







Submerged geomembrane systems innovative polder-constructions in limited space



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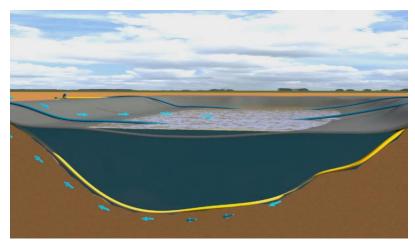




Submerging: how does it work?







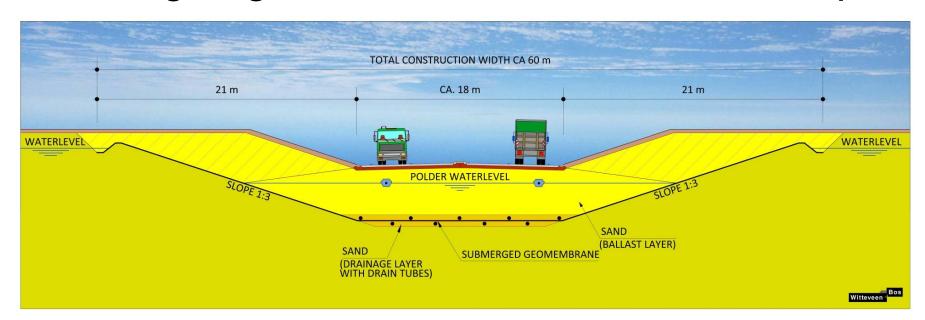








Submerged geomembranes with natural slopes



Important and limiting factors

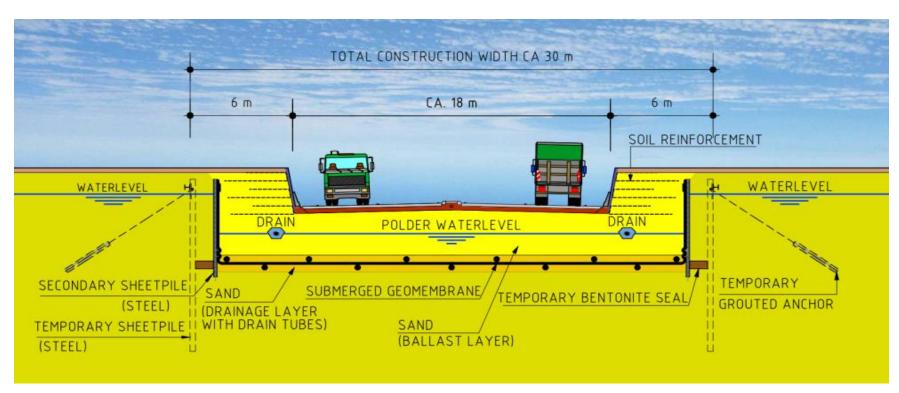
- Spatial use can be extremely large (100-400 meter width)
- Soil conditions (sand, cohesive soil layers, gravel, bolders, etc.)
- Hydrological conditions (groundwater tables, confined water pressures)
- Slope inclinations and stability (excavation in wet conditions)
- Purchase building area (property lines), presence of buildings, etc.







Geomembrane U-polder



- Primary sheetpile: building pit, geotechnical stability, anchors
- Secondary wall: formwork vertical submerged geomembrane
- Structural connections walls in between
- Limiting width: about factor 2

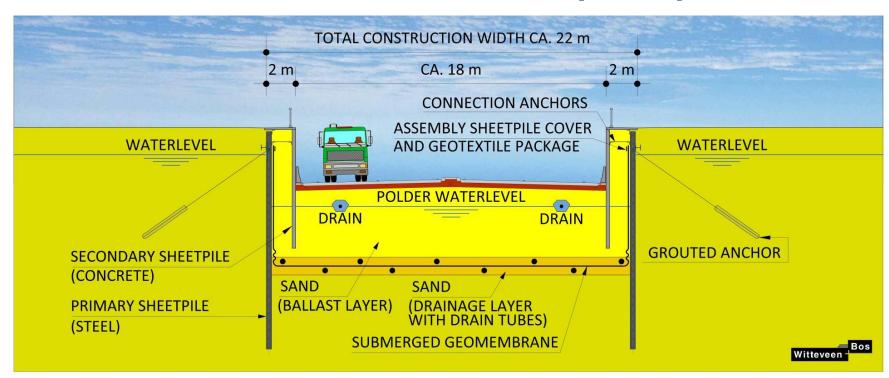
Temporary
Lost
Temporary







Geomembrane sheet pile polder



- Primary sheet piles: building pit, geotechnical stability, anchors, vertical submerged geomembrane
- Secondary wall: wall facing and stability geomembrane
- Structural connections walls in between
- Limiting width: maximum, about factor 2-3

Permanent Permanent Permanent







Comparison construction methods

Construction method	Limited width	Experience	Sustainable building (CO2)	Costs
1. Concrete (traditional)	+++	+++	-	-
2. Natural polder (soil layers)	+	+/-	+++	+++
3. Geomembrane open excavation	0	++	+++	+++
4. Geomembrane U-polder	++	+	++	++
5. Geomembrane Sheet pile polder	+++	+	++	+

- Desired visual design of ramps 'Green slopes'
- Spatial use at building location
- Soil conditions / reuse of excavated material
- Presence of environmental pollutions
- Risk control at design, construction and maintenance
- Direct en indirect building costs

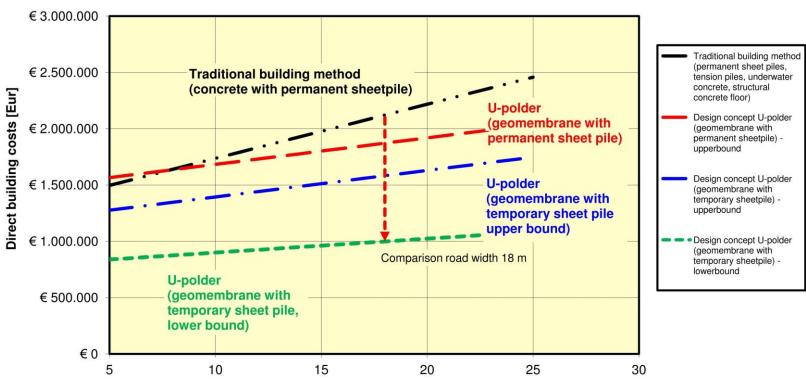
Choosing the optimum construction method







Relation building costs - road width



Road construction width [m]

References calculation global building costs:

- Building costs per 100 m¹ underground construction length
- Buildingmethod with natural (green) slopes 1 to 2 inside underground construction
- Underground passway at 4 minus ground and groundwater level
- Width total construction = road width + ca. 16 m
- Costs excl. VAT and contractor surcharges, price level 2014 (estimate band width +/- 30%)
- U-polder options varying temporary / permanent sheet piles, re-use of excavated soil, leakage control, QA and 20% risk surcharge







Geomembrane sheet pile polder



Installation with winches to each side building pit, submerging geomembrane











Final situation sheet pile polder





Reference: Meester / Gerritsen, Folieconstructies met damwand-polder en U-polder te Assen, Land+Water, mei 2009







Project experiences















Special detailing and experience...















Projects in the Netherlands









Where do you place your civil geomembrane construction?



A world to conquer... export the Dutch experience and approach?!







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Conclusions

Minimize

- Building costs compared with traditional building
- Spatial use / construction width
- Building time: sealing by prefabrication
- Effects in surroundings: no groundwater dewatering

pecial

- Design and construction is very specialized
- Integral approach necessary for risk control and success
- A lot of potential for applications abroad







Thank you for your attention. Any questions?



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For further information see our paper congress proceedings, the article in the ICG-NGOspecial or contact the persons above!!