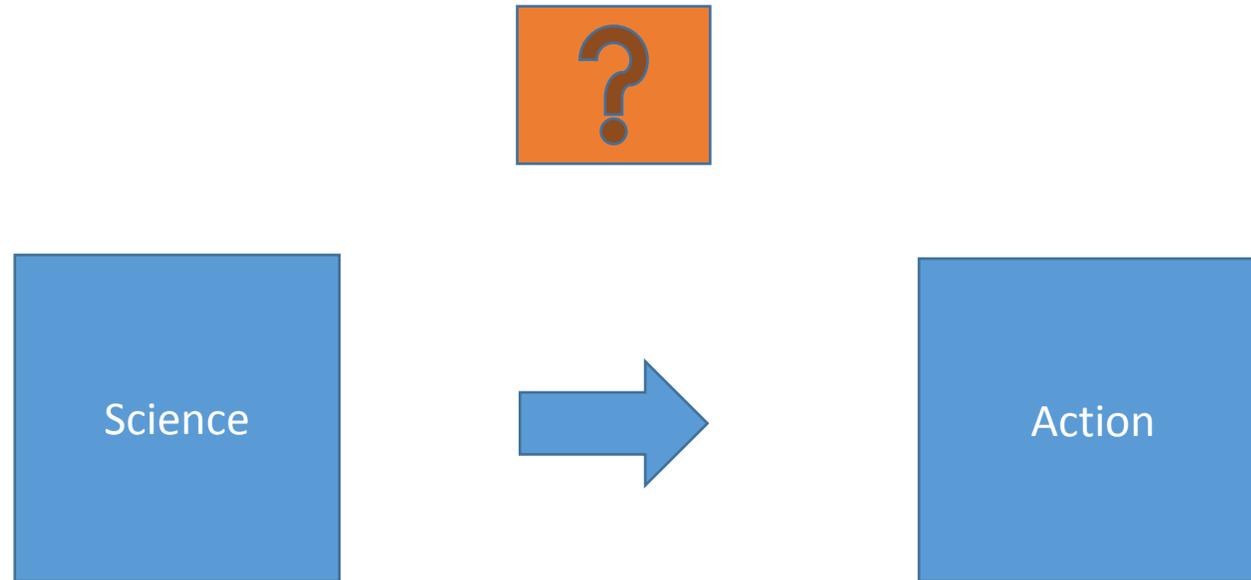


Policy for Sediment Management





In the ideal world





How to make things happen in the real world ?

Prevention

Science/ risk
assessment/
data

Support
(Politicians
- Society)

Policy

Budget

Action

Reuse/Disposal



Session Policy for sediment management

9.30-10.45:

- Sediment quality guidelines in Belgium: approach and implementation
- Who should pay for sediment clean-up ?
- Stakeholder value-linked assessment of remedial options
- Fostering sediment issues into the policy agenda: who, how and when ?
- A risk assessment evaluation to prioritize contaminated sediment sites.

Session Policy for sediment management

11.15-12.15

- A protocol for assessing sediment toxicity in reservoirs before flushing.
- The Rhone Sediment Observatory: a multi-partner platform for basic and applied research on the Rhone river valley (France)
- Developing an evidence base for in situ contaminated sediment hazards in England
- The development of a remediation action plan for a contaminated fjord in Norway, hosting a biological important submerged macrophyte meadow.

12.15-13.00 Discussion: Reality-check : Are we realistic ?

- **'Normal' scenario: we think forward, assuming we live in an ideal world**
- **'What – if' scenario: we think backwards, taking into account non-ideal situations.**
 - ⇒ **How would we change the way we do our work then ?**
 - ⇒ **Which non-ideal situations should we already take into account ?**
- **The outcome I will try to integrate in the Interreg project Sullied Sediments**

Prevention

Science

Support
(Politicians
- Society)

Policy

Budget

Action

Reuse/Disposal

Sullied Sediments



- **better assessment,**
- **better treatment** and
- **better prevention of contamination** in pilot NSR waterways by the new EU 'Watch List' (WL) chemicals, emerging drugs, and nutrients, which are not subject to EU monitoring laws until 2020, but are building up in sediments in these waterways.

- Partners: UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium
- <http://northsearegion.eu/sullied-sediments> or better: subscribe to newsletter by emailing to annabel.hanson@eastriding.gov.uk.

12.15-13.00 Discussion:

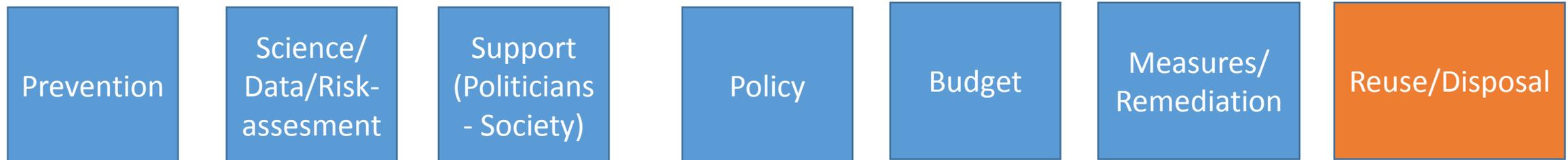
Reality: We can only dredge contaminated sediments if we have a solution for the dredged sediments.

Positive scenario :

- How can we come to enough reuse/disposal sites ?

What if- scenario

- What if we do not manage to reuse enough sediments/to have enough disposal sites ? What will we do then ?



Reuse/Disposal

What if- scenario

- What if we do not manage to reuse enough sediments/to have enough disposal sites ? What will we do then ?

Reuse/Disposal

- Be more flexible in criteria for reuse as soil, building material ?
- Move from criteria with a maximum and overall protection to site specific criteria ?
- Allow to dump sediment (temporarily) in old stone/sandquarries ?
- ...

Measures/
Remediation

- Improve the knowledge on/the use of other remediation techniques than dredging. Capping, MNR, ...

What if- scenario

Reuse/Disposal

- What if we do not manage to reuse enough sediments/to have enough disposal sites ? What will we do then ?

Budget

- Be willing to spend more money on in-situ techniques ?
- ?

Policy

- Look what we can do with contaminated sediment before we write our risk-assessment and remediation-policies
- Only dredge where it is necessary and it is the only option.
- Have more attention for prevention, for hotspots, for emerging contaminants.
- ?

Reuse/Disposal

What if- scenario

What if we do not manage to reuse enough sediments/to have enough disposal sites ? What will we do then ?

Support
(Politicians
- Society)

- Explain why you leave certain contaminated sediments in place/cap, ...?

Science/
Data/Risk-
assessment

- Measure parameters related with remediation design when doing field study.
- Have site-specific risk assessment and look into volumes/measure volumes when you take a decision.

Prevention

- Have more attention for prevention, emerging contaminants.

Budget

What if- scenario : not enough budget

Budget

- Apply the polluter pay's principle ?
- Have fair and reasonable cost allocations so that you can come to an compromise and not a court case
- Show why your budget is needed and how the money will be cost-efficiently used and that it is proven that the measures will lead to result.
- Look for budget in other sectors by looking into win-wins fi with urban redevelopment

Reuse/Disposal

- ?

Budget

What if- scenario : not enough budget

Measures/
Remediation

- Prioritise more, site-specific realistic measures. Have measures that are cost-efficient and for which we have proof that it will work.
- Are there 'cheaper' techniques ?

Policy

- Site-specific risk and remediation evaluation
- Do not investigate all sites, make a realistic selection based on realistic risk thresholds.

Budget

What if- scenario

- What if we do not have enough budget as a government to do all remediations that are needed for maximum environmental protection ?
What will we do then ?
- Explain the Why, look for win-wins with other policies (flood protection, urban planning, ...)
- Collect illustrative cases and do story-telling
- Emphasise opportunities instead of problems

Support
(Politicians
- Society)

What if- scenario

Budget

- What if we do not have enough budget as a government to do all remediations that are needed for maximum environmental protection ?
What will we do then ?

Science/
Data/Risk-
assessment

- Map the hotspots
- Have site-specific risk assessment and look into costs when you take a decision.
- Have a synergie-supporting datasystem so that you can look for win-wins.

Prevention

- Have more attention for prevention, emerging contaminants.

What if- scenario

Prevention

- What if we cannot prevent recontamination ?

Reuse/Disposal

- ?

Measures/
Remediation

What if- scenario

Prevention

- What if we cannot prevent recontamination ?

Reuse/Disposal

- ?

Measures/
Remediation

Science/
Data/Risk-
assessment

Prevention

Support
(Politicians
- Society)

Policy

Prevention

Budget

Science/
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assessment

Prevention