



Decision making in Dutch coastal research based on coastal management policy assumptions

Quirijn Lodder

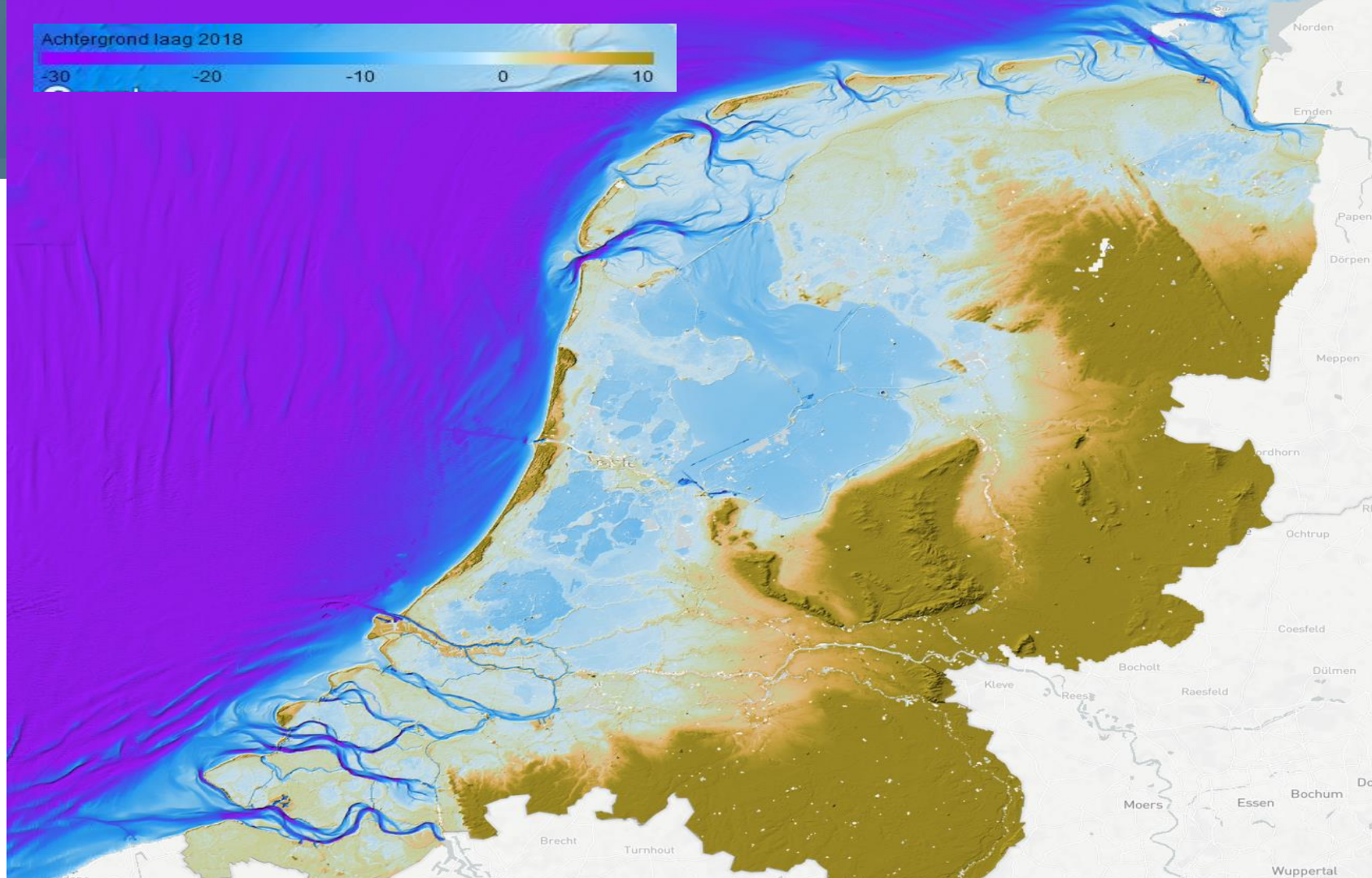
Principal Advisor Coastal Flood Risk Management

ice.org.uk/coastal2019



Achtergrond laag 2018

-30 -20 -10 0 10



Achtergrond laag 2018

-30 -20 -10 0 10

**Holocene Marine
and fluvial
sediments**

**Pre-holocene Glacial
and Aeolian
sediments**



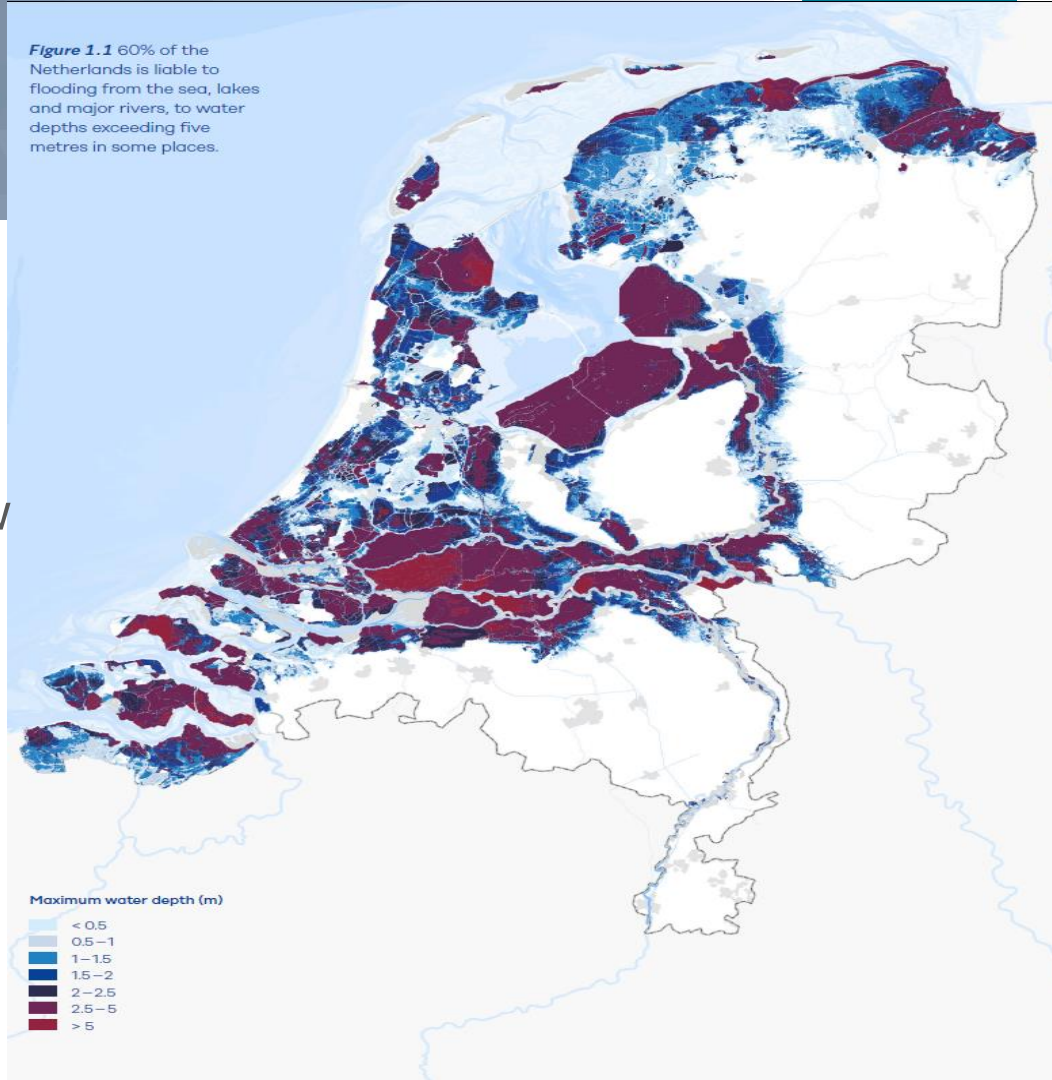
Civil Engineers

edge

Flood Prone Netherlands

- 26% below mean sea level
- 55% is susceptible to flooding
- 60% of our population lives below mean sea level
- > 60 % of our economic value is earned in the lowest-parts of the country
- **Strong correlation with sediment origin...**

Figure 1.1 60% of the Netherlands is liable to flooding from the sea, lakes and major rivers, to water depths exceeding five metres in some places.



So in many places it looks like this

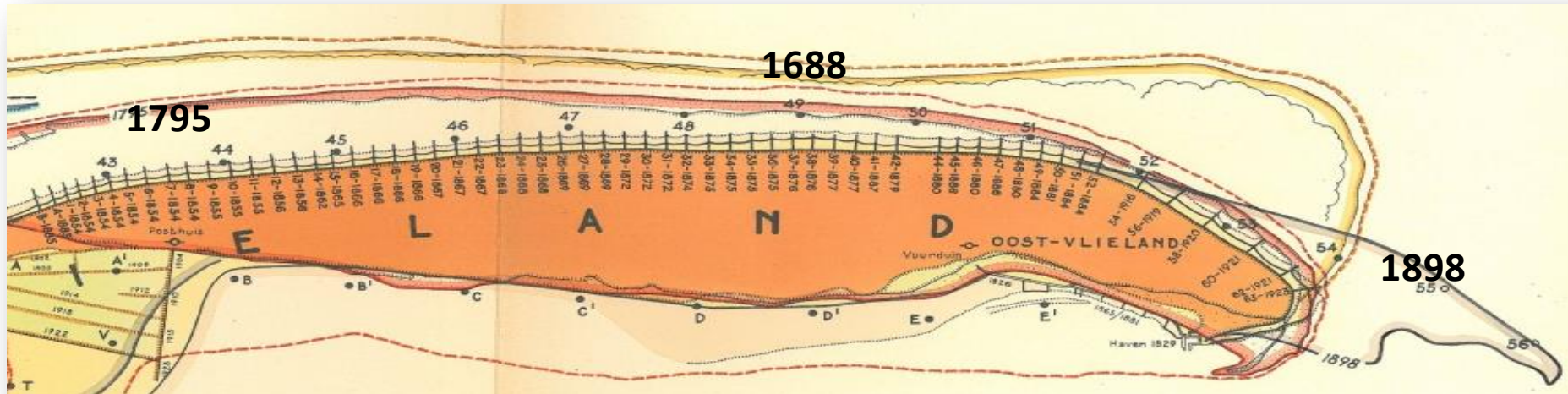


So in many places it looks like this



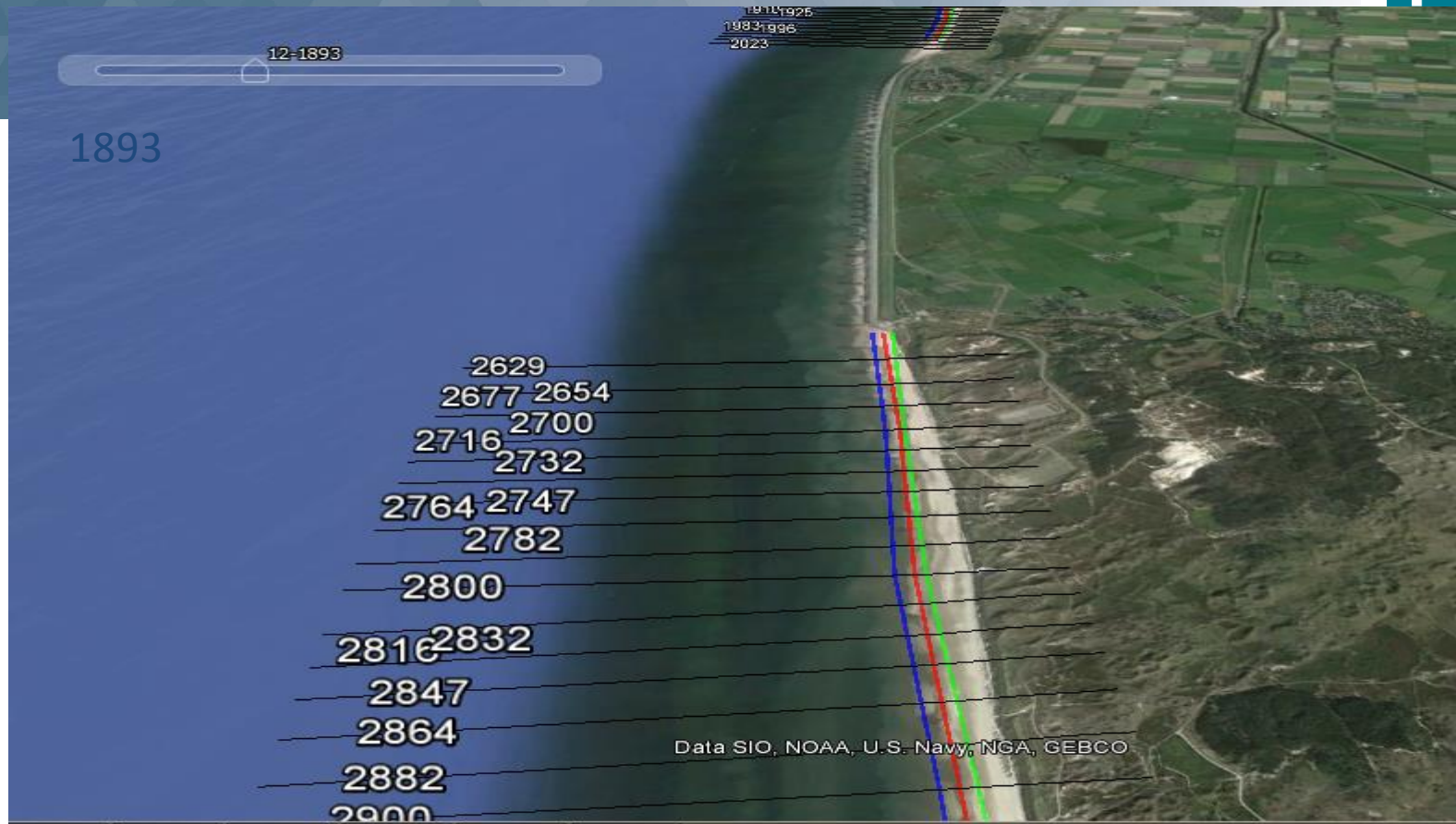


We have an on average eroding coastline









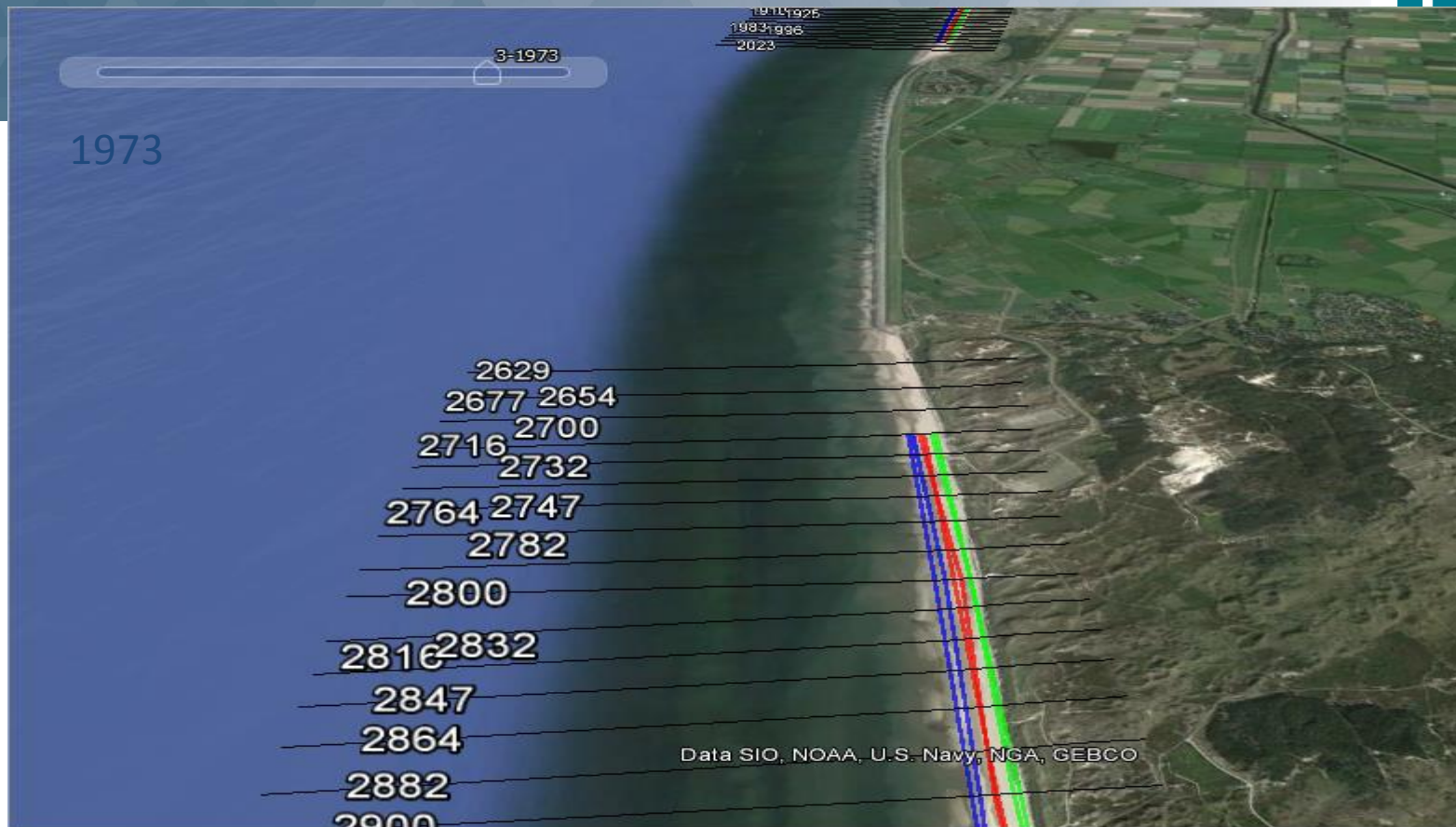
1940

5-1940

1911 1926
1983 1996
2023

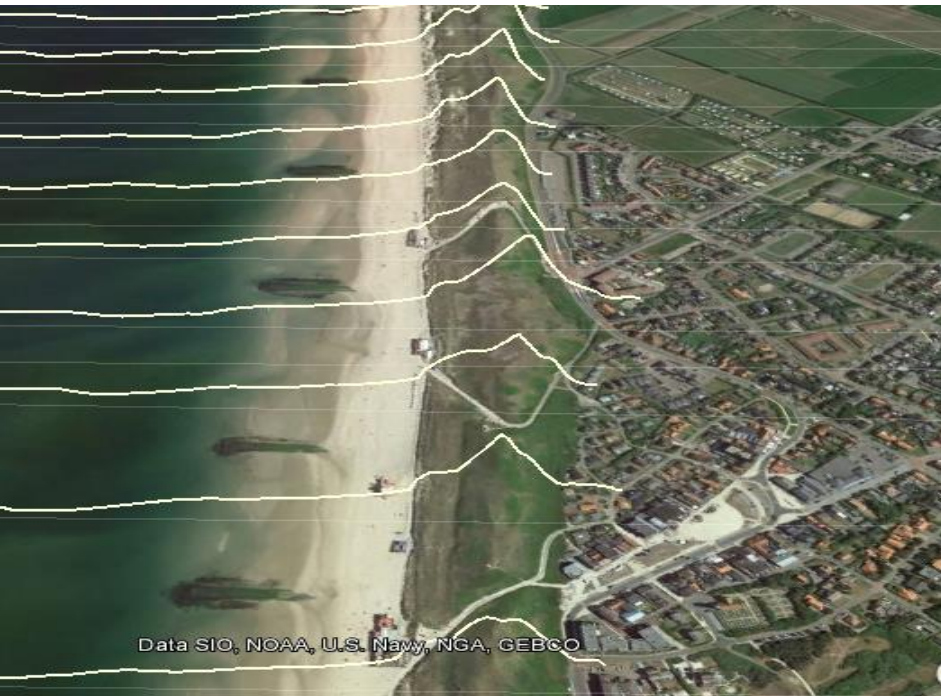
2629
2677 2654
2700
2716
2732
2764 2747
2782
2800
2816 2832
2847
2864
2882
2900

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO





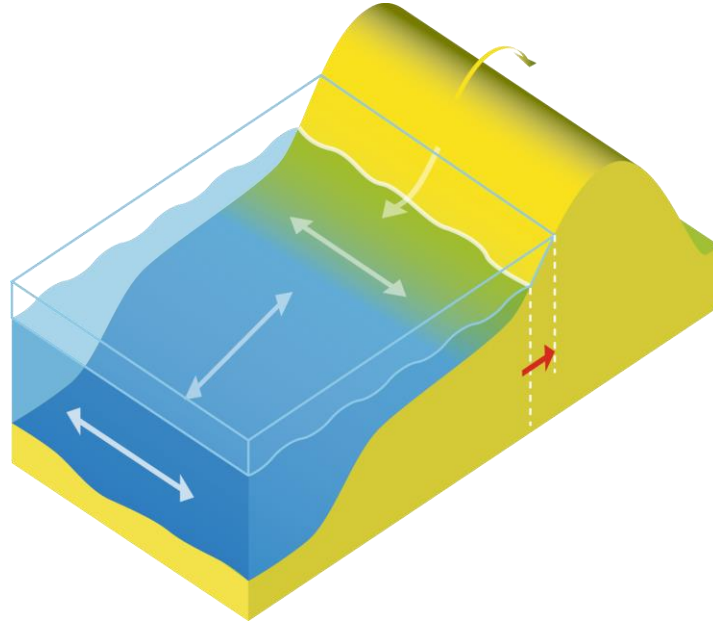
The erosion threatens coastal functions



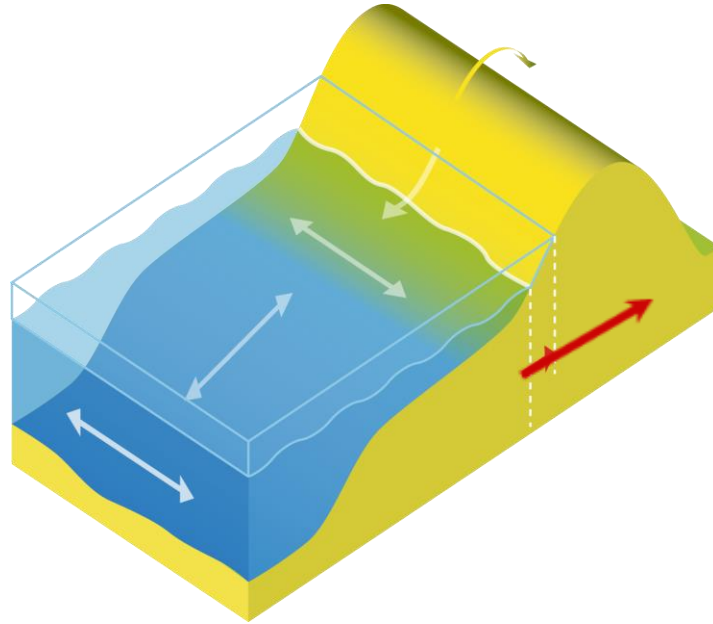
Coastal Protection with Sediments



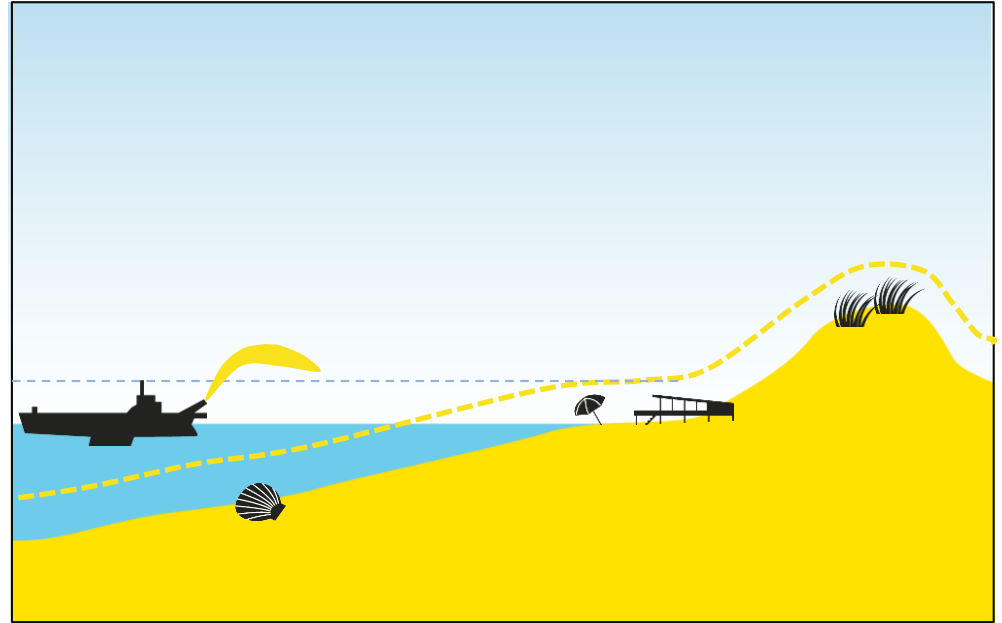
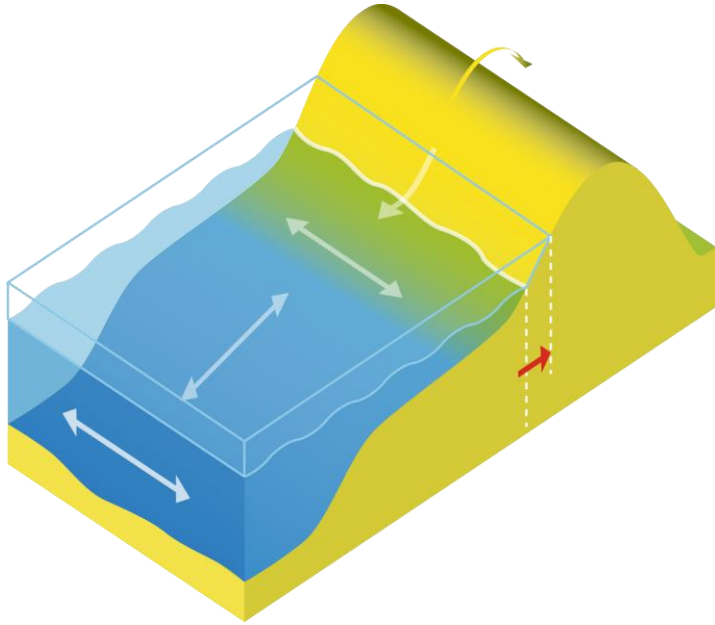
Effect Sea Level Rise



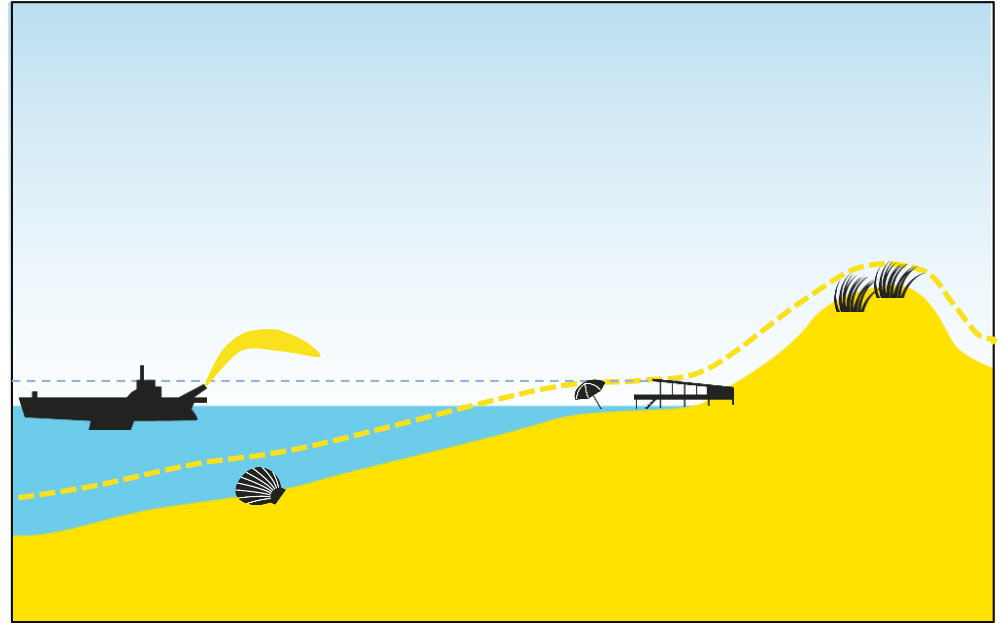
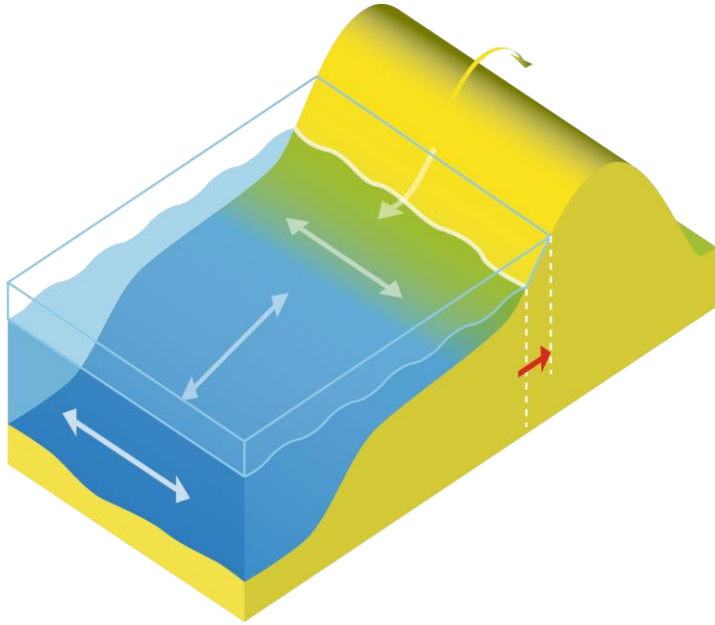
Effect Sea Level Rise



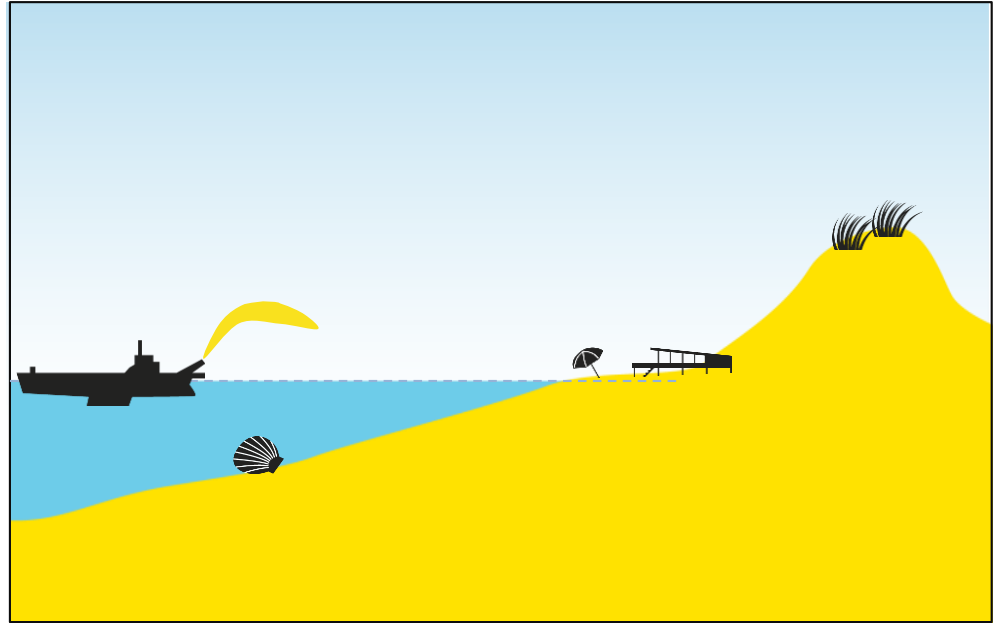
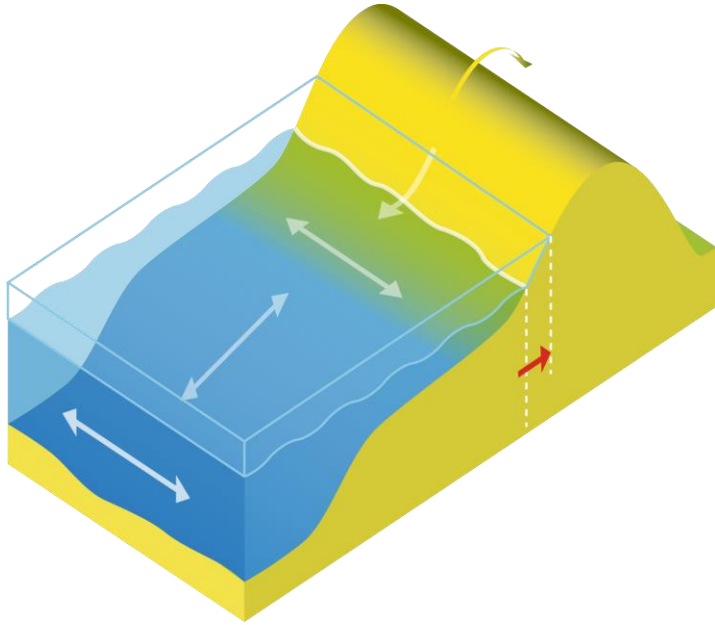
Dutch Strategy: Feed the Coast with Sediments



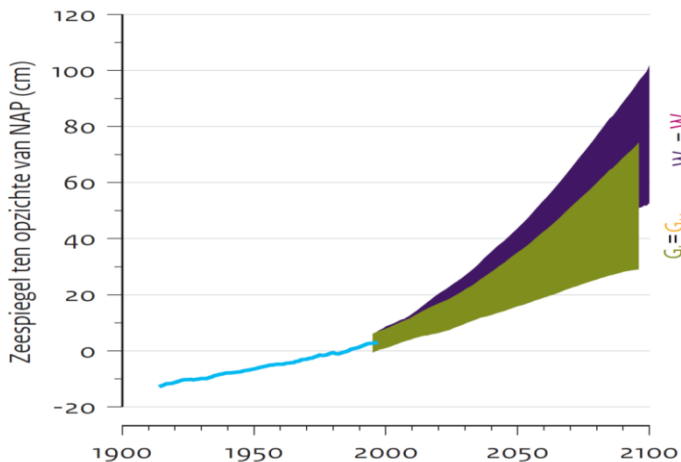
So it can grow with Sea Level



So it can grow with Sea Level



Coastal evolution of sedimentary systems: **net** result of the **sediment budget**



Measured Sea Level Rise
Around 20 cm/century

demand < supply



demand = supply



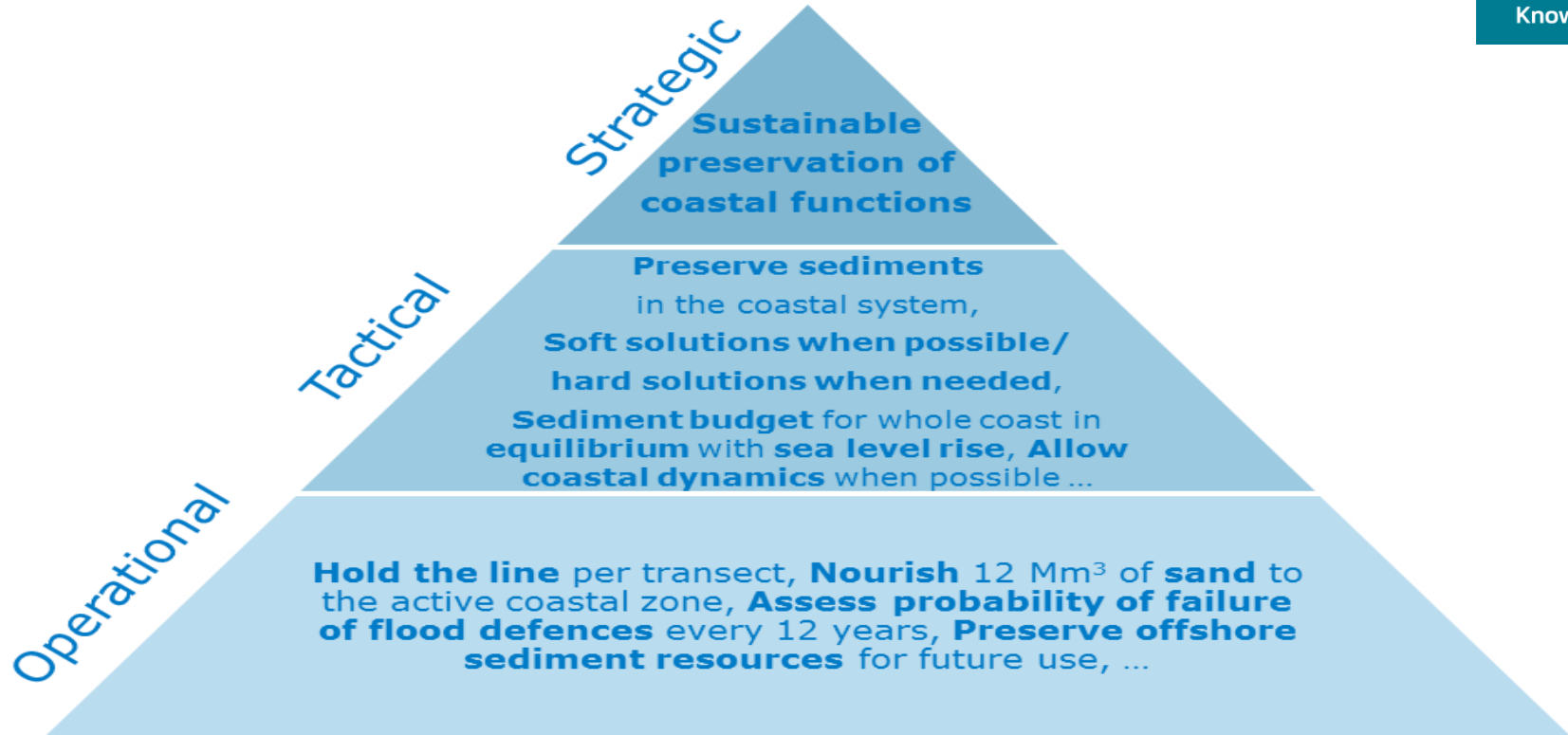
demand > supply

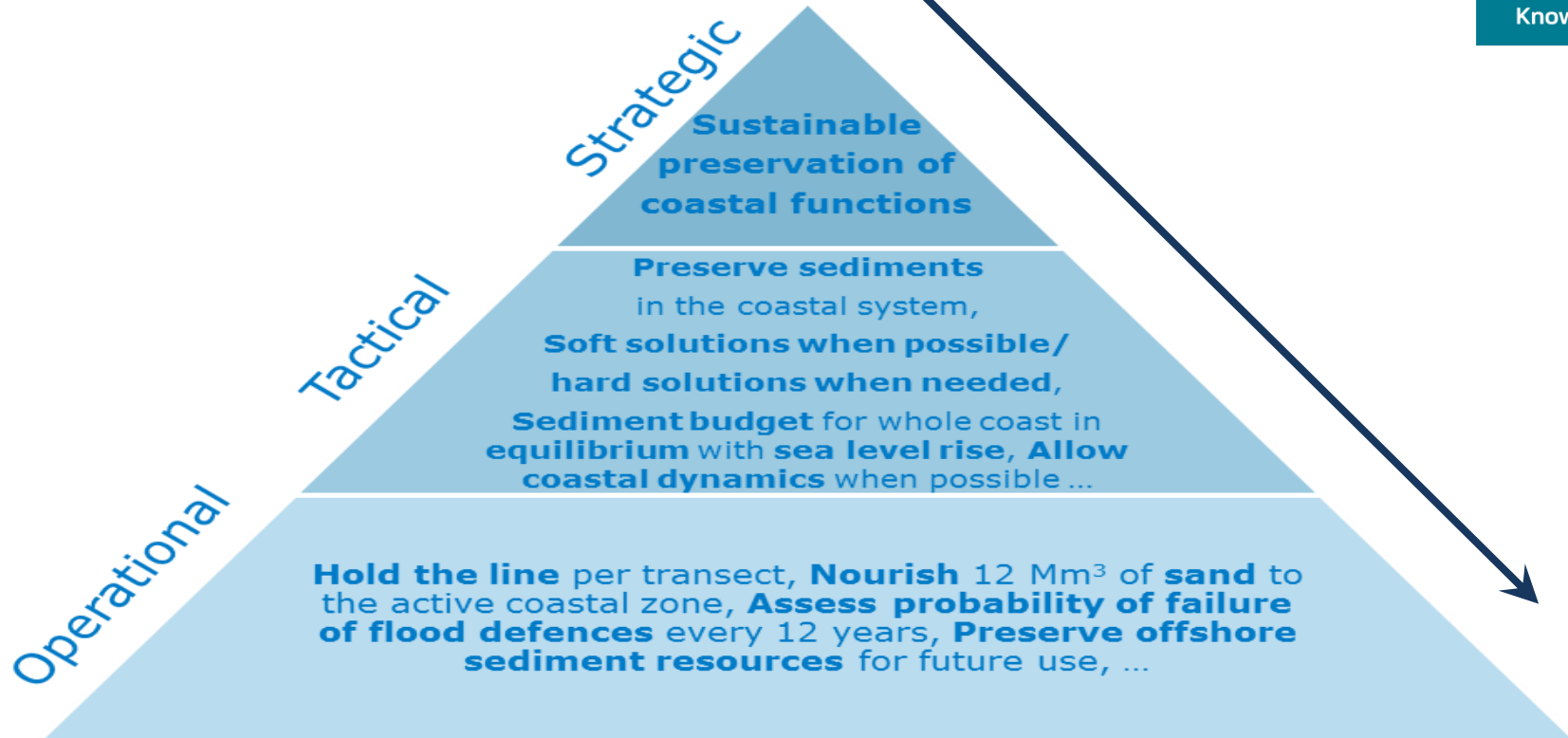


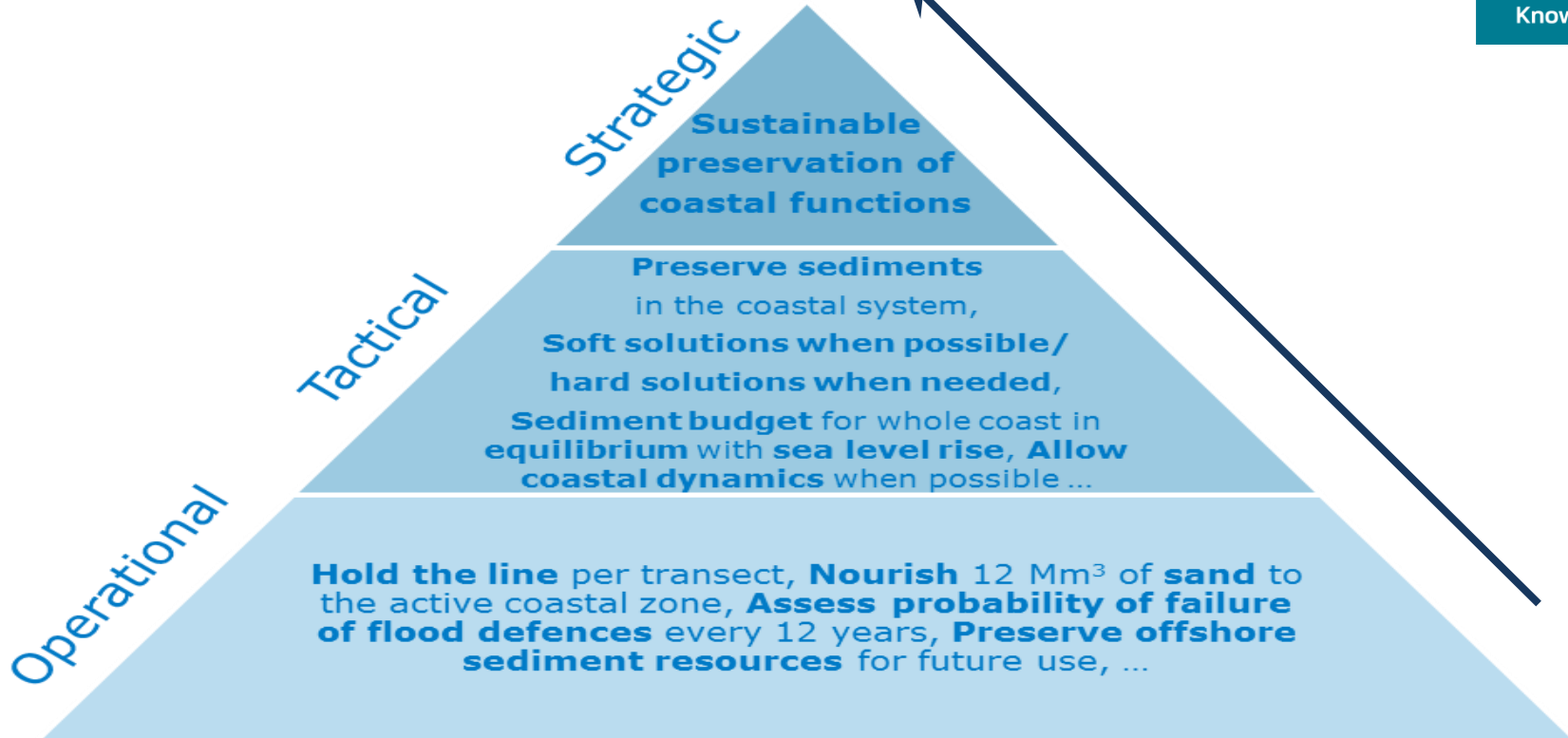
After: Nichols, 1989, marine geology 88 pp 201-209

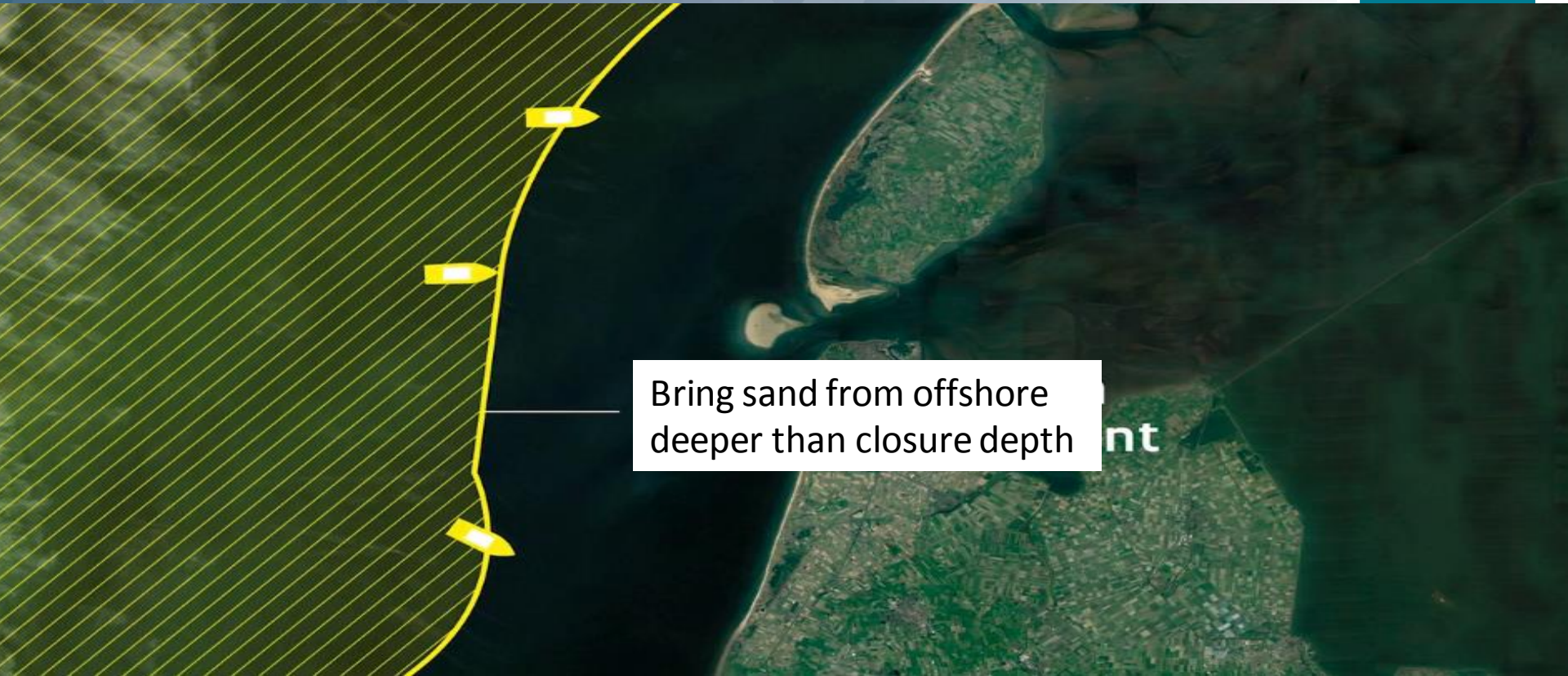
Provide the conditions to sustainably preserve the functions of the coastal zone including:

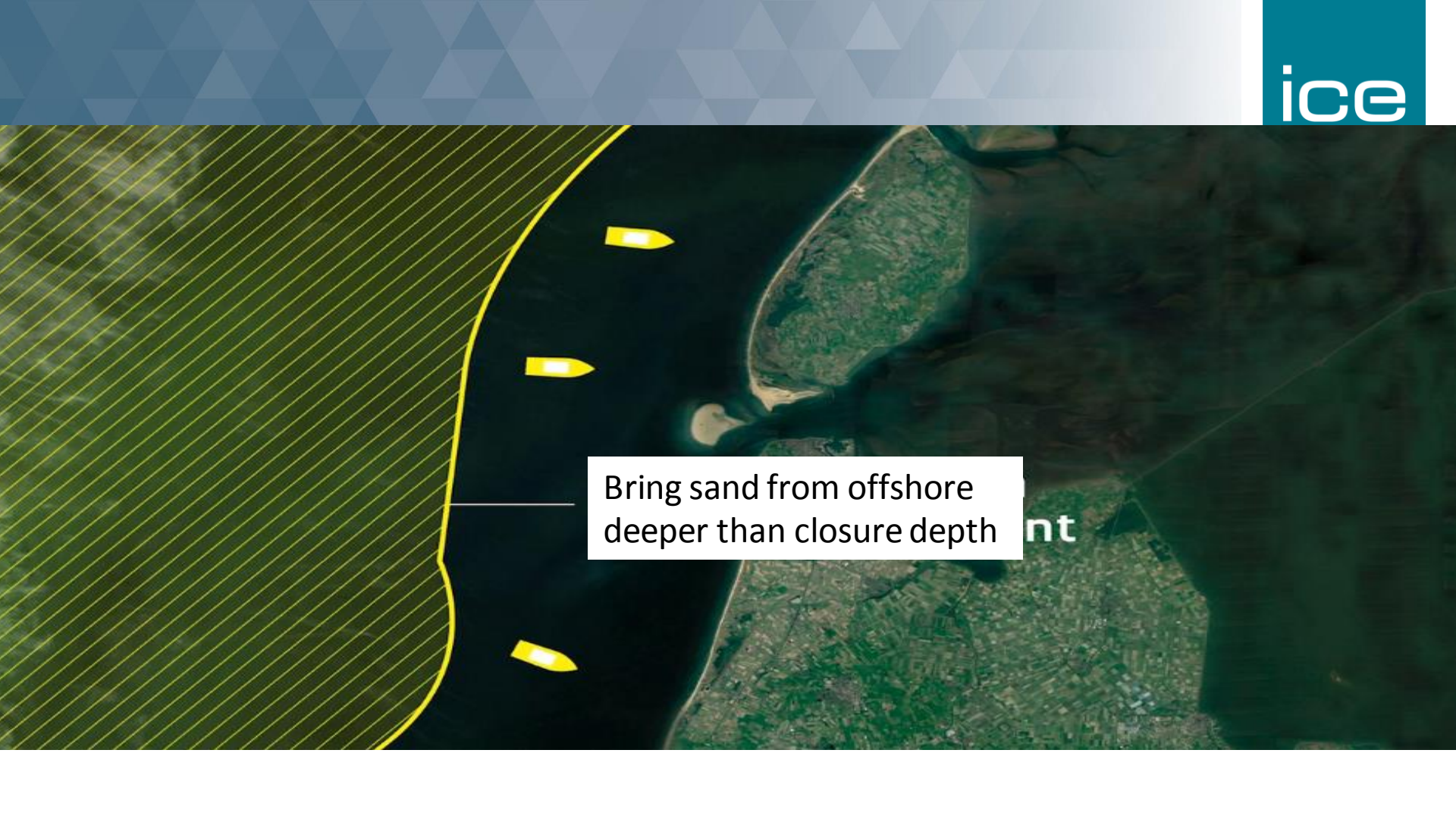
- Protection low-lying polders against flooding
- Infrastructure on the dunes
- Dune Habitats
- Recreation
- Fresh water extraction





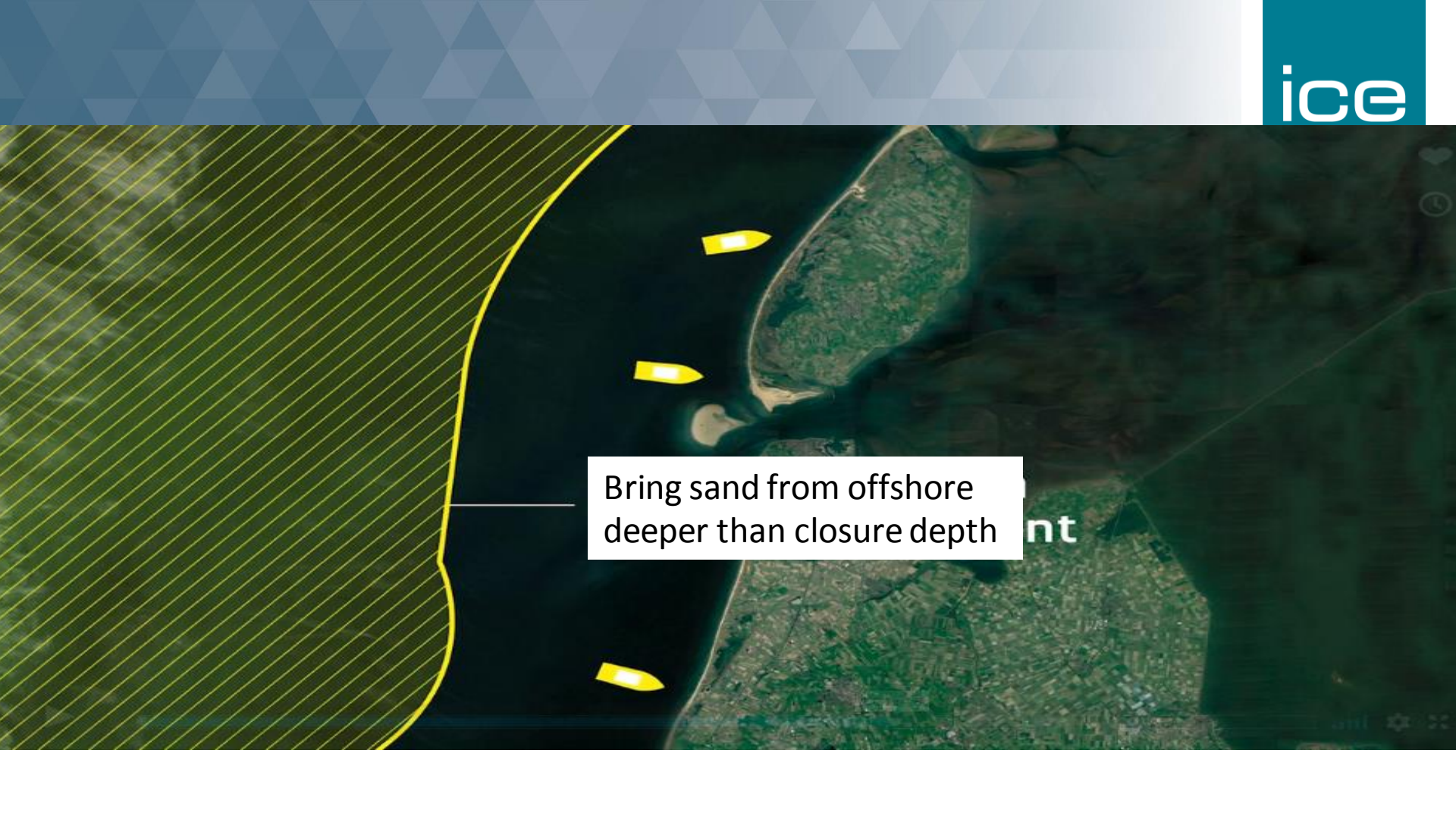






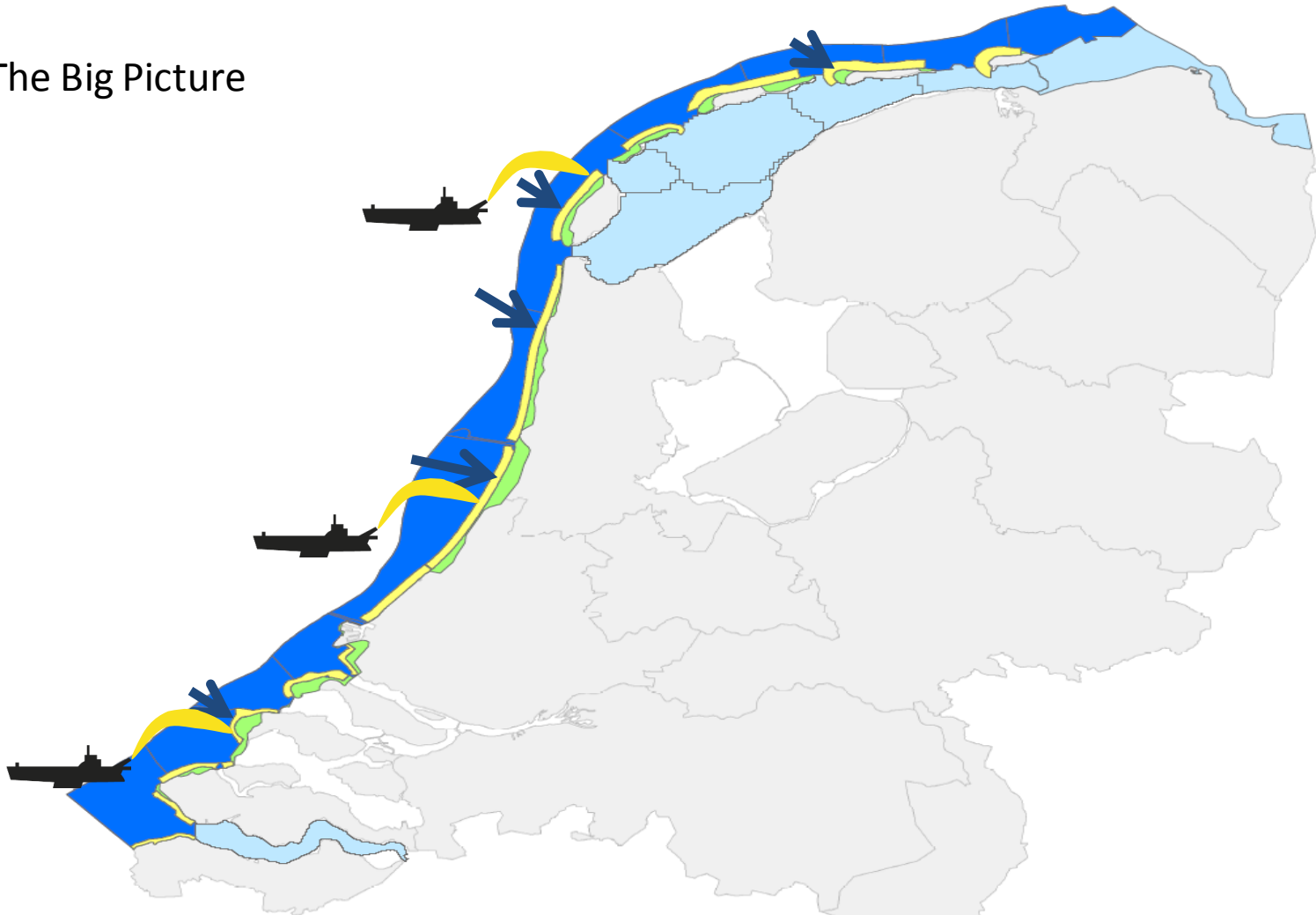
Bring sand from offshore
deeper than closure depth

The image is an aerial photograph of a coastal region. On the left side, there is a large area of water filled with yellow diagonal hatching, representing a sand closure zone. A yellow line marks the boundary of this zone. Three yellow boat icons are positioned within the hatched area. A white text box with a pointer line indicates the purpose of the closure: 'Bring sand from offshore deeper than closure depth'. The right side of the image shows a coastline with green land and a body of water.

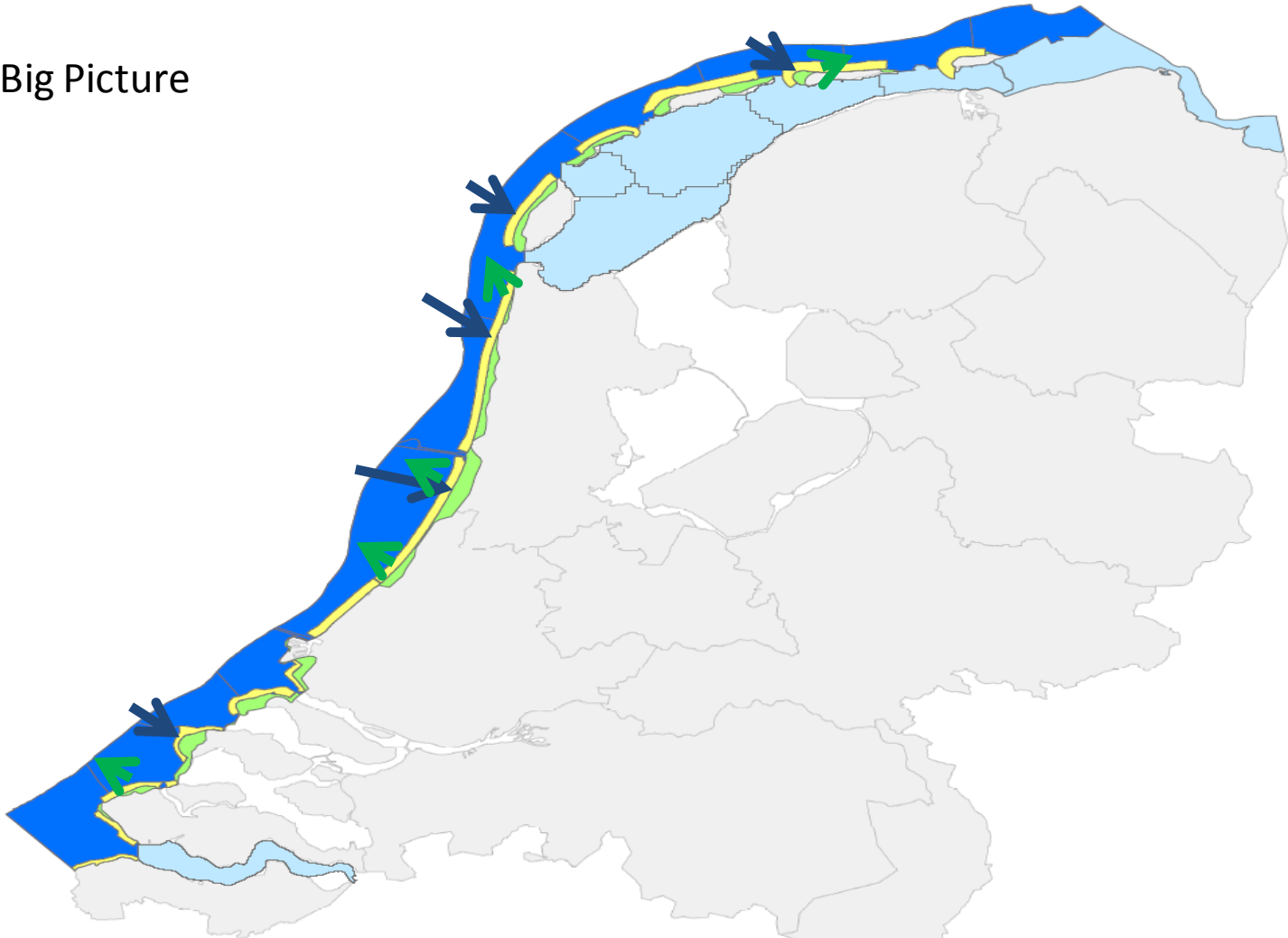


Bring sand from offshore
deeper than closure depth

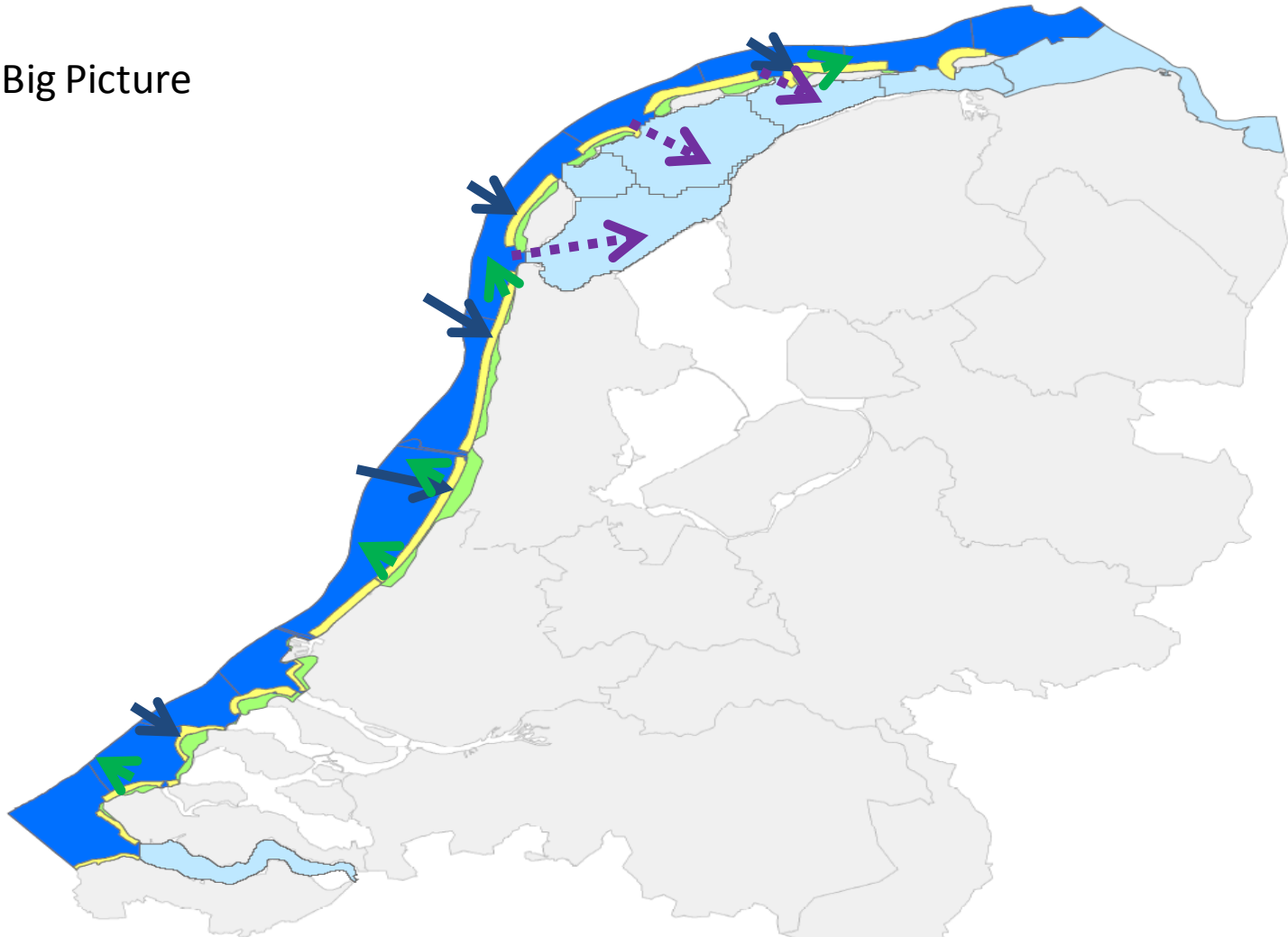
The Big Picture

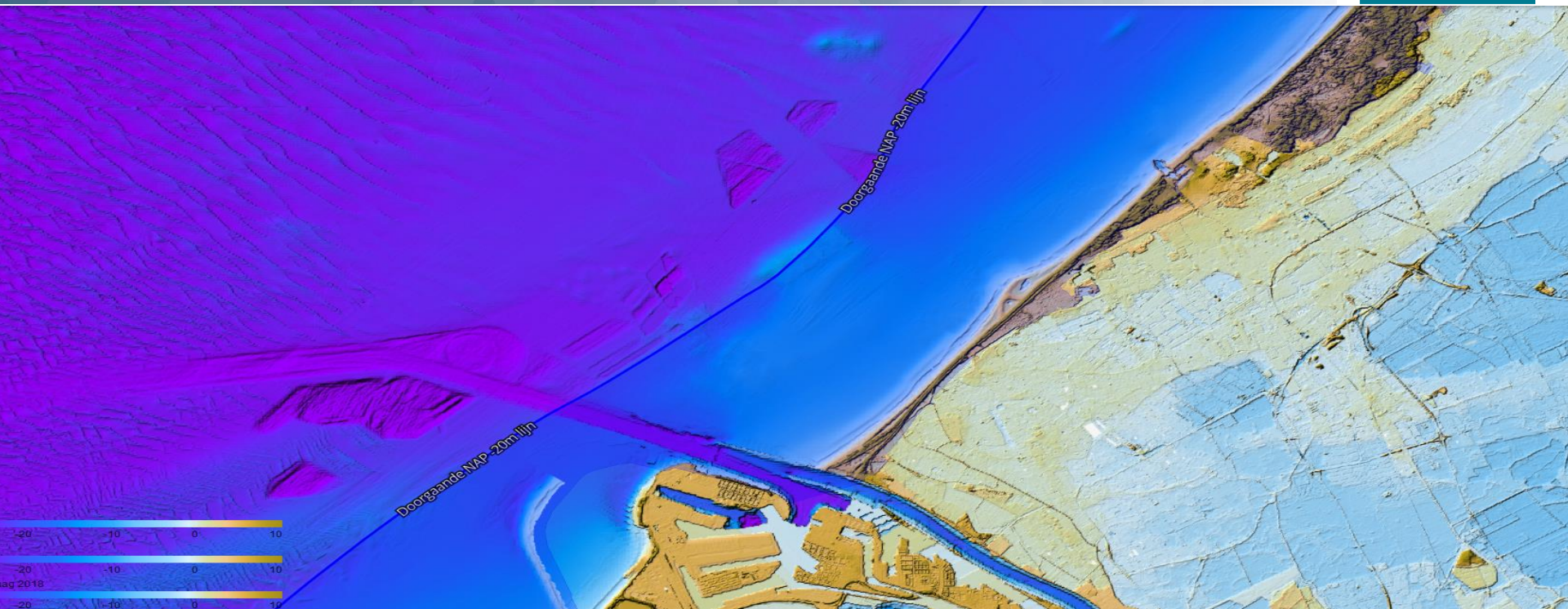


The Big Picture



The Big Picture





Research to improve policy and practice

Kennis op orde

- data management & viewer
- ontsluiting rapporten (wikis)
- papen
- beheerbibliotheek + kombergingsstap
- (beet.) modellen & tools (kru morphen)
- wie doet wat?

Nieuwe kennis

- meetcampagnes
- modellen ontwikkelen
- data analyse (sediment balans)
(hoeft niet hetzelfde, als anders, dan bevestig?)
- pilots

Samenwerken & uitdragen

- partners
 - stakeholders
- beide
uitdragen
niet te onderscheiden
niet te onderscheiden
niet te onderscheiden

20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50

Google earth

© 2017 Google
© 2009 Google - DEB
Klaar Londen / Capetown

zeespiegel
monitor

analyse
data

actualisatie
data

overzicht
modellen

model
set-up,
...
see naar
analyse

Kust Fund
(Lange termijn)
- Geol. Vireland
- LT ontwikkeling
- Regionale verand.
- Digitaal

Spec. Advies
(Ad. hoc)
→ Regionaal op
maat
→ Lini
→ Wiki: producten

Toestand
vd
Kust
- beheer bieb kustlijn
- kust viewer
- Syst. kennis
- kaart en
boek

Natuurlijke
Veilig
- Sibes data
- Gevolgen
regulief suppl.

Sedimentatie
W. Waddenzee

monofologische
indicatoren

Morf
Kornberg

Terschellin

Tidal inlet
- Sed. transp.
- Maar. Waddenz.
- Voor. spel
- morfologie

Litwisseling
getyck 2
morf. dyn.
- Data. en modellen
- Geog. en detail

Combi
3D model +
Metingen
→ 1D model

monitoren
voortziet
Ameland
Terschellin

Parameters
zeegat
systemen

data en
Boschplaat
Boschplaat

kornberg
Boschplaat
verdiept?

Verbetering
Prognose
bagger-
hoeveelheid

Analysen
sed. balans
Waddenzee

K R W
Slib
Koppeling naar
Eco → P & A

beheer
bibliotheek

beheer
bibliotheek

?
goede
ontslechting
informatie
→ Wiki, B&C

detailanalyse
Boschplaat

kaart
dominant
kustproces
Ameland
zeegat

Euldynd
aardweg
metland

detailanalyse
morfologie
Friesche
zeegat
(Zonk. / op
Pierke)

monitoring
pilot
opvang
Westgat
(Schiermonnikoog)
→ B&C
weggat

Implementatie
monitoring

golge
Dit →

Voor. spel
Maatregel
versterking
kustverdiept
sedimentatie

Meet-
campagne
interactie
water + sed.
voor modellen

Invloed
Onderhoud
Vasthouden
d.
havens
→ B&C
kust

ontw.
slib
Coastal

Eems
Dollard
in alle
Wad. proj.

Model opst.
Dollard
huiden lagen
→ 2.5 gebied

ontw.
morfologie
Kustverdiept
Pierke
ontwikkeling
inc. 2.5 gebied

Site
keuze
gegevens
data.nl

SEAWAD

2019
synthesen
afsl.
Tr. advies

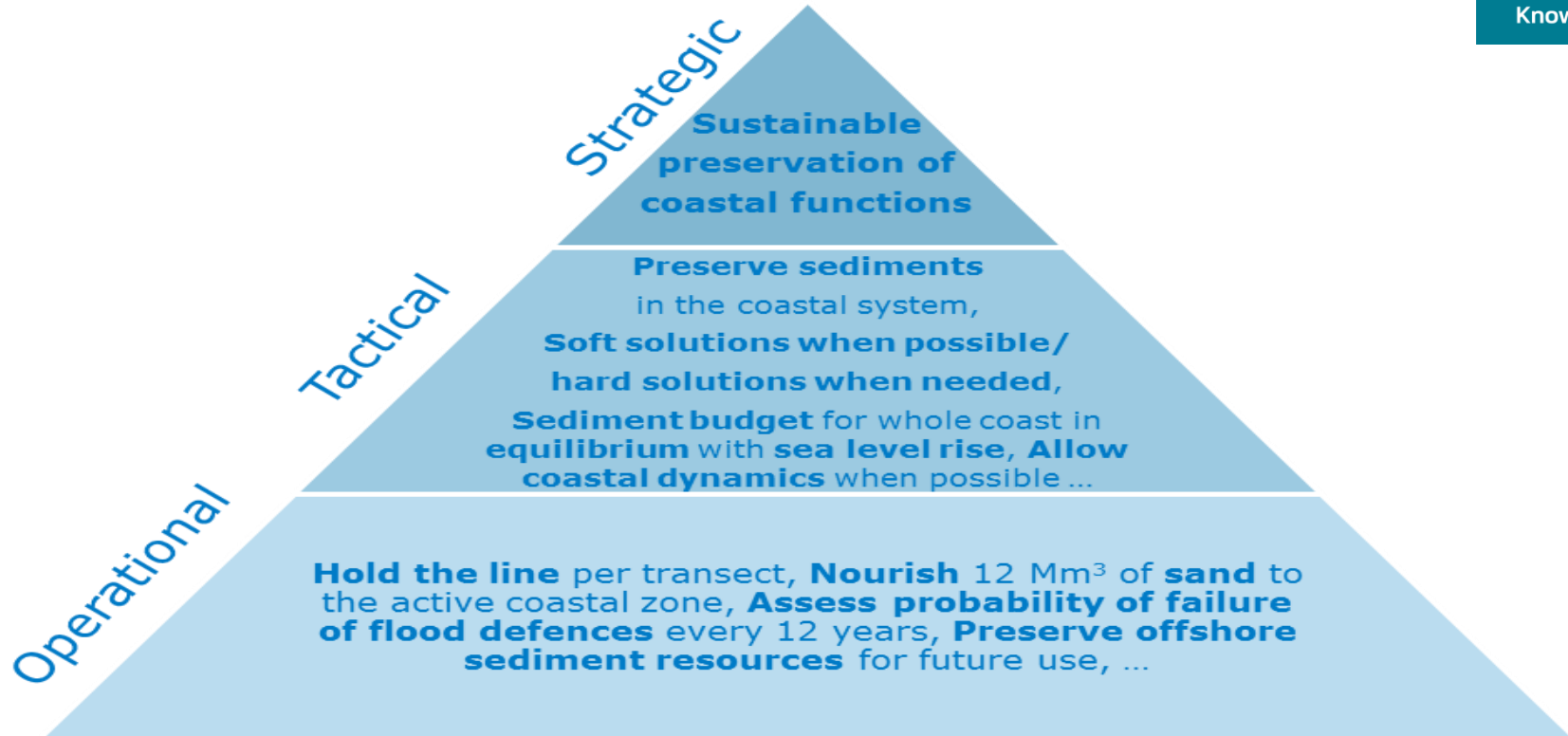
Workshop
zeegaten

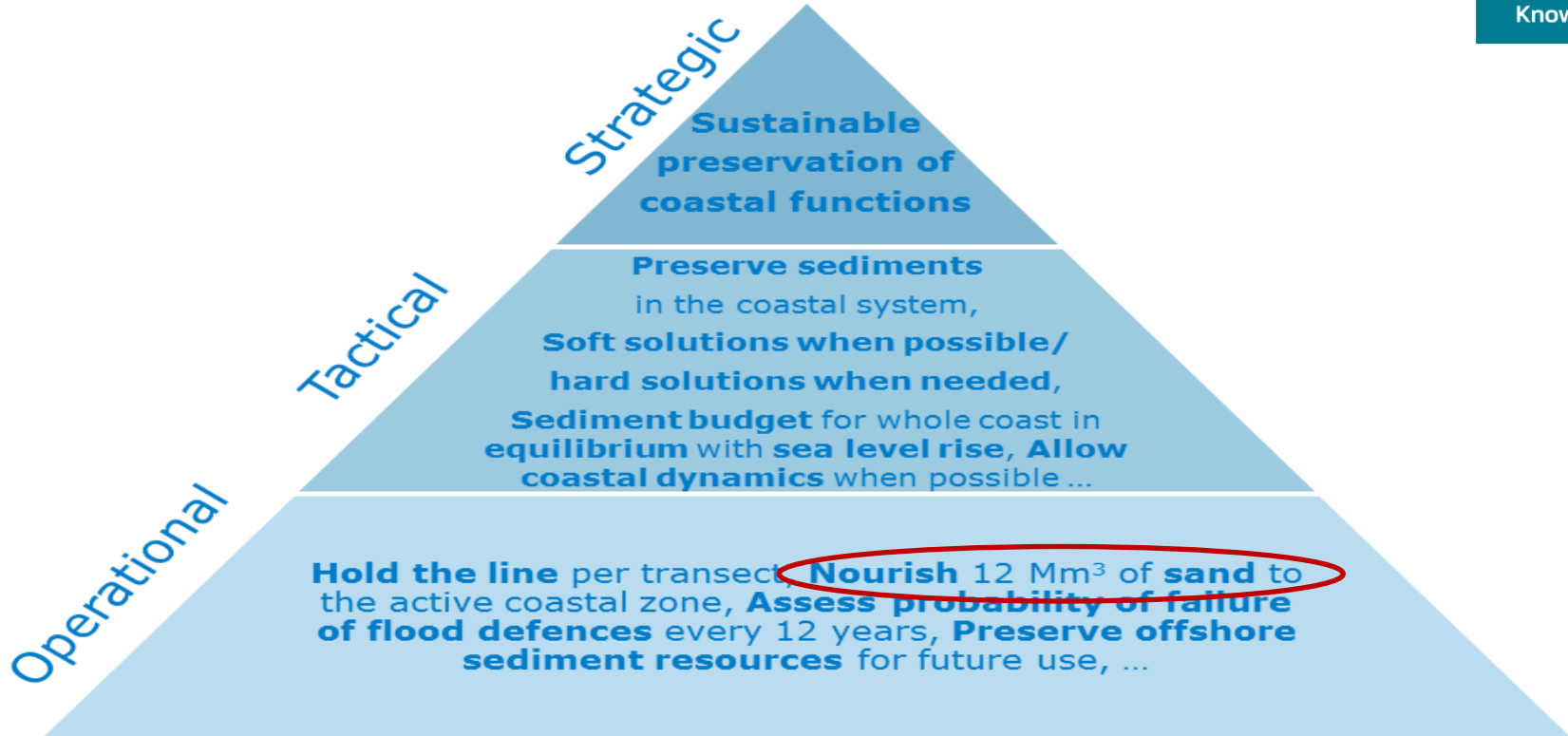
Workshop
11/2/18

Geometrisch
beeld

Pro-actief
Advies +
Reache

CoP
Vraag
Samen-
werking
Efficient
CoP's



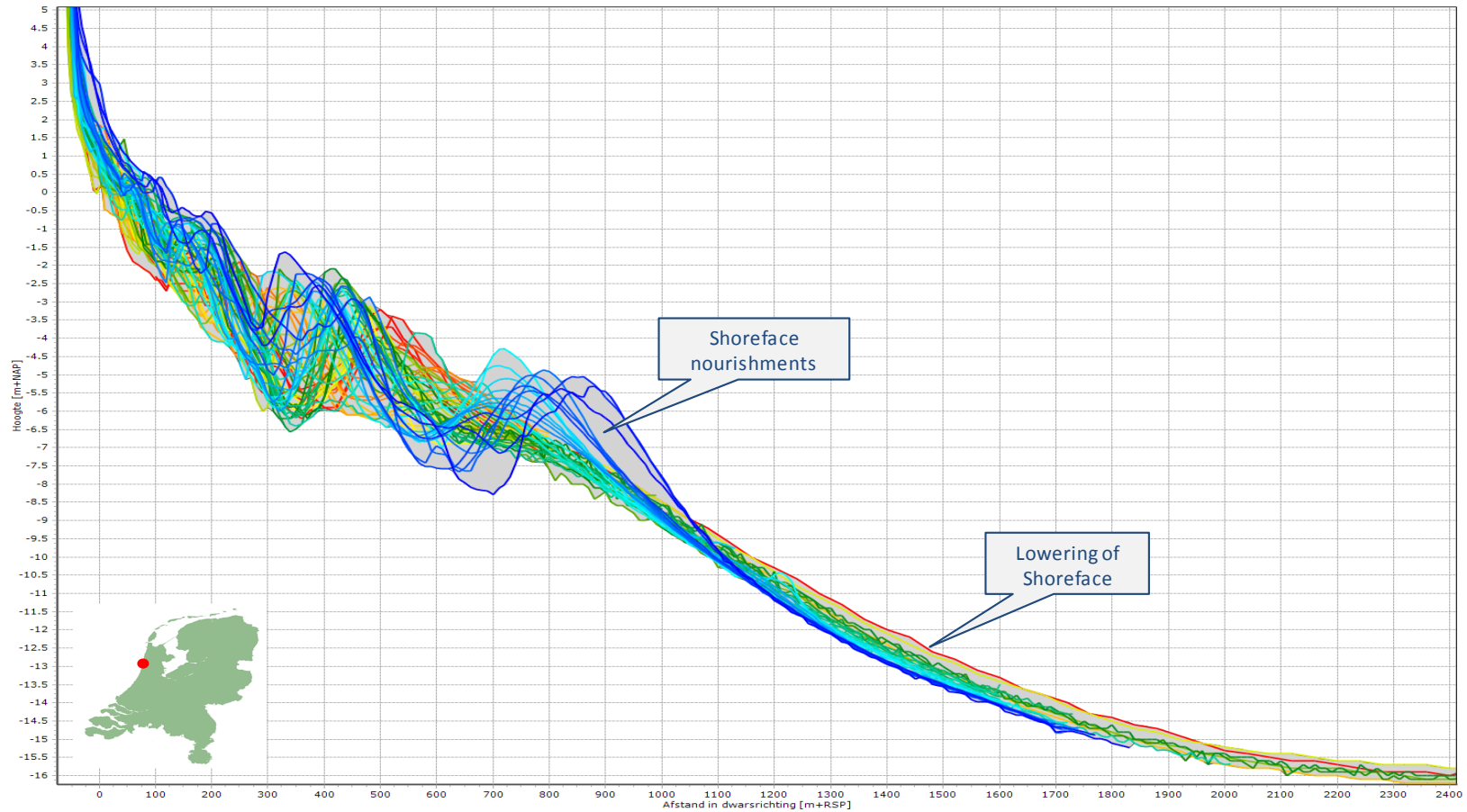


Nourishing 12 Mm³ of Sand annually

Associated assumptions:

- Annual sediment deficit is equal to the area of the active coastal zone times local relative sea level rise (LRSL)
 - Closure depth is at -20m MSL on decadal to centennial timescales
 - Sediment export from open coast to the tidal basins is equal the area of the basin times LRSL
 - The present day relative sea level rise along the Dutch coast is around 2 mm per year. This includes geological subsidence.
 -
- Nourished sediments spread naturally over the whole active coastal zone
-

Closure depth is at -20m MSL on decadal to centennial timescales



1965 (30-Aug)
1966 (01-Jun)
1967 (01-Jul)
1968 (01-Jan)
1969 (01-Jan)
1970 (22-Jun)
1971 (03-Jun)
1972 (19-Jun)
1973 (15-May)
1974 (07-Apr)
1975 (08-May)
1976 (11-Apr)
1977 (16-Apr)
1978 (18-Apr)
1979 (13-Apr)
1980 (09-Jun)
1981 (17-Apr)
1982 (25-Apr)
1983 (09-Apr)
1984 (14-Apr)
1985 (01-Jun)
1986 (25-May)
1987 (24-May)
1988 (24-Apr)
1989 (29-Apr)
1990 (14-Apr)
1991 (27-Mar)
1992 (25-Apr)
1993 (23-Mar)
1994 (25-Apr)
1995 (30-Mar)
1996 (14-Apr)
1997 (22-May)
1998 (19-Jul)
1999 (17-Apr)
2000 (04-Nov)
2001 (05-Mar)
2002 (05-Mar)
2003 (18-Mar)
2004 (25-Mar)
2005 (24-Apr)
2006 (06-May)
2007 (03-Apr)
2008 (26-Apr)
2009 (20-Mar)
2010 (13-Apr)
2011 (27-Jan)
2012 (31-Jan)
2013 (14-Jan)
2014 (18-Jan)
2015 (13-Mar)
2016 (01-Jan)
2017 (27-Jan)
2018 (13-Feb)

Deeper parts shoreface

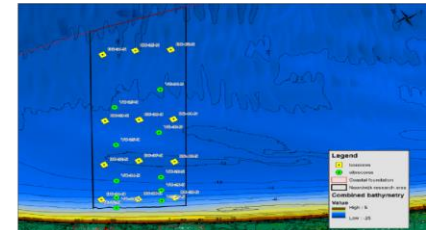
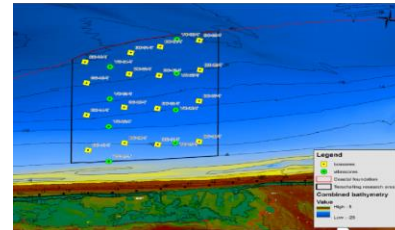
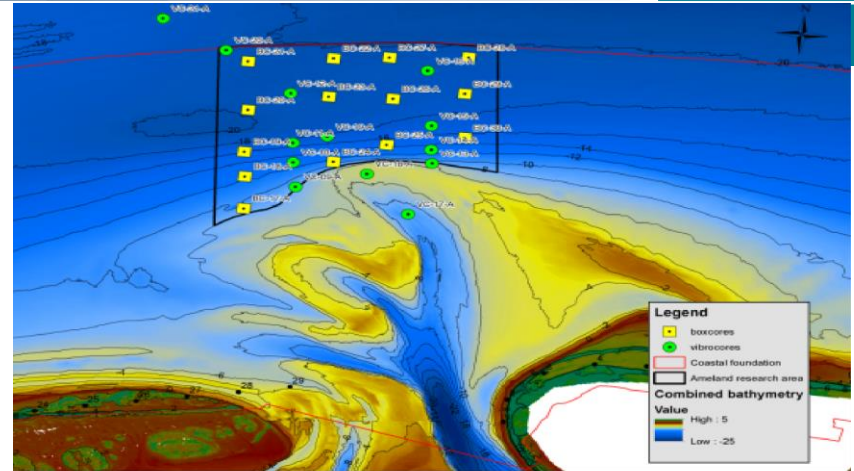
- Focus on short and long term morphodynamics of the deeper shoreface
- Measuring campaign (june 2017 – june 2018)
 - 3 locations: Noordwijk, Terschelling, Ameland
 - Landers: currents, water levels, waves, sediments, ripple shapes etc
 - Topography
 - Geology and sediments



Deeper parts shoreface

- System discription
- Data-analysis: campaign 2017 - 2018
- Modeldevelopment and validation with the campaign data
- Geological and geomorphological atlas

-> Advise on closure depth/off shore boundary for “the coastal foundation” and dredging



Sediment export from open coast to the tidal basins is equal the area of the basin times Sea Level Rise

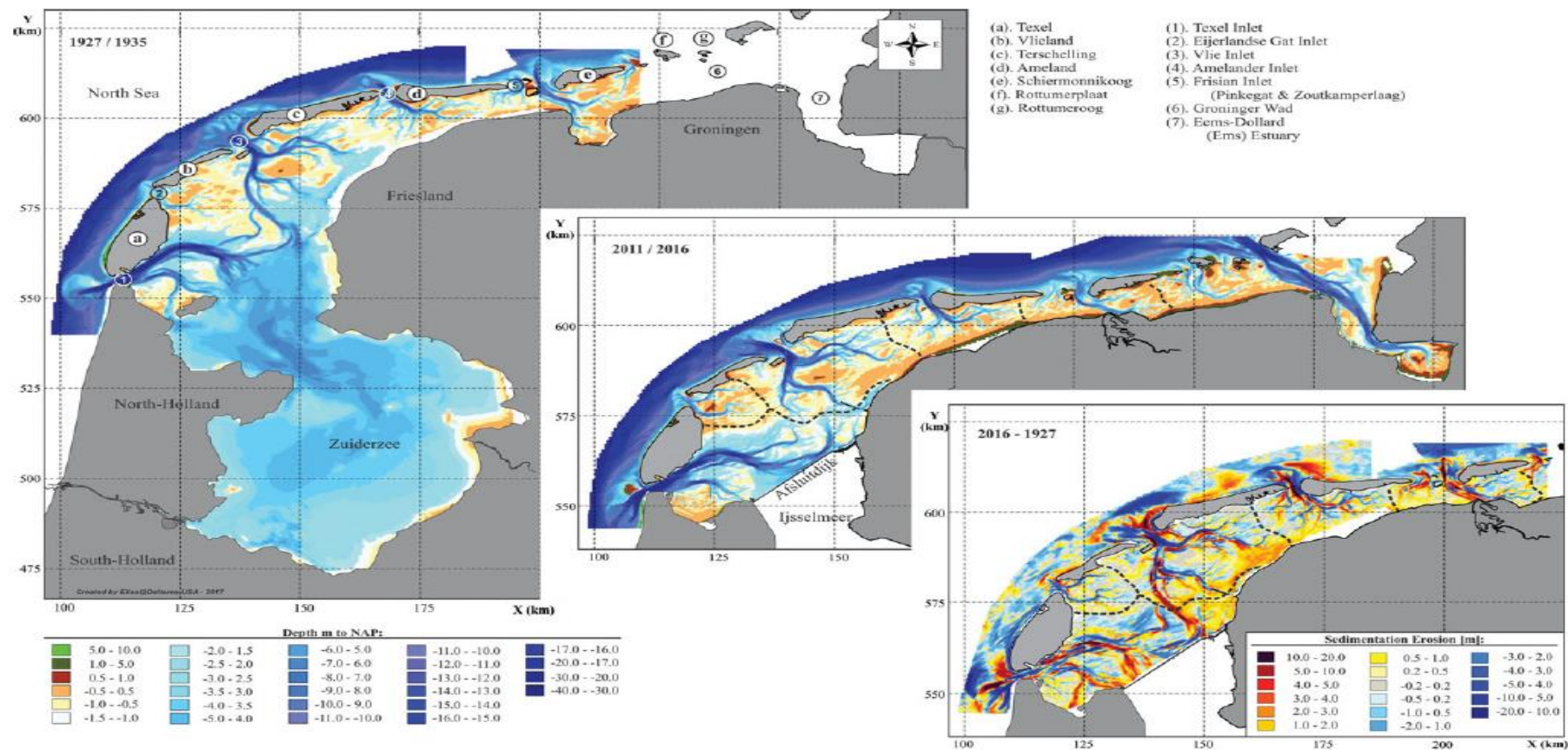
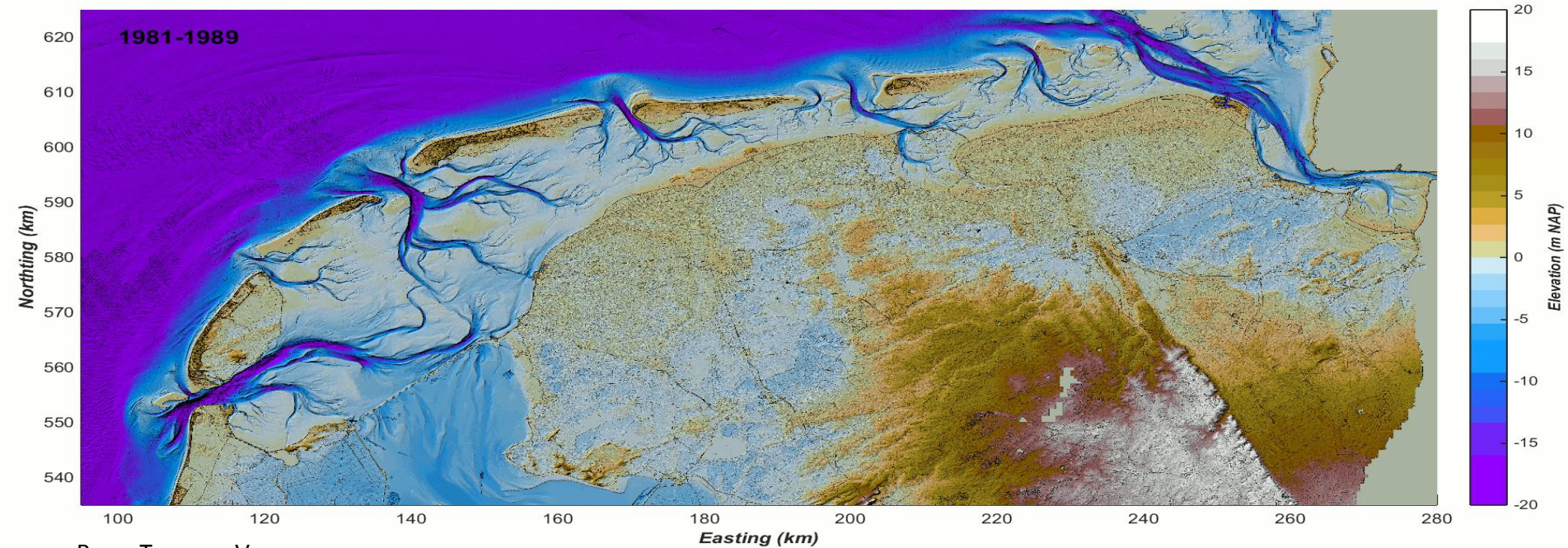


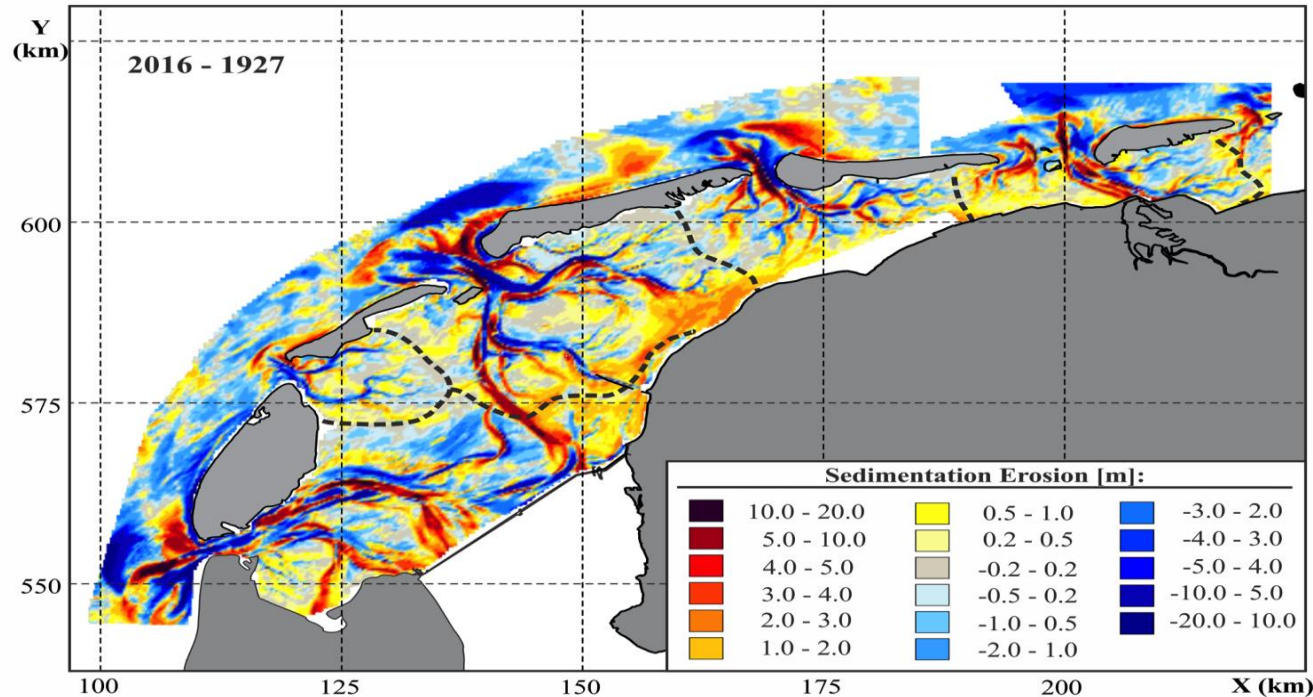
Fig. 2. Changes in channels and shoals in the Dutch Wadden Sea over the period 1927–2016. Upper panel: Bathymetry representative for the 1927–1935 time frame (prior to closure of the Zuiderzee). Middle panel: Recent bathymetry based on surveys over the years 2011–2016. Lower panel: Sedimentation–erosion pattern over the interval 1927–2016.

Morphology Wadden Sea area



Bron: Tommer Vermaas

Sedimentbudget Open Coast and Wadden Sea

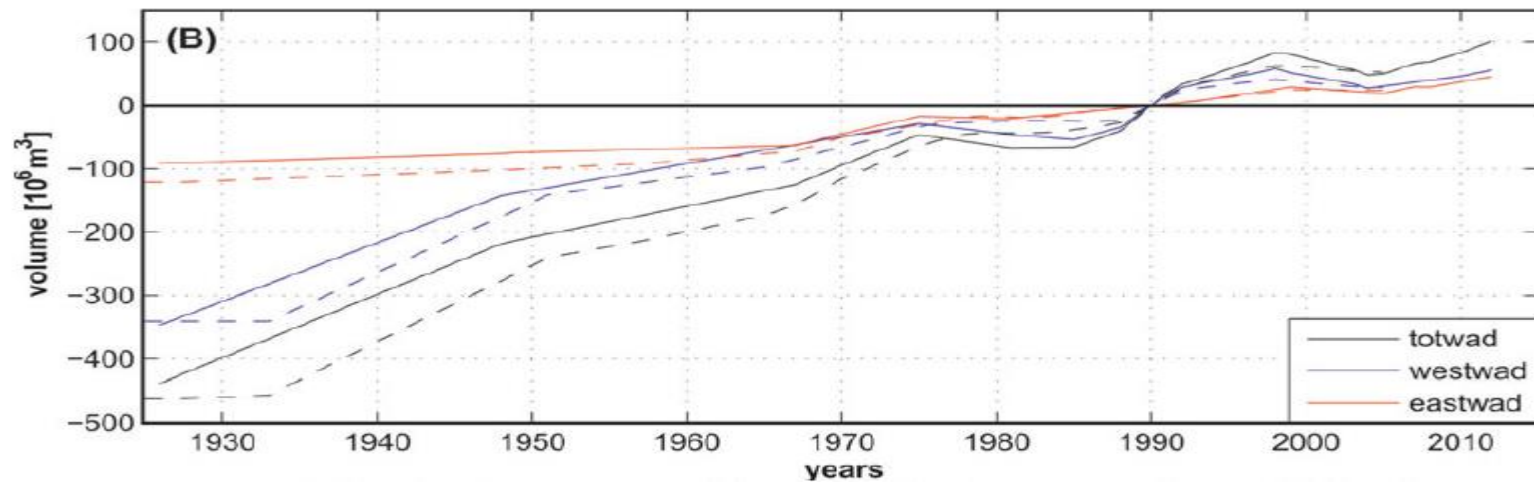
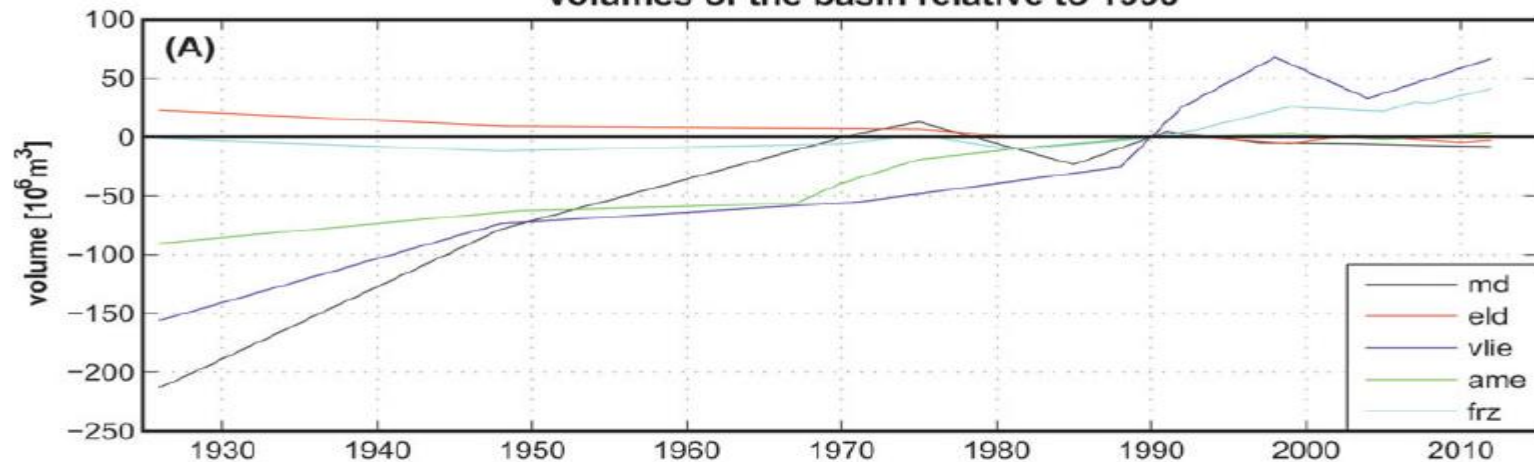


~1930 - 2016

Wadden Sea:
+ ca. 500 Mm³

North Sea Coast:
- ca. 600 Mm³

Volumes of the basin relative to 1990

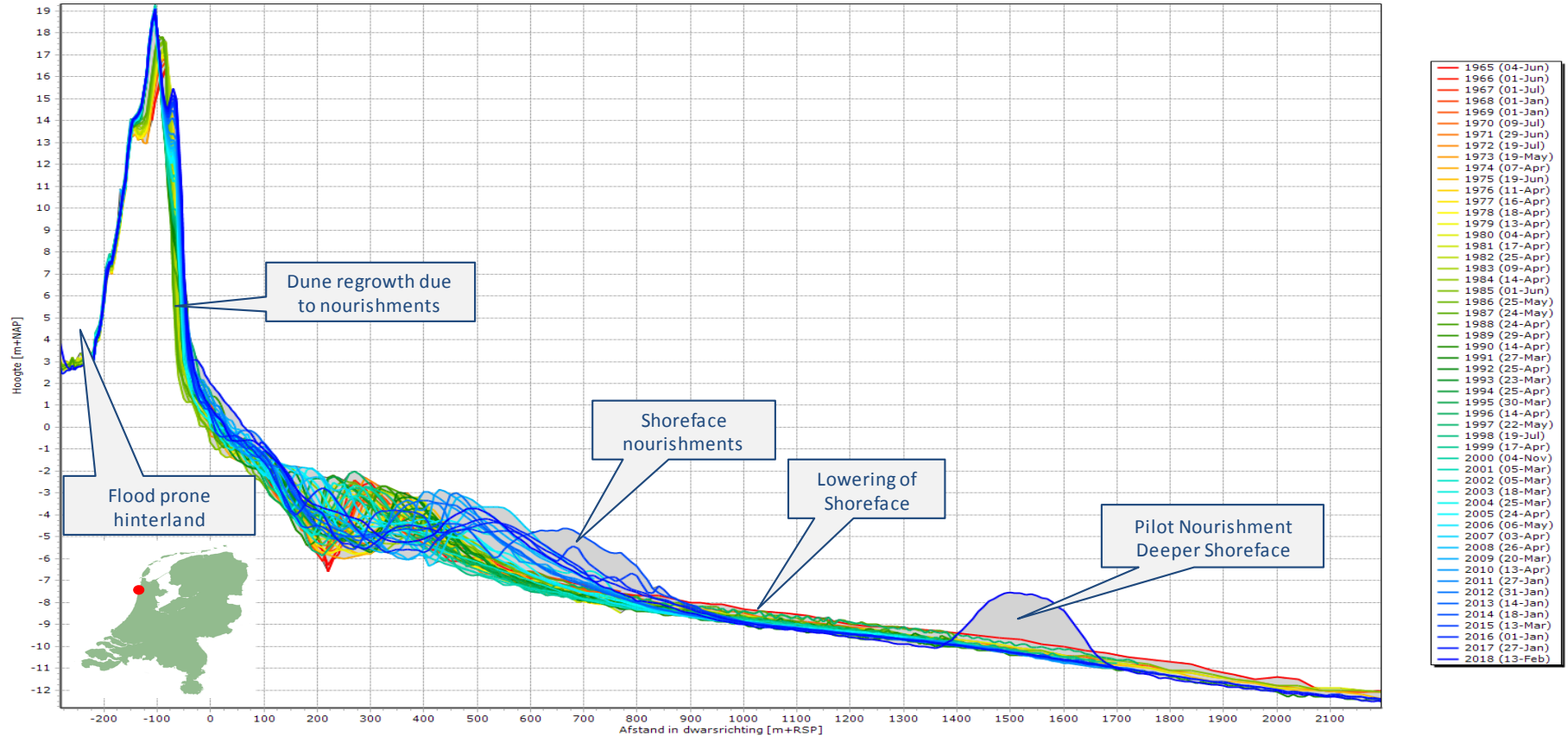


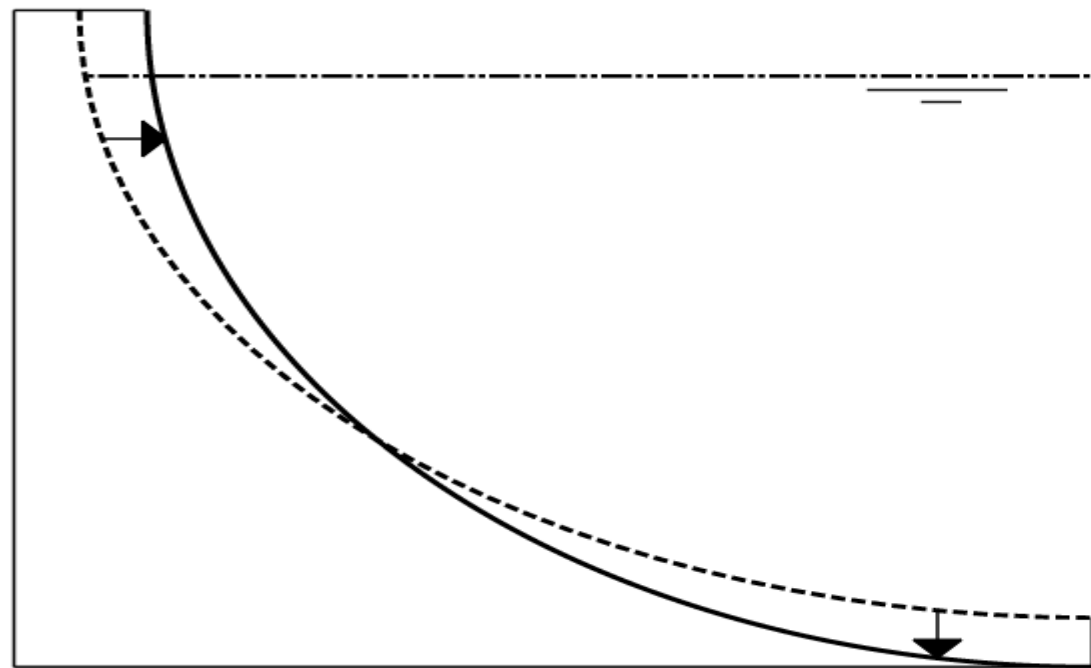
Sediment export from open coast to the tidal basins is equal the area of the basin times Sea Level Rise

- Not true for the Wadden Area.

Nourished sediments spread naturally over
the whole active coastal zone

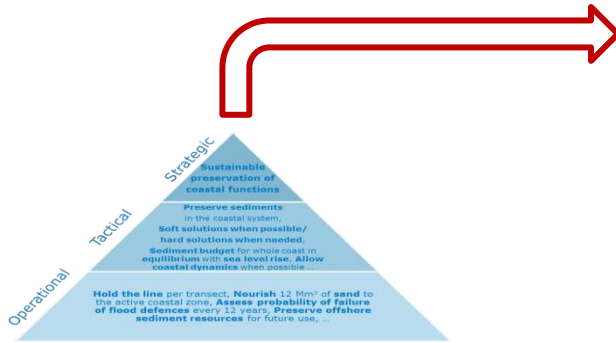
Noord-Holland - 1401





- Uitbouw door suppleties
- ↓ Structurele verdieping
- Oude kustprofiel
- Versteiling kustprofiel

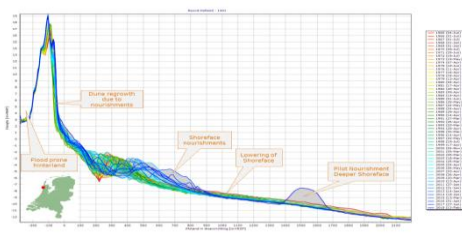
In a loop



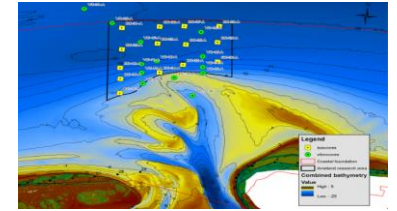
Advise political decision makers on policy adjustments if needed



Deduce assumptions associated with Tactical and operational objectives



Adjust practice, experiment



Plan and do research based on the most critical assumptions most for the current policy and practice



Contact information

Quirijn Lodder

Principal Advisor Coastal Flood Risk Management

.....
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