduction
- Location Verrazano Narrows
- Passage of ships
- Tide reduction and wet cross section
- Conceptual design
- Height and overtopping
- Details
- Reliability
- Estimate of Costs
- Concluding remarks

- Questions and discussion

The Netherlands



Comparison of New York / New Jersey and the Netherlands

- Complex sea, tidal and river water systems
- Urban area with high property values & densities
- Large urban areas below or just above sea level vulnerable to floods
- Environmental impact as a major issue
- Large ports with intense shipping

New York



Rotterdam



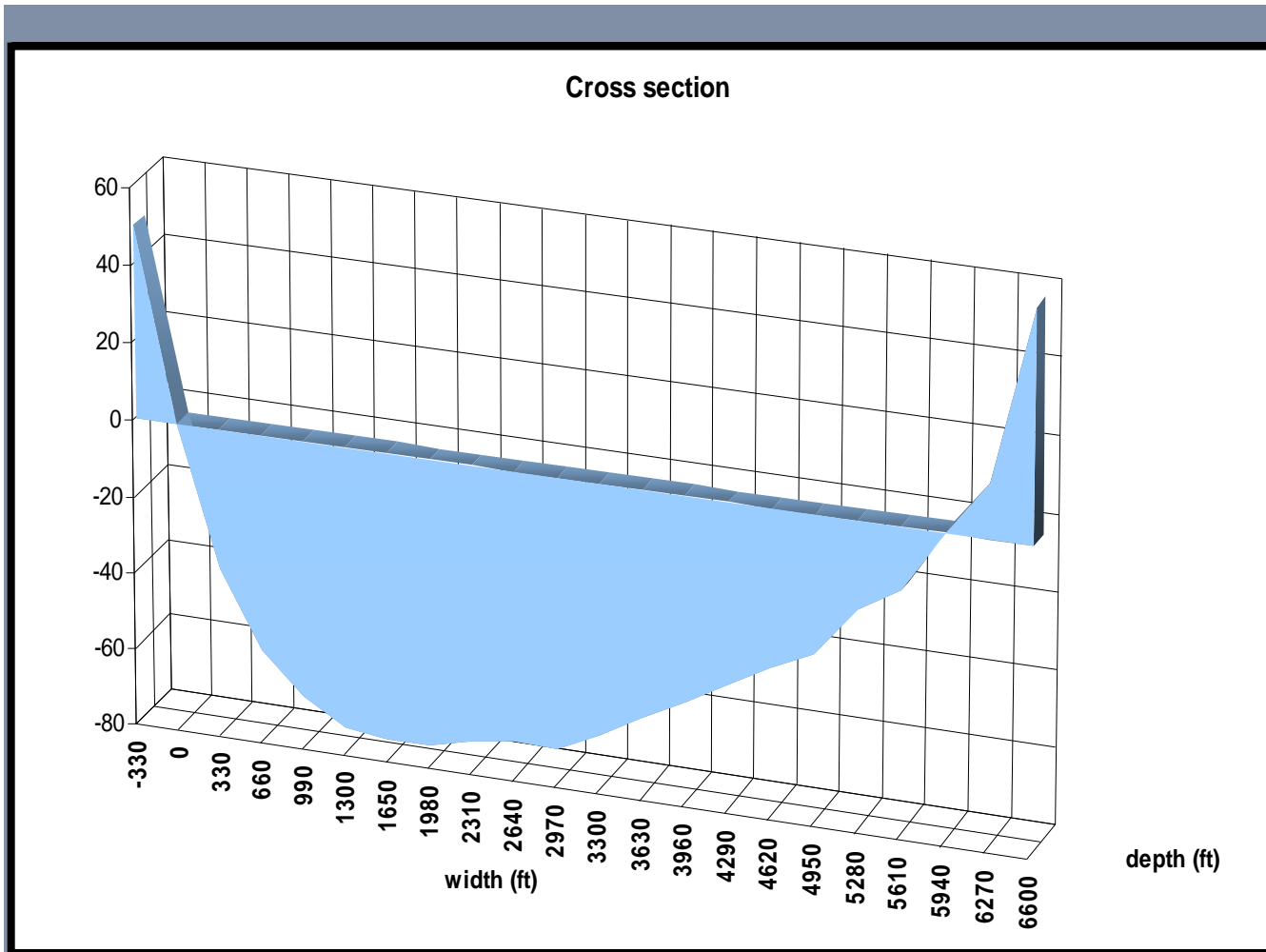
Location Verrazano Narrows

North of Bridge
Not too far
Depth

Alignment half
a mile north of
Verrazano Bridge



Present Cross section Verrazano Narrows



Cross section

Width: 6000 feet
Depth: 60 feet (max)

Wet cross section:
310.000 ft²

Embankment above
50 feet within
300-600 feet

Impeding water only



No realistic option

Passing ships

Tidal flow

Passage of ships

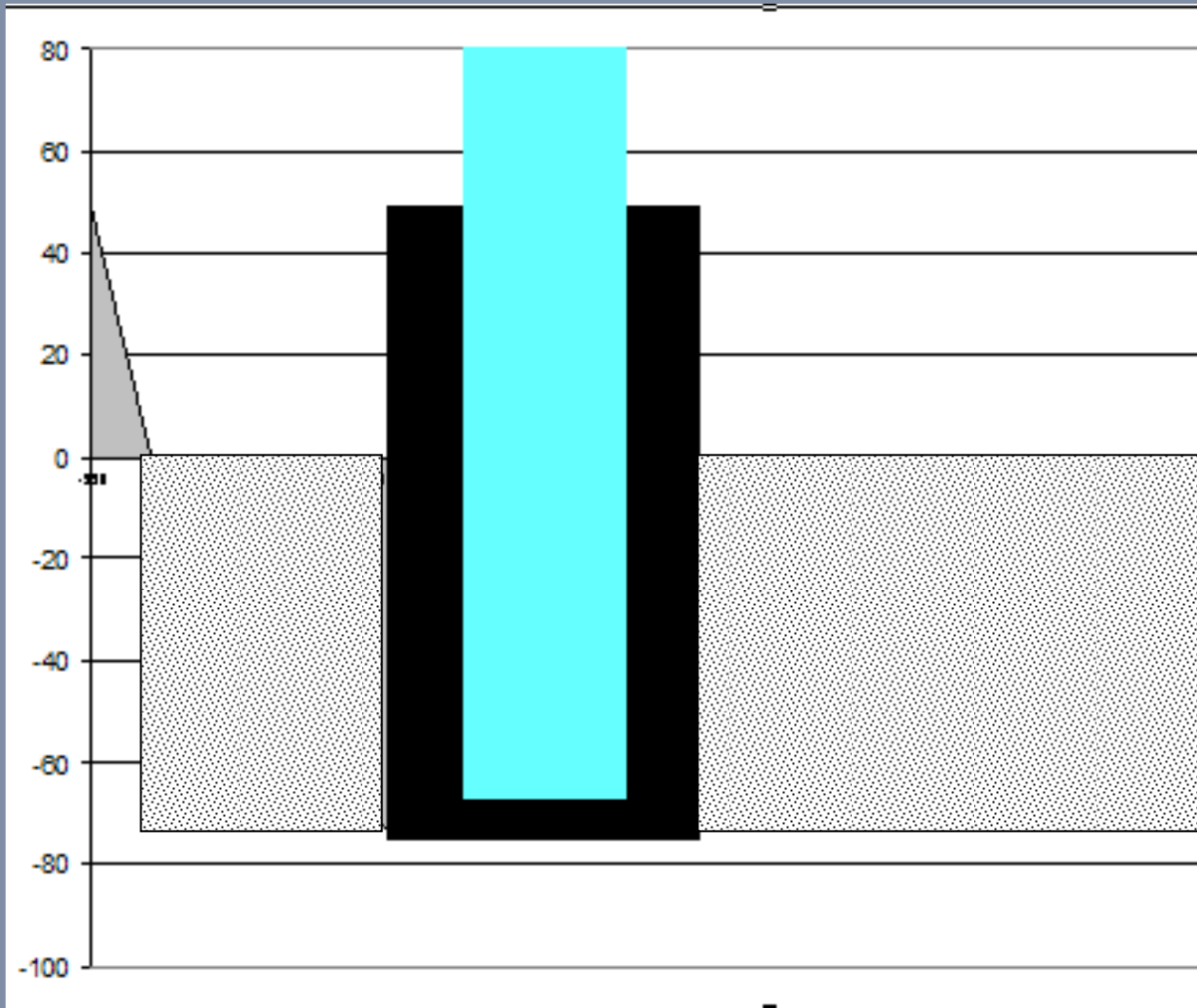


**Biggest ship
afloat must be
able to pass**

Emma Maesk

**Length: 1300 feet
Beam: 185 feet
Draft: 53 feet
Height: 251 feet**

Cross section for biggest ships



Requirements for passage of ships

Width: 860 feet

Sill: - 66 feet

Clearance: unlimited
= blue area

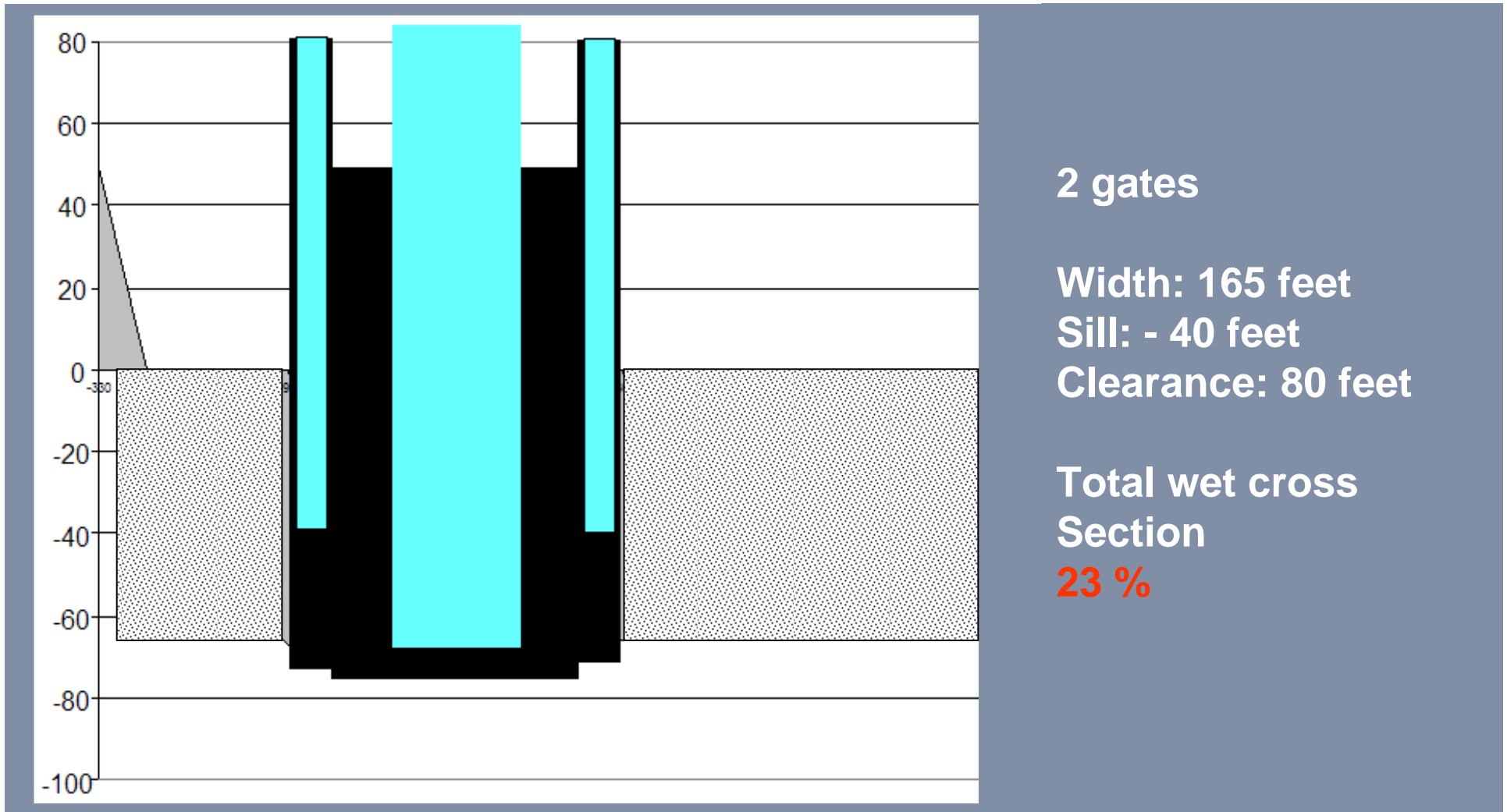
Wet cross section:

19 %

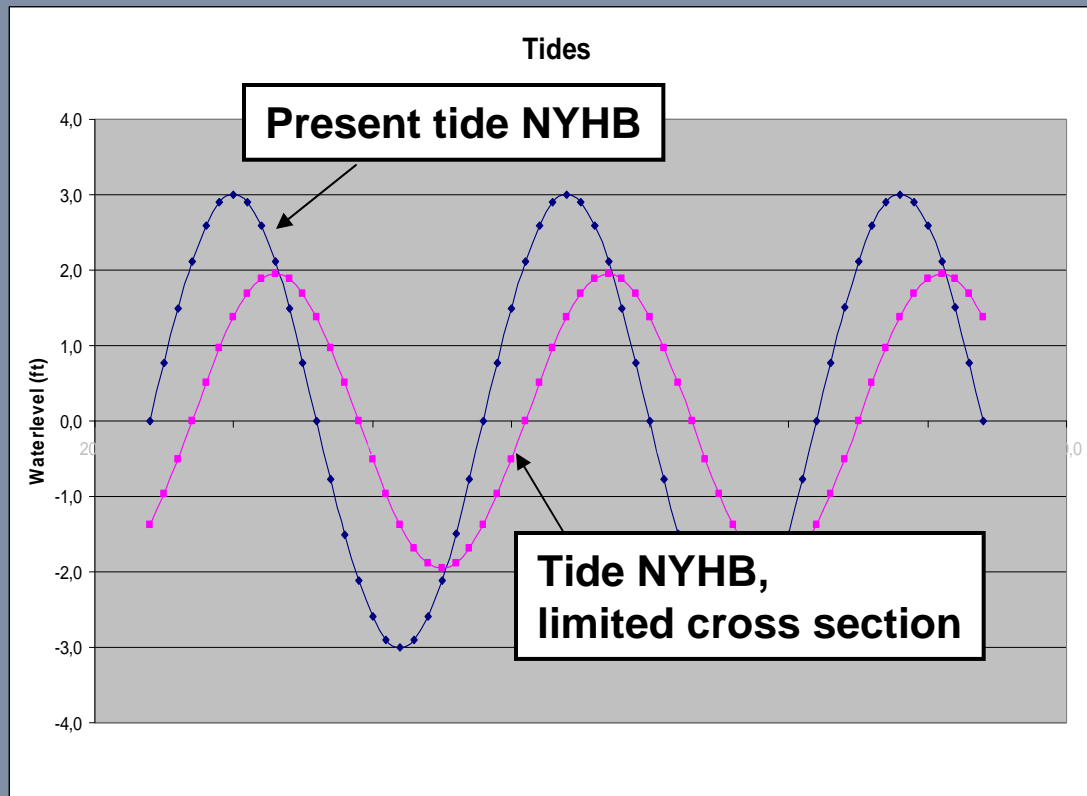
Additional cross section for smaller ships



Additional cross section for smaller ships

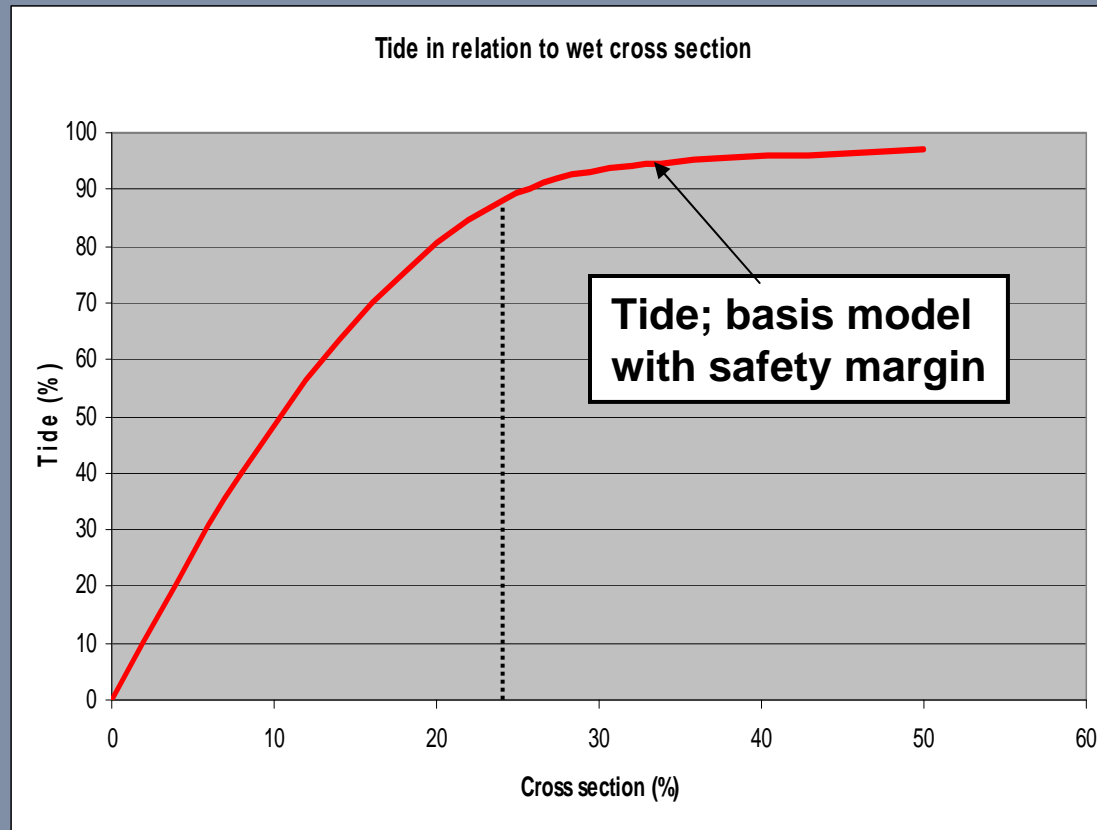


Reduction tide in New York Harbor Bay (1)



Limited wet cross section
= limited tide

Reduction tide in New York Harbor Bay (2)

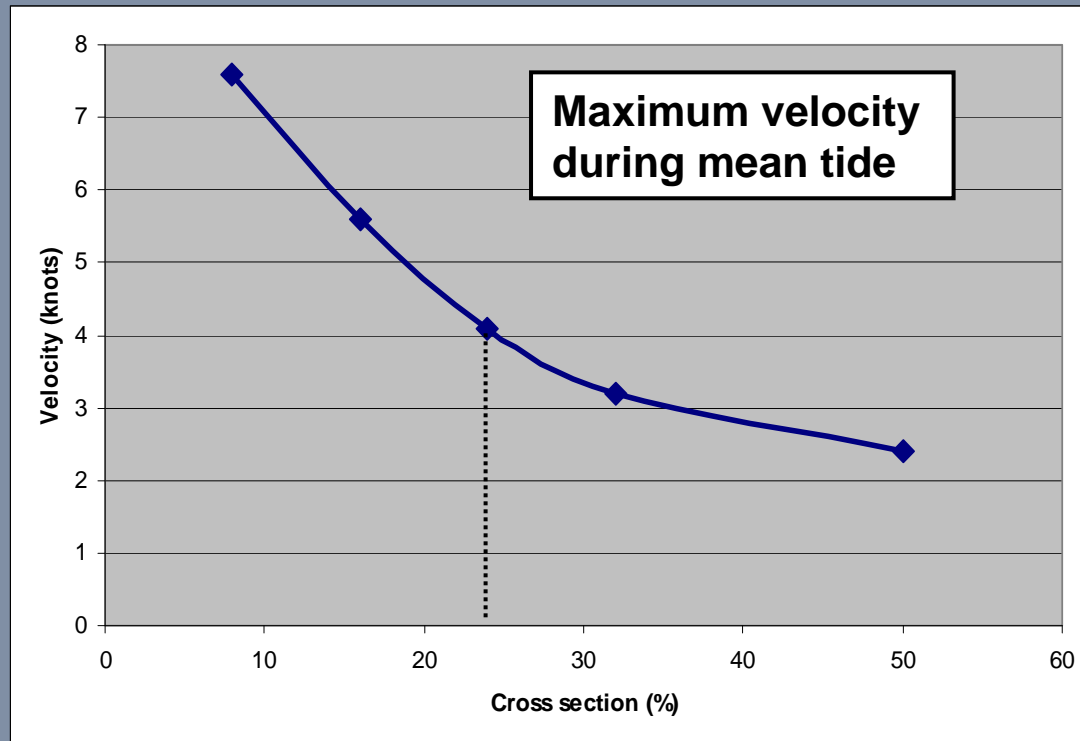


Limited wet cross section
= limited tide

Reduction to 23%
= tide reduction to 85-90 %

..

Reduction tide in New York Harbor Bay (3)



Limited wet cross section
= limited tide

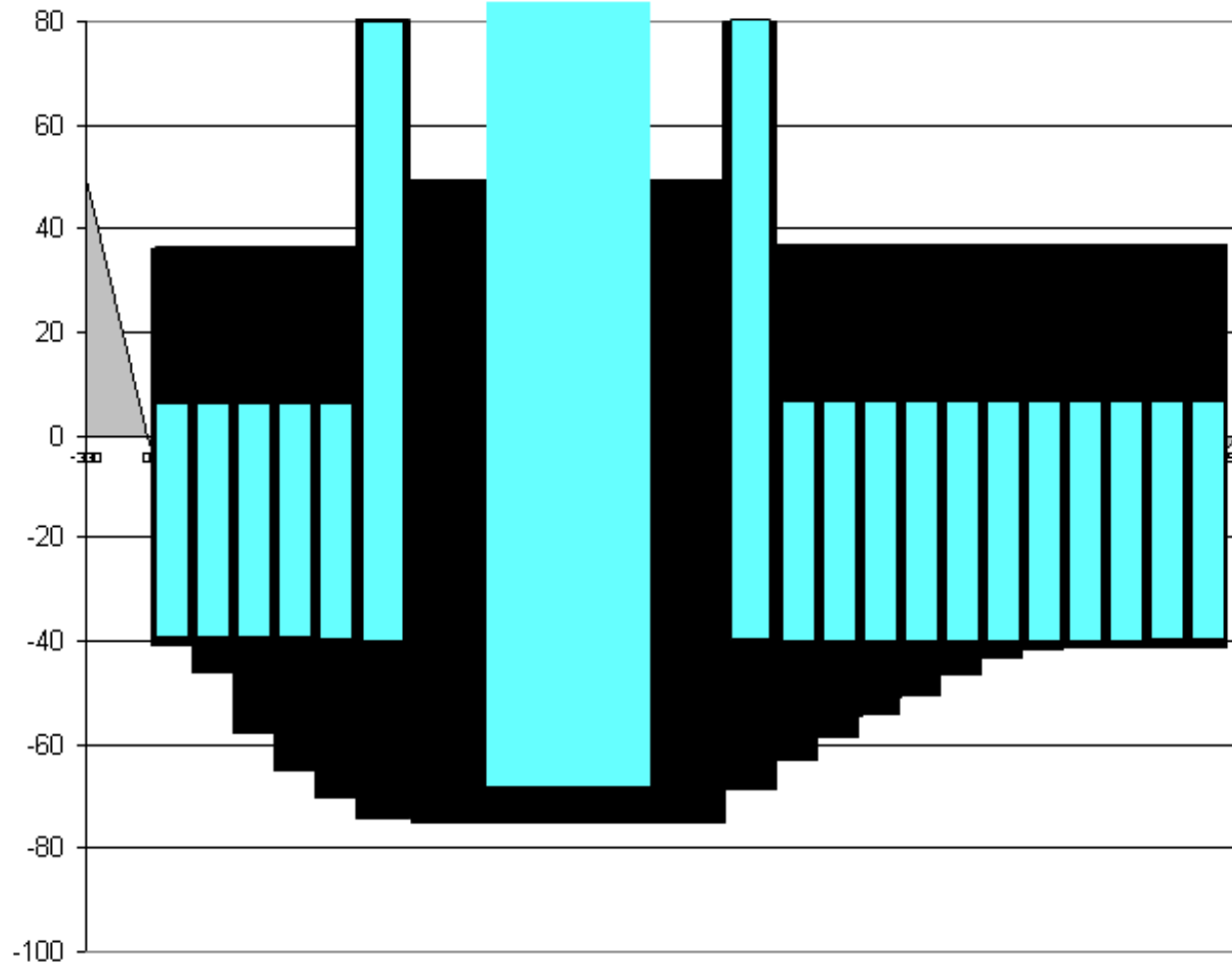
Reduction to 70.000 sq ft
= tide reduction to 85-90 %

.. and higher peak velocities
up to 6-8 knots

Additional wet cross
section for

- higher tidal range
- lower velocities

Additional cross section tidal flow



16 gates

Width: 130 feet

Sill: -40 feet

Clearance: 5 feet

**Total wet cross section
155.000 ft²**

**= 50 % of present wet
cross section**

Combination of three existing Dutch barriers ... (1)



**Maeslant storm
surge barrier
1997**

Combination of three existing Dutch barriers ... (2)



**Hartel Canal
storm surge barrier
1997**

Combination of three existing Dutch barriers ... (1)



**Easter Scheldt
storm surge barrier
1986**

... used in the right places (1)

Sector gate for large opening:

Maeslant



... used in the right places (2)

Sector gate for large opening:

Maeslant

Lifting gates, high clearance for smaller openings:

Hartelkering



... used in the right places (3)

Sector gate for large opening:

Maeslant

Lifting gates, high clearance for smaller openings:

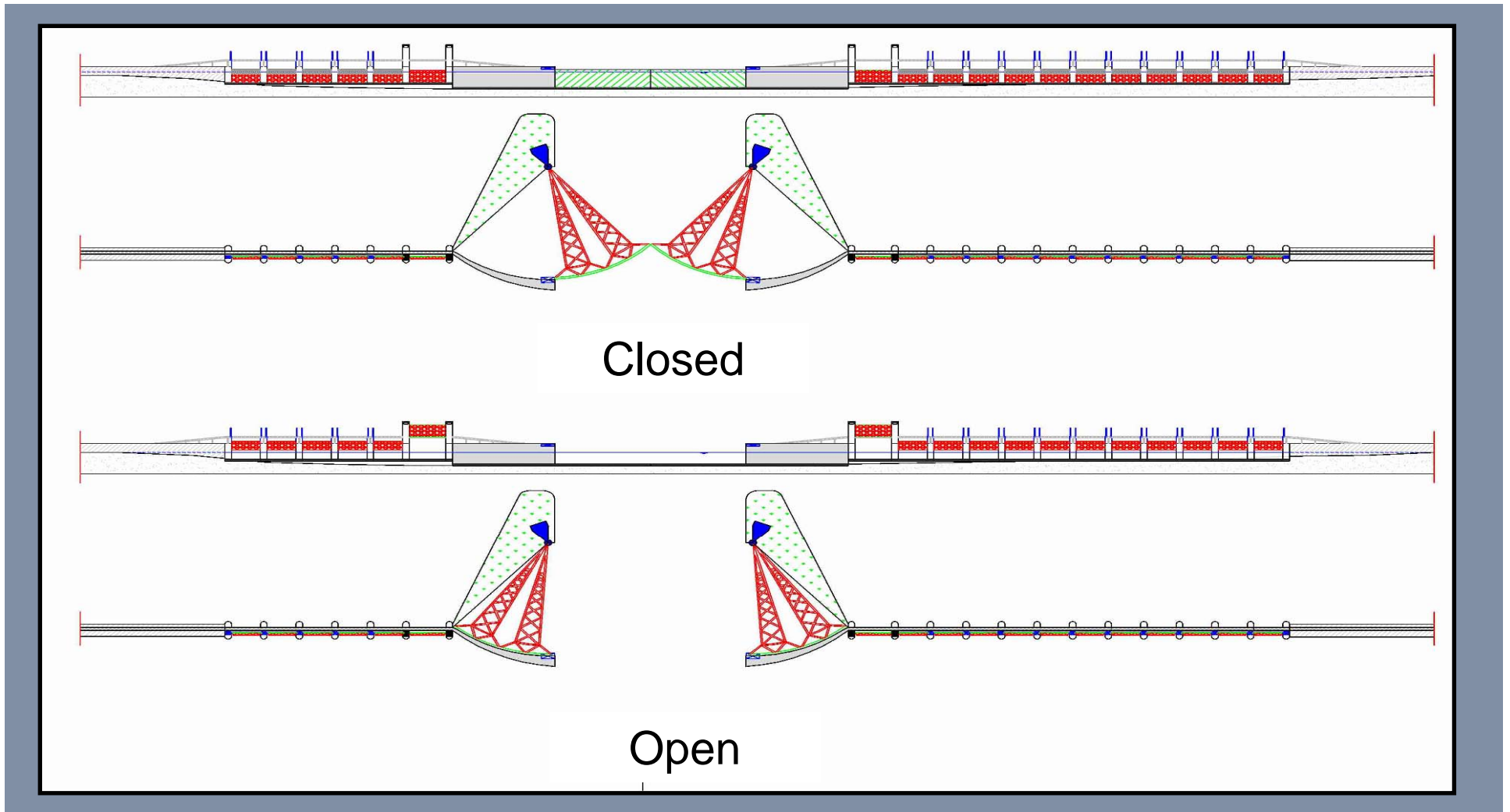
Hartelkering

Lifting gates, fixed beam for extra wet cross section:

Easter Scheldt



Technical overview

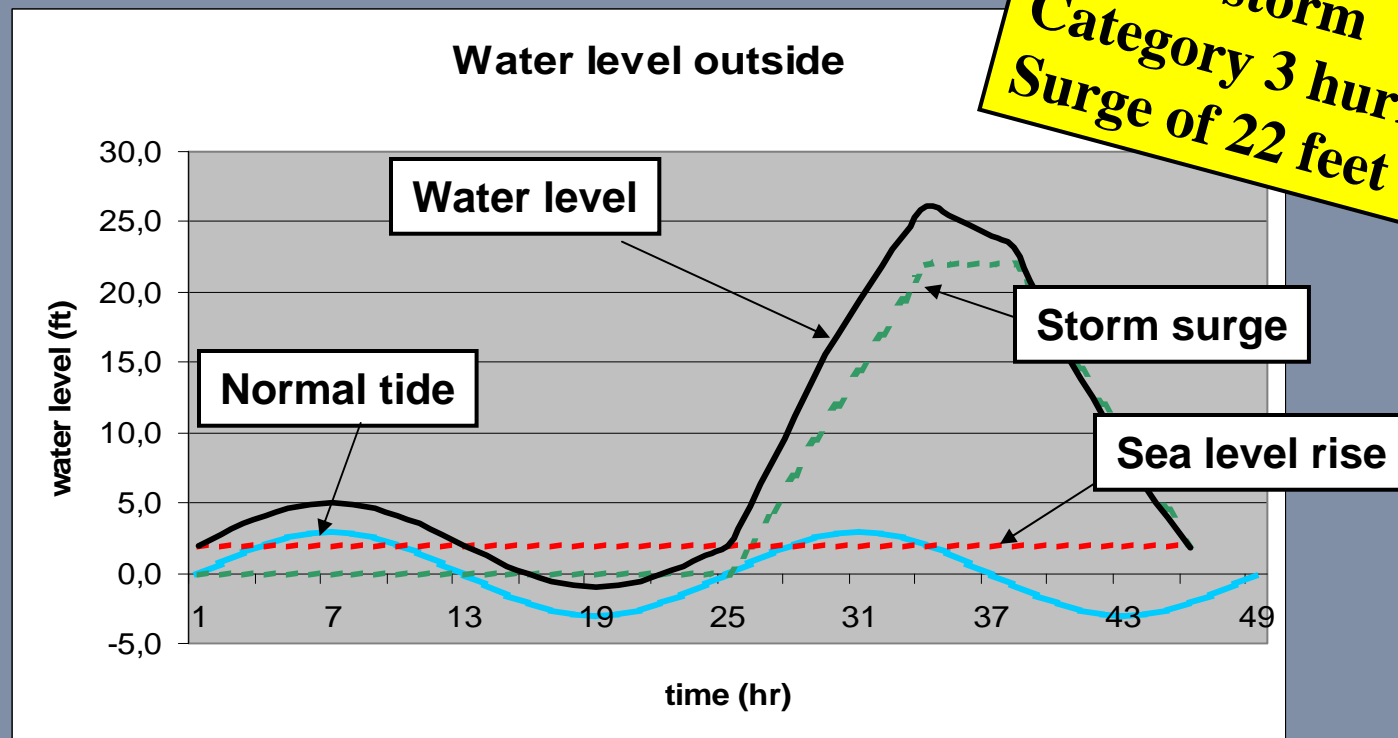


Artist impression



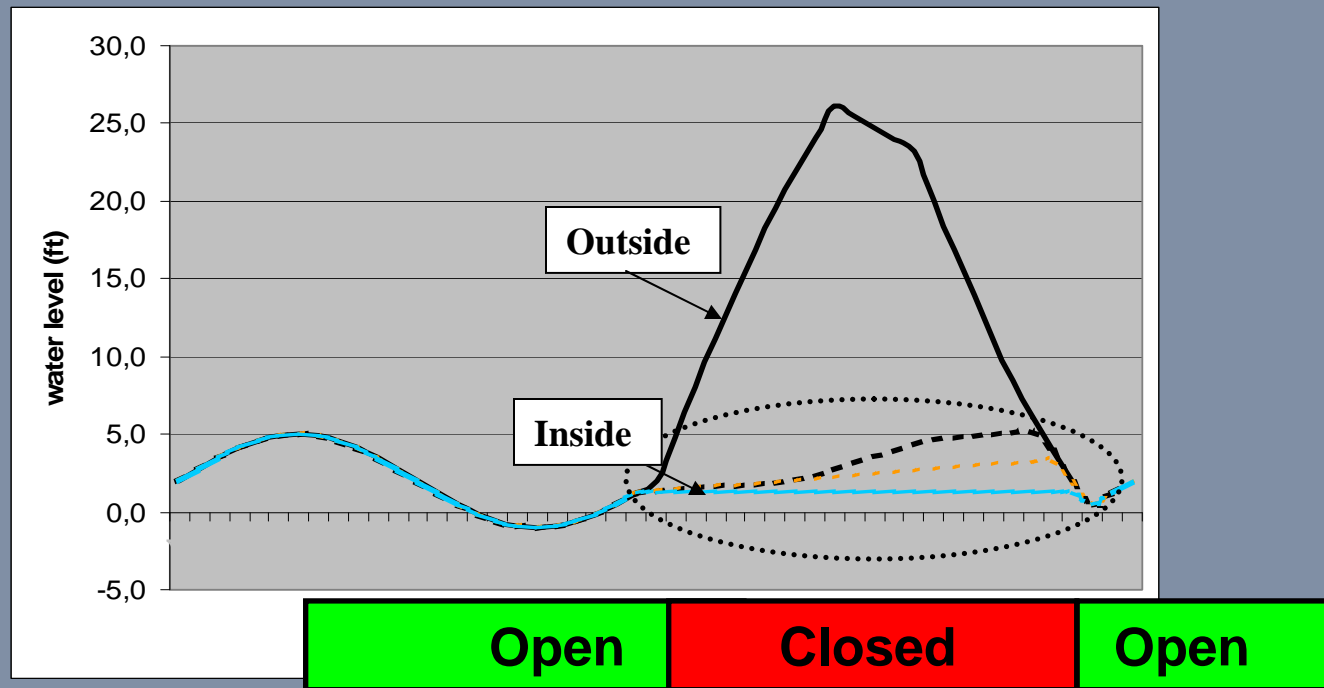
Requirements impeding water

- Structural reliability
- Reliability closure
- Limit overtopping and leakage



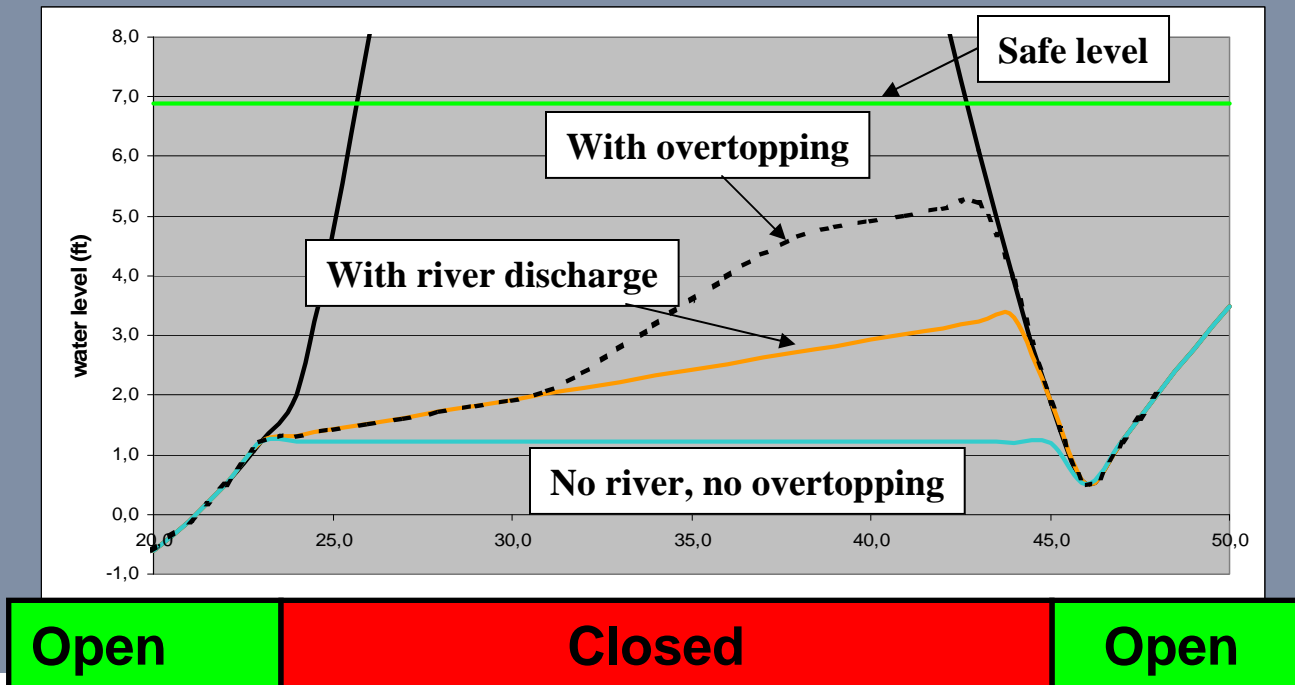
Height: allowing overtopping and some leakage

- Allowing overtopping is reducing height and reducing costs

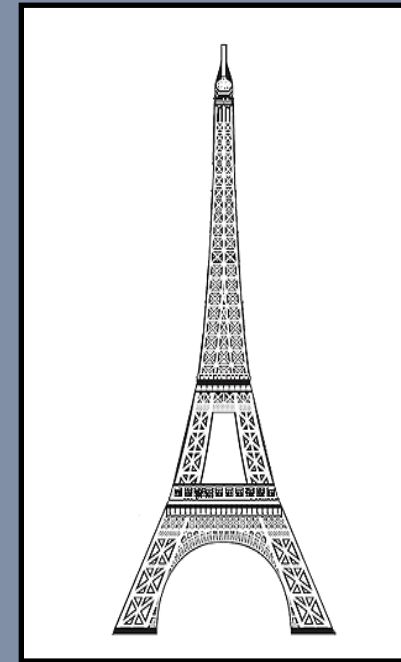
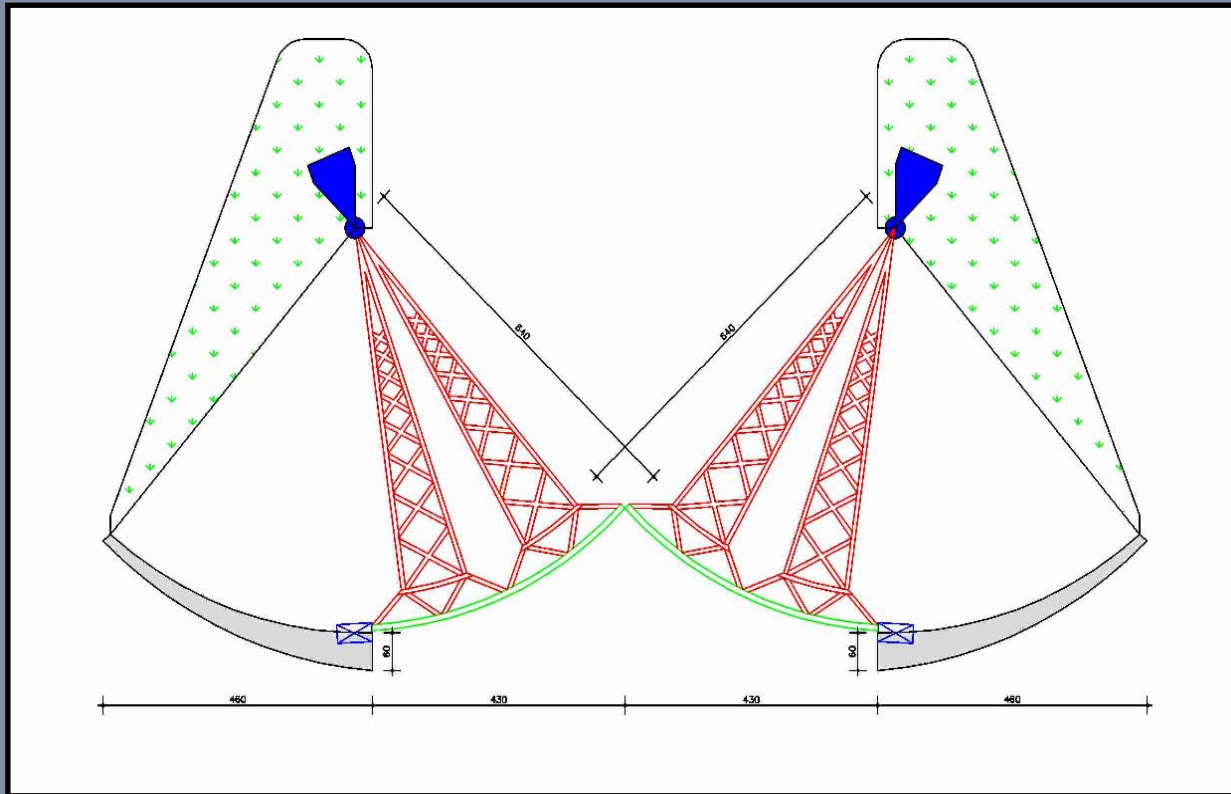


Allowing overtopping and some leakage

- Allowing overtopping is reducing height and reducing costs
- Inside water level will rise - allowable below safe water level

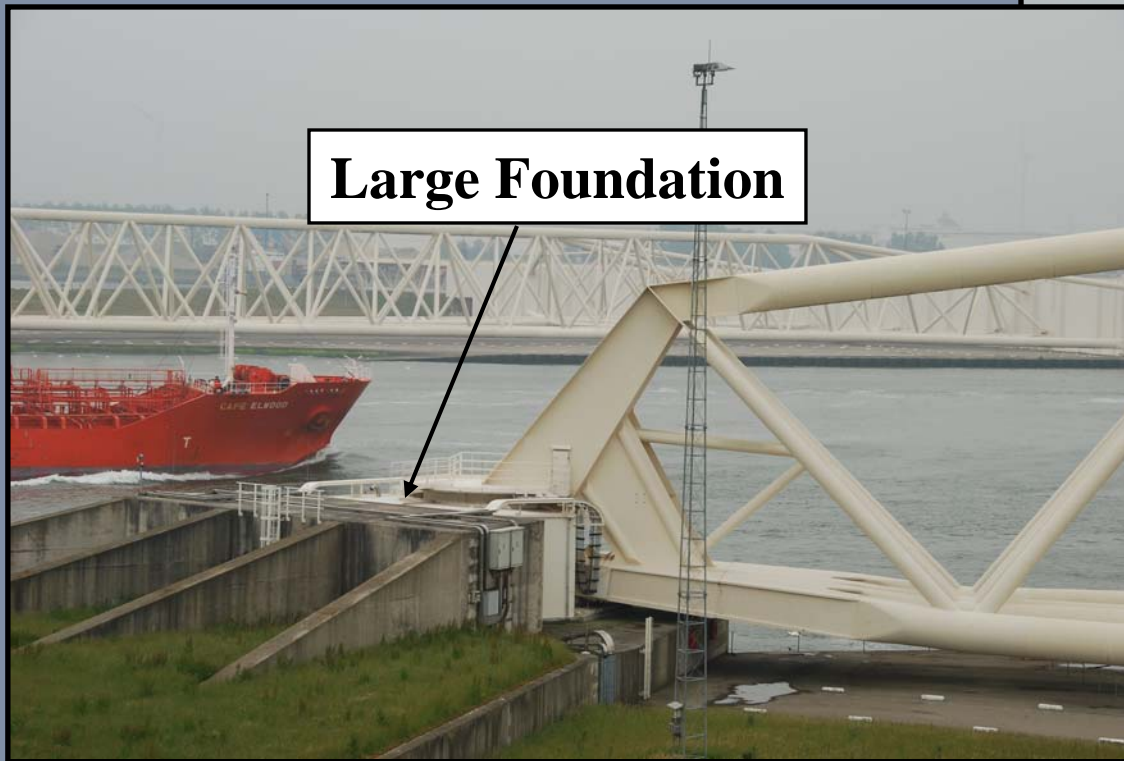


Details sector gate

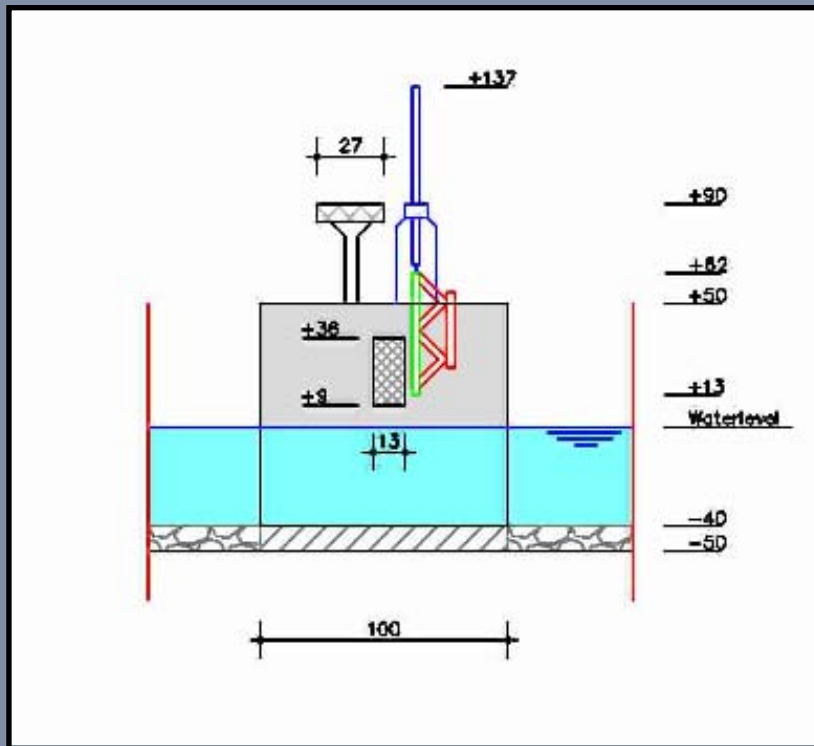


Enormous gates
640 feet long
Sliding over sill
Height -66 to + 30 feet

Detail sector gate

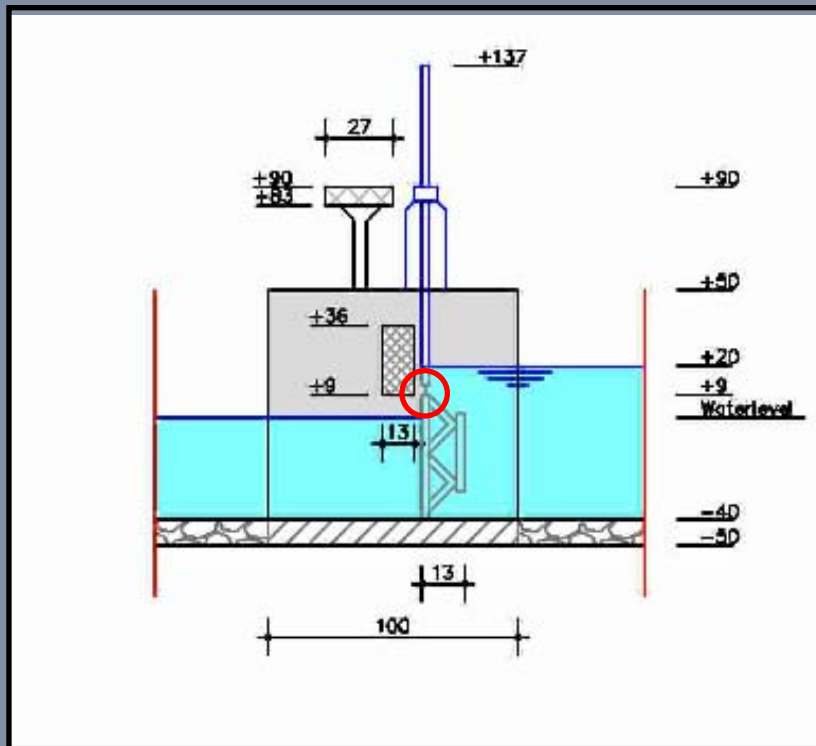


Details 130-foot lifting gate

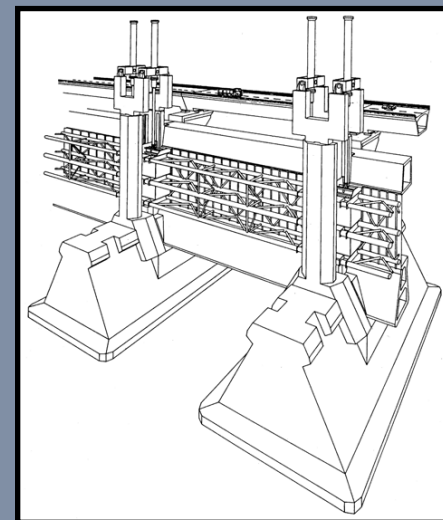


Fixed beam between
+ 5 and + 36 feet
Sill at -40 feet
Gate between -40 and + 5 feet
Gate hanging on cylinders
Maintenance road

Details 130-foot lifting gate



Some leakage between gate and fixed beam



Operating mechanism 130-foot lifting gates



Cylinders able to lift heavy gates

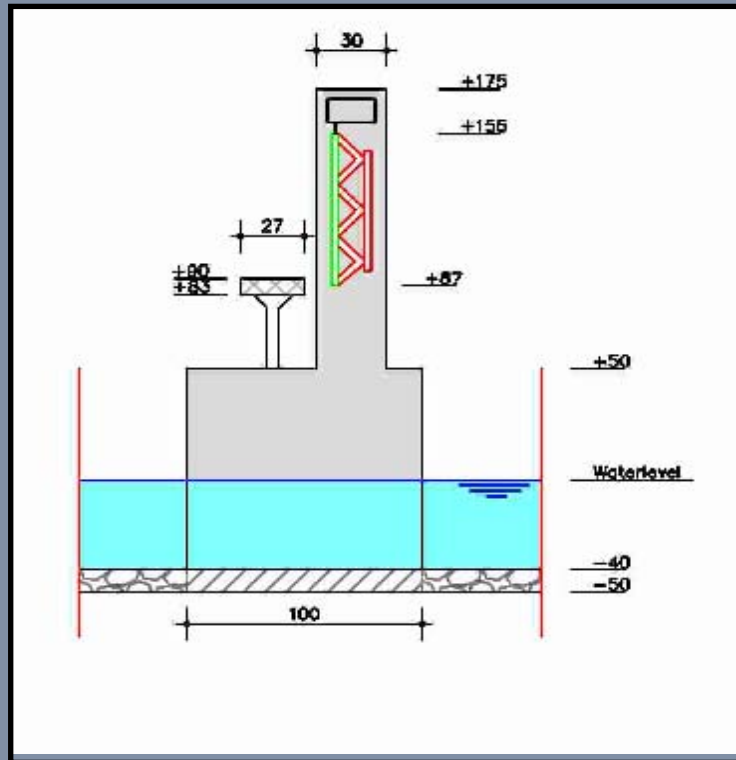
Fail-safe solution:

If operating system fails automatic closure of gates by local system, battery controlled, using gravity

Applicable up to lifts of 80 feet

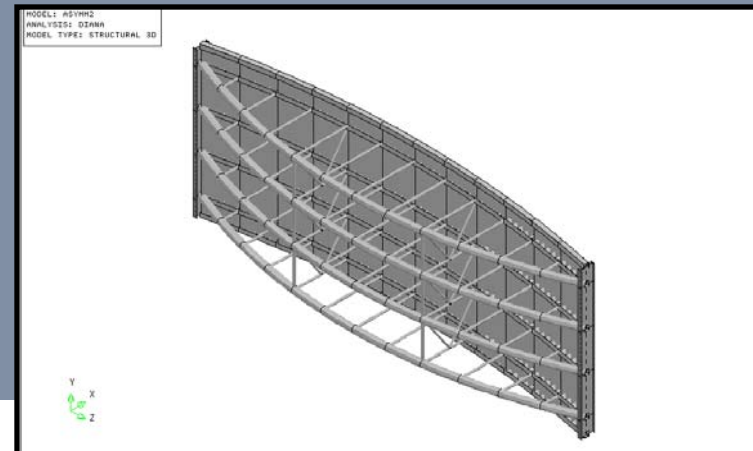
Reliable if used / tested monthly

Details 165-foot lifting gate



No fixed beam
Sill at -40 feet
Clearance of 80 feet
No cylinders but winches in towers
Height up to + 28 feet

Large lifting gate 1,000 kips
(= 1 meps?)



Reliability

Reliability is a key issue; measures taken include

- Use proven concepts
- Operating mechanism above water
- Fail save design
- Simple movement (horizontal or vertical only)
- Easy accessible for maintenance

Operations is vital

- Early warning system
- Decision making (who en when)
- Stopping of ships



Maintaining reliability is essential

How to keep a structure reliable when you use it only one every 10 years

- Maintenance driven design
- Thoughtful construction
- Risk based management
- Learning and cooperating with other storm surge barrier managers
- Strong organization with sufficient budget



Costs

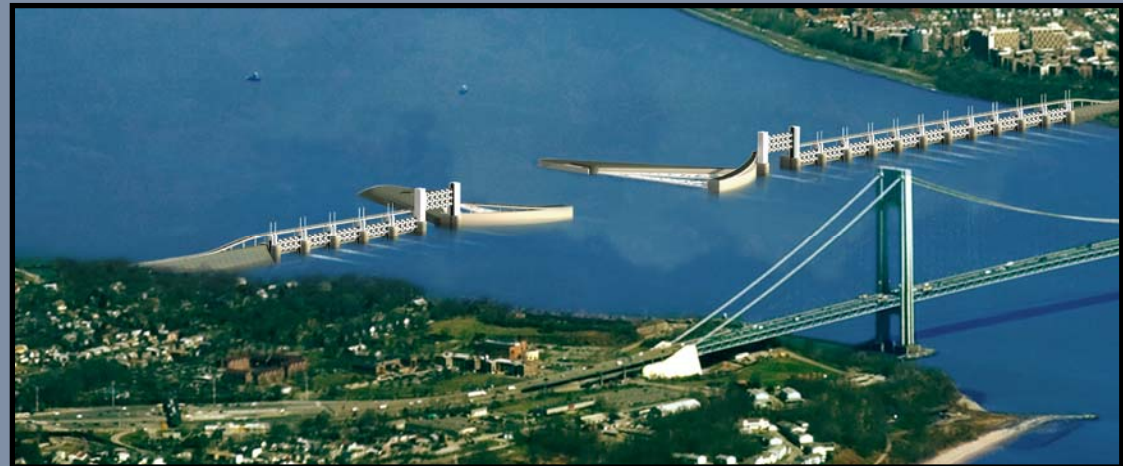
Rough estimate

Sector gate	US\$ 2.5 bln
16 + 2 lifting gates	US\$ 3.5 bln
Tie-in structures	US\$ 0.5 bln
Total	US\$ 6.5 bln

O&M Budget estimated
US\$ 75mln annually

Much lower costs with
less lifting gates

Many additional studies
required



Concluding remarks



Storm surge barrier possible

Reliability is key issue

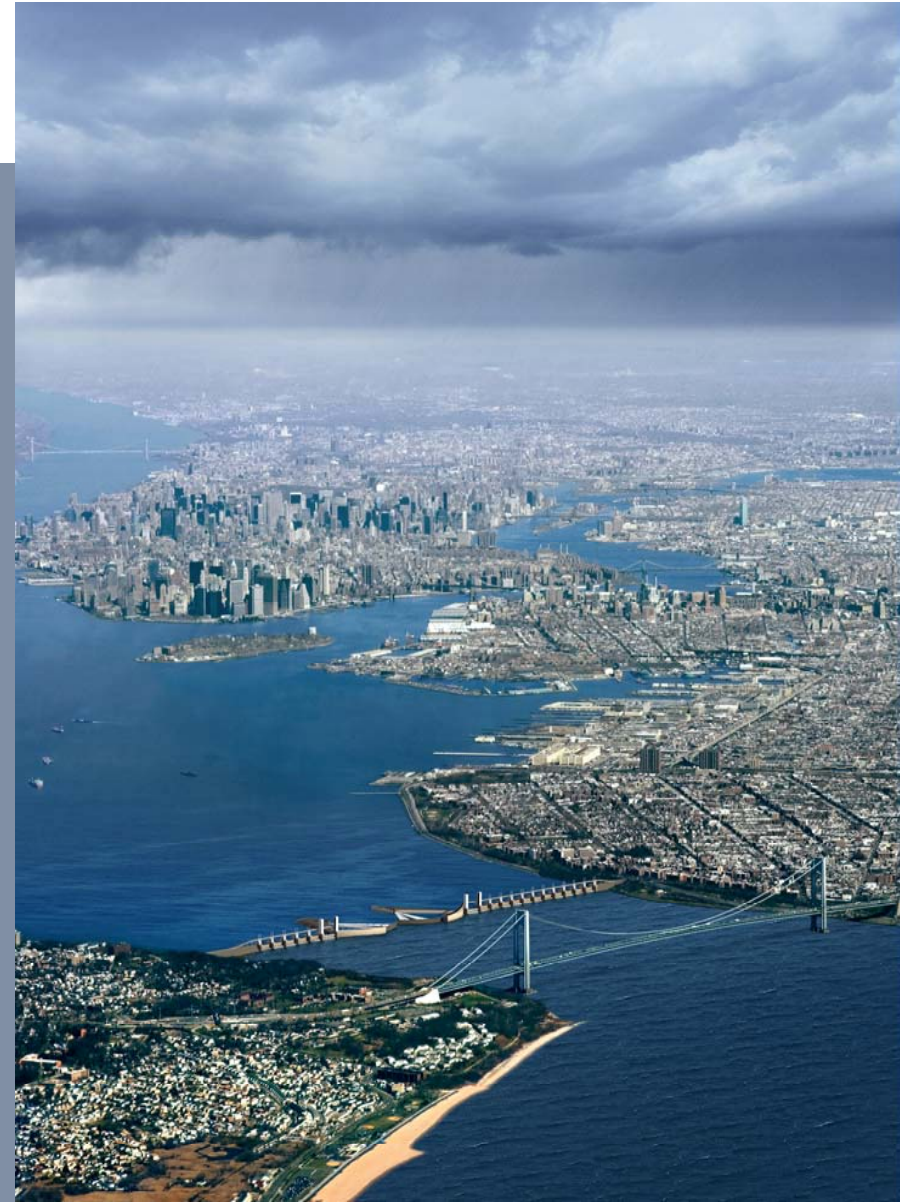
Barrier includes all state of the art knowledge of barrier design and operation

Requirements and dimensions will determine costs => additional studies

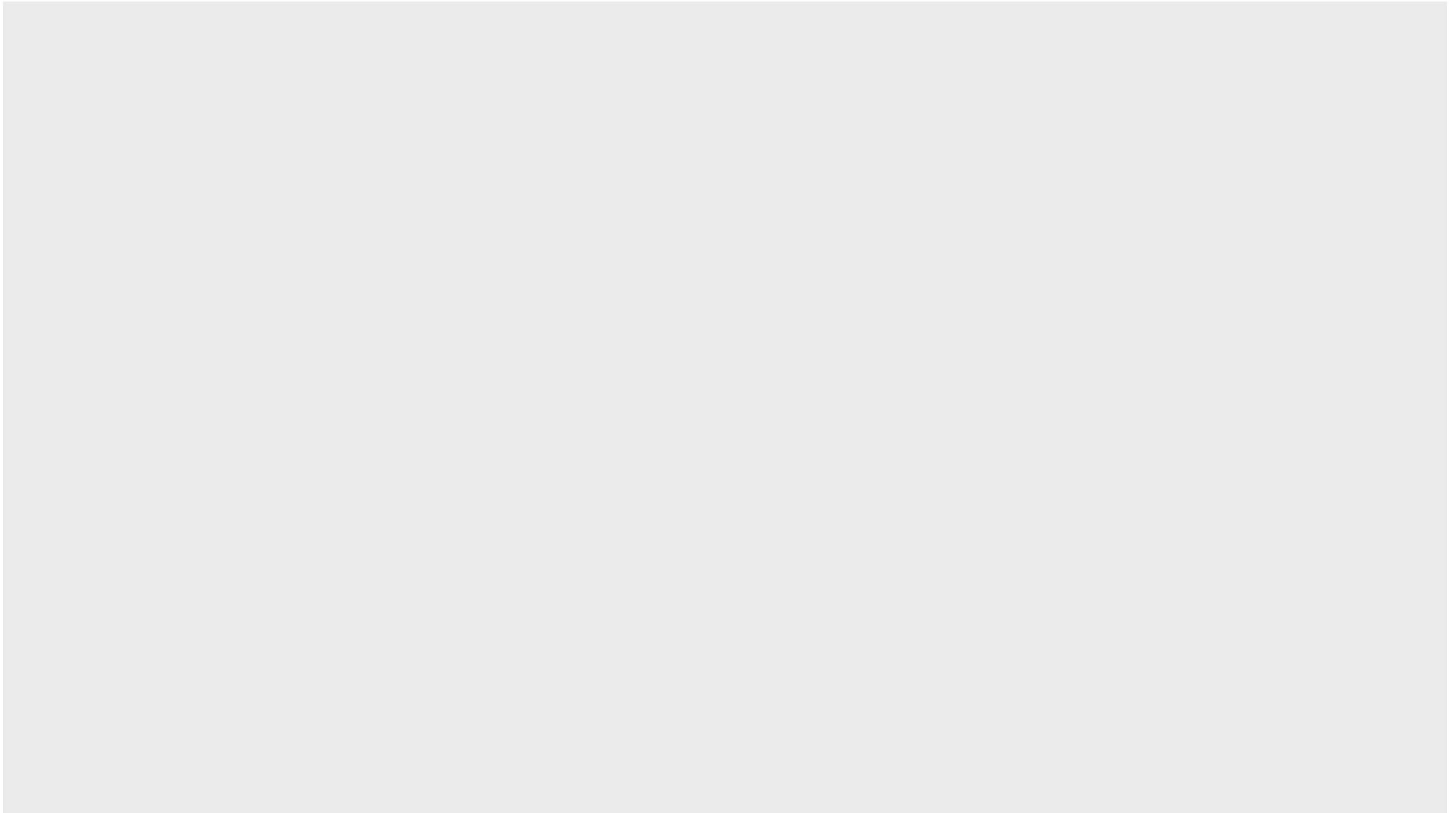
An extra landmark for New York ...

Conclusion

bringing safety when required



Questions



Questions