

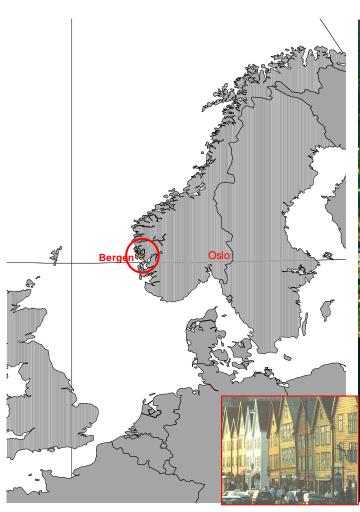
Blue-Green Infrastructure and Social innovationInterreg







City of Bergen (population 278.000) The second largest city in Norway Most rainy city in Europe

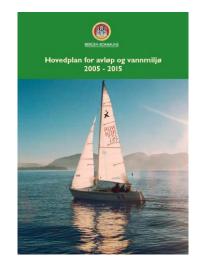




Begin C2C Bergen 30.08.18



City Masterplan for sewerage 2005 – 2015 adresses urban water possibilities



- Water in the City
 - Water planners, urban planners and gardeners should talk more together
 - Storm water should be considered a positive element and make the city more beautiful
 - Clean Storm water is a valued resource and should be used as a positive element in urban planning







Masterplan for the city of Bergen

➤ Bergen shall have water and sewage systems that are robust and which can adapt to future population growth and Climate change including sea level rise and more heavy precipitation.

Bergen shall be prepared to handle unexpected incidents.

Adaptation to Climate Change shall be taken into account in the overall city planning



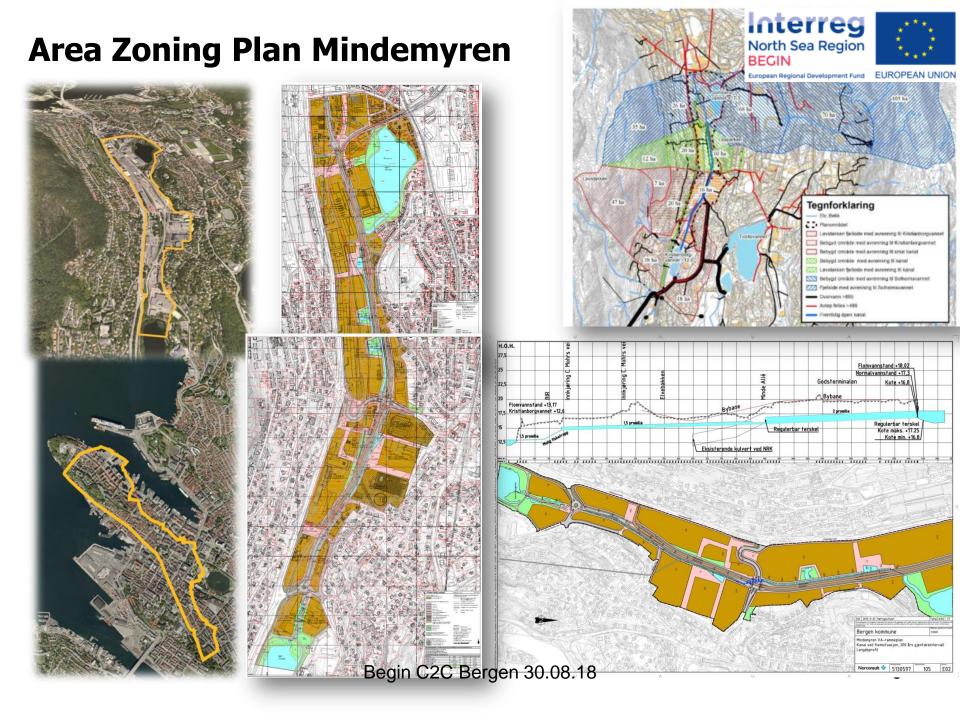
How Bergen work regarding adaptation to Climate change

- Storm water management
 - Requirement for Storm water plan for all area plans at early stage
 - A demand which is specified in the City masterplan (areaplan)



The municipal Master Plan in Bergen declares:

- Chapter 20 Water, Sewerage and storm water handling
- A technical plan for water, sewerage and storm water should be made together with every area plan/zoning plan in the city befor approval process
- The plan shall draw up the principle solutions for handling water, sewerage and storm water.
- Precipitation/storm water should preferably be infiltrated into the ground or in open waterways (blue-green consept SUDS).
- The plan shall identify and secure neccessary areas for handling of storm water



Mindemyren

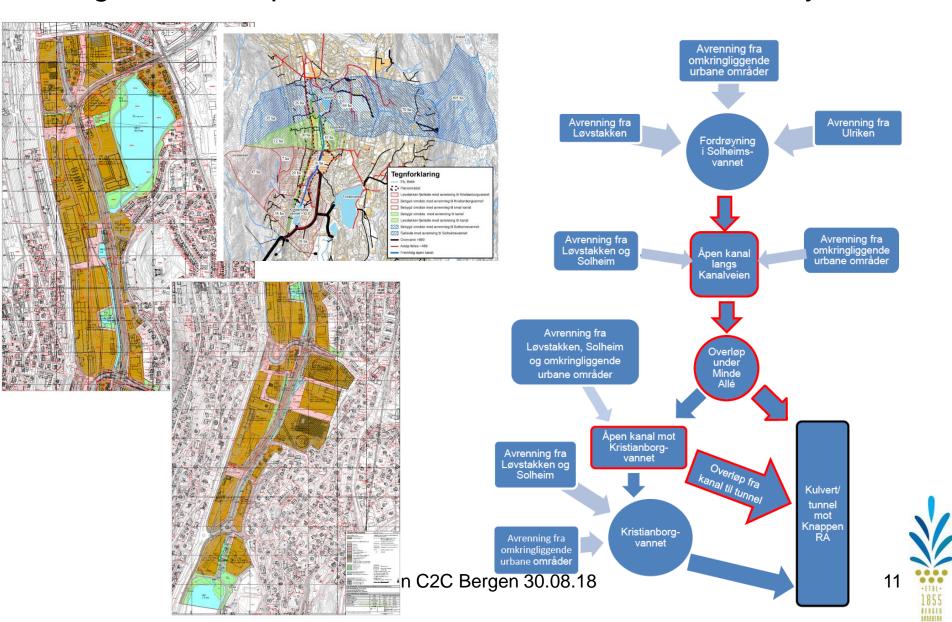


- New part of the city 4.200 new apartments
- Light rail is going to be built through the area 2019-2022
- Important issue: How to develop the area with blue and green infrastructure
- Cooperation with inhabitants and stakeholders





Design of Masterplan – Storm water and urban water system







Calculation of runoff velocity channel from Solheim lake

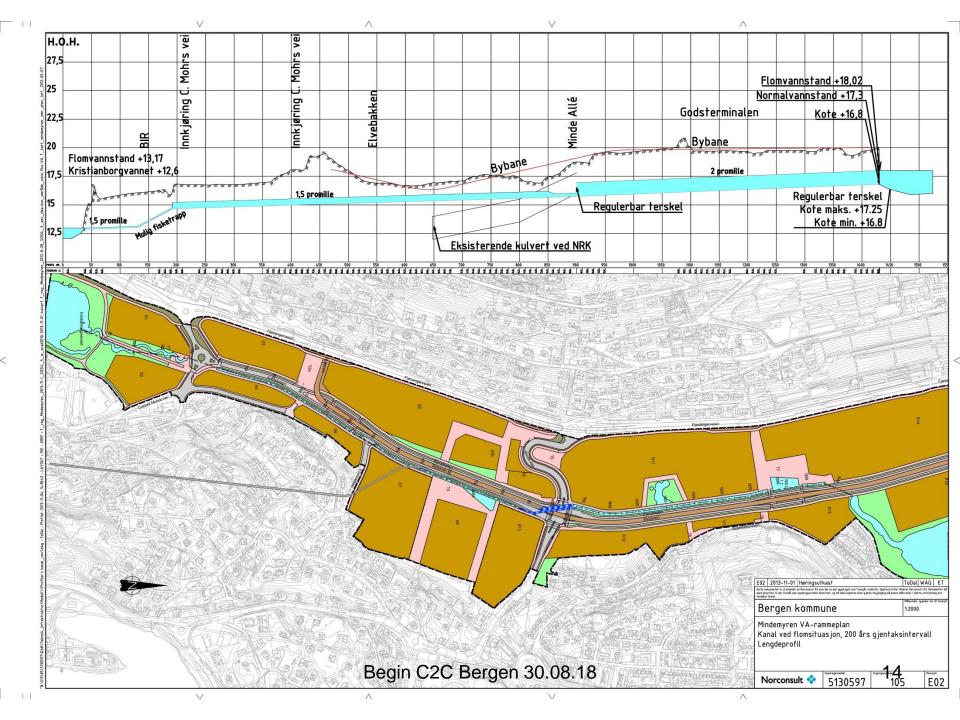
| Gjentaksintervall | Dagens flom (separeringsgrad 20 %) | Fremtidig flom (separeringsgrad 80 %) | Fremtidig flom inkl. klimafaktor 1,5 |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2 | 3 m ³ /s | 6 m ³ /s | 9 m ³ /s |
| 10 | 4 m ³ /s | 7 m ³ /s | 11 m ³ /s |
| 100 | 6 m ³ /s | 10 m ³ /s | 15 m ³ /s |
| 200 | 7 m ³ /s | 11 m ³ /s | 17 m ³ /s |

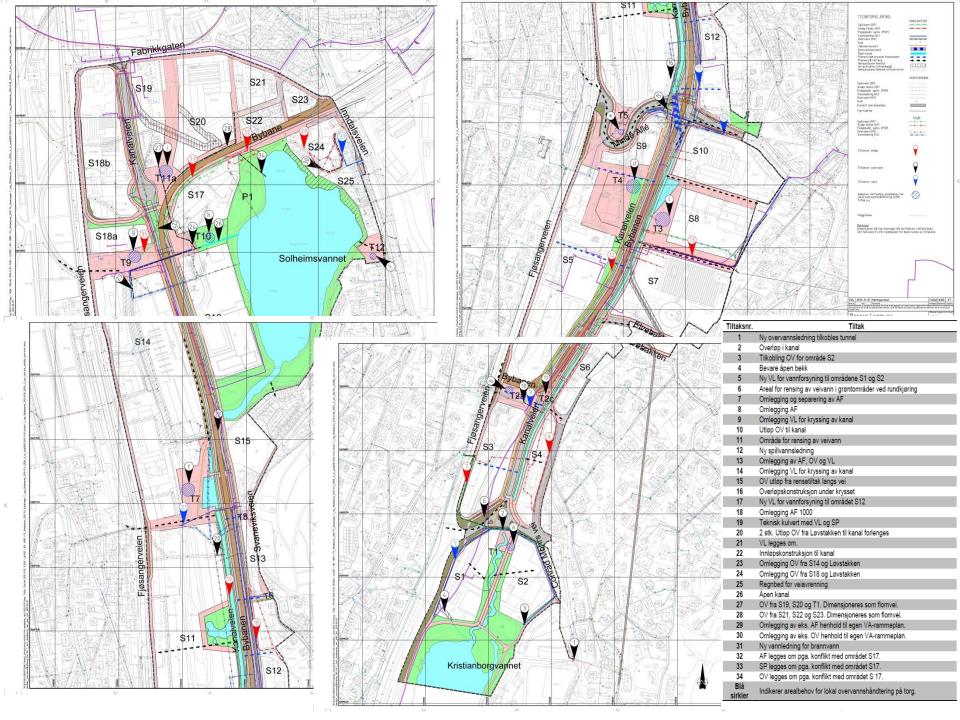




Calculation of runoff velocity flowing to Kristianborg lake

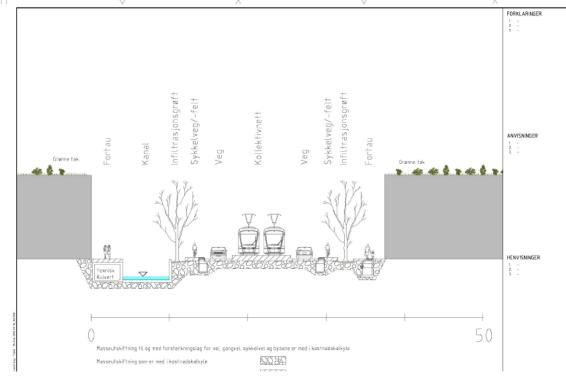
| Gjentaksintervall | Dagens flom (separeringsgrad 30 %) | Fremtidig flom (separeringsgrad 80 %) | Fremtidig flom inkl. klimafaktor 1,5 |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2 | 1,6 m ³ /s | 3,4 m ³ /s | 4,1 m ³ /s |
| 100 | 2,8 m ³ /s | 6,0 m ³ /s | 9,0 m ³ /s |
| 200 | 3,0 m ³ /s | 6,4 m ³ /s | 9,6 m ³ /s |

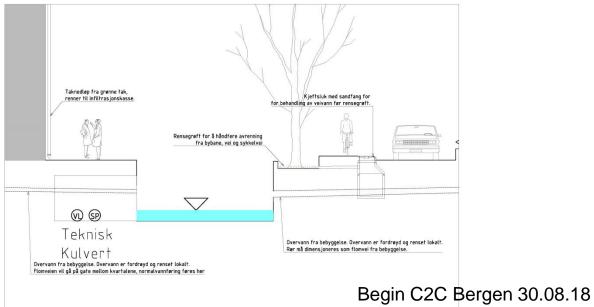






Sketches of main street



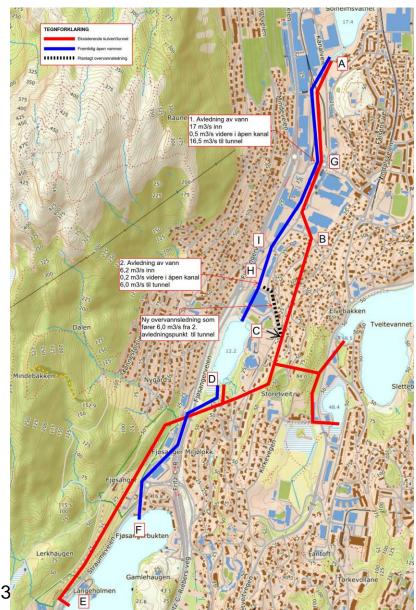


Further developments in planning.

5 Goals

- 1. Robust watersystem;
- 2. Visual Water;
- 3. Safer environment without fences;
- 4. Seatrout return;
- 5. Rail more smooth (no bumbs).

Design study - SWECO

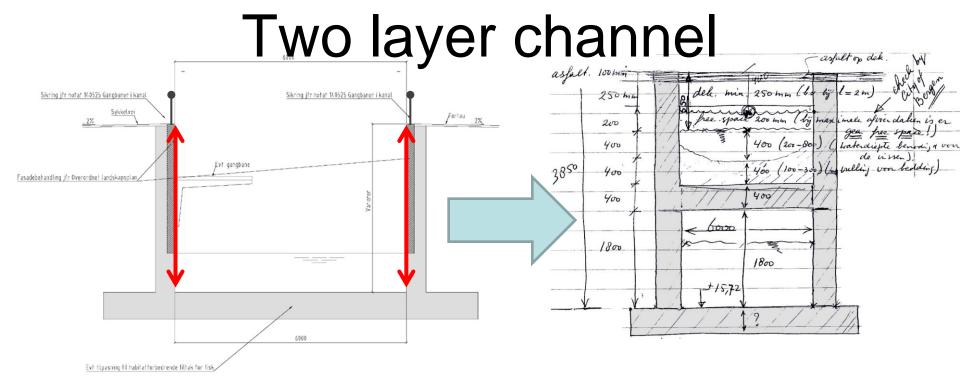


Begin C2C Bergen 3

Design tools: the sound of water



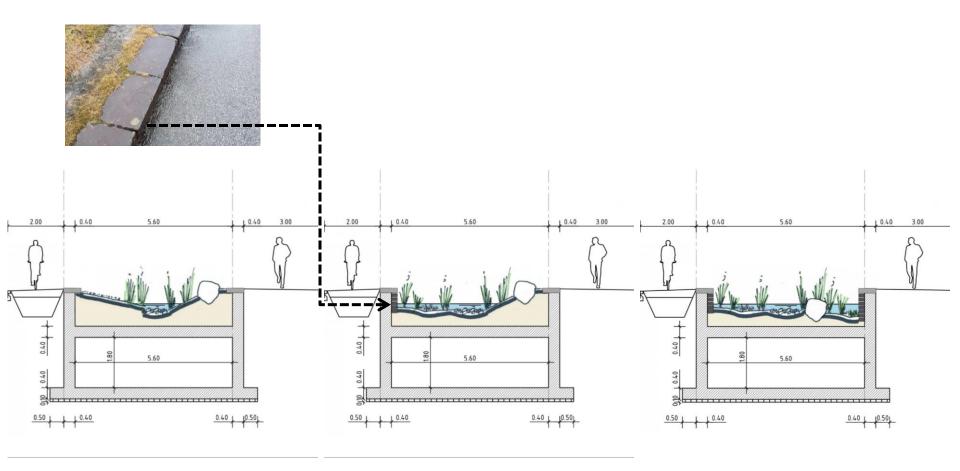
Sweco



- Water invisible (very low)
- Sometimes really high walls
- A lot of fencing

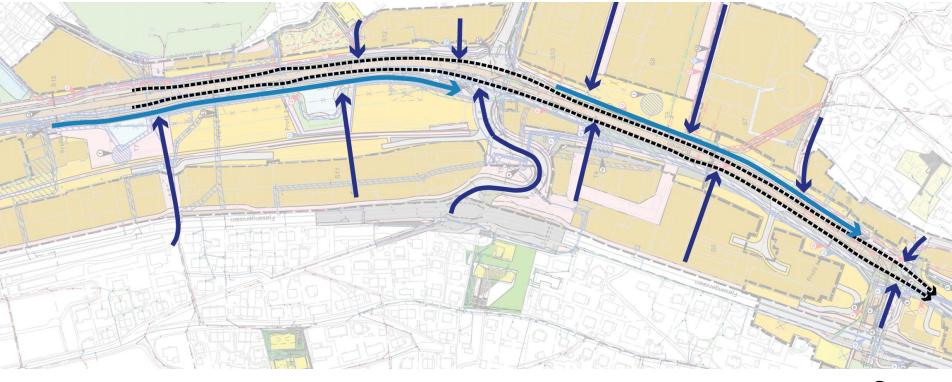
- Visual water (all perspectives)
- Green blue structure
- Attractive for the future development

Stones of the old railtracks as cover of the channel



Sweco

Flood ways



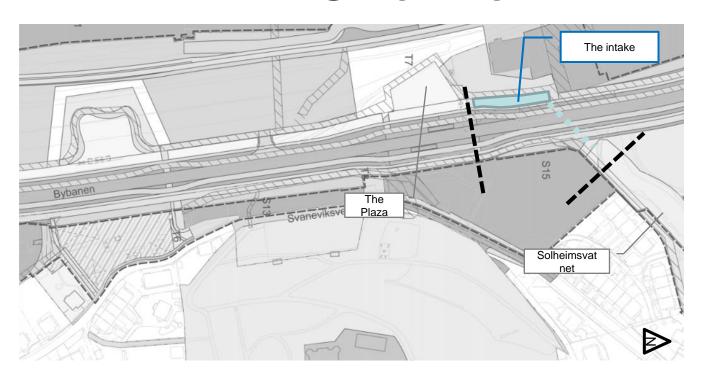


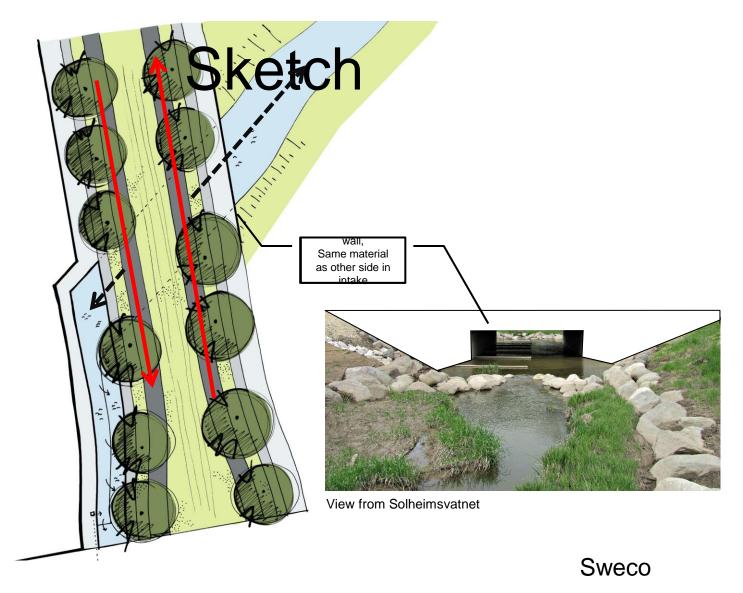
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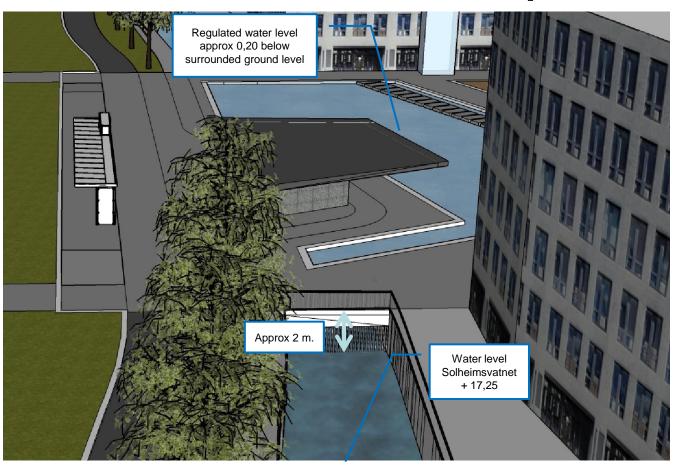
1. THE INTAKE

Overview





Height difference with the water on the plaza



Height difference with the water on the plaza

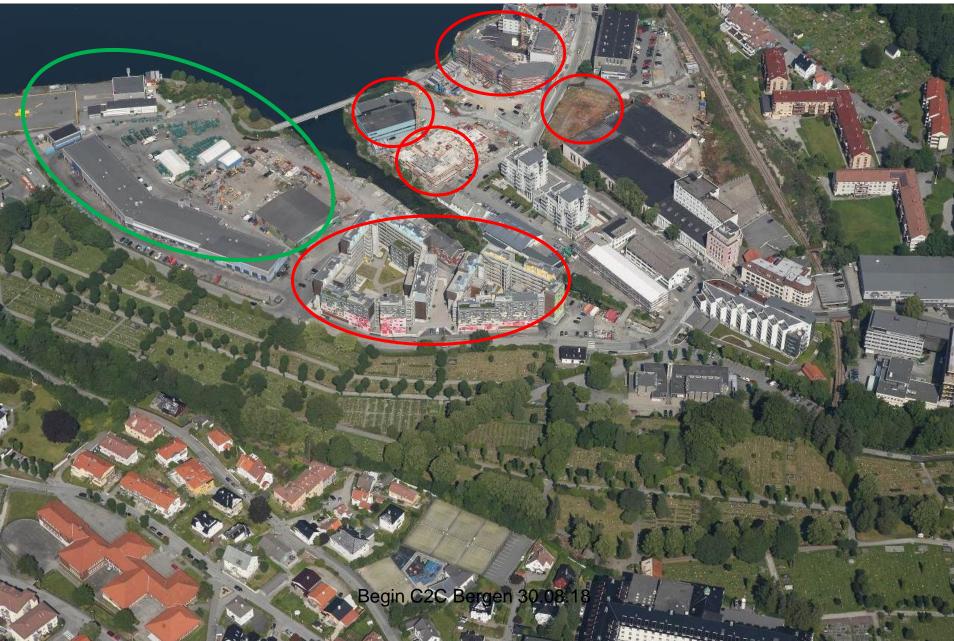




Møllendal July 2014















- Department of Urban development
 - Agency for Water and Sewerage Works
 - Agency for Urban Environment
 - Agency for Planning and Development Control
 - City Architect
- Departement of Climate, Culture and Business
 - Climate Section
 - Agency for Agriculture
- Department of Social Services, Housing and Inclusion
- Head of the City Governments Department
 - Section for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning



Thank you for your attention!





City masterplan

- Bergen must achieve sustainable growth that protects the climate and environment
- Bergen must promote green architecture and renewable energy
- Bergen must encourage smart, green mobility that makes better use of the transport network's capacity
- The city authorities must promote joint use and a sharing culture so that resources are used more efficiently
- Bergen must facilitate, and support, a green transition in the research and business communities



Adaptation to Climate Change



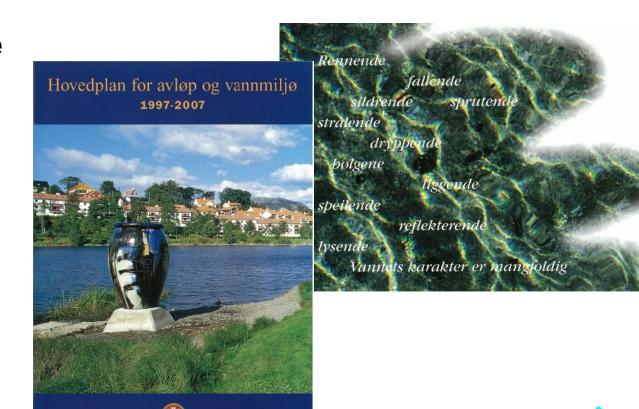
Climate change

- We have to take climate change into account in practical planning and design
- Influences both water supply and drainage
- Water in the city robust drainage systems floodways
 - Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
 - The blue-green concept
- Safe handling of storm water and flooding situations
- Risk management and flood plans
- Better systems for financing storm water systems (SUDS)
 is needed



City Masterplan for Sewerage and Water Environment 1997 -2007

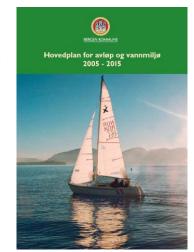
- The City and the Water
- Cityvision 2020
 - Water as an important part of the quality of environment
 - Water should be valuated in city planning
 - Plays together with the Green plan for Bergen







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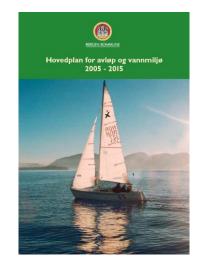
Masterplan for Sewerage and Water Environment 2005 - 2015

- Hovedplan for avlop og vannmiljø 2005 2015
- Focus on watercourses and water environment in the city
 - Prioritizing watercourses and bathing places
 - Coordination with plan for watercourses oordinering
 - Choose of measures from an environmental perspective





Masterplan for Sewerage and Water Environment 2005 - 2015



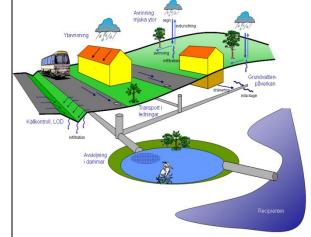
 Focus on watercourses and water environment in the city, 2

- Focus on storm water in the city as part of adaptation to climate change
- Local handling of storm water if possible
- Consider and make water as a positive element in urban areas





Sustainable management of surface water.



- Safety of citizens (life, health, economy)
- Avoid flooding and ensure that flood water is diverted into designated areas (temporary flood routes) away from buildings so they cause minimal damage.
- Ensure that flood risk areas are not developed
- Ensure the best possible water quality for surface water
- Reduce the overflow from the waste water system.
- Protect the vegetation areas within urban areas
- Make good use of the existing waterways in the design of new urban areas. Avoid replacing streams with pipes.
- Good planning can avoid disasters



Guidelines for Surface Water Management in the city of Bergen



http\\www.bergenvann.no
Begin C2C Bergen 30.08.18