



Innovative technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate



THESEUS DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR COASTAL RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

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- Title: Innovative coastal technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate (THESEUS)
- Instrument: Large Integrated Project FP7
- Total Cost: 8.519.726 €, EC Contribution: 6.530.000 €
- Duration: 48 months, Start Date: 01/12/2009
- Consortium: 31 partners from 18 countries
- Project Coordinator: Barbara Zanuttigh, Università di Bologna (Italy)
- Project Web Site: http://www.theseusproject.eu
- Key Words: coast, flood, erosion, risk, technology, mitigation, adaptation, climate change
- Aim: deliver a safe (or low-risk) coast for human use/development and healthy coastal habitats as sea levels rise and climate changes and the European economy continues to grow.



THESEUS Aim

 deliver a safe (or low-risk) coast for human use/development and healthy coastal habitats as sea levels rise and climate changes and the European economy continues to grow.





THESEUS in pratice

- Risk assessment, policy management and planning strategies
 - in cooperation with stakeholders and authorities through applications in 8 sites
 - short, medium, long term scenarios: 2020s, 2050s, 2080s









The conceptual framework: SPRC model



Picture from XtremRisk project

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The Decision Support System - overview

- Useful for managers and practitioners
- Coherent with EU policies and vision
- Integrate and make useful most of Theseus findings.
- Spatial scales: 1 to 100 km (order of magnitude)
- Time scales: 1 to 100 years
- Probabilistic approach and multi-scenario analysis
- Simplified representation of all processes
- Modular, scalable and based on durable development platforms
- Applicable to "all" spots. Avoid site-specificity.
- Mixture of innovation + replication/assimilation
- Integrative: of disciplines and data available
- Open and flexible (vs. constrained)













The Decision Support System

Theseus DSS		and the second				
File Help						
Active S	ite				Мар	
	THESE	us and the second se	Steating	g our		
	Perant Sites	Create New Site	Sita's Informations	General	Open Existing Site	
			The S mormations	General		
	CesenaticoTest		Region		Responsible Name Responsible Last Name	
			Country		Responsible Email	
			Nation		Responsible Phone/Mobile	

Extent (MinX MaxX MinY MaxY)



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Area (sq m) Background Image







Map GUI





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The Po Delta site



O Riccione





Cesenatico: flooding in the urban area







Zadina





Canal Harbour

Boundaries

- Northern, Tagliata Channel
- Southern, Valverde
- Western, railway track





Existing management





THESEUS DSS @Cesenatico











Population density









Population











Land use







Spatial distribution of GDP









Habitats





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Theseus DSS - Analysis Window



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Previous



Definition	Scenario	Mitigations	Execute	Theseus: DSS - Analysis: Editor
Engineering Mitigation Wave Energy Farm Wave Energy Farm Floating Breakwate Sea Walls Barriers Emerged Nourishn Submerged Nourish	(DEXA) (Wave Dragon) ers hent	/* * /* * /* * /* * /* *	Economic Mitiga Land Use Cl Land Use Cl Insurance P Environmental N Dunes Biogenic Re Saltmarsh cl Seagrasses	ations hange remium Mitigations ef reation/management \checkmark \approx \approx \checkmark \approx \approx \checkmark \approx \sim \approx
Previous			Social Mitigation Evacuation Use Cal Estimate 0	ns Plan culator ed % of evacuated people 0.0 0.0



Mitigations: editing











Mitigations: editing





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Mitigations: editing





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THESEUS

Wasser Berlin International – Berlin, April 23-26, 2013

Shoreline boundary condition





Simplified GIS based model





Watershed Segmentation Models: Finite Volume



8 Mmc



15 Mmc



25 Mmc



35 Mmc





Flood Depth





Flood Duration









Flood Velocity









Environmental vulnerability

	Negligible	Transient effect (no long term change anticipated)	Moderate effect/Semi permanent change	Permanent effect/change
EVI Index	0	1	2	3
Habitat / Key species	Negligible impact to habitats / species	Changes within the range of Receptor's natural seasonal variation and full recovery is likely within a season	Changes are beyond Receptor's natural seasonal variation. Partial recovery is possible within several seasons, but full recovery is likely to require human intervention, or greater than 20 years for natural recovery	Changes are so drastic that natural recovery of receptor is very unlikely without human intervention. Or natural recovery will take longer than 20 years



Environment vulnerability assessment







EVI example for grasslands

Days	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.17	0.25	0.50	1	2	3	<u>4</u>	5	6	7	14	28	
Hours	0.5	1	2	4	6	12	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	336	672	Permanent
_																
0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
48	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
52	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
365	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3





Ecological Vulnerability





Land Value Loss





Life Loss







Critical Facilities Loss





Vulnerability maps

- Hydraulic vulnerability map
 - Flood depth (defined site specific thresholds)
 - Flood duration (defined site specific thresholds)
 - Flood velocity (defined site specific thresholds)
- Ecological vulnerability map: EVI
- Social vulnerability map
 - Life losses (VI based on % of total population)
 - Critical facilities losses (VI based on literature)
- Economic vulnerability map
 - Loss of goods and properties, business disruption VI based on % of total damage)
 - Beach loss (VI base on % of total beach loss)





Hydraulic vulnerability map





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Risk map

- Combination through multi-criteria analysis
 - Ecological vulnerability map: EVI
 - Social vulnerability map
 - Economic vulnerability map
- Equal weights
- Weights based on the site specific surveys with stakeholders
- Weights decided by the user





Stakeholder perception of damages

• Priorities associated to social, health, environmental and economic damages





Conclusions

- THESEUS project is integrating the most relevant scientific outcomes into
 - design guidelines (to be published by Elsevier in 2014)
 - Special Issue on Coastal Engineering
 - decision support system for coastal risk assessment and management (available at the project website, www.theseusproject.eu).
- This GIS-based tool operating at high spatial resolution allows coastal stakeholders
 - to rapidly assess local risk level,
 - to identify mitigation measures and related reduced impacts,
 - to select and check the challenges of adaptation strategies,
 - to organize early warning and evacuation plans.





Thank you!

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