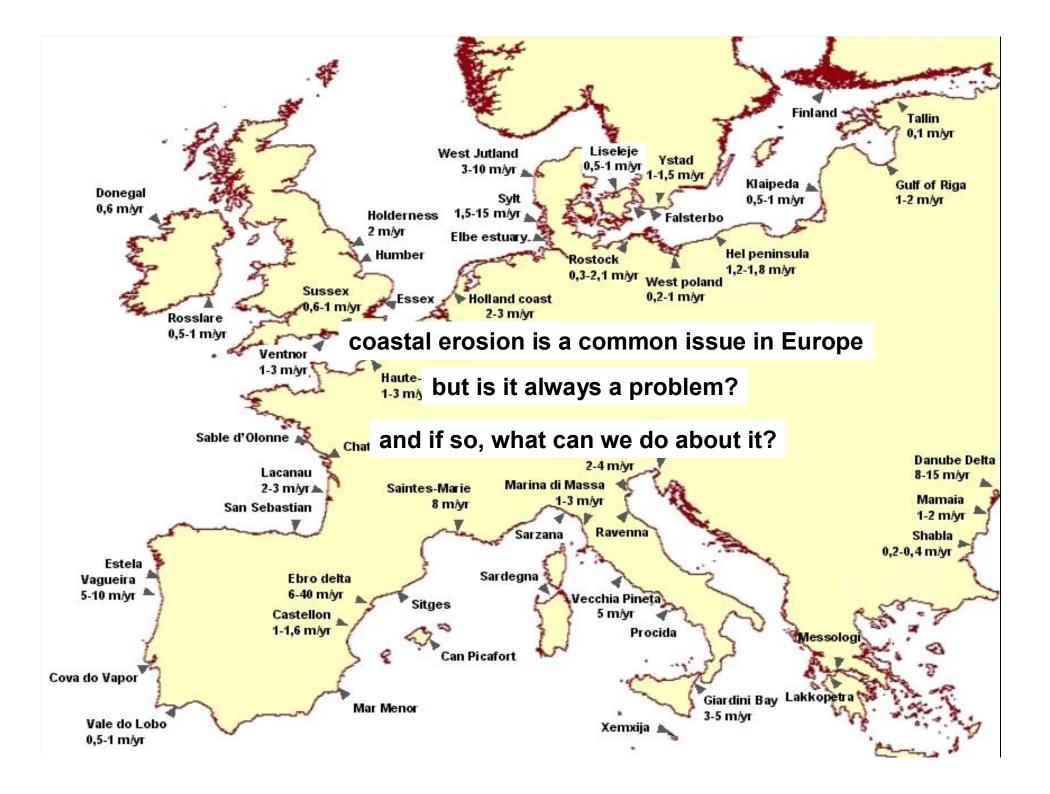




The CONSCIENCE project: Bridging the knowledge gap for sustainable coastline management

November 2008 Marcel Marchand

Deltares (Delft-NL) | EUCC-MC (Barcelona-ES) | Coastal and Marine Resources Centre (Cork-IRL) Centre for Coastal Resources Research (Barcelona-ES) | GeoEcoMar (Bucharest-RO) HR Wallingford (UK) | Institute of Hydroengineering (Gdansk-PL) | UNEP PAP/RAC (Split-HR)







Project background

EUROSION recommendation

'Strengthen coastal resilience by restoring the sediment balance (favourable sediment status) .This will require identifying areas where essential sediment processes occur (coastal cells), and identifying "strategic sediment reservoirs" from where sediment can be taken without endangering the natural balance

The CONSCIENCE project will provide a series of guidelines and tools in support of this approach to ensure that it can be effectively assimilated into a sustainable management strategy for erosion.





Ultimate goal of project

Make coastal erosion concepts... (resilience, sediment cells, sediment reservoir, favourable sediment status) operational for management.. (EU context, different coasts, different management settings, ICZM, sustainability) that is scientifically justified... (knowledge, data, models, tools)





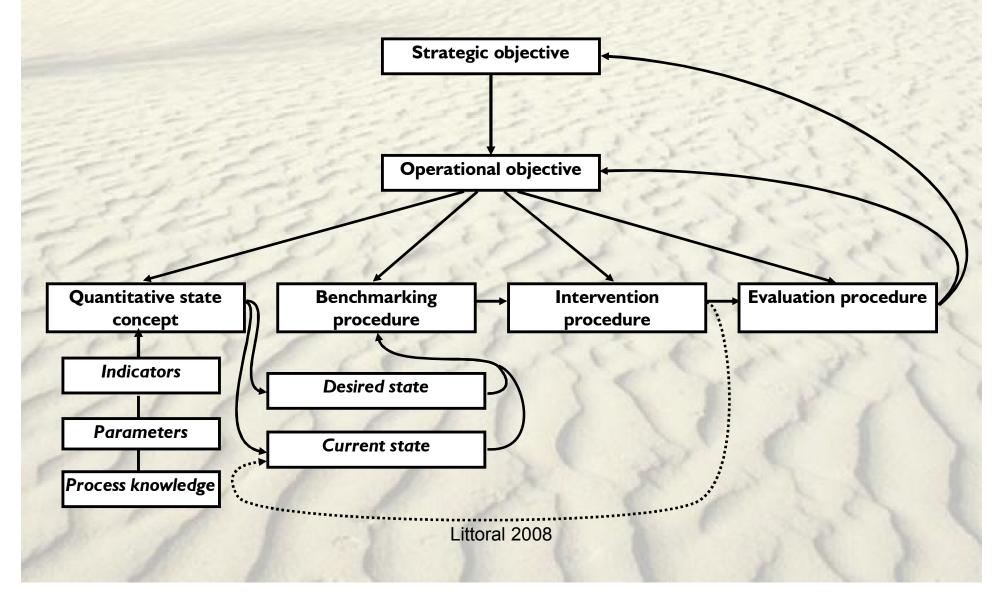
Key issues and concepts

- Coastal <u>resilience</u>
- <u>Sediment cells</u>
- <u>Strategic Sediment Reservoir</u>
 - **Favourable Sediment Status**

Frame of Reference

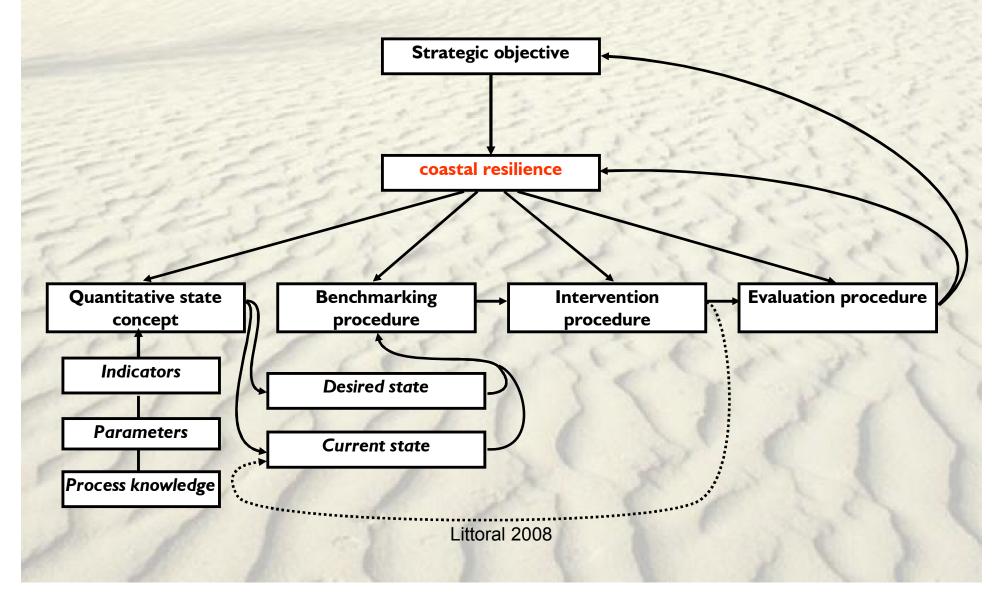


Frame of Reference for policy implementation



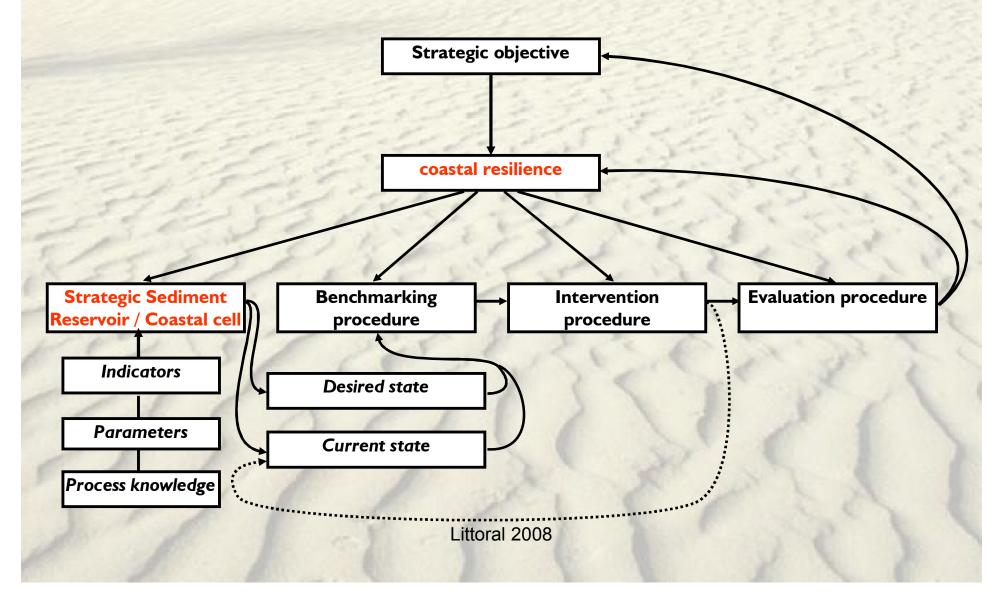


Frame of Reference for policy implementation



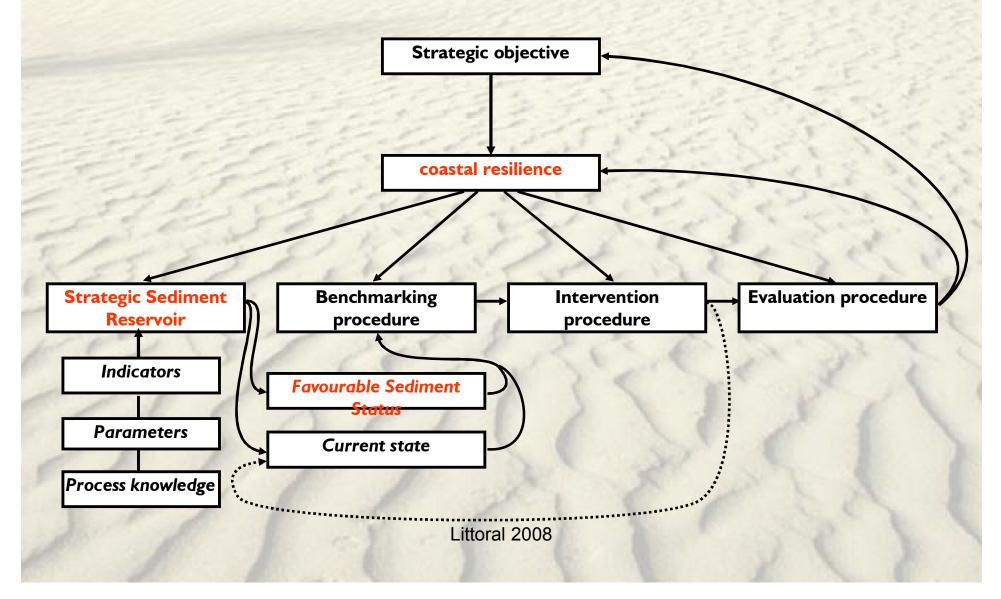


Frame of Reference for policy implementation



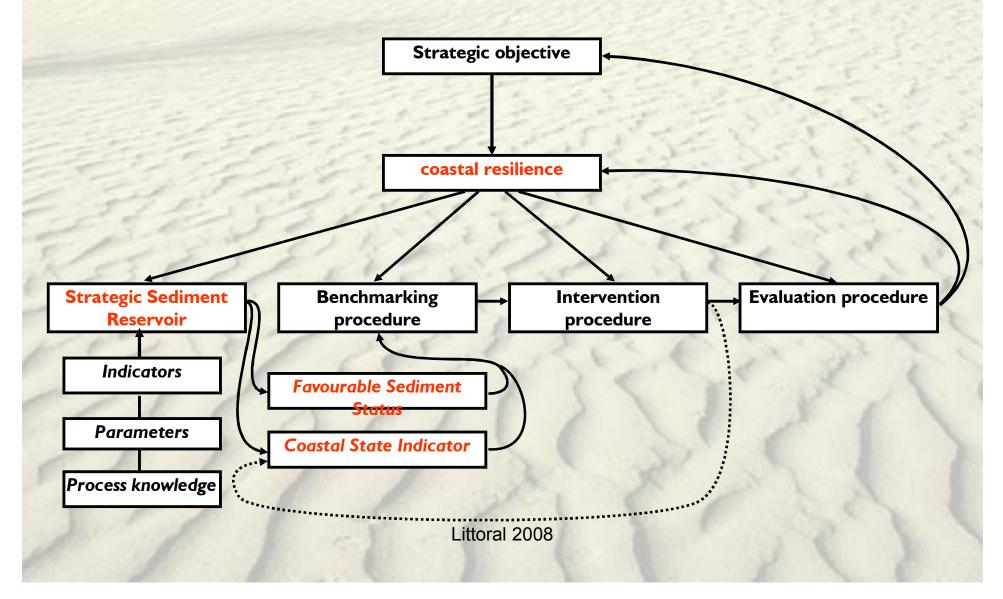


Frame of Reference for policy implementation



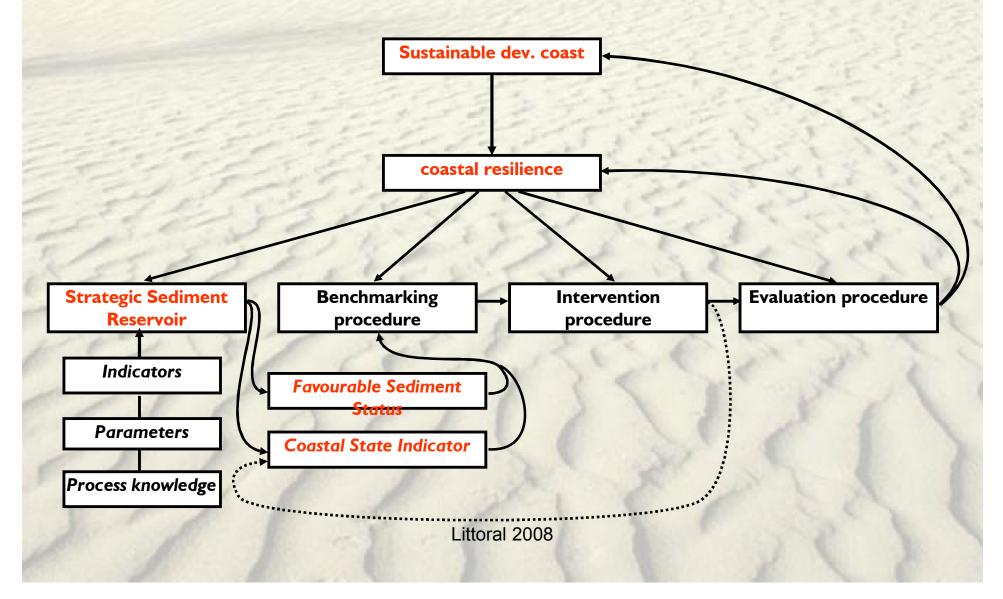


Frame of Reference for policy implementation





Frame of Reference for policy implementation





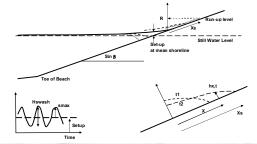


Main challenges

Science – Policy interface:
Complexity of physical processes and social context
Uncertainty: models
Time and space scales
End user involvement













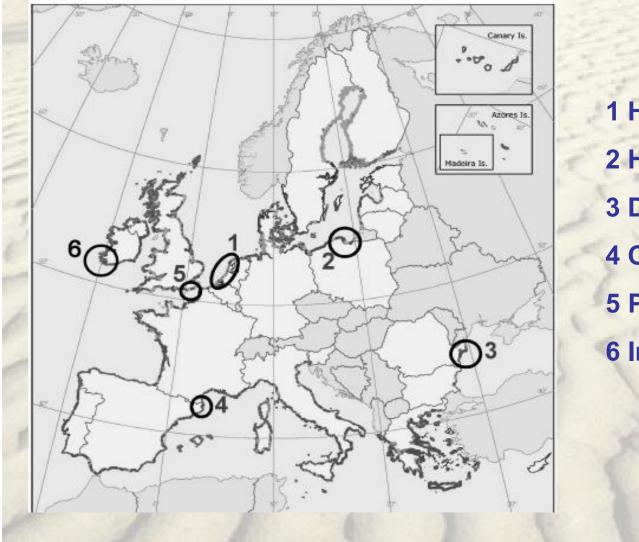
Research perspectives

- Scientific validity: theory, empirical evidence, body of knowledge
- Political relevance: embedded in policy (ICZM), judgements, legislation, ethics, economy, culture
- Practical (management) usefulness: measurements, monitoring, explainable to people, fit for regulation





Pilot sites



- **1 Holland coast**
- 2 Hell peninsula
- 3 Danube delta
- 4 Coast Brava
- **5 Pevensey bay**
- 6 Inch Beach (Kerry)



Texel, the Netherlands

Pevensey, UK



characteristics of the pilot sites

	Site	Process	ocess S-scale T-scale Function		Function	Strategic obj.	Operational obj.		
	NL	E	N-R (10² km)	C-D (10² y)	SI-SH- NC-R	Sustainable safety. Sustainable values & functions	Preservation of coastal foundation		
			R (10 km)	D (10 y)	NC-R	values & functions	Preservation 1990 coastline		
		SE – F	L (10 ^{-1 km)}	Ev (10 ⁻² y)	SH	Everyday safety	Preservation of dune strength		
	PL	Е	R (10 km)	D (10 y)	SI-R	Preserve the Hel Peninsula coastal	Maintain beach width		
		SE	L (10 ^{-1 km)} §	Ev (10 ⁻² y)	3I-K	system	Prevent breaching		
	RO	Е	R (10 km)	D (10 y)	SI - SH –	Sustainable development of the grad	Reduce coastal erosion		
		SE	L (10 ^{-1 km)} §	Ev (10 ⁻² y)	NC	Sustainable development of the area			
	ES 1	Е	L (10º km)	D (10 y)	SI - R Maintain recreational carrying Maintain beach of Capacity		Maintain beach configuration for CR		
		SE	L (10 ^{-1 km)}	Ev (10 ⁻² y)	SI	Enhance safety of infrastructures	Maintain beach configuration for IP		
-	ES 2	W	L (10º km)	S (10 ⁻¹ y)	SI - R	Maintain recreational carrying capacity	Maintain beach configuration for CR		
		SE	L (10 ^{-1 km)}	Ev (10 ⁻² y)	SI	Enhance saftey infrastructures	Maintain beach configuration for IP		
	UK	SE - F	L (10º km)	Y (10º y)	SI - SH –	Affordablo risk managoment	Hold the line		
		SLR	L (10º km)	D (10 y)	СН	Affordable risk management			
1	IR	E - SE	L (10º km)	D (10 y)	SI - R	Promote sustainable tourism	Prevent damages to infrastructures		

E: long-term (structural) erosion SE: storm-induced erosion; F:flooding N: National R: Regional

L: Local

Littoral 2008

CH: Cultural Heritage; NC: Natural Capital; R: Recreation SH:Safety for Humans; SI: Safety for Infrastructures

C: Century; D: Decade Y: Year; S: Season; Ev: Event

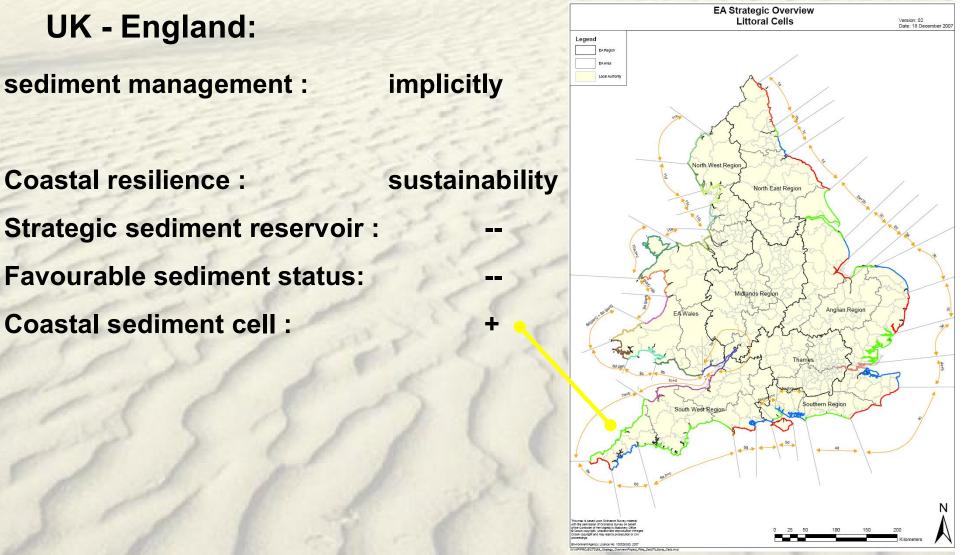


national coastal policies and practices

	NL	UK	IRL	PL	R	E
sediment management :			To	ES		+/-
Coastal resilience :	(de	sı	ıstainabl	ility	20	
Strategic sediment reservoir :	8.4 %	22	Si	123	-	25
Favourable sediment status:	+	8-8	12	6-5	1-2	1 4 1
Coastal sediment cell :	A	+	1-1	+/-	-	+/-
national policies a sediment manage	ment					



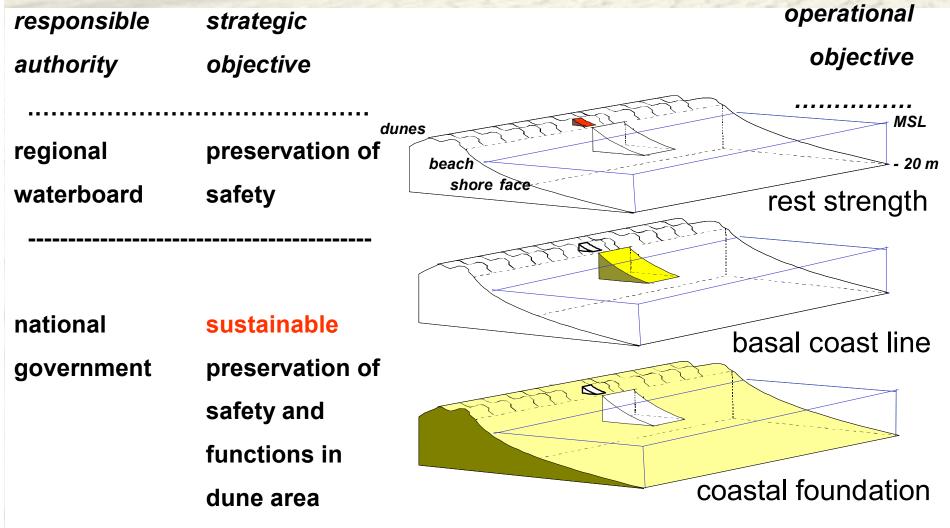
national coastal policies and practices





national coastal policies and practices

Netherlands (Coast.Pol.Doc. 2000; Nat. Spat.Strat. 2006):



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Concepts and Science for Coastal Erosion Management



national coastal policies and practices

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Netherlands :

sediment management :

Coastal resilience : sustainability Strategic sediment reservoir : + Favourable sediment status: volume Coastal sediment cell : +





Preliminary conclusions

knowledge, models and tools available

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- each objective and concept has its own time/space scale
- most concepts not yet in mainstream management
- many countries do not have a clear coastline policy (strategic/operational objectives often lacking)
- Frame of Reference is useful for preparing such a policy, concepts give operational guidance





Thank You!





Coastal resilience

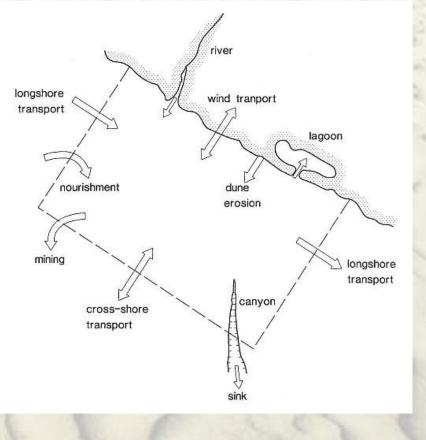
- Is resilience a natural state of the coast?
- What about natural receding or accreting coasts?
- Which time scales are we looking at?
- Not applicable to soft cliff coasts?!
- Resilience is not an aim in itself but a means to arrive at sustainability.





Coastal Sediment Cell

- How to delineate a CSC?
- How do CSC's behave in time?
- Cross-boundary problems / administrative boundary does not coincide







Favourable Sediment Status

- How to define?
- Who decides what is favourable?
- Which parameters to measure?
- Which Coastal State Indicators?



Strategic Sediment Reservoir

- When is a sediment deposit strategic?
- Who decides?

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- What are the consequences if sediment is considered inside or outside the reservoir?
- How to deal with distant sources (e.g. river catchments)?