# SedNet conference 2013

8th International SedNet conference, 6-9 November 2013, Lisbon, Portugal Innovative Sediment Management:

#### How to do more with less

Hosted and co-organised by LNEC



#### ARCH Special Session: Management of multiple pressures on estuaries and lagoons in a changing climate





### **Overview over presentations**

- 1. Ecosystem service in transitional and marine waters. Francesca Somma, European Commission, DG JRC -Water Resources Unit
- 2. ARCH: Architecture and roadmap to manage multiple pressures on lagoons. Amy Oen, NGI, Norway
- 3. From four "hotspot" lagoons to pan-European lagoons management: Lessons learnt so far from the FP7 LAGOONS project Ana Isabel Lillebø, University of Aveiro, Portugal
- 4. Evolutionary resilience and adaptation to climate change in European coastal regions. Elizabeth Brooks, Newcastle University, UK
- 5. The relevance of sediments in eutrophic systems: a comparison of two European coastal lagoons (Óbidos and Lesina). Carlos Vale, IPMA, Portugal
- 6. Ecosystem services of sediments in marine spatial planning. Ilona Kami´nska, University of Gdansk, Poland and Jacek Zaucha, University of Gdansk and Maritime Institute in Gdansk, Poland
- 7. Sea meets land. Ingela Isaksson, County Administrative Board, Västra Götaland, Sweden
- 8. Stakeholder communication on sediment issues a waste of time? Experiences from the Elbe Estuary. Ivonne Stresius, Hamburg University of Applied Sciences, Germany
- 9. Multiple pressures on the Götariver, Sweden, management by stakeholder involvement. Marie Haeger-Eugensson, IVL, Sweden



### Main findings

- The theme of the special session was adressed by 9 speakers. They showed that lagoons and eastuaries are complex systems where the natural system (ecosystem, contamination, climate change) and the human system (social, economy) closely interact
- A multidisciplinary approach is necessary to manage the multiple pressures
- This will result in *more*:
  - Science integration: natural, social and economic science as well as spatial planning
  - Science policy integration
  - Stakeholder involvement, to reach a common understanding of present problems and future threats
  - Real implementation of management options to mitigate multiple pressures
- And generate *less*:
  - Negative consequences for society
  - Conflicts between stakeholders
  - Debate that delays implementation of good adaptation measures





## The ARCH Consortium

















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