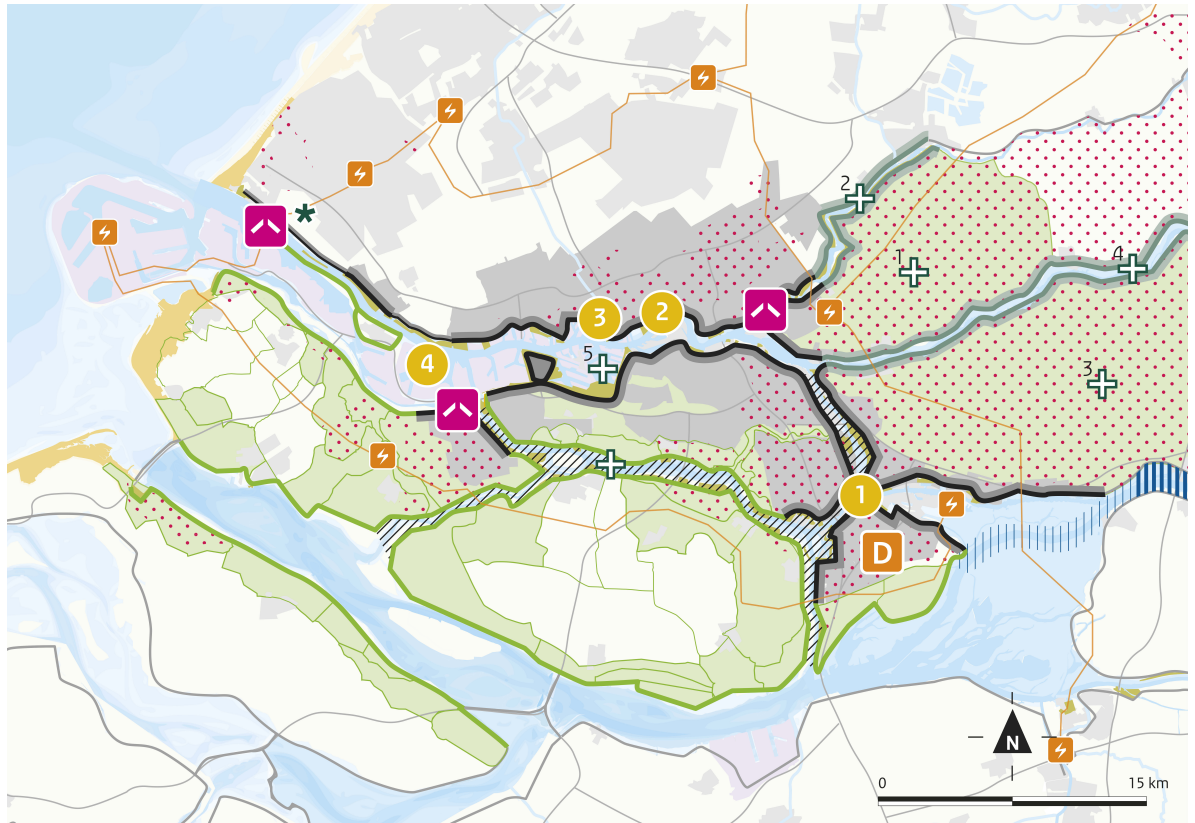


Map 8 Rhine Estuary-Drechtsteden, preferential strategy for flood risk management



Flood risk management

1. Prevention as the basis for flood risk management

- areas that are very rapidly and deeply submerged in case of flooding

- preserve coast by means of replenishments

2. Always an optimal combination of preventive measures

- replace storm surge barrier

- dykes – also consider forelands in testing and designing dykes

- before 2050: river widening – Merwedes optimum combination of river widening and dyke improvement

- after 2050: river widening – Merwedes optimum combination of river widening and dyke improvement

3. Safety and spatial development

- strong urban dykes

- robust marine-clay islands

- future-proof river dykes

4. Limit risks in areas outside dykes with customised regional measures

develop adaptation strategy, starting with:

- 1 historical Dordrecht dock area
- 2 Rotterdam Noordereiland
- 3 Rotterdam Merwe-Vierhavens
- 4 Rotterdam Botlek

5. Multi-layer safety

- D Dordrecht (MIRT)

protection of vital and vulnerable objects:

- power grid

6. Knowledge and research

- 1 Krimpenerwaard pilot

- 2 Hollandsche IJssel area process

- 3 Alblasterwaard area process

- 4 Building with Nature pilot for Lek

- 5 exploration of river as tidal park

- erosion prevention and control

- partial functioning of Maeslantkering storm surge barrier

Basic map

- freshwater

- saltwater / brackish water

- flood area

- urban area

- docks

- primary flood defence outside area covered by the plan

- motorway

- power grid cables