

Morphological management in the Schelde-estuary: harmonizing ecosystem functions with sediment management

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# **Morphological management**

- Taking into account all estuarine functions
- Morphology as crucial element



- Not only supplying "solutions", but focus on "diagnostic analysis" identifying causes for (negative) evolutions
- Importance of "multi-tool" research approach



Morphological

# CASE 1 - Navigation channel enlargement

- Tide-independant draught up to 43' to port of Antwerp
- 7.7 Mm<sup>3</sup> (capital) + ca. 10 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year (maintenance)
- Uncertainties on potential long term effects
- Three-stage rocket approach



#### Stage 1 – New disposal strategy

- EIA => material to reshape sandbars (~ pilot Walsoorden)
- Using dredged material to create new valuable areas for ecology ("working for nature") => mitigate possible effects
- Increase low dynamic areas, by reducing flow velocities:
  - Seaward tip of sandbar (PWA & HPW): megadune
  - Along sandbar (RvB & HPN): sand spit







# Stage 2: Monitoring and evaluation

- Monthly meeting of experts => optimal disposal strategy
- Monitoring programme
  - Multi-beam echo soundings
  - Flow measurements
  - RTK height measurements
  - Determination of grain size



- Protocol flexible disposal strategy, several criteria:
  - Stability of disposed sediment
  - Morphological changes of sand bars
  - Creation of ecological valuable habitats





# **CASE 1 - Results**

- Different morphological behaviour at 4 disposal locations
- Continuing disposal strategy 2015-2021
- Increase of low dynamic habitats (2020):
  - Hooge Platen: + 75.2 ha
  - Walsoorden: + 49.2 ha
  - Rug van Baarland: + 152.1 ha
- => Stage 3 'stopping works' not necessary!
- Cause of past evolutions still exist
  => need for morphological management





# **CASE 2 – tidal damping using sediment**

- Conceptual exploration possibility of reducing tidal propagation using sediment (infra projects)
- Reduction of cross-section along reaches of the Schelde-estuary
- Different (4) scenario's [IMDC, 2020]
- Potential effect on:
  - Tidal propagation
  - Sediment dynamics
  - Ecology (primary production)
    [UAntwerpen, in prep.]





## Scenario "Beneden-Zeeschelde"

- Raising of undeep water area between Burcht and Rupelmonde
- Increase of bed level to -1.0 mTAW (~ 0.5 m below low water)
- Disposal of ~2.7 Mm<sup>3</sup> sand
- Abiotic effects simulated using Delft3D-NeVla-model
- Biotic effects simulated using OMES-PP-model





## **Tidal propagation**





WL: BIAS Level LW

#### Difference in high water

#### Difference in low water



#### **Sediment dynamics**



#### **Primary production (UAntwerpen)**





Distances are inverted w.r.t. previous figures!

#### **CASE 2 - Results**

- Reduction (up to 15 cm) of tidal range in Boven-Zeeschelde using sediment
- Changes in hydrodynamics => differences in sediment transport => differences in ecological functioning
- Only initial effect is estimated, sediment stability is a potential issue => initial impact will probably be reduced



#### Conclusions

- Sediment management = succesfull creating ecological benefits
- Sand ⇔ mud: different challenges = different strategy
- Morphological management is important for estuaries trying to cope with future challenges (e.g. sea level rise, drought):
  - Understanding of system functioning
  - Holistic approach (HD, sediment, ecology, ...)
  - Each system is **unique** ...but there are similarities
  - **Multi-tool** approach in research
  - Soft (reversible) measures should be preferred (not against nature)
  - More strategies to be explored (e.g. adaptation hard bordering)



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Hat well have been been

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