



# Sandy beaches and dunes and their role in flood protection and nature restoration

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  - Discussion

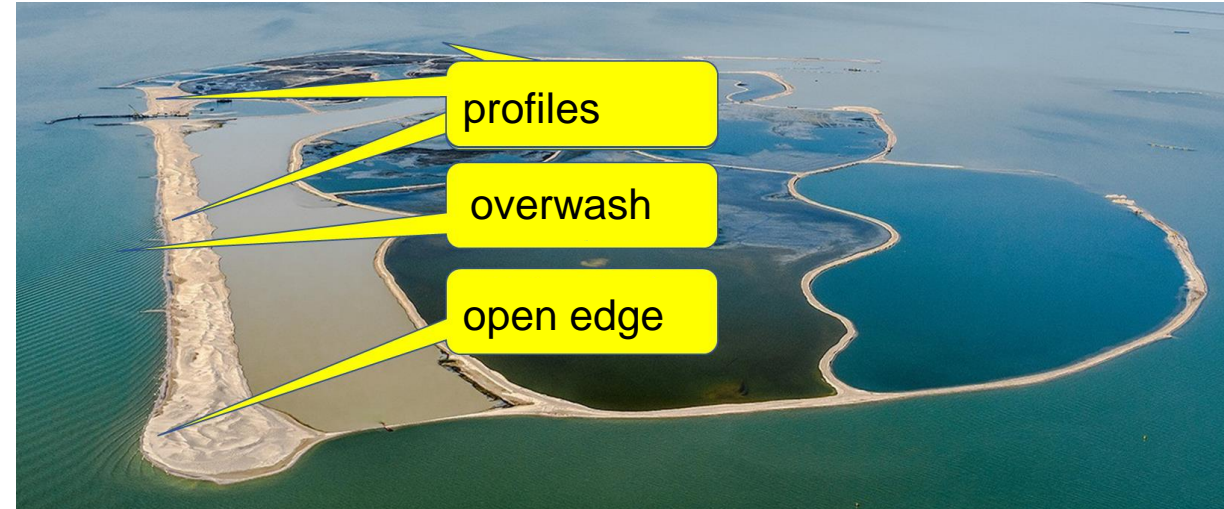




Application of sandy beaches

# Research topics

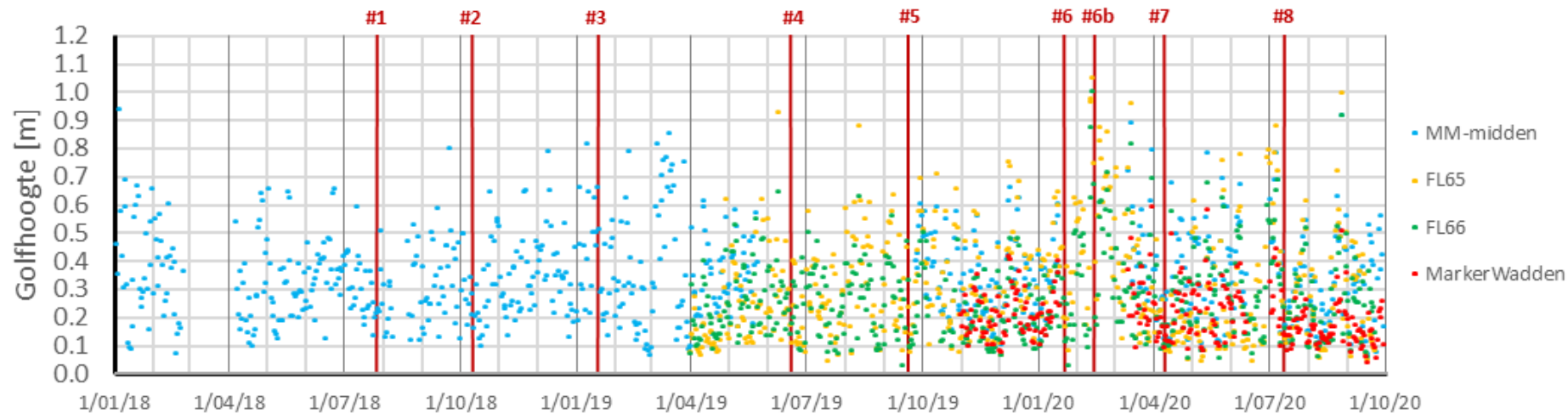
- Primary objective: the development of the *shape* of the **profiles**
- Importance of longitudinal transport gradients and lateral loss/retreat
- Development of the crest level of the **wash-overs**
- Development of the **open boundary** on the south side (incl. nourishments)
- Development of the (crest) height of the dunes





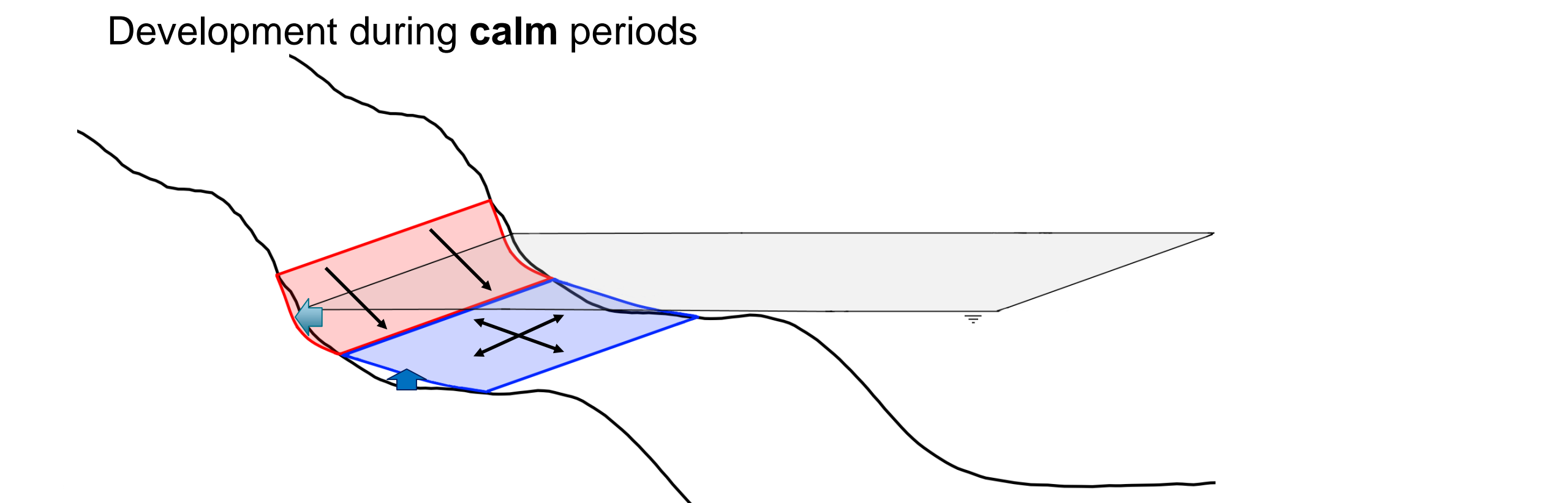
# Analyses of the profile shape

- Recordings (underwater, beach, dune) per quarter from #1 on 26/07/18 to #8 on 13/07/20  
(*this is period for the large-scale interventions*)
- Local water levels/wave attack  
(*via LakeSide-project*)



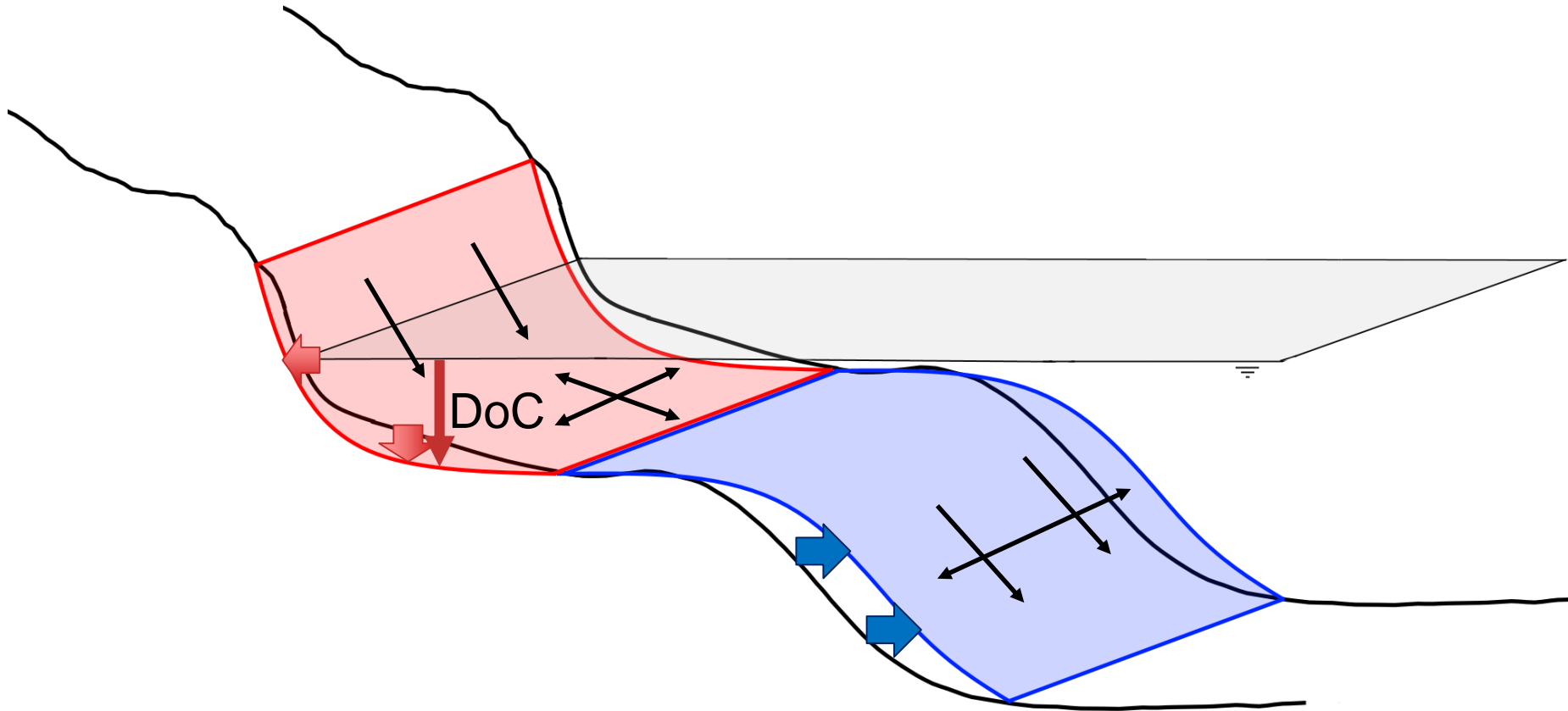
An aerial photograph of a coastal area featuring green marshland and blue water. The text 'Analyses of the profile shape' is overlaid in white.

# Analyses of the profile shape



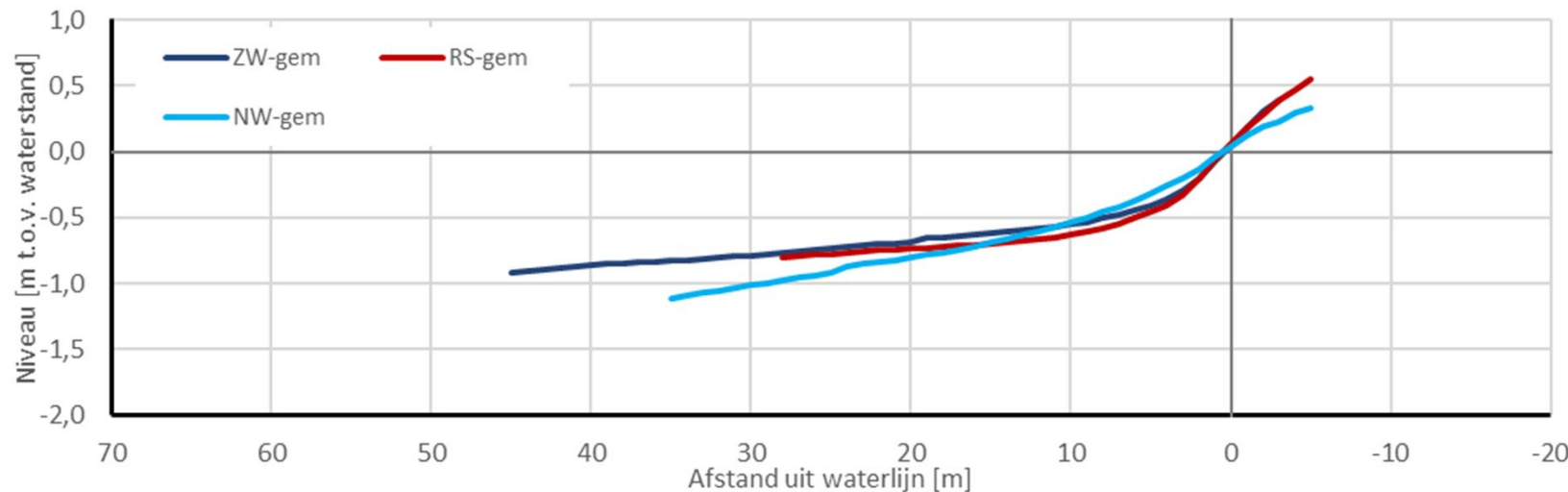
# Analyses of the profile shape

Development during **storm periods**



# Analyses of the profile shape

Analysis of (equilibrium) profile shape w.r.t. to the waterline for 3 locations



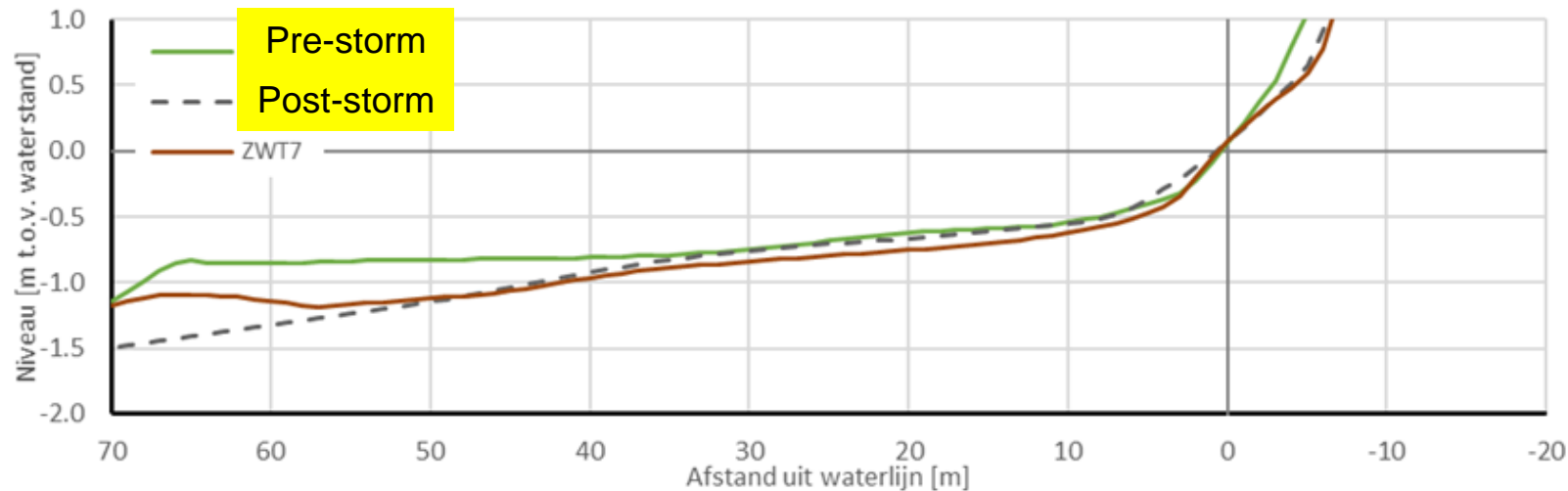
- Profile shape approximately similar
- Profile shape North beach slightly steeper (*grain diameter, longitudinal processes, ...*)
- Relationship profile development vs. forcing not (yet) clear



# Analyses of the profile shape

## Conclusions:

- Initially developed cross-section shape is fairly stable
- Not even major changes around water line during extreme storm conditions  
(*Storm Ciara in February 2020 with waves up to 1.3 m high*)



# Analyses of the profile shape

## Conclusions:

- Sandy beaches are applicable as boundary  
*(and also have added value)*
- Results will be used for the calibration/validation of morphological models to be used for safety assessment

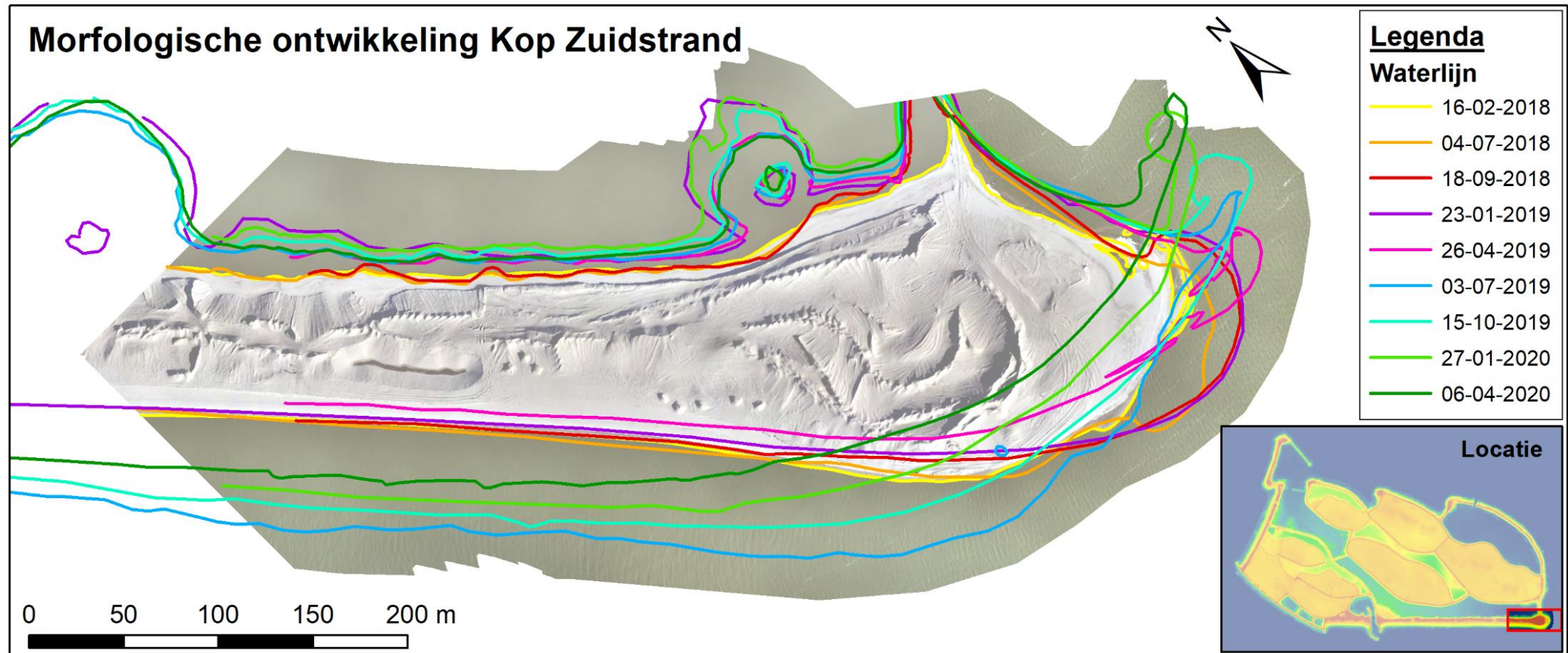
# Analyses of the profile shape

## Conclusions (continued):

- Gradual retreat of the waterline is primarily due to lateral losses
- Not only by waves, but also by currents  
*(North beach)*

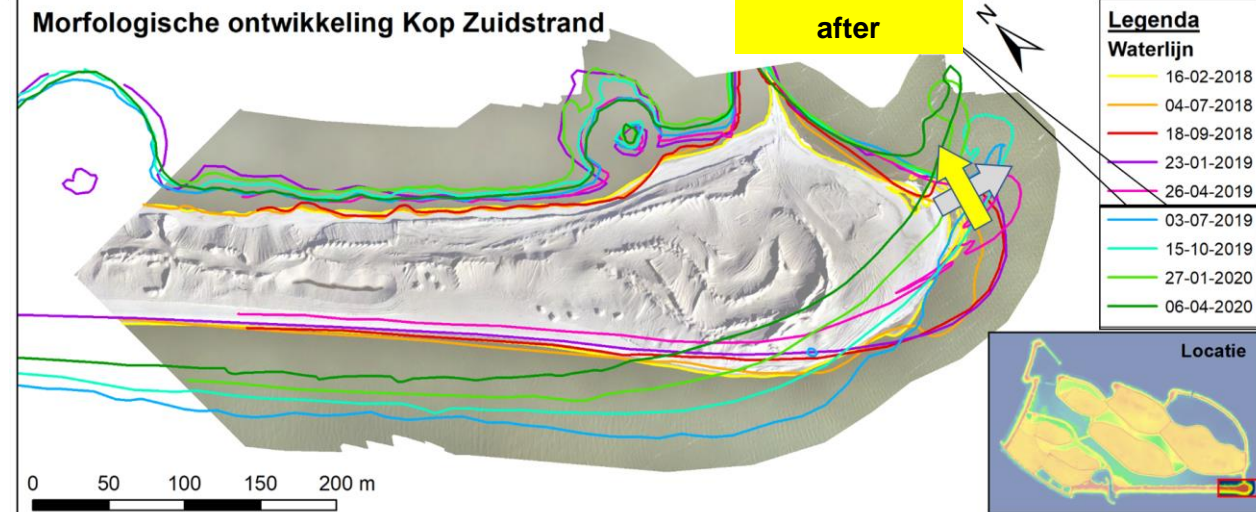
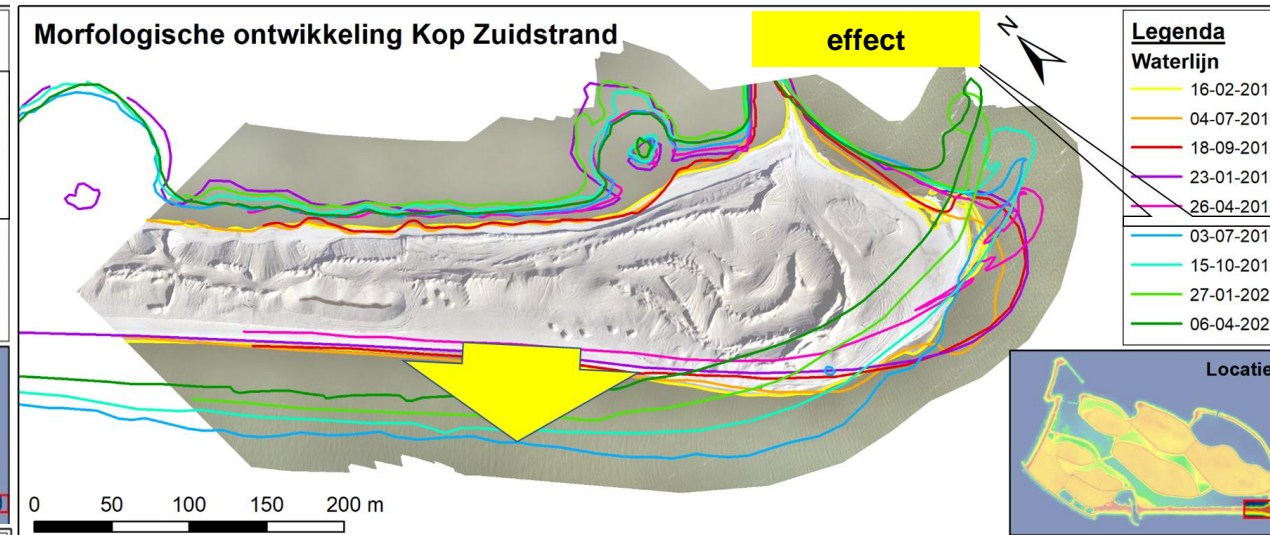
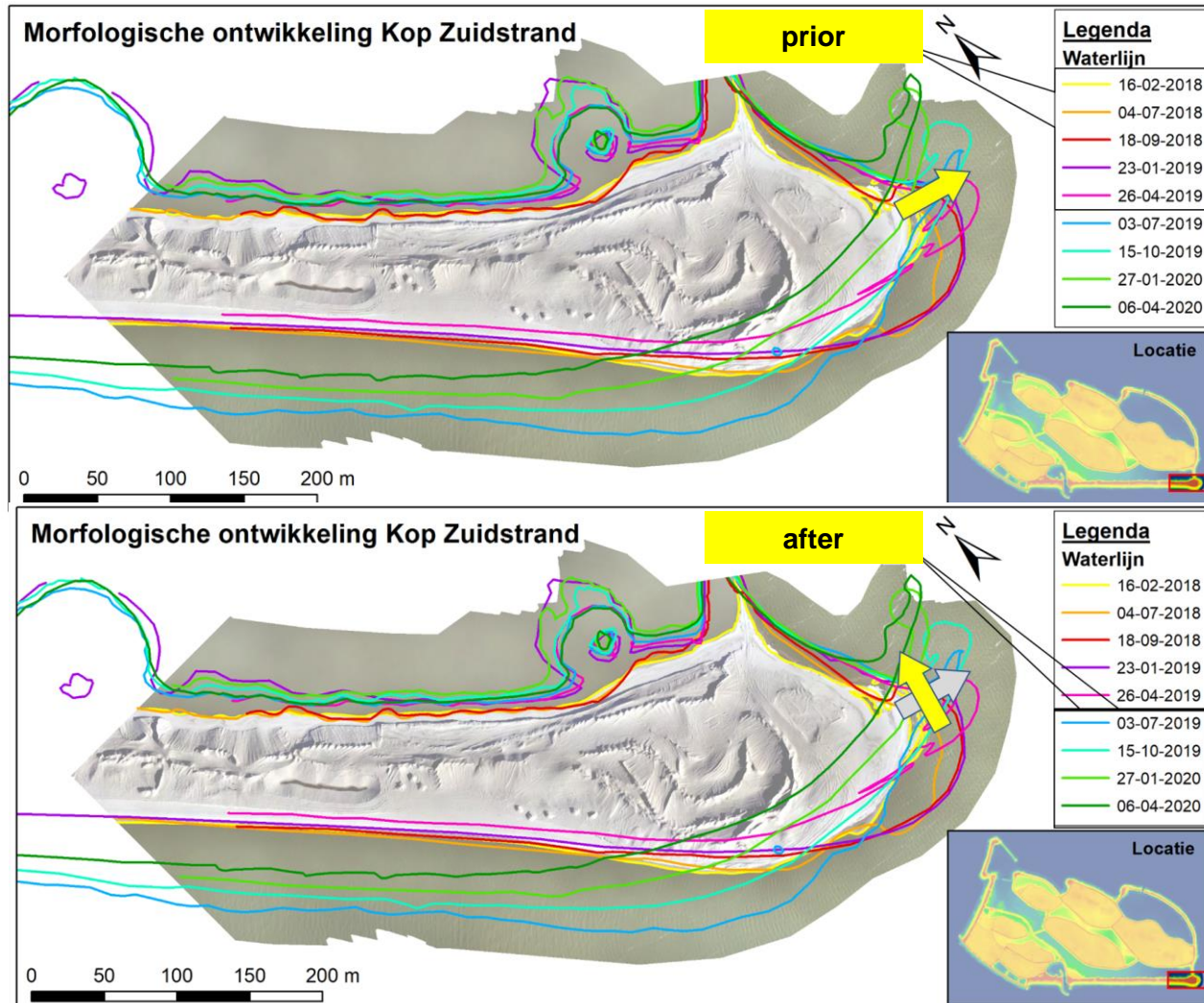


# Development of an open edge



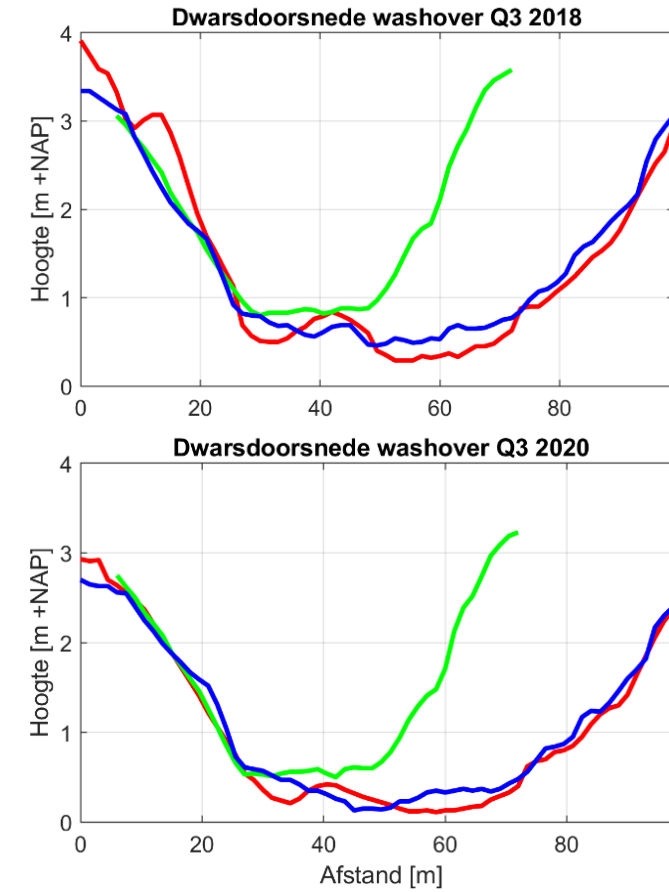
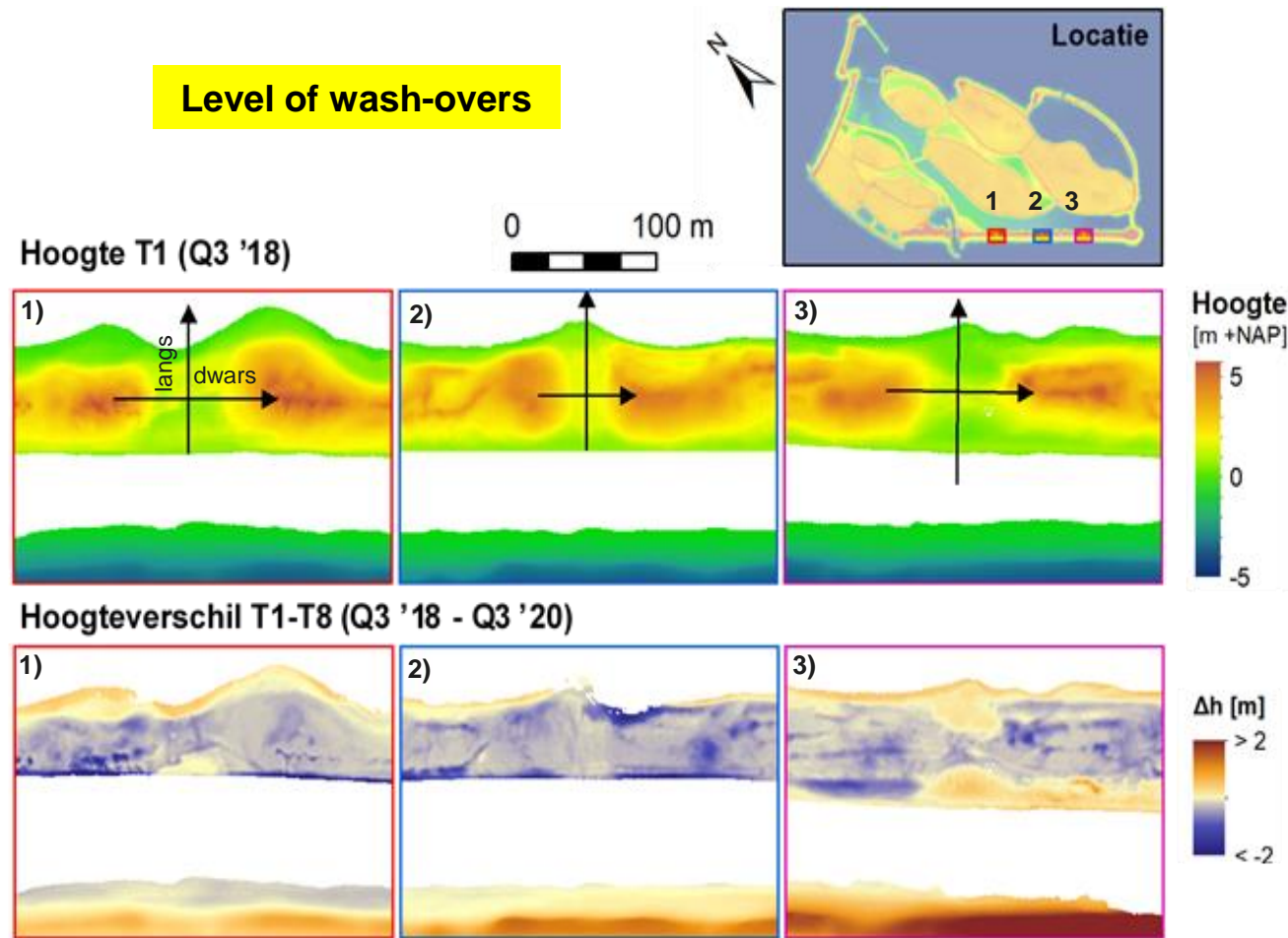


# Development of an open edge



- Large-scale nourishment disturbs initial autonomous development
- Nourishment is subject to losses
- Only temporary solution ...

# Development of wash-overs

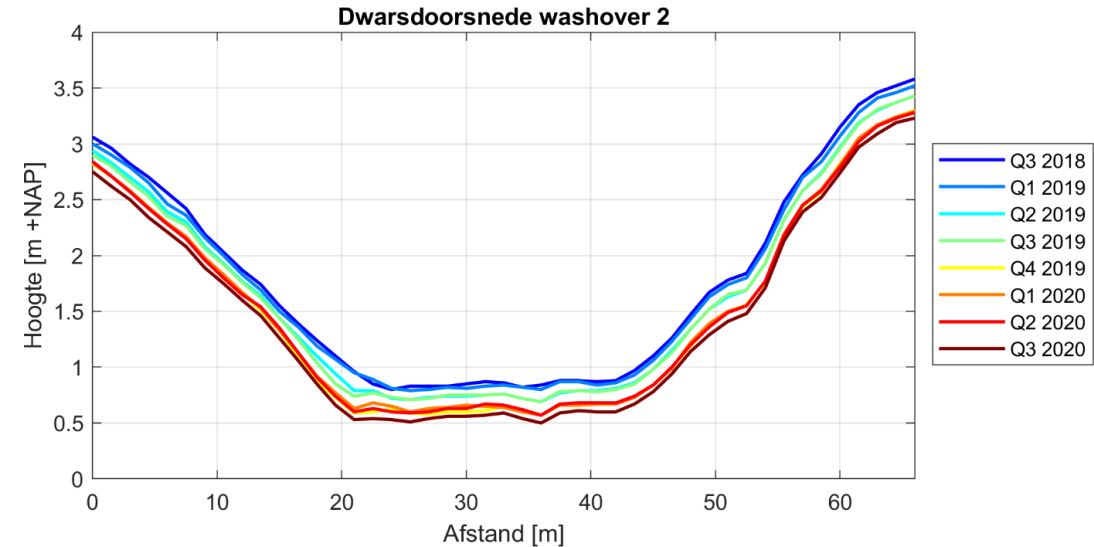
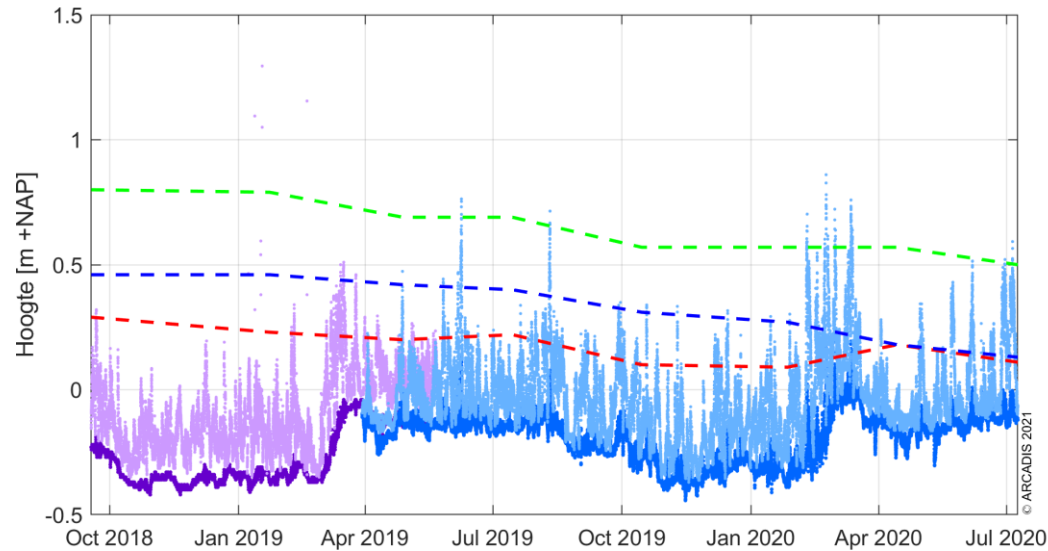


First recording

Last recording



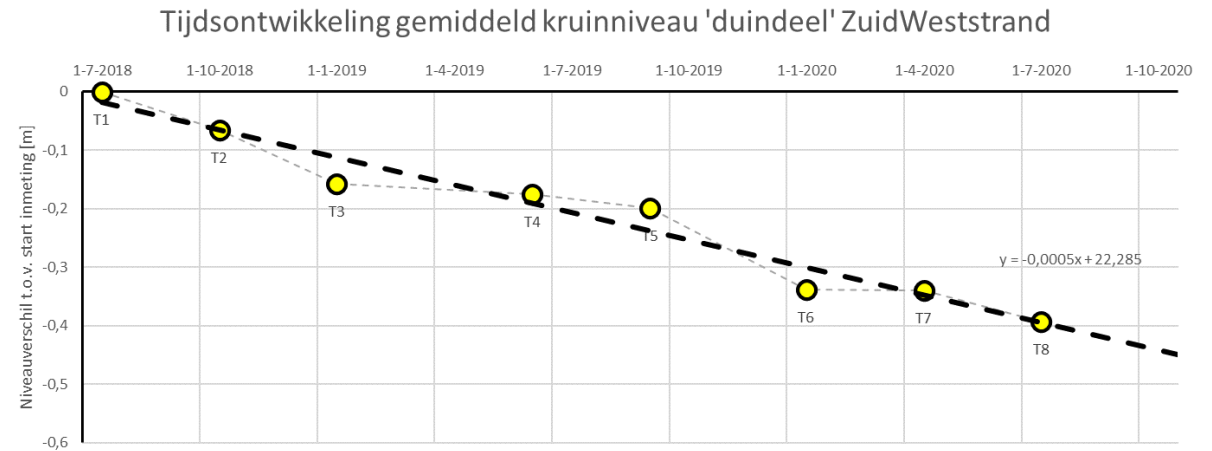
# Development of wash-overs



- Initial level often too high for a real washover
- Level shows gradual decrease so the probability of overwashes increases
- Decrease in level related to settlement of subsoil

# Gradual reduction of the crest levels

- Development of the average crest level of cross profiles
- Average decrease is 0.2 m/year
- Still a straight line ...
- Losses have been accounted for in the design

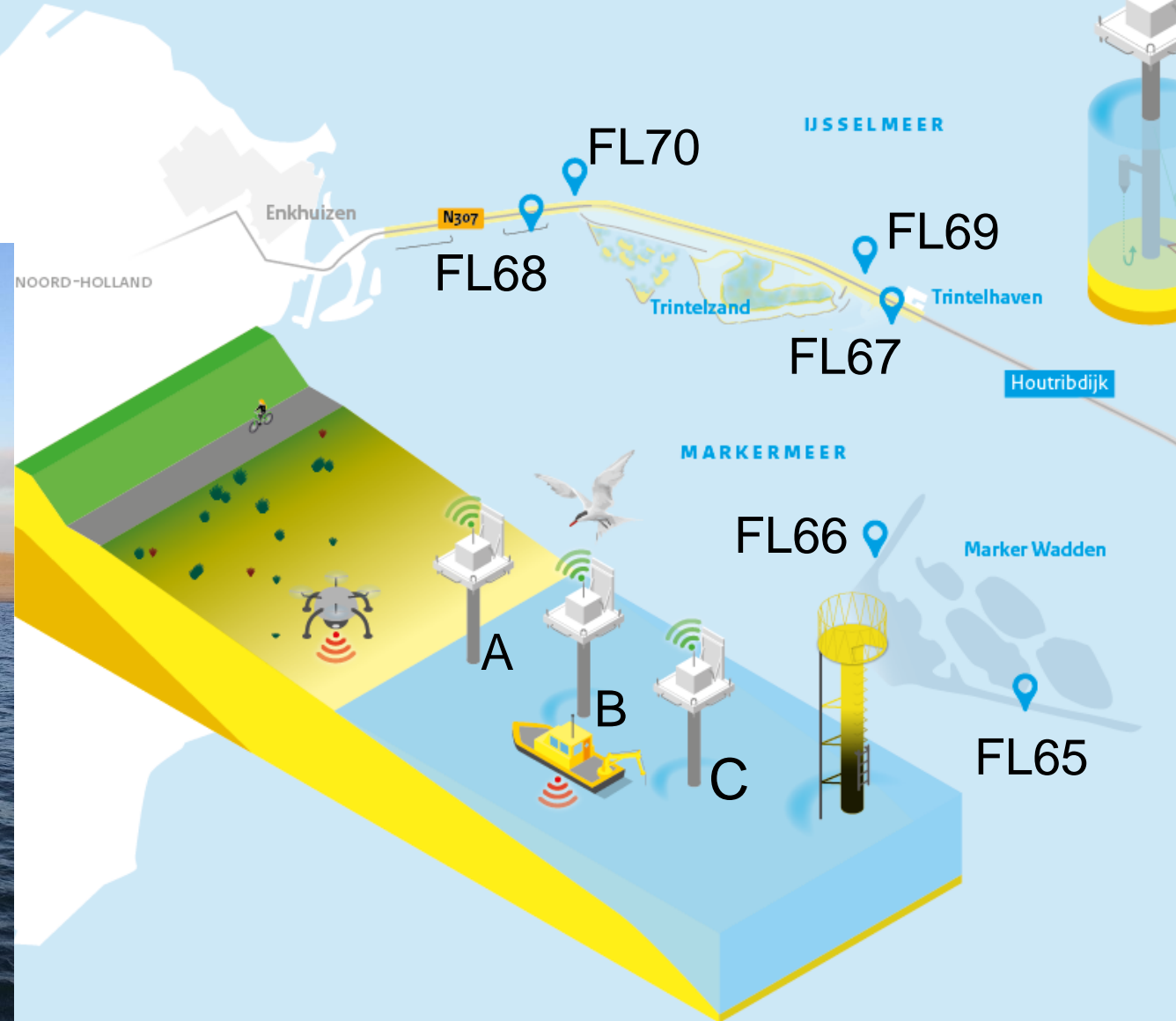




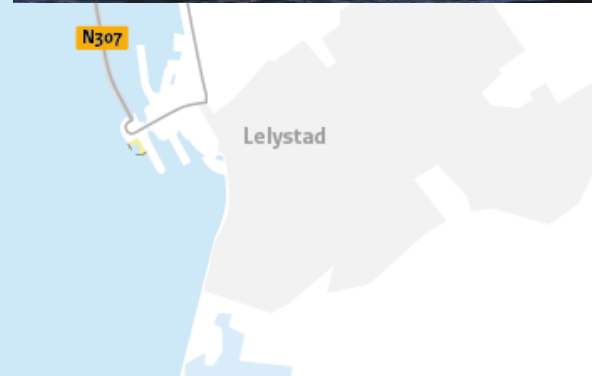
## 2 - Large-scale lake processes



## Monitoring sandy shores Houtribdijk



Offshore



N307

Lelystad

Nearshore

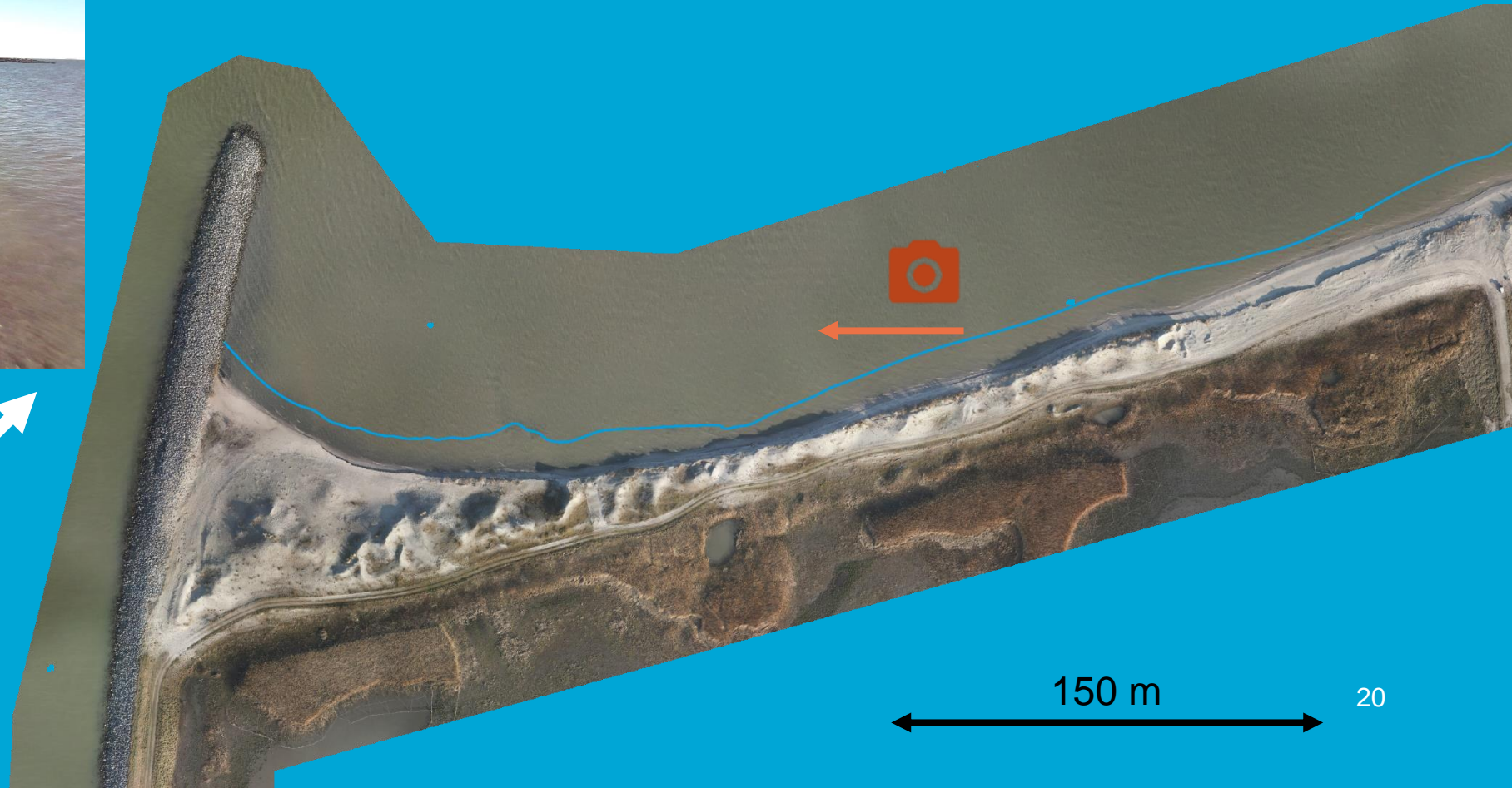


# Noordstrand 2-2-2022





# Noordstrand 3-3-2022





# Conclusions

- Large-scale lake circulations, in combination with waves, have a big influence on longshore flow and transport
- With measurement and modelling results, potential longshore transport can be predicted
- These large-scale processes are important for maintenance of the beaches





### 3 - Maintenance of beaches



# Discussion on beach maintenance

## **Sandy beaches**

- Are indeed applicable in a lake-environment
- Protect area behind the beaches
- Have also an added natural value





# Discussion on beach maintenance

## **Lateral and cross-shore losses**

- Can lead to a retreat of the position of the water line
- Due to incoming waves (at an angle)
- Also longshore currents play an important role
- Nourishments can be used to mitigate this retreat
- This asks for recurring maintenance efforts



# Discussion on beach maintenance

## **Settlement of the subsoil**

- Leads to a steady/continuous decrease in the crest level
- For the dunes/beaches, this may require measures in the long term
- For other parts of the island effects are even more relevant



# Discussion on beach maintenance

## Discussion

- Sandy boundaries suitable in lake environments?
- Maintenance scheme required or not?
- Vertical losses a problem?





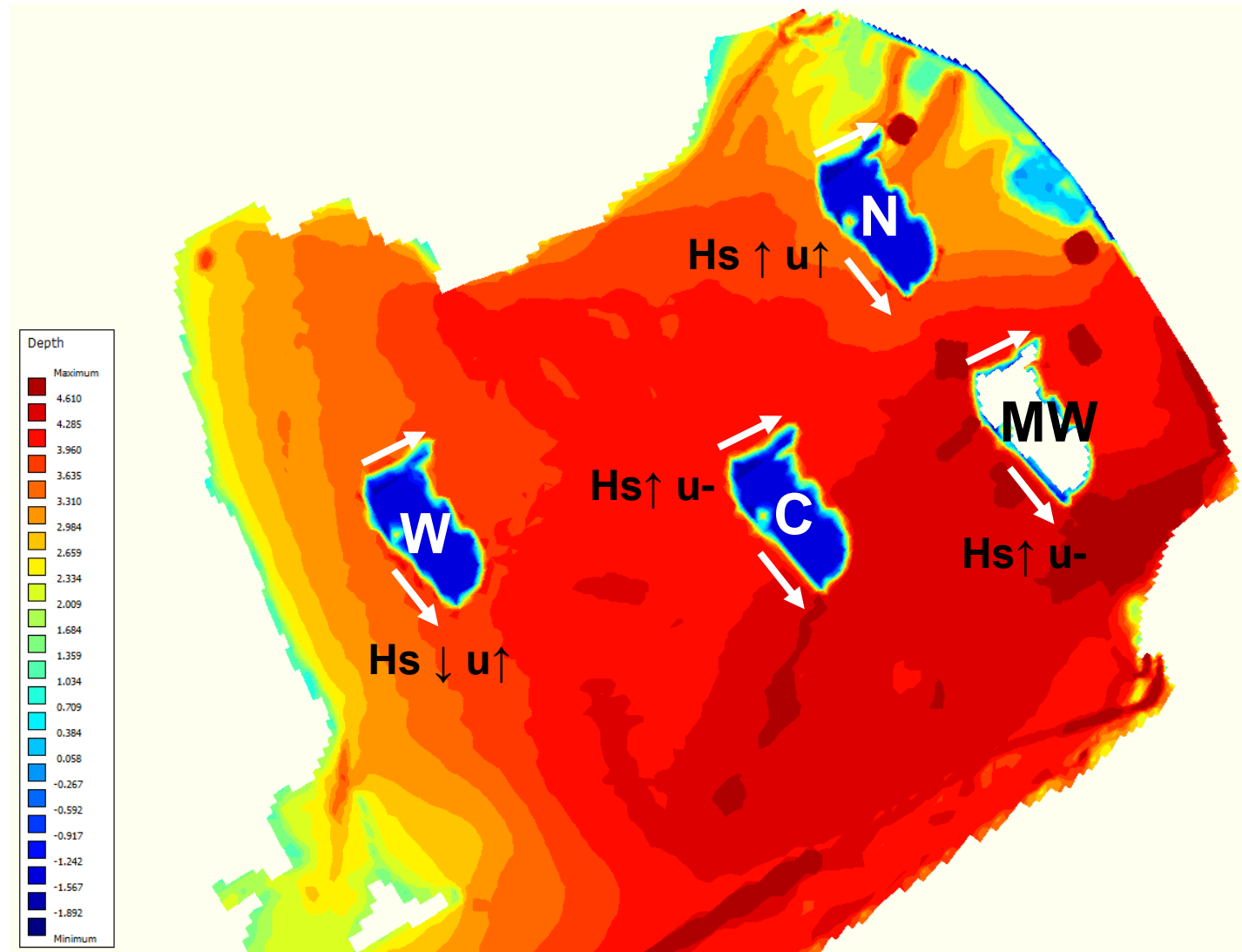
## 4 - Large-scale lake processes & Expansion of islands

# What if... Marker Wadden was in a different location?

- Least longshore transport for location W:
  - Very little waves
- Currents most in balance for location C:
  - Central location
- Highest velocities on Noordstrand N:
  - Funnel effect

## Conclusion:

Currents important for direction longshore transport, but waves are needed to stir up sediment





# Conclusions

- Location of the island relative to the large-scale circulations is crucial for the design and maintenance.
- **Location** of the island relative to the **circulation cell** is important for flow velocities and directions
- The **shape** of the islands and whether they are streamlined relative to large-scale circulations determines whether nearshore eddies arise.
- **Sand mining pits** affect both flow velocity and direction.





Discussion expansion islands

# What if... Marker Wadden will expand?

- Increase of funnel effect
- Do we need to change lay-out of islands?
- Can we benefit from longshore current in maintenance?
- What does this mean for water quality?







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