

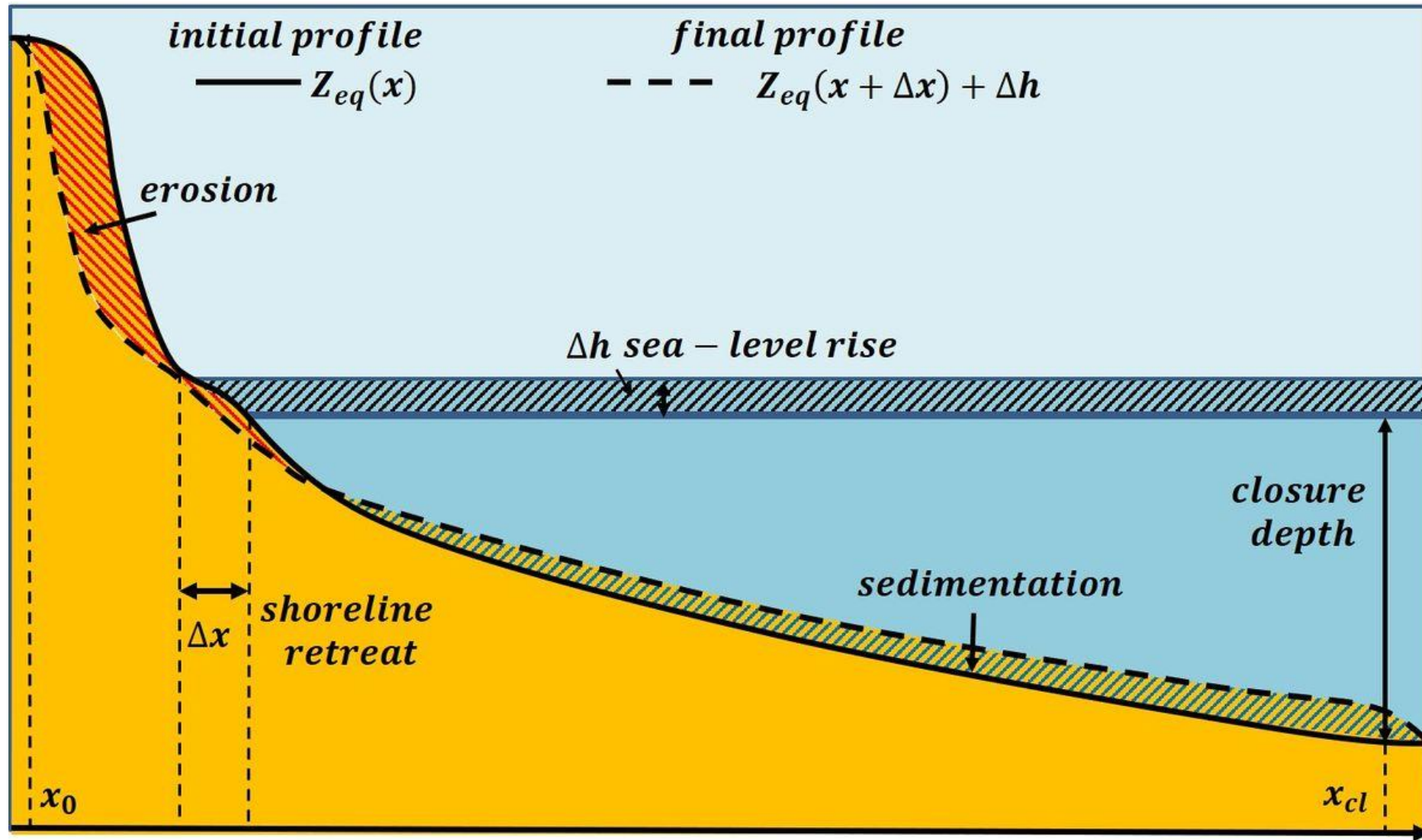
Coastal Re-alignment. North Devon

What options for the future of the estuary?



- A few basics about coastal change
- Historic Change
- Future Scenarios
- Conceptual Model

Bruun Rule

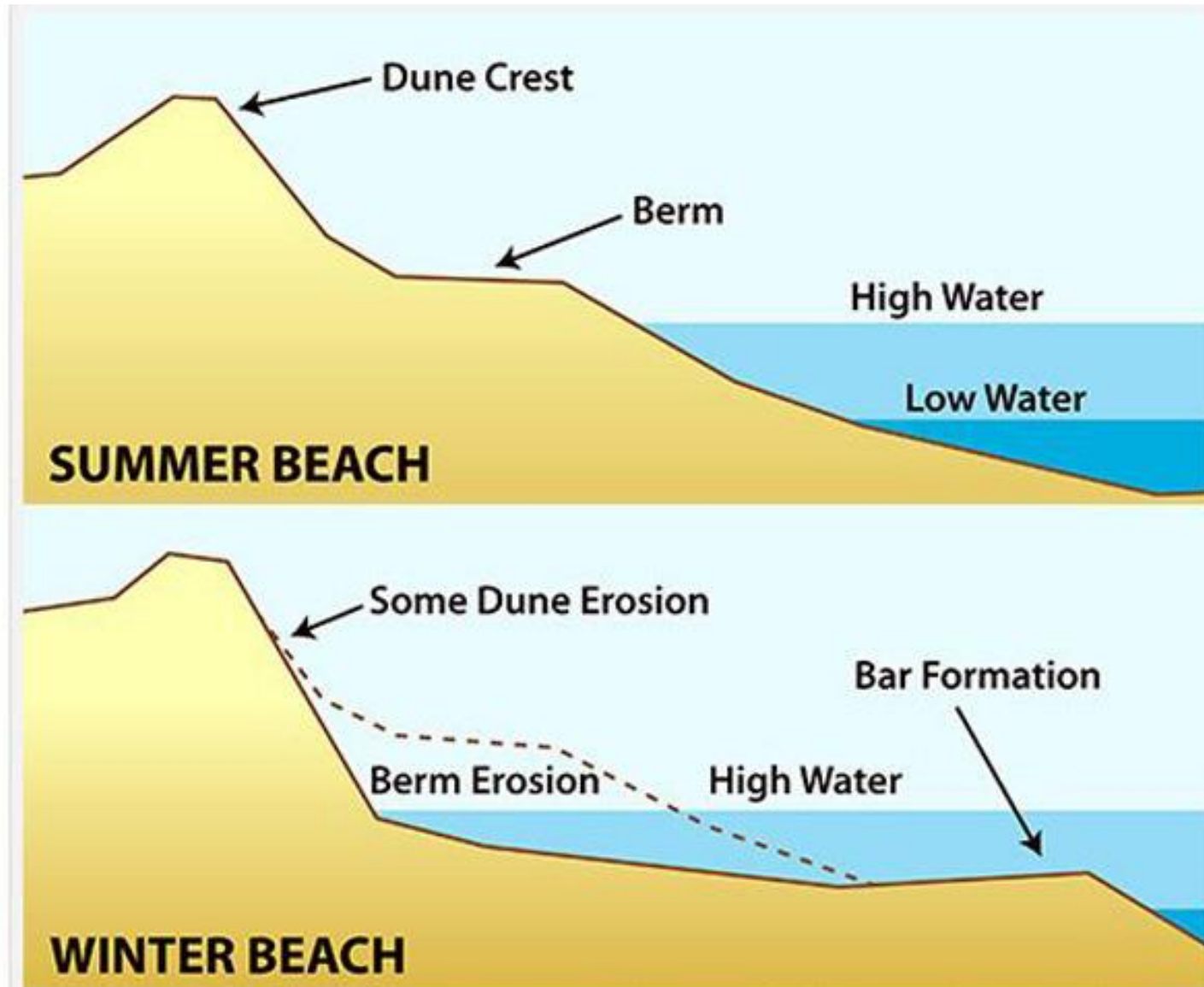


Speed of waves

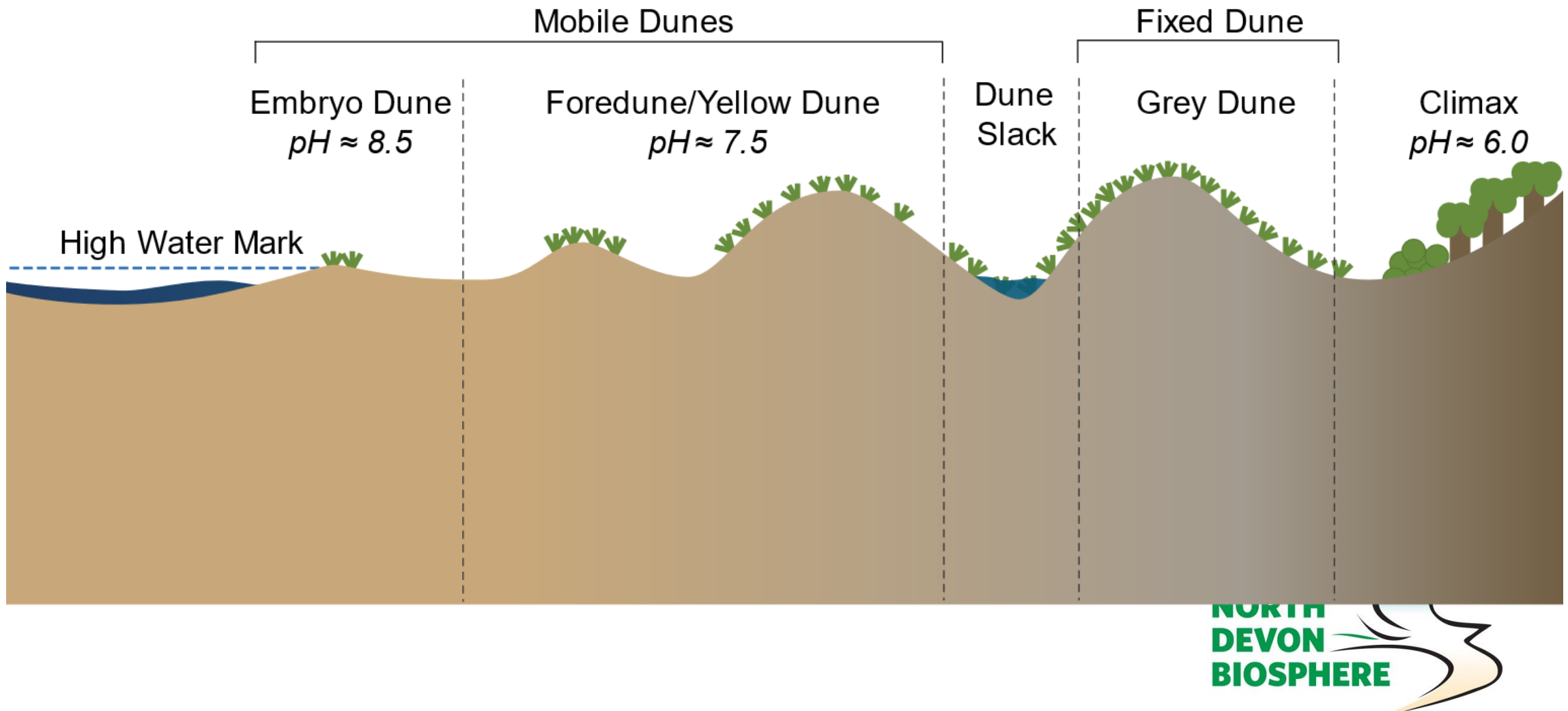
$$v \approx \sqrt{\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi}} \quad \text{for deep water, } d > \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$v \approx \sqrt{gd} \quad \text{for shallow water, } d < \frac{\lambda}{20}$$





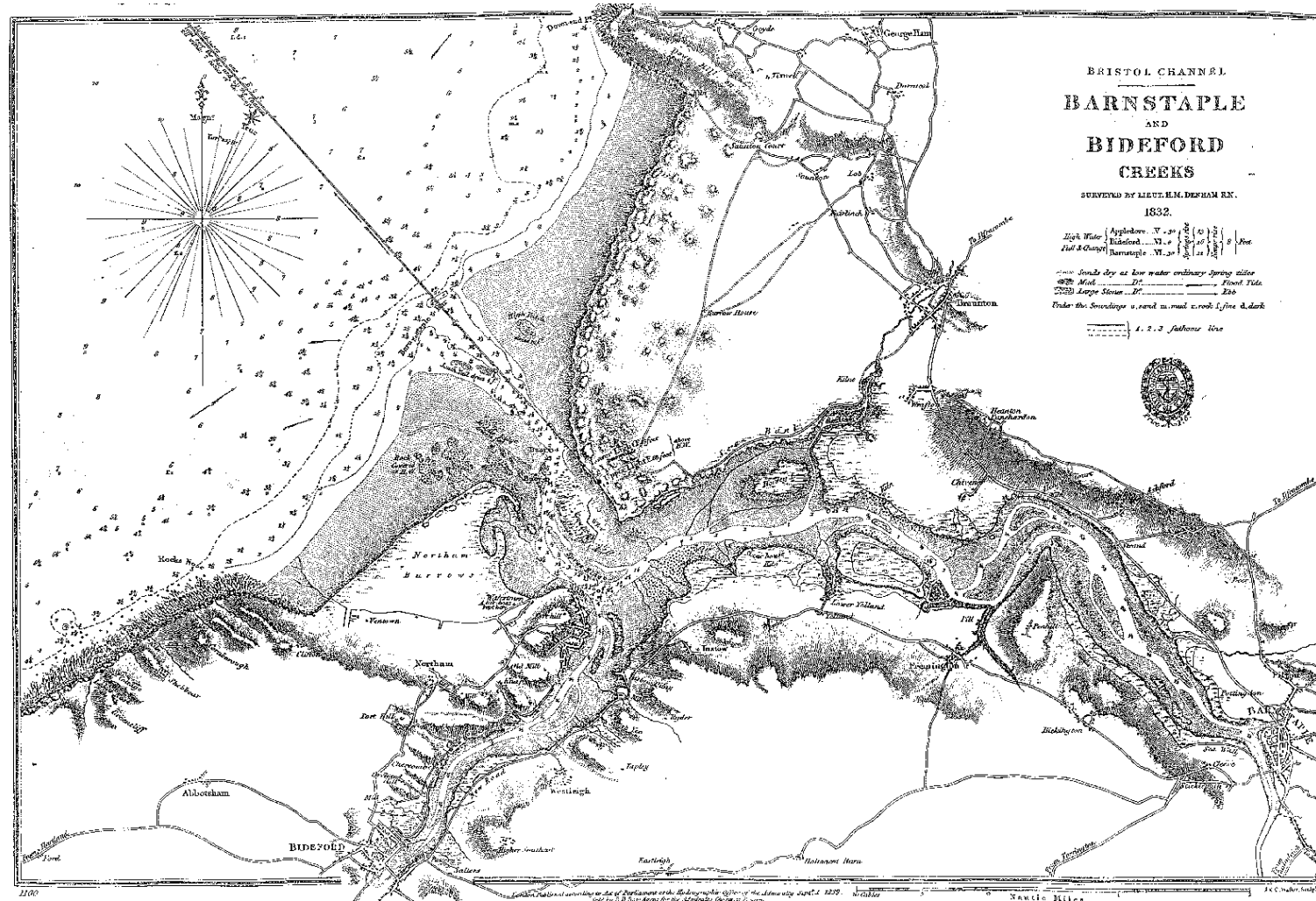
Dune Formation



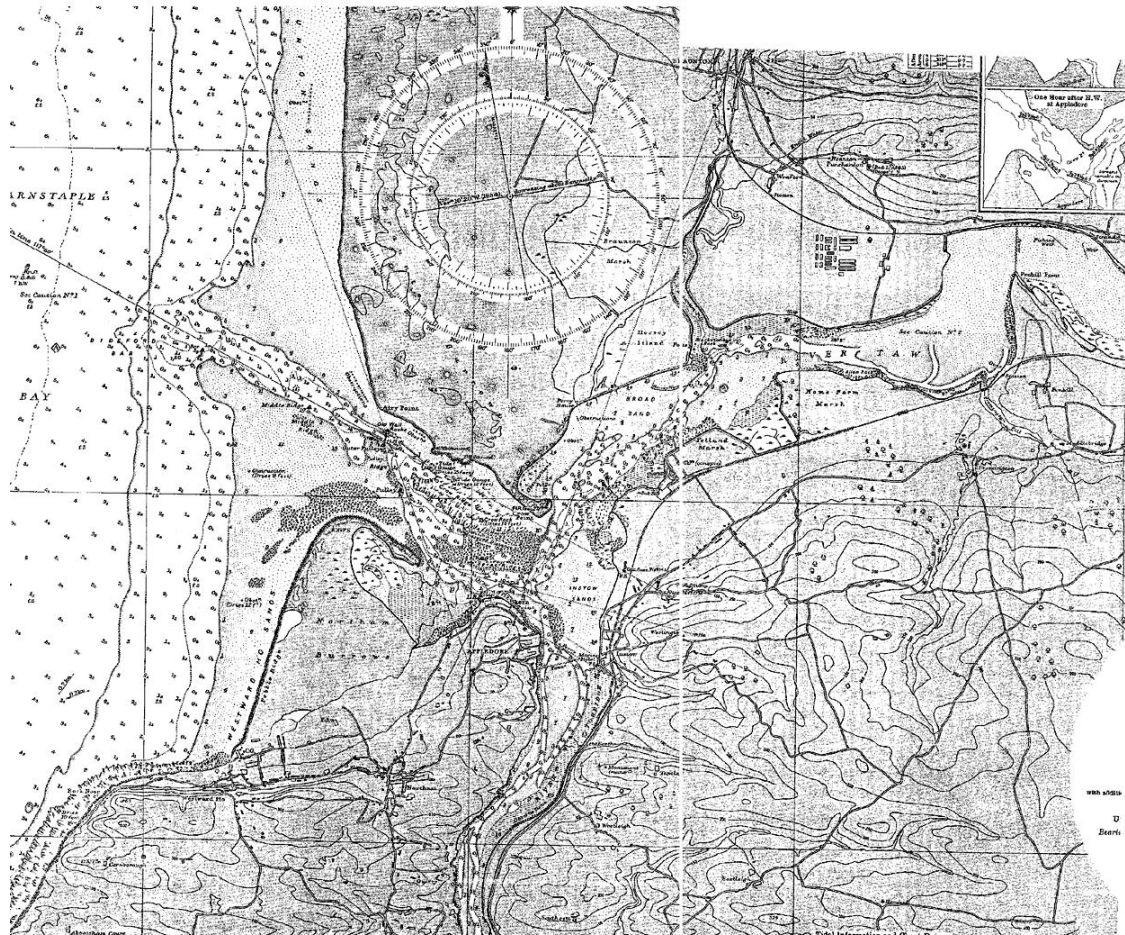
Historic Change



Maps & Charts: 1832



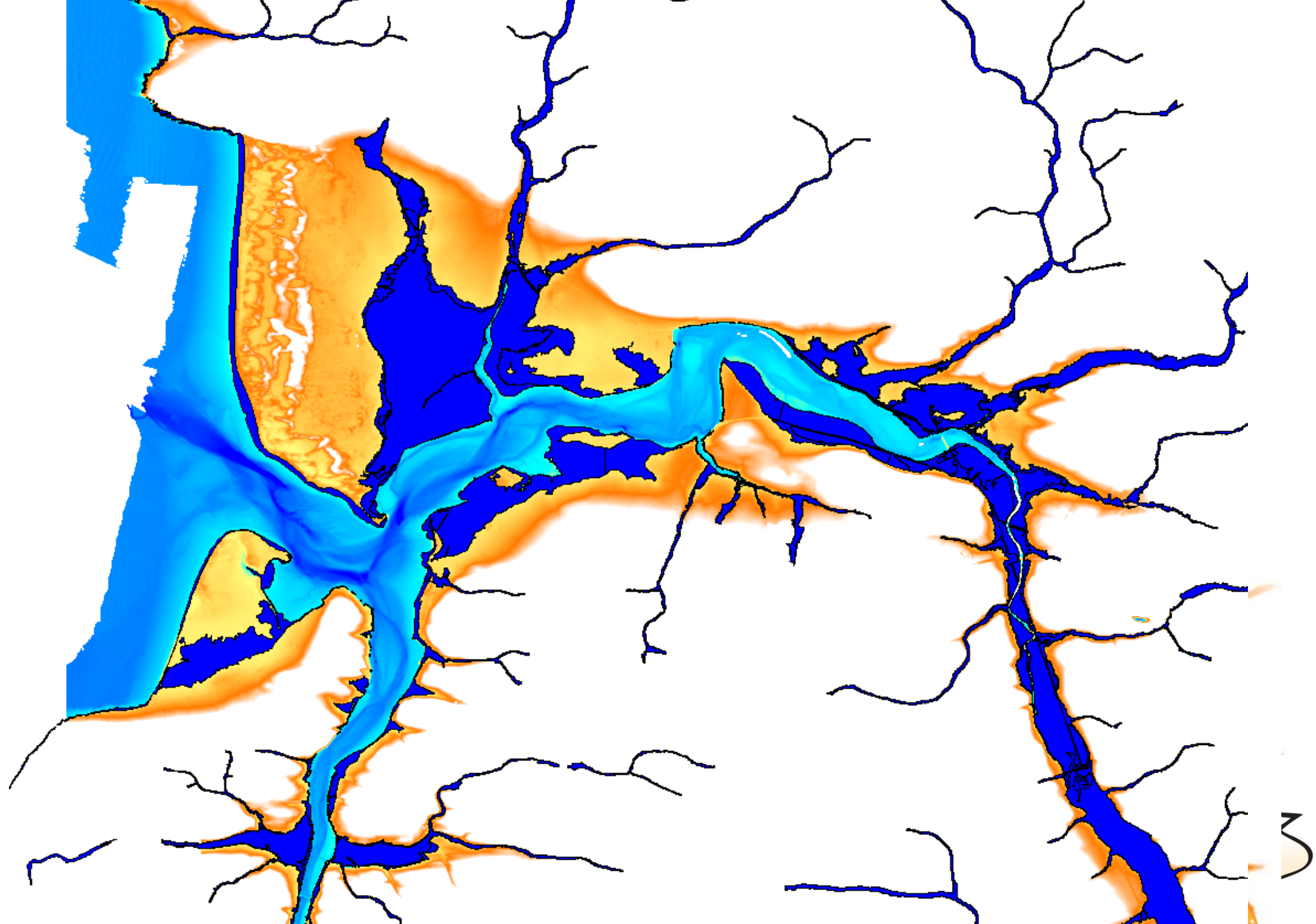
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Future Scenarios





Consider the whole system

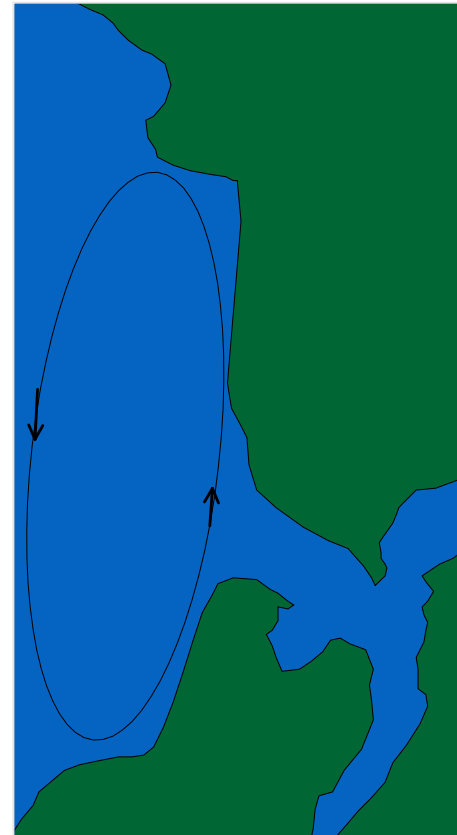
Conceptual model

where does the sand come from?



The single gyre model

- Same direction as wave-driven sand drift
- Could explain northerly drift with no source or sink
- But: how does the sand get past the estuary mouth?



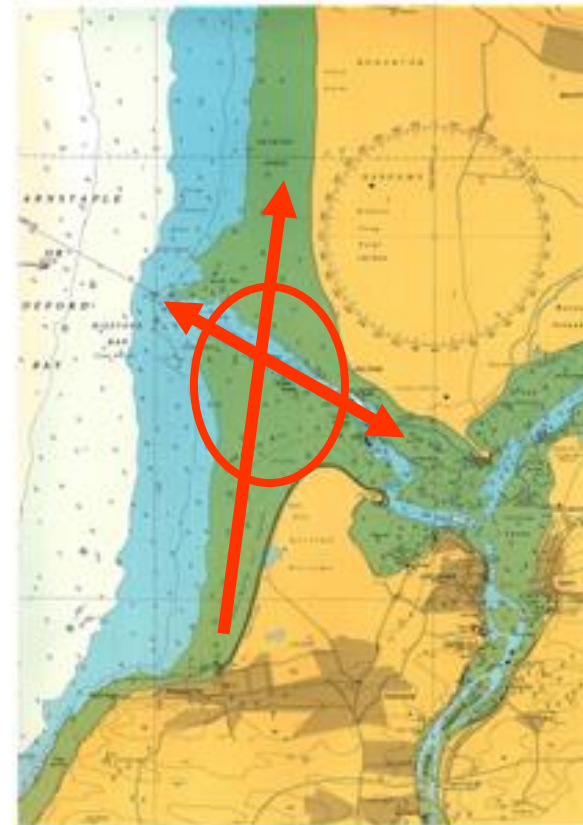
The tidal delta



Estuaries and the open coast



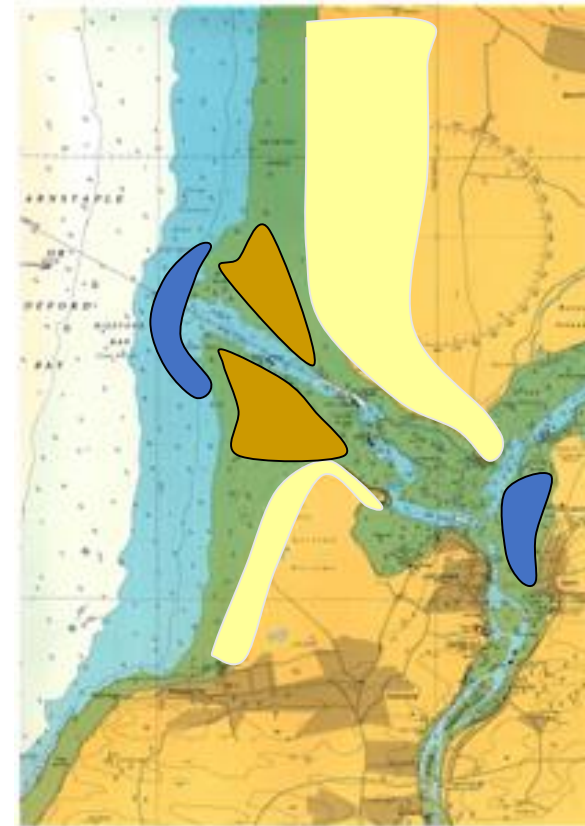
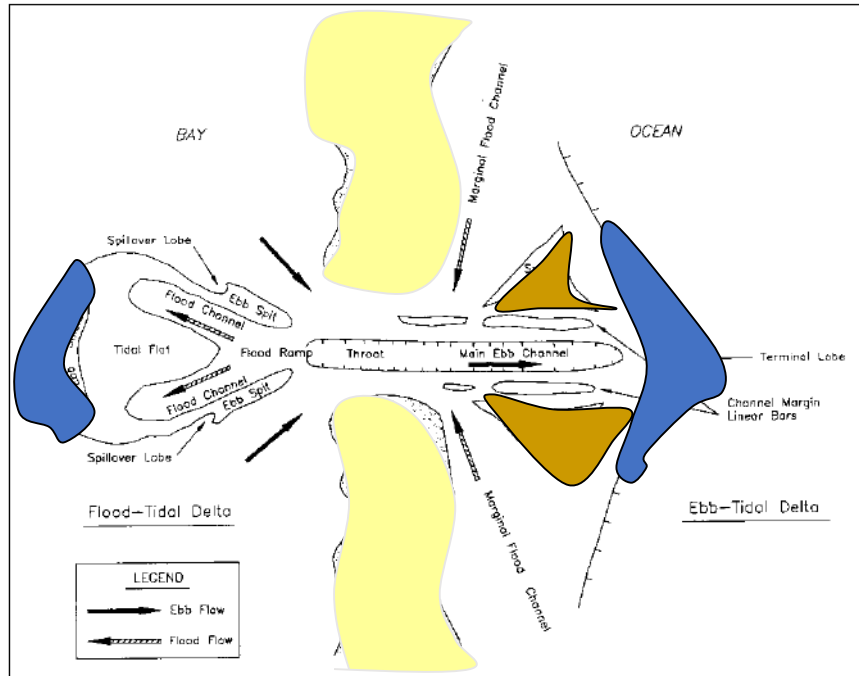
- Tidal deltas are a roundabout : providing by-pass mechanism
- Sediment flows through and around the delta



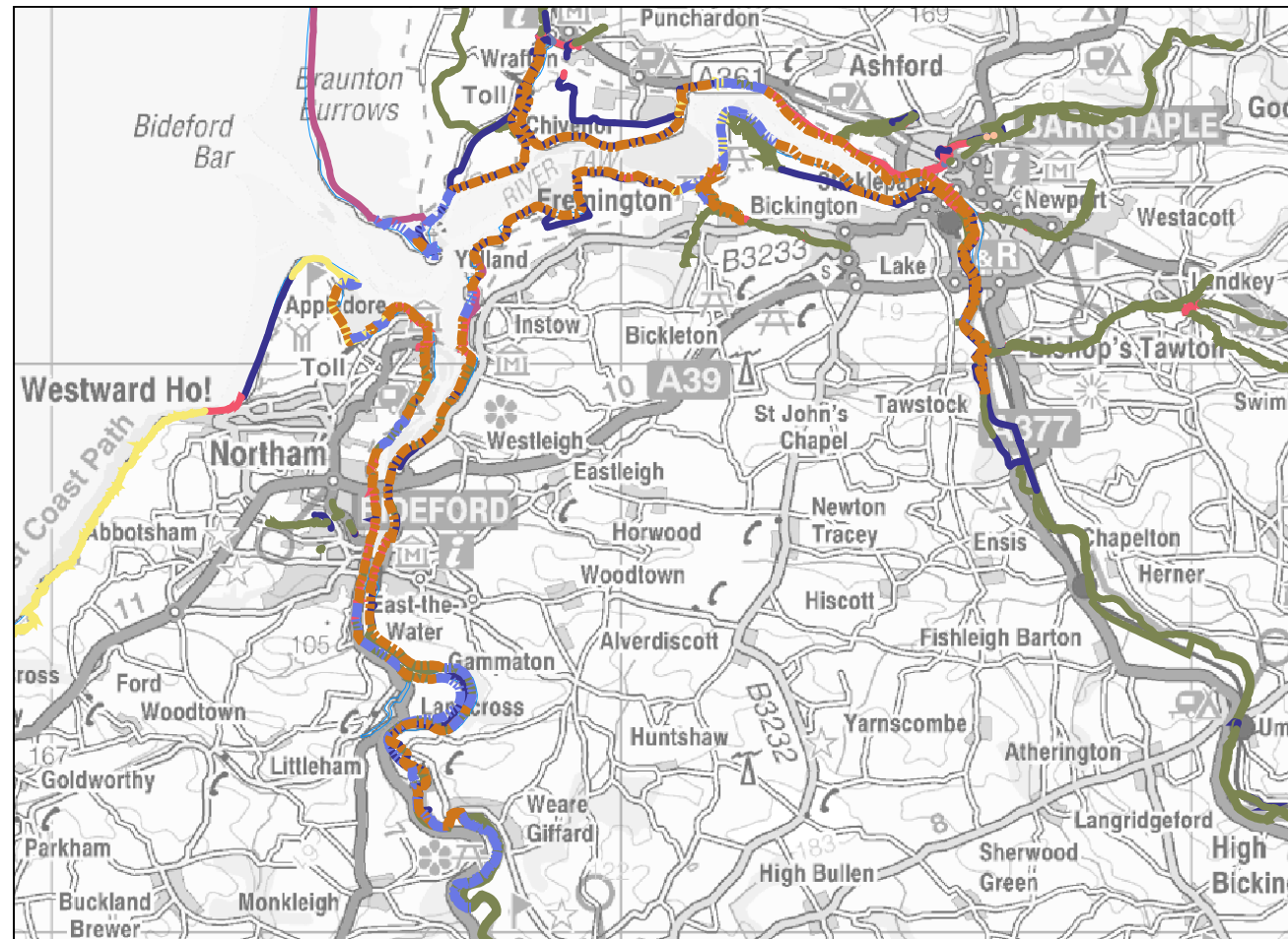


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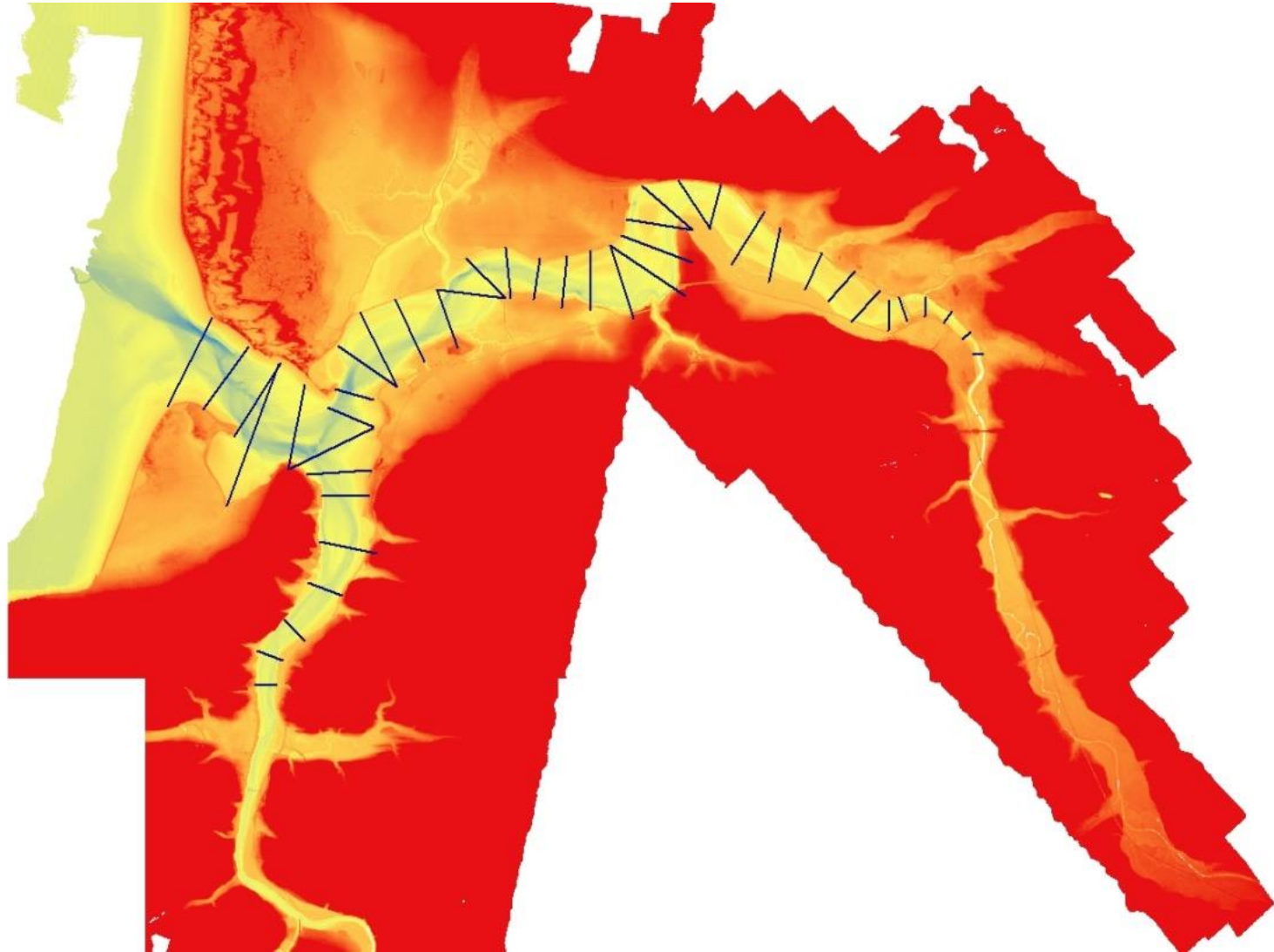
Tidal delta parts



How do we deal with the change?

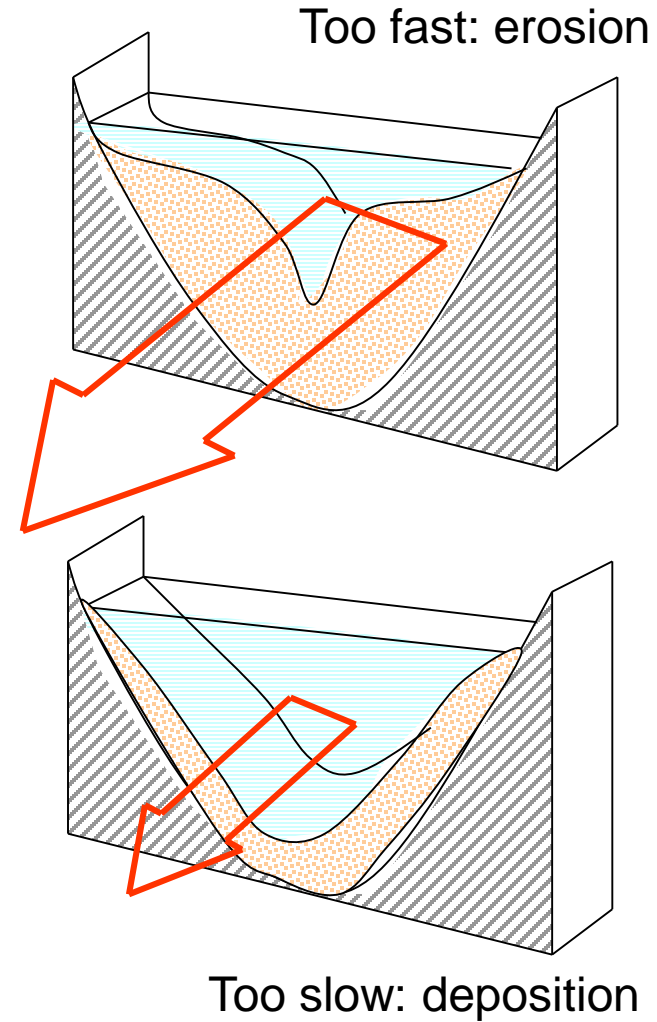


Healthy Estuary



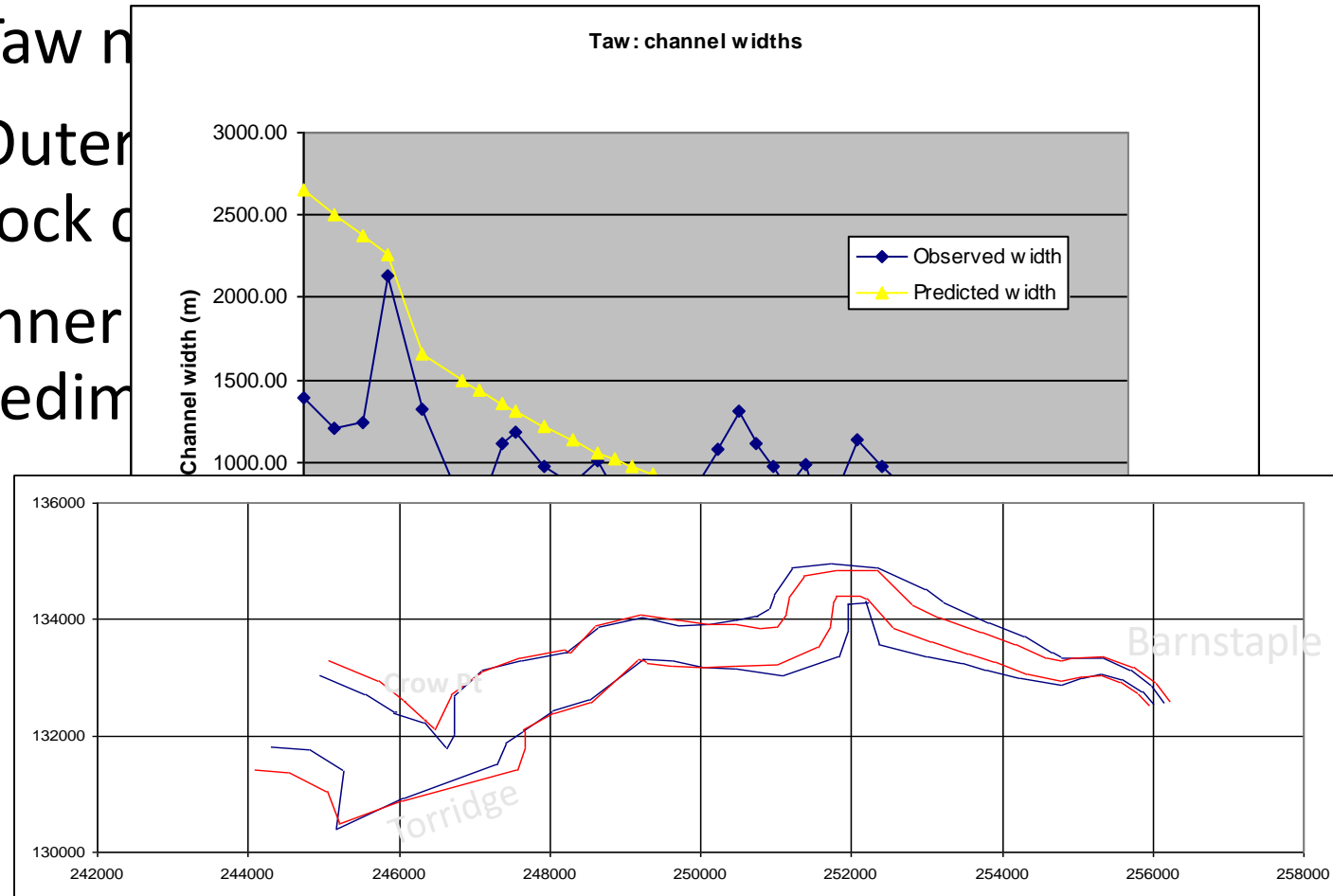
Computer modelling

- Want to know future width and depth
- Computer model assesses tidal power available and predicts channel size
- Based on the principle that flow through smaller channel is faster giving erosion and vice versa
- An estuary tends to an equilibrium with no erosion or deposition
- Once it achieves this it is said to be in 'Regime'



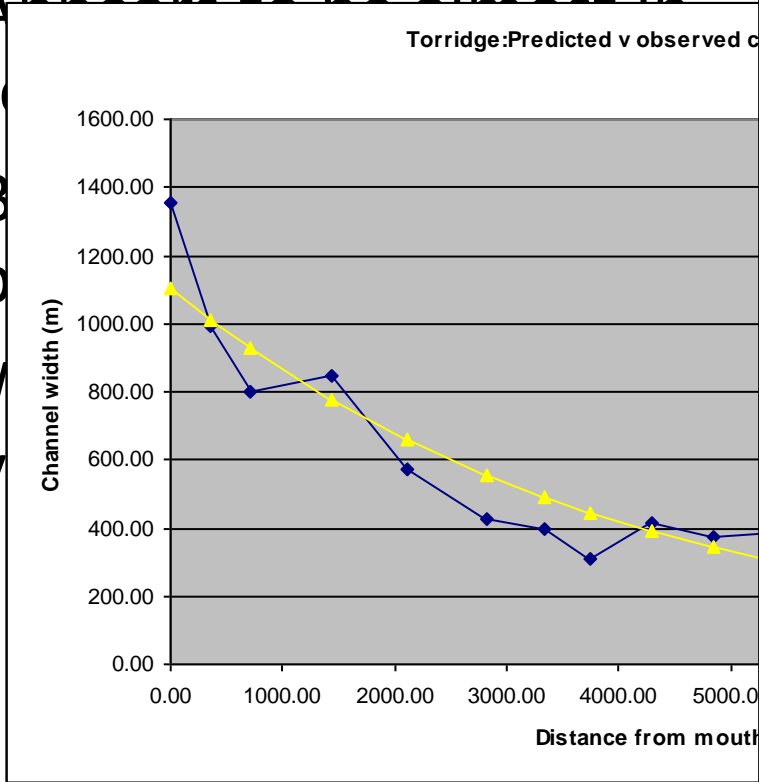
Equilibrium: the Taw

- Taw n
- Outer
rock c
- Inner
sedim

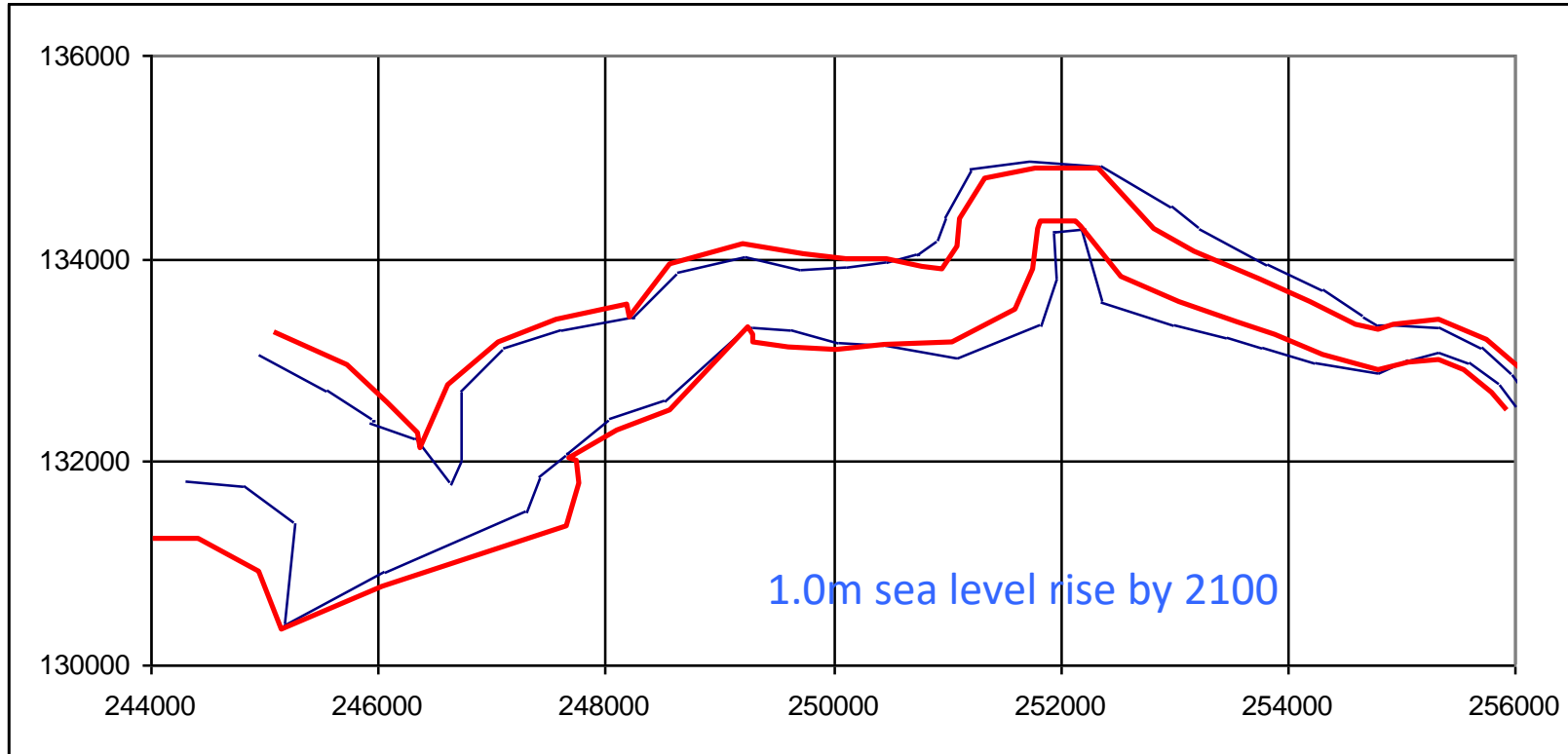


Equilibrium: the Torridge

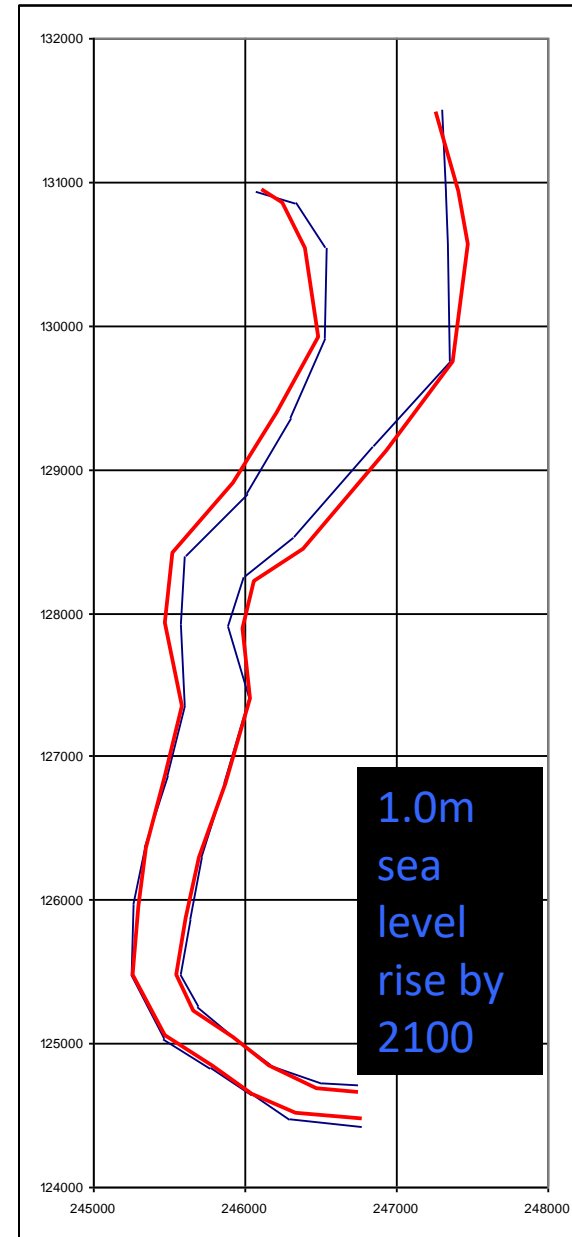
- Approach to be consistent
- B
- p
- V
- V



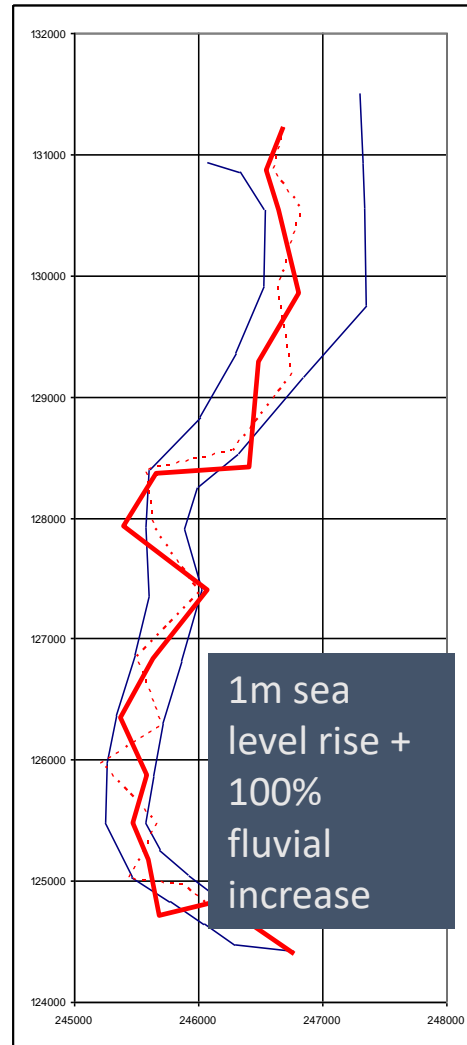
Sea level rise: Taw



Sea level rise : Torridge



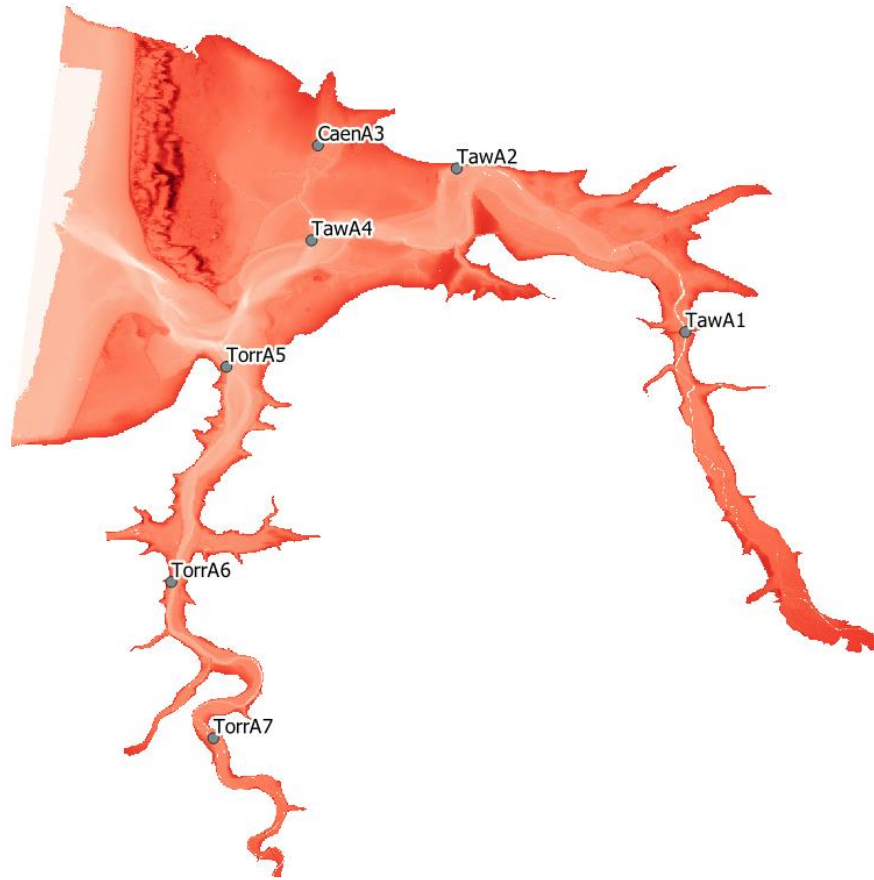
Meanders and sea level rise : Torridge



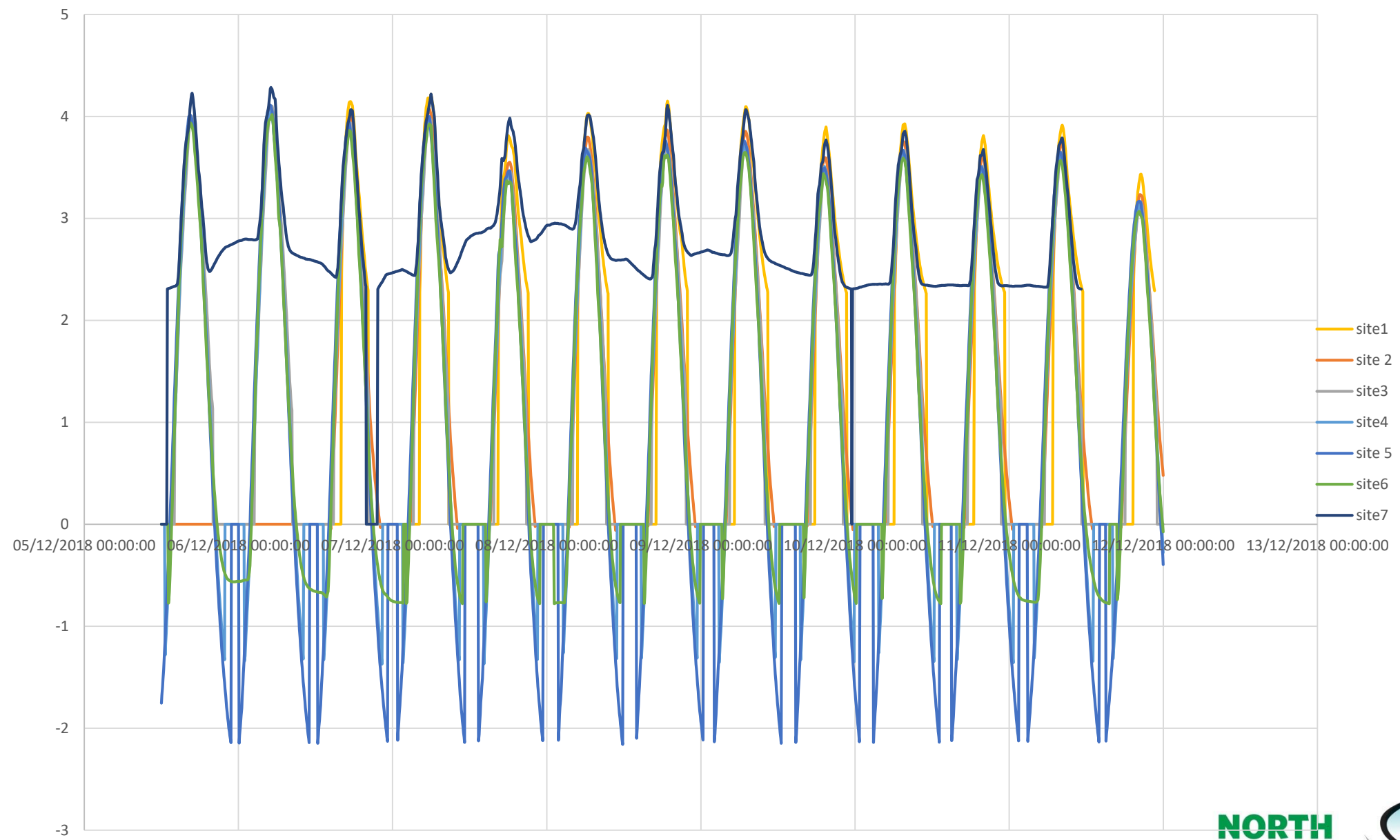
Evidence

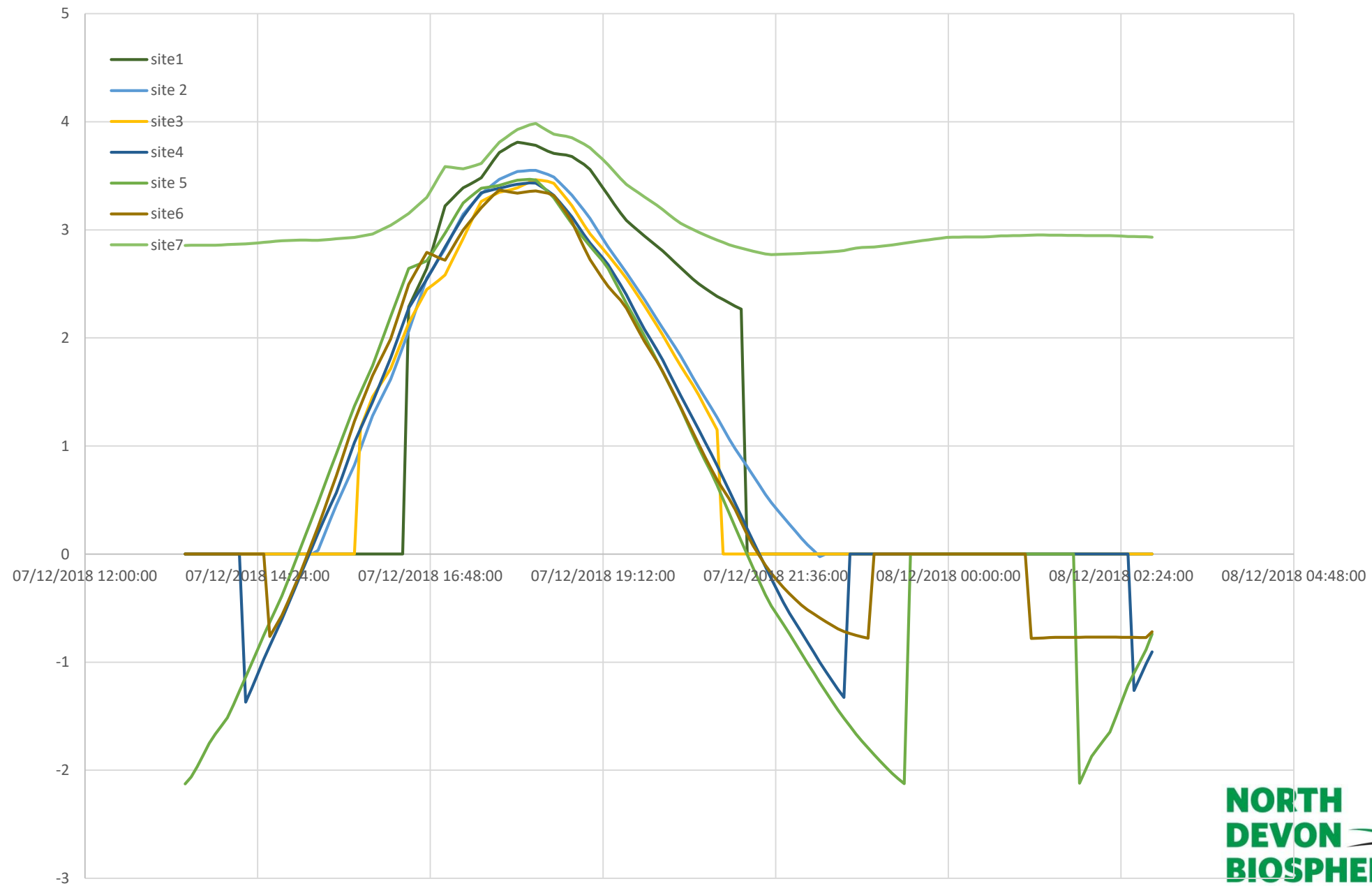


Tide sensors

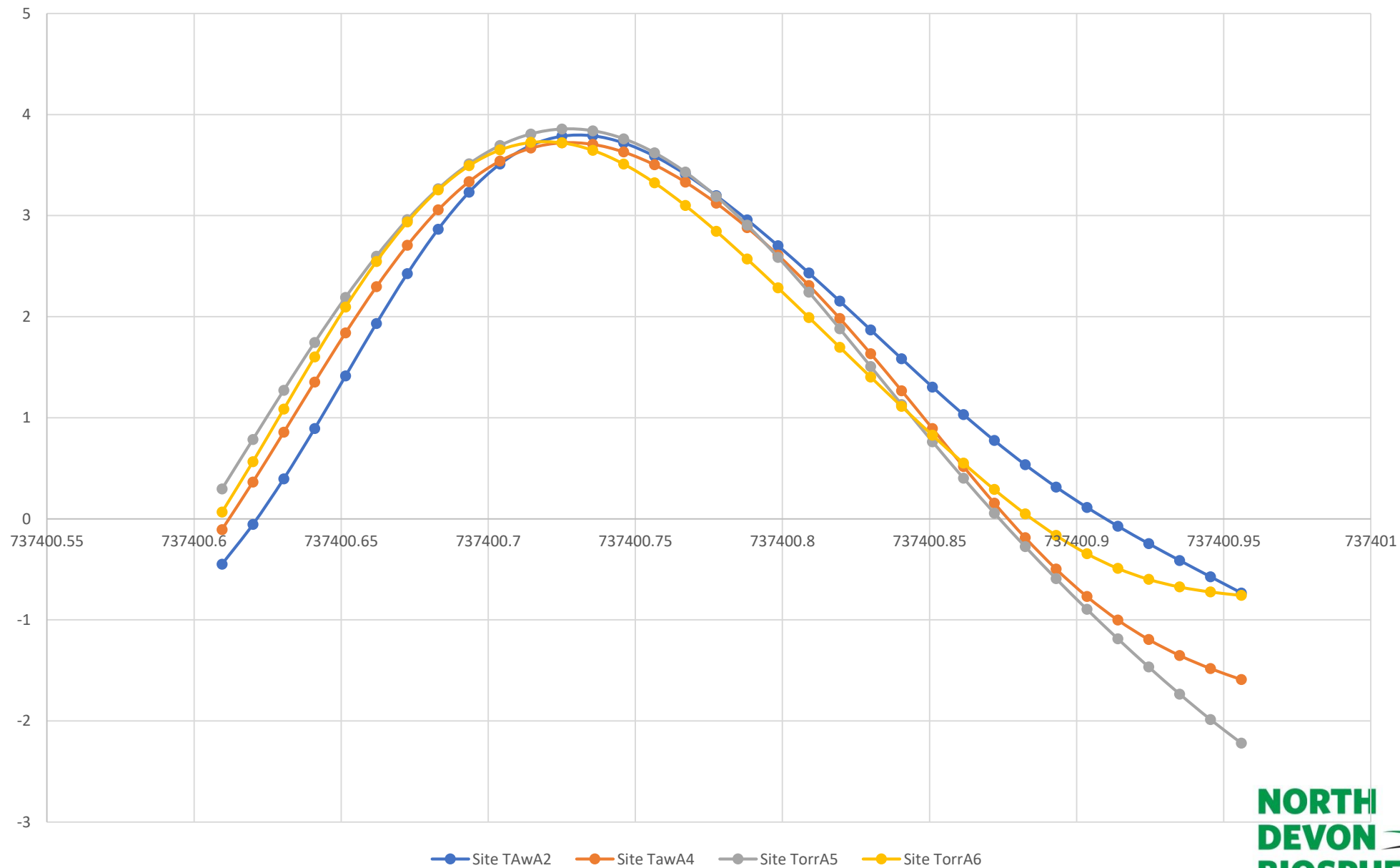


- Sensors deployed between December 2018 and March 2019
- Analysis carried out in Matlab using U-Tide harmonic analysis



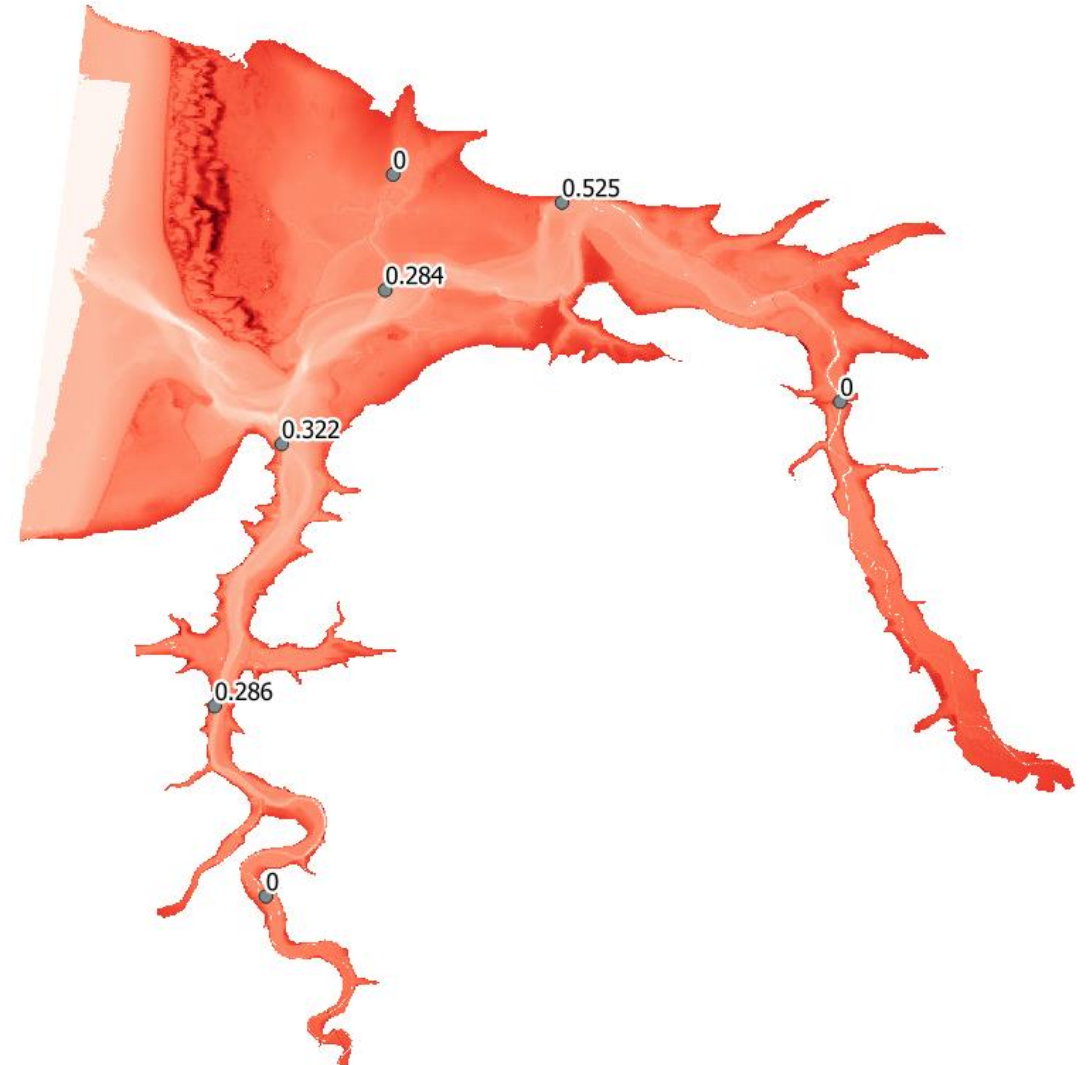


Model output of tides



Tidal gauge locations and MSL at location

- 0 indicates that more than 50% of the records did not register a height
- MSL derived by 50% exceedance value.
- NB the progression of MSL of the tide is not a linear progression along the Taw to Penhill



Summary to date

- Sea level is rising and the estuary will change
- The sediment is needed in the estuary to help reduce the impacts of sea level rise on flood defences and natural habitats
- Instow Dunes area a key part of the estuary system as the flood delta.
- Keeping the estuary flood dominant will help keep the sediment in the estuary for the good of all.
- Where the estuary has matured, we can realign and deliver flood defence benefits.

Instow Dunes

- History of change
- Options
- Discussion





55148. Appledore, from Instow.

Summary

- Instow Dunes have been growing for a long time
 - Despite history of dredging
 - Despite the MoD flattening them during training
- Low area of the beach near the steps where the surface water drains.

Options considered

1. Do nothing
2. Re-locating the sand
3. Beneficial use of sediments
4. Train the dunes
5. Beach wetting
6. Forced circulation
7. Increase the height of the beach wall
8. Remove the sand off site
9. Dredging the estuary

Re-locating



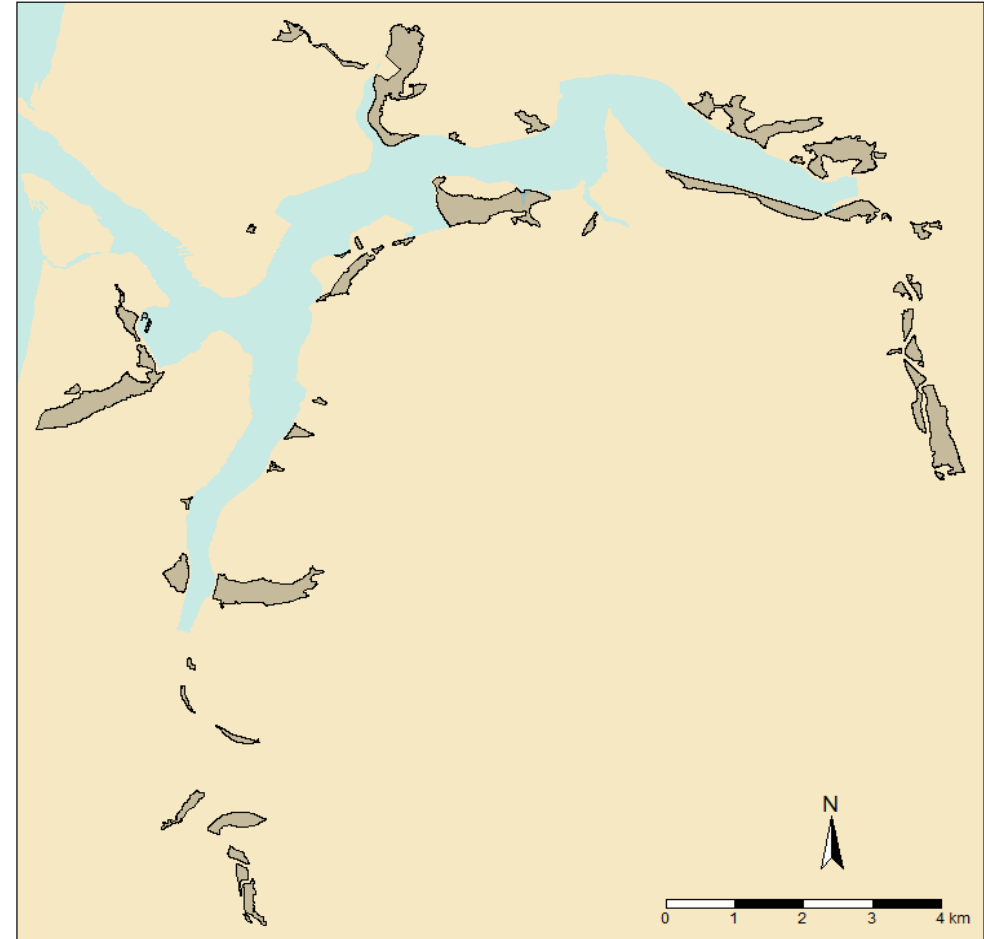
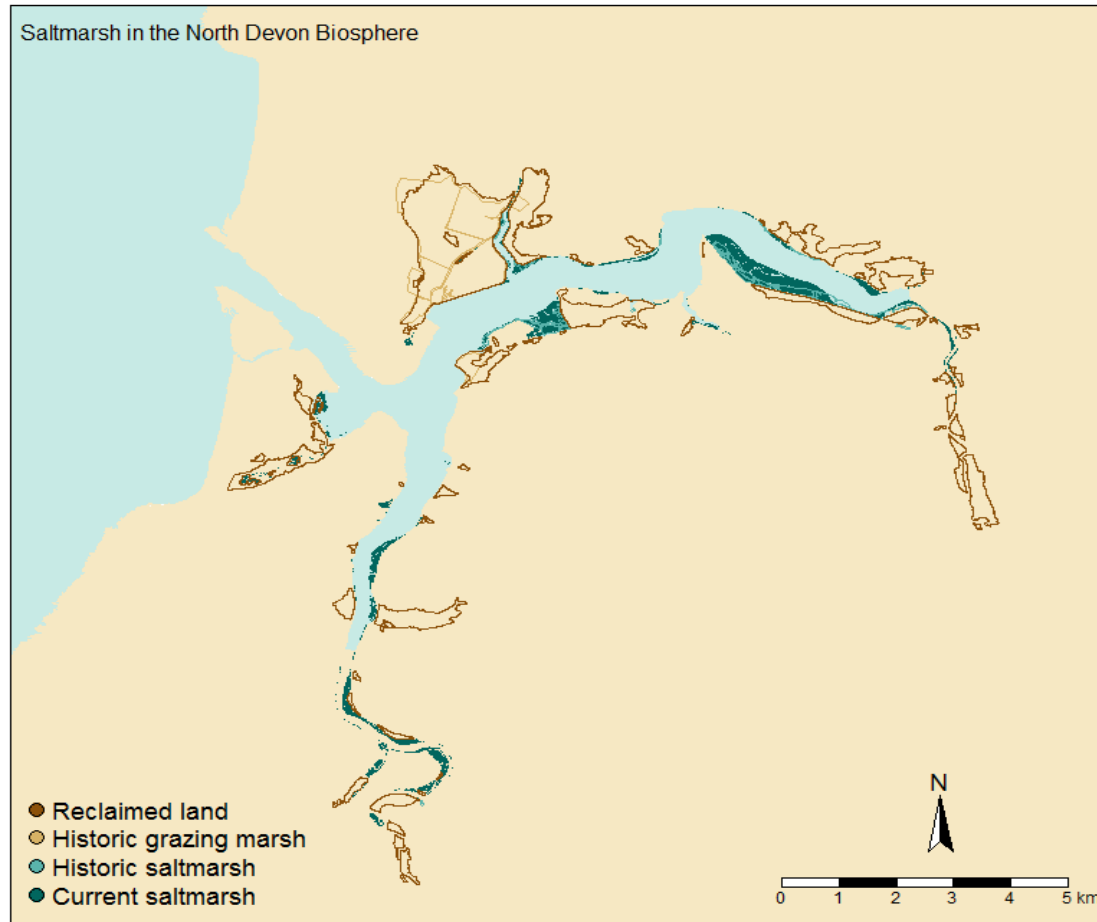
Why didn't it work last time?

- Why didn't it work last time?
 - Sand was supposed to be placed on top or behind the dunes
 - Fencing was placed on artificial dune face.
 - Big storm.
 - Instructions for beach litter management weren't followed.
- Lessons:
 - Better contract supervision
 - Fencing with biodegradable matting on stable dune face

Options considered

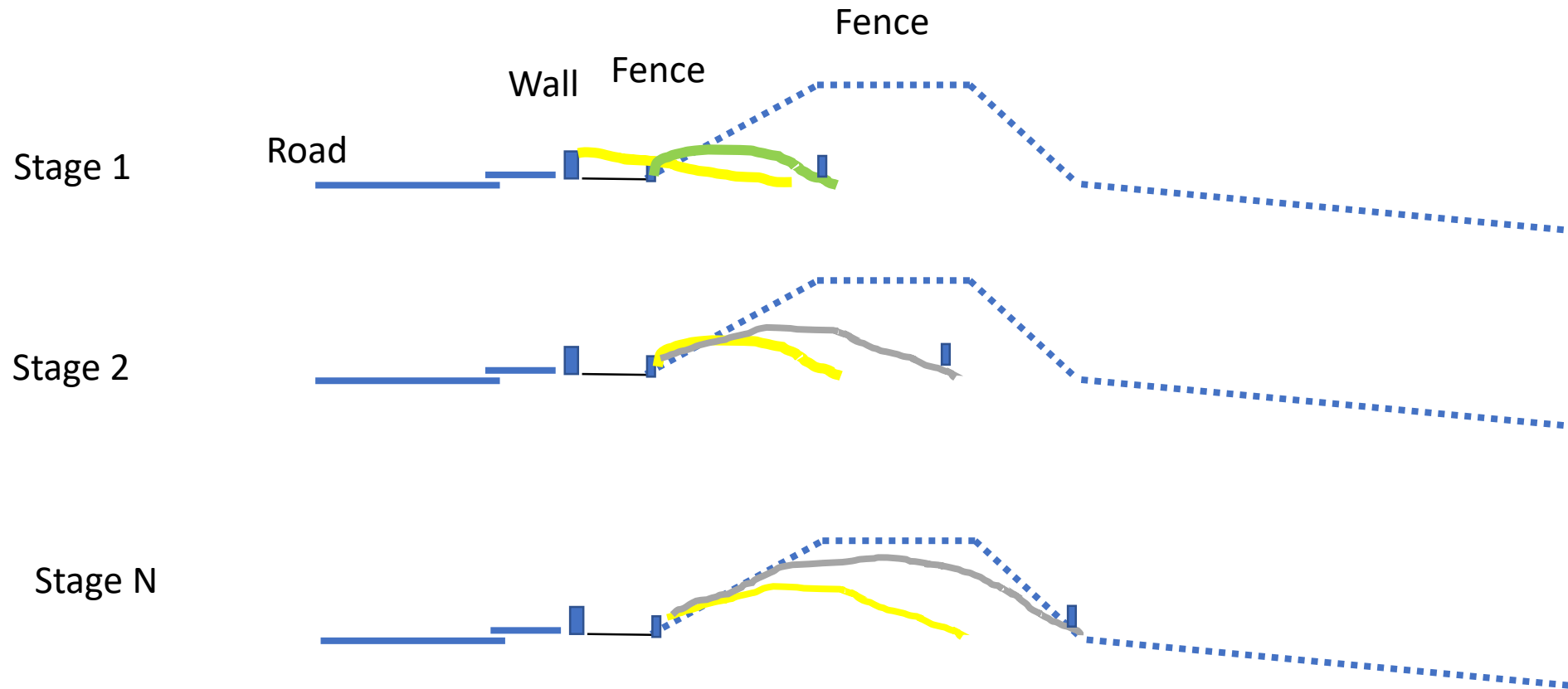
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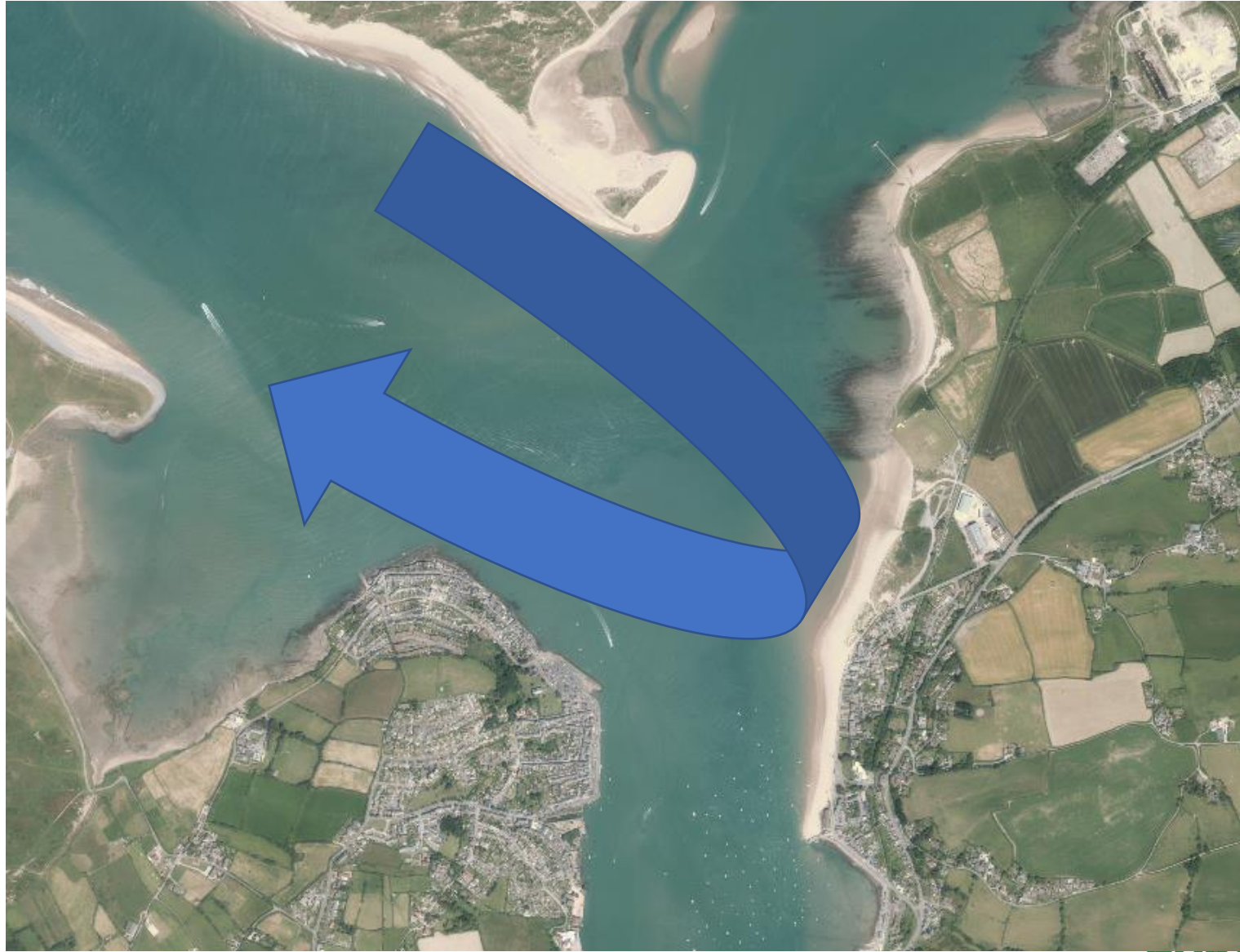
Beneficial use of sediments





Training the dunes.





Options considered

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Beach wetting

- Sand only blows when it is dry
- Wetting the surface will reduce accretion
- Keeping the strandline clear will reduce accretion



Options considered

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Removal of sand

- Extraction of sand was stopped because policy recognised the science that sediment was needed in the estuary.
- Removal of sand will increase the cost of flood and coastal defence and other things.
(remember Bruun rule)
- The Sea Sand (Devon and Cornwall) Act 1609 has been superseded.

Options considered

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Favoured options

- Training the dunes
 - Needs to be tested
 - Not a complete solution
 - Vista from marine parade will be different
 - Won't impact wave return wall at Marine Court
 - Costs IRO £7K per year
- Sand re-location
 - Has ongoing cost attached to it
 - Running out of space to put the sand
 - Costs IRO £30K per year

Who Pays?



Thanks for your attention

Andrew BELL

