First Morphological Response of a Large Nearshore Nourishment Project using Fine Sand, Knokke (Belgium)

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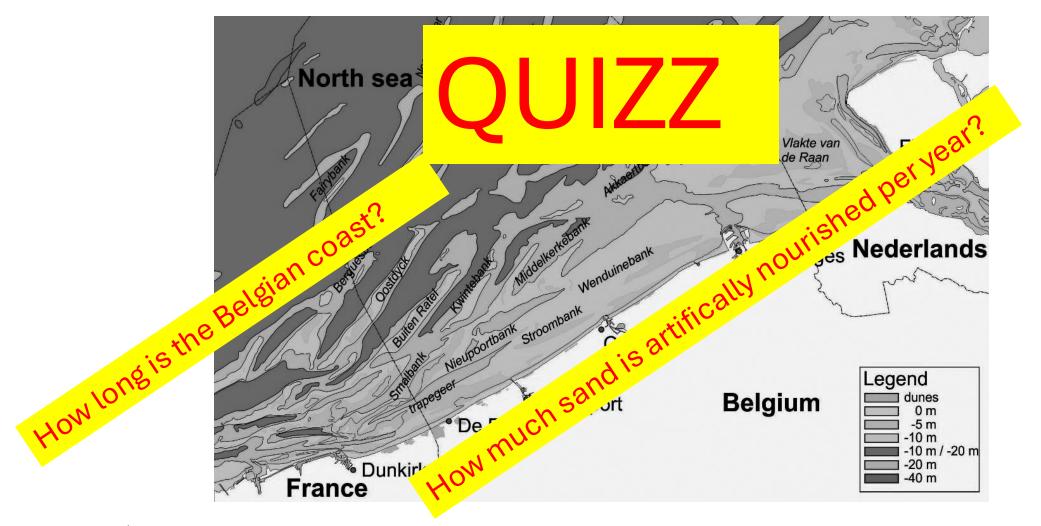




Content

- 1. Morphology of the Belgian coast
- 2. Recent large nearshore nourishment in Knokke
- 3. Morphological evolution of the large nearshore nourishment
- 4. NbS a future with sand: the coast as a living protection

Belgian coast





Belgian coast

Moderate wave climate $H_s \sim 1.0 \text{ m}$

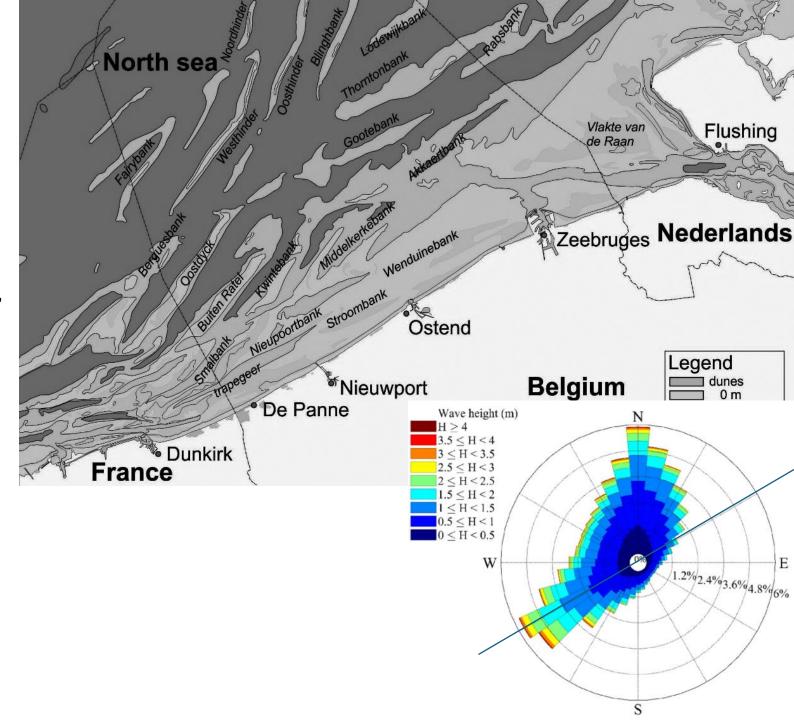
Macrotidal up to 5.0 m at spring tide

Complex system of sand banks and channels

Urbanized coast: exploited with harbors, fishing, tourism, residential area

Beach and nearshore nourishments to maintain a stable sand budget

= essential components of a sustainable coastal protection strategy

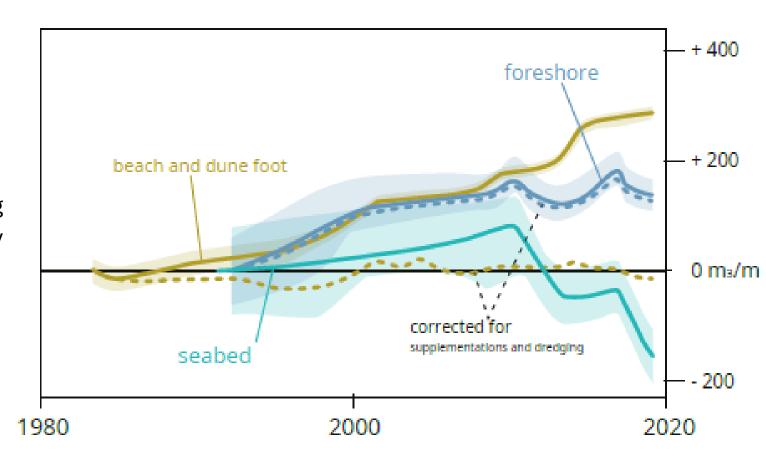


Sand budget and its evolution

Beach: bi-annual LiDAR survey

Underwater: annual single beam survey

The coast will gain sediment in the long term, with an increase of 1.06 million m³/y due to natural and artificial sand supplies



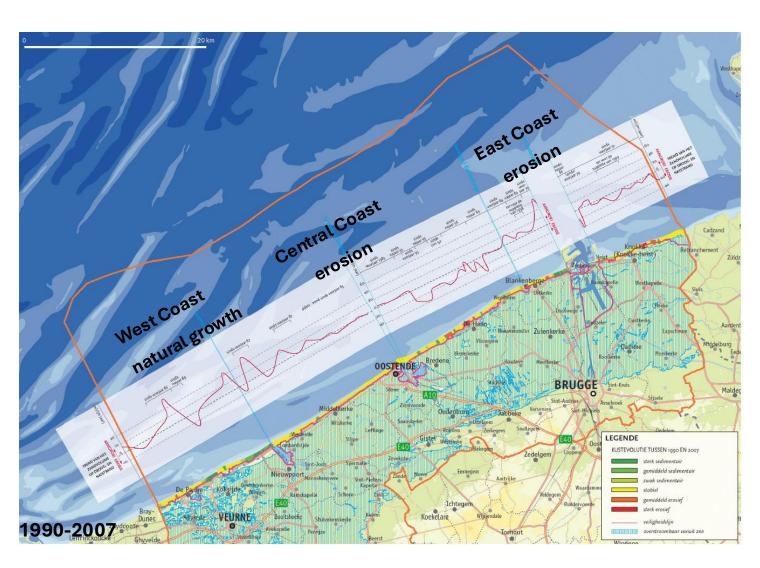
Morphological evolution of the entire coast

Additional sand supply necessary because of sea level rise and severe storms -> maintain effective coastal defenses

Erosion and sediment supply not the same everywhere along the coast

These variations emphasize the importance of a well-managed sand budget

Re-assessing coastal trend/5y



Coastal protection

Coastal risk and vulnerability assessment framework for improving adaptive capacity implemented in the Master Plan for Coastal Safety in 2011

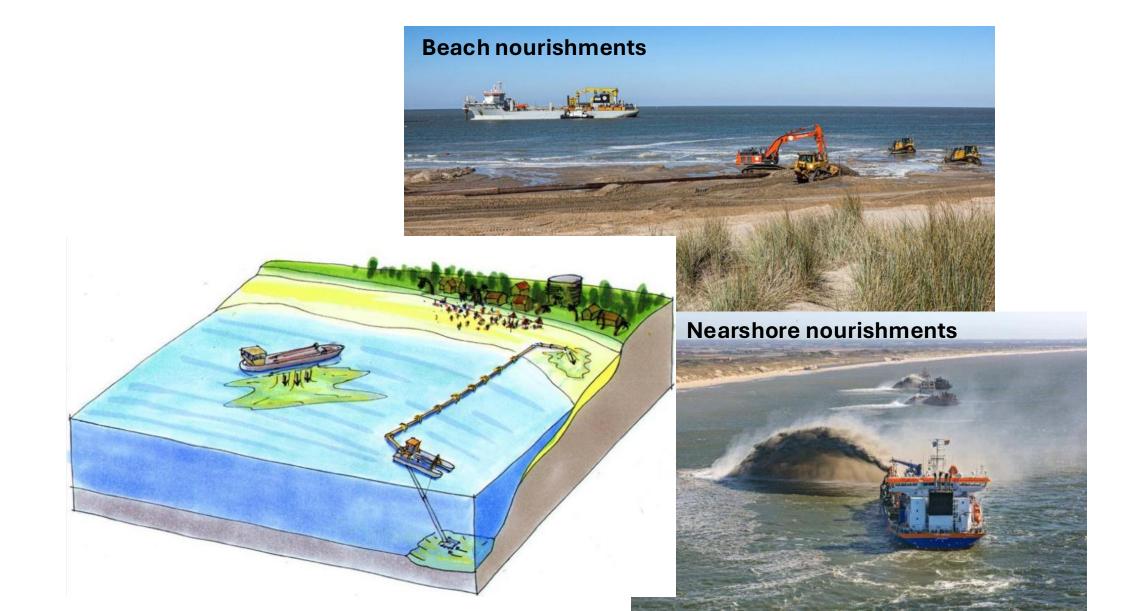
Vision - Soft engineering as much as possible and complemented by 'hard' measures where is necessary

Re-assessing every 6 y and after extreme storms





Coastal protection with artificial sand supply



Origin of the sand

Sand used for coastal protection comes from areas on the seabed of the North Sea->Marine Spatial Plan.

Ensure that sand extraction takes place in a regulated-sensible manner

Recent increase emphasis on reusing sand from marine projects

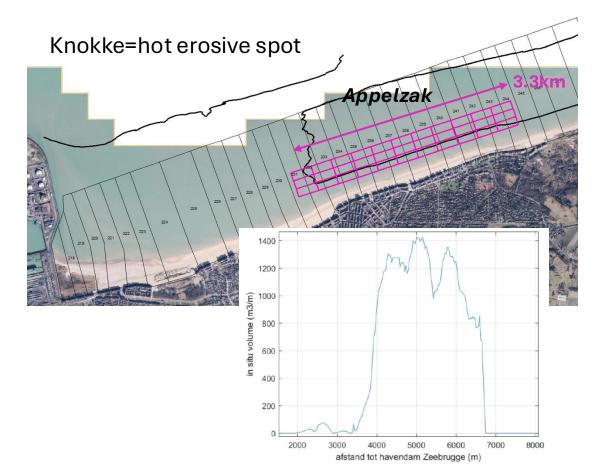


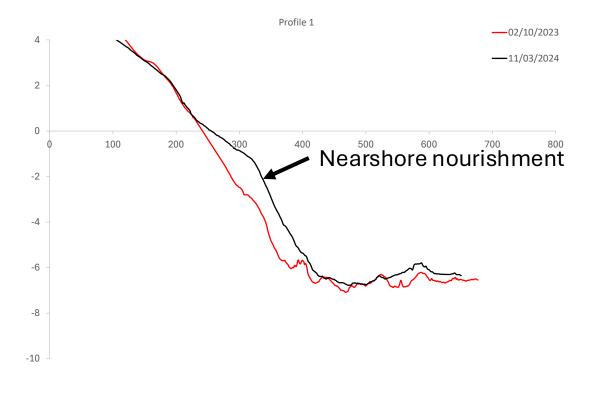
Large nearshore nourishment in Knokke

Large nearshore nourishment of 1.2 million m³ for the part below 0 m TAW from 10/2023-02/2024 in Knokke-Heist

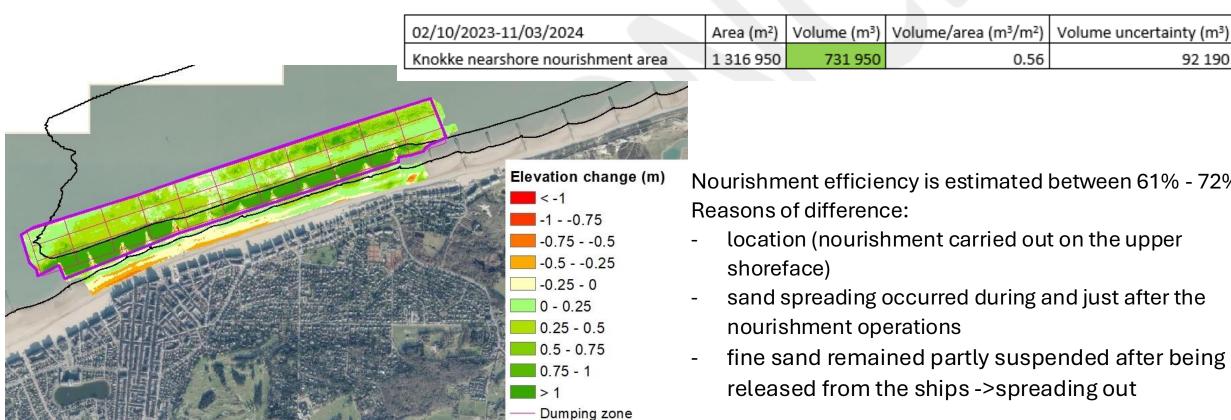
Sand material from the new lock construction in Terneuzen (NL)

Medium to fine sand with a D50 of 150 μ m





Placement efficiency of the large nearshore nourishment



Observed nourishment

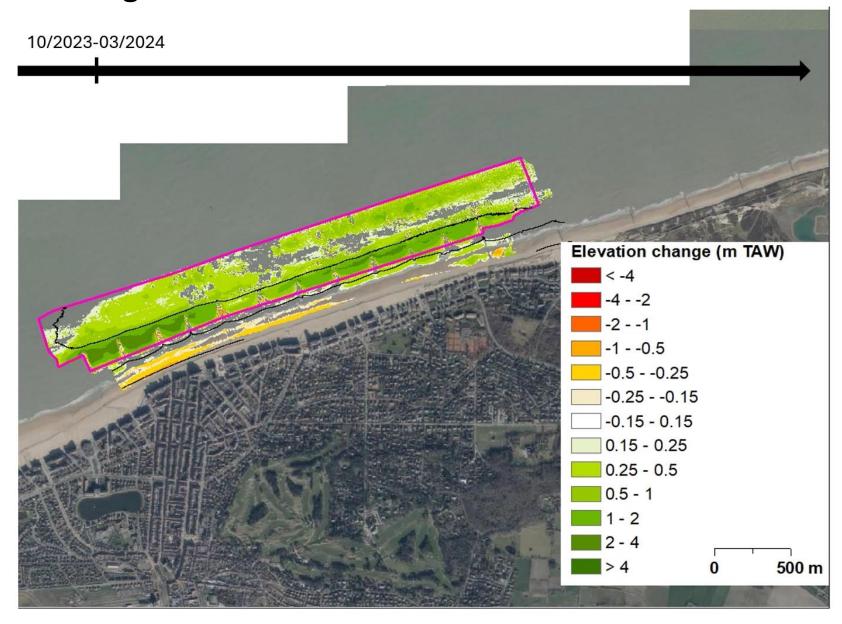
500 m

Nourishment efficiency is estimated between 61% - 72%

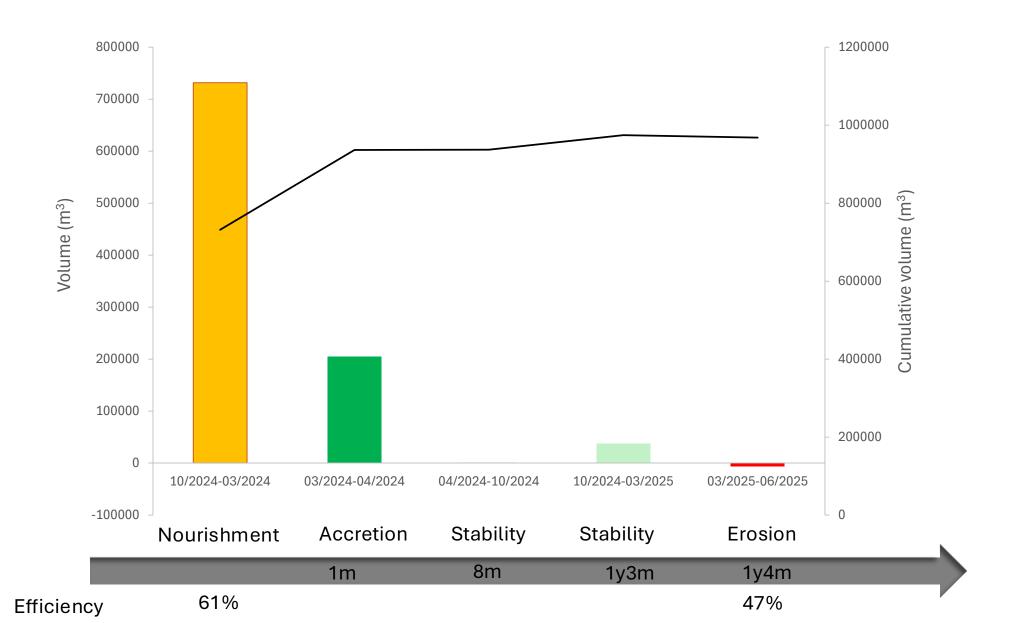
92 190

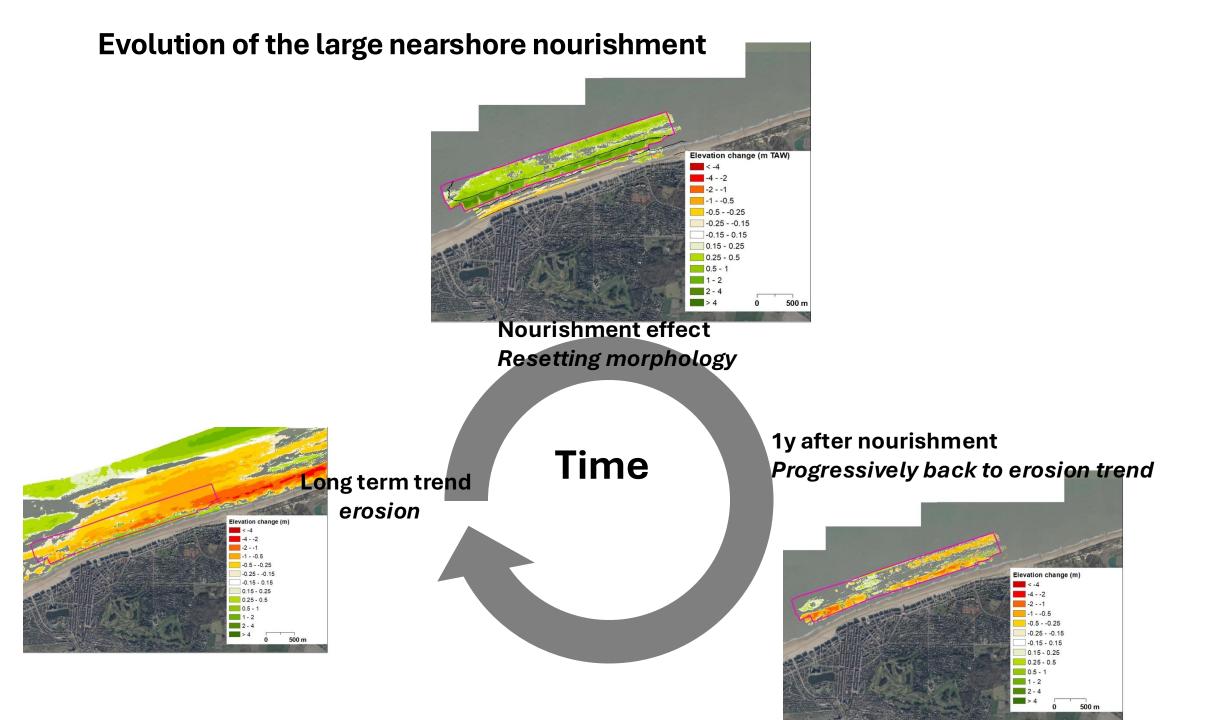
- location (nourishment carried out on the upper
- sand spreading occurred during and just after the
- fine sand remained partly suspended after being released from the ships ->spreading out

Evolution of the large nearshore nourishment



Evolution of the large nearshore nourishment



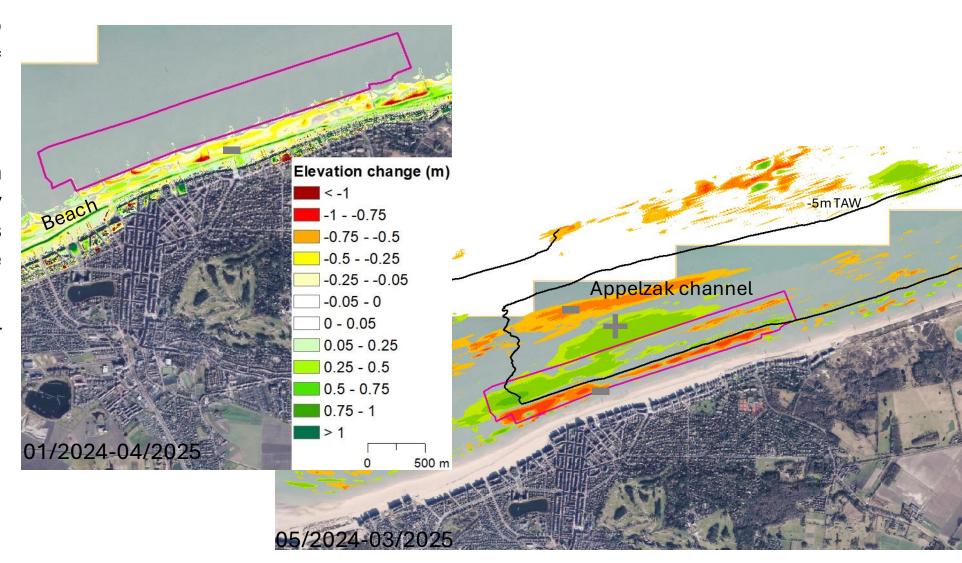


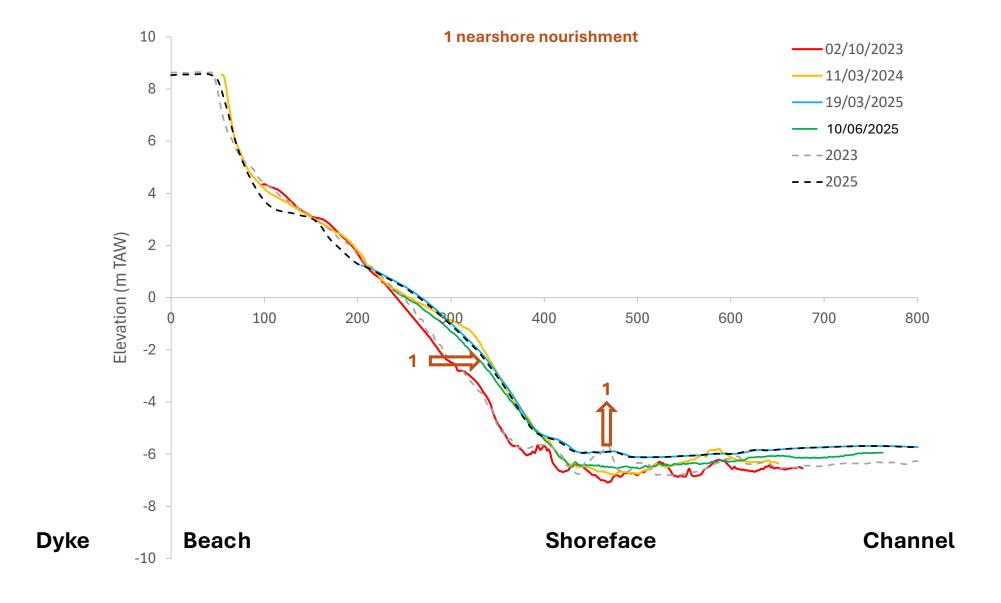
Evolution in the surronding of the large nearshore nourishment in Knokke

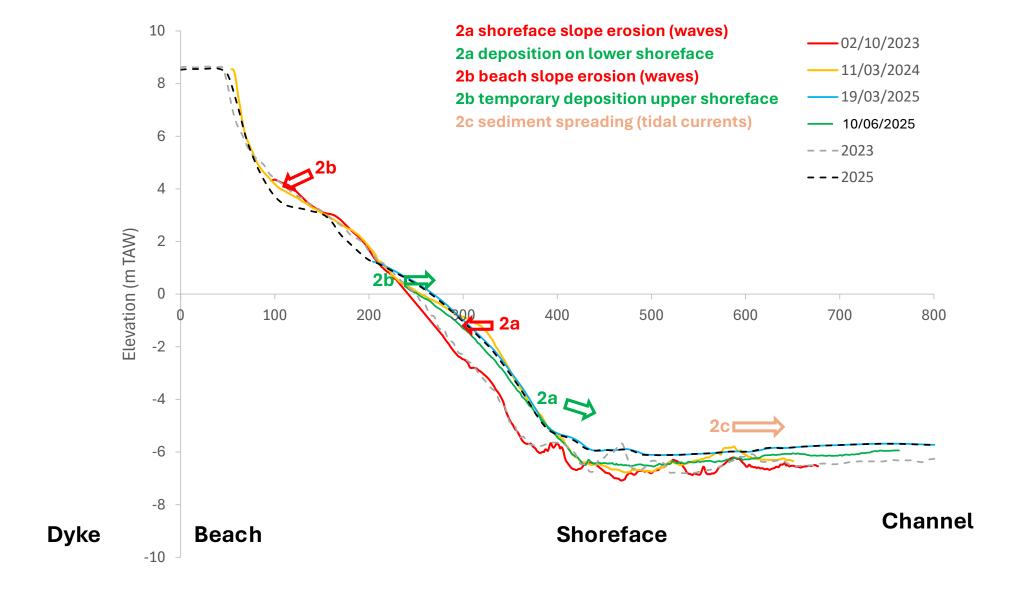
Nearshore nourishment no benefit for the beach≠ erosion on the beach

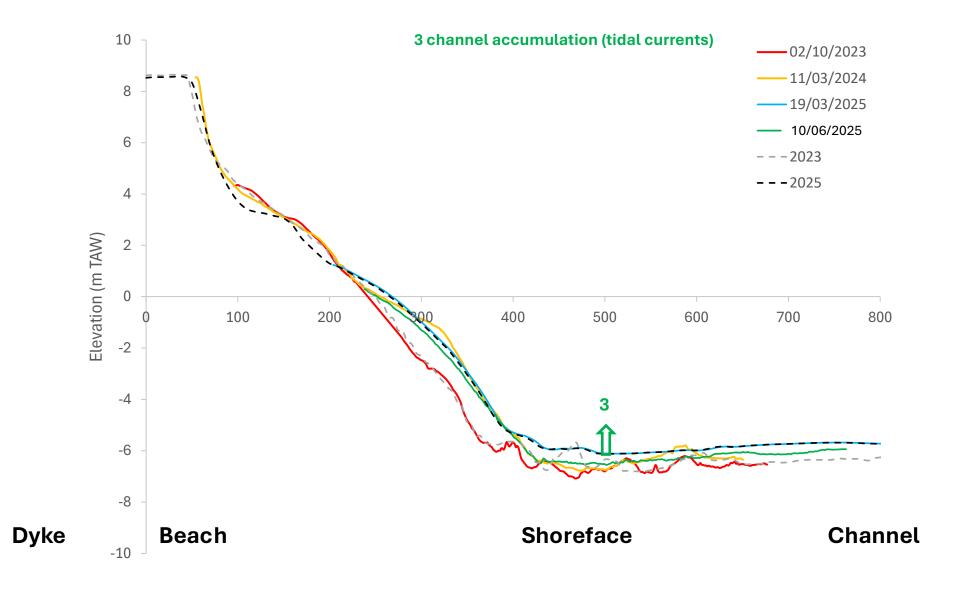
Eroded sand from the beach is transported to the s-s by wave cross-shore processes to be deposited on the Appelzak channel bed

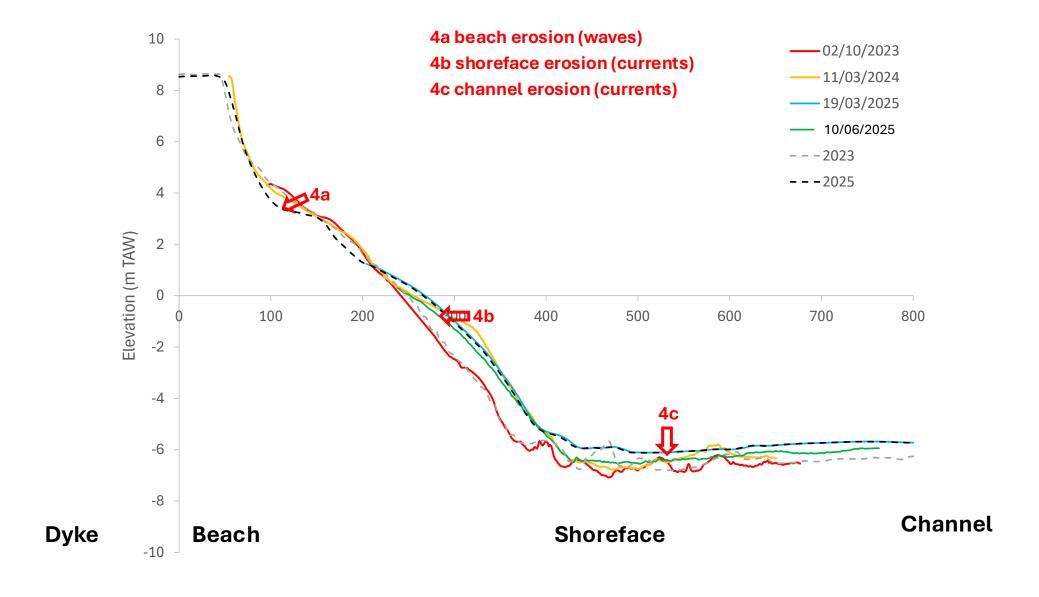
- =>channel shallower decreasing currents and waves
- =>reducing coastal erosion

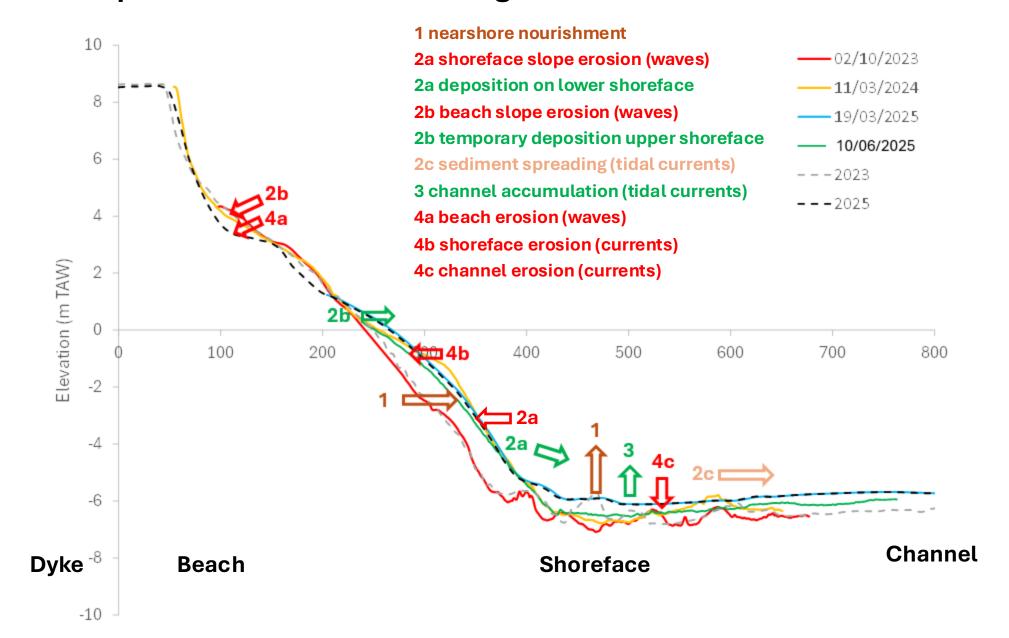






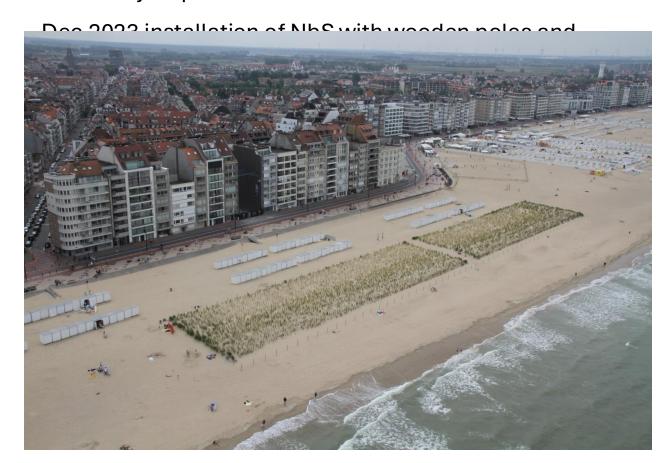


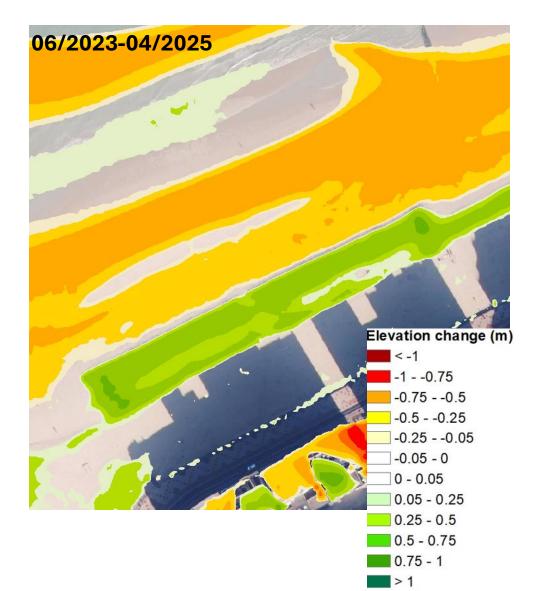




A future with sand: the coast as a living protection

NbS sustainable method to retain the sand supplied as effectively as possible in the desired location.





Conclusions

- Placement efficiency of the large nearshore nourishment with fine sand is rapidly reduced over time
- Nourishment helps to reset the morphology but no stop of the sediment processes leading to erosion (back to natural trend)
- Surrounding morphology plays an important role in the lifetime of the nourishment
- Future toward a hybrid solution combining nourishment and NbS

