DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
AALBORG UNIVERSITY
SOHNGAARDSHOLMSVEJ 57 DK-9000 AALBORG DENMARK
TELEPHONE +45 96 35 80 80 TELEFAX +45 98 14 25 55

DELOS WP 1.1 Inventory on LCS, detailed description

According to DELOS WP 1.1 an inventory for existing low crested structures (LCS) must be established. As low crested structure we mean structures designed to be submerged or regularly overtopped by waves. The detailed inventory (described below) concerns shore parallel structures including shore-attached structures, which are perpendicular to shoreline if part of the scheme. This inventory will be established through a digital questionnaire located at www.delos.dk

The inventory is established in the following way:

- A brief description is given for each LCS (another document). This description should be given for all kinds of LCS.
- Some structures/locations are selected for further investigations
- A more detailed description is given for the selected structures/locations (this document). This part shall focus on shore parallel structures including shore-attached structures, which are perpendicular to shoreline if part of the scheme.

Both the brief and the detailed descriptions will be presented on www.delos.dk
For each structure the following information should be given.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
AALBORG UNIVERSITY
SOHNGAARDSHOLMSVEJ 57 DK-9000 AALBORG DENMARK
TELEPHONE +45 96 35 80 80 TELEFAX +45 98 14 25 55

How to use this document

In this document, you can give a detailed description of a specific LCS. The description must be completed within this digital document. Just type the text in the tables, insert relevant pictures, drawings, sketches etc. and save the document. Only relevant information should be included in the document; existing non-used tables, sketches etc. present in this document must be deleted. The existing figures etc. are meant to be guidelines that can be changed for a specific environment. But please keep the structure of the document intact.

When completed, please attach the document to an email and send it to i5mkr@civil.auc.dk.

The filenames for the documents must include the participant code, the Country Code (as used on the Internet for Country Code Domains) and a Location-number between 001 and 999. It is very important that the same Location-number is used as for the brief description. The letters "det" must also be included to indicate that the detailed version of the questionnaire is used. The filenames for UB collecting information from East Italy (see special Country Code below) will therefore be "UB_EIT_det_001.doc" till "UB_EIT_det_999.doc". Each participant must provide a map of the country showing all the locations of the sites of interest, the Location-numbers must appear on this map.

Inputs come from:
UPC: Spain (Country Code ES)
DHI: Denmark (Country Code DK)
MOD & UR3: West Italy (Country Code WIT)
UB: East Italy (Country Code EIT)
AUTH: Greece (Country Code GR)
INF: Holland (Country Code NL)
UCA: non European LCS by literature study (Country Code nonEU)
UoS: U.K. (Country Code UK)

A: Formalities

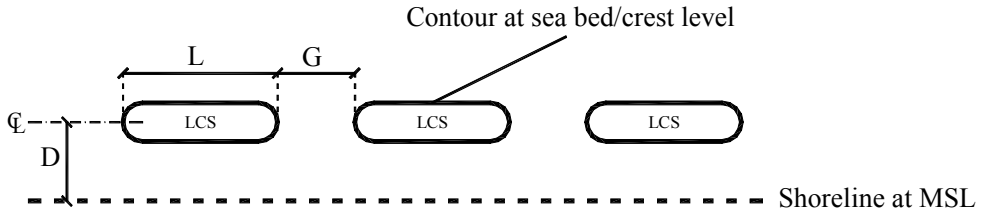
Participant code and who to contact.	UB_EIT
E-mail	ferdy@platonet.it luca.martinelli@mail.ing.unibo.it
This date (today, mm:dd:yyyy) and revision number (A..Z).	01/23/2003
Location of LCS.	Amendolara. It is located in Calabria, south of Italy, along the Ionio sea in the Gulf of Taranto
Start date, length and/or end of works. Have there been any later changes? If so, when?	1998
Design life - the minimum length of time the beach management scheme is designed to last.	DK
Which tools and regulations are used for the design formulae (mathematical models, model tests, engineering experience, standards, recommendations).	Engineering experience
Who fund the work (e.g. Public Administration or private company)?	Ministry of Public Works
Costs.	1.600.000 euro

B: Geometry and construction materials

B1 System layout (aerial view)

Are shore attaching structures present (e.g. groins)?	☒Yes ☐No
Are emerging head islands present?	☐Yes ☒No

The following sketch concerns only shore parallel LCS; if the layout is different you must insert another sketch and specify parameters like the ones suggested. If a picture is available please insert it too.



The typical layout is given at Sea Bed (index SB) and at Crest Level (index CL).

Parameter	Description	Fill in box	unit
D	Distance from shoreline	55	Meters
L_{SB}	Length of LCS at sea bed	DK	Meters
L_{CL}	Length of LCS at crest level	125	Meters
G_{SB}	Gap between LCS at sea bed	20	Meters
G_{CL}	Gap between LCS at crest level	25	Meters
n	Number of LCS in system	5	

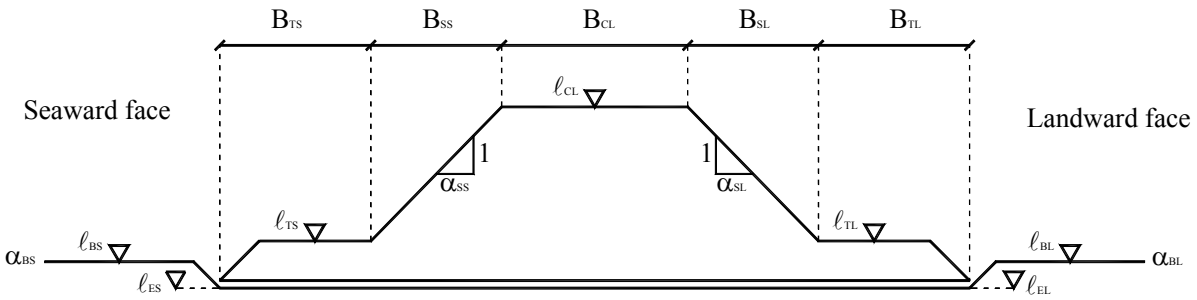
Remarks
The project described here is relative to a small nourishment protected by 5 submerged detached structures ended late in 1998. A groin (1975) and an emerged detached breakwater (1992) were already existing. Landward the latter structure, a salient was already present.

B2 Bathymetry of sea bed and beach

Description of bathymetry when LCS were build
The design plan view and bathymetry are available under request to the contact person as it is not possible to get a digital format.

B3 Trunk cross section/contour geometry – outer profile

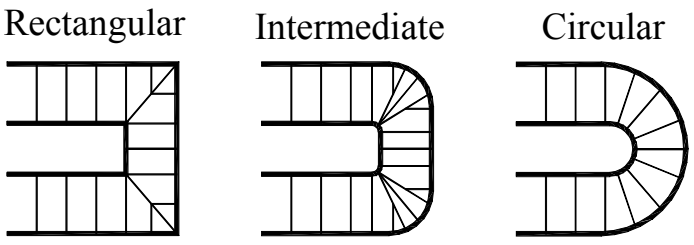
If shore attached structures perpendicular to shoreline are present, please insert a sketch with typical longitudinal section and typical selected cross sections. Specify parameters as the ones given below. If the layout does not fit the following sketch please insert another sketch.



Parameter	Description	Fill in box	unit
α_{BS}	Steepness of sea bed, seaward	1:40	
α_{BL}	Steepness of sea bed, landward	1:30	
α_{SS}	Steepness of slope, seaward	1:2	
α_{SL}	Steepness of slope, landward	1:1	
ℓ_{BS}	Level of sea bed at seaward toe	- 2.8	meters
ℓ_{ES}	Level of excavation, seaward	0.4	meters
ℓ_{TS}	Level of toe, seaward	- 2.8	meters
ℓ_{CL}	Level of crest	-0.5	meters
ℓ_{BS}	Level of sea bed at landward toe	- 2.3.	meters
ℓ_{ES}	Level of excavation, landward	0.70	meters
ℓ_{TS}	Level of toe, landward	- 2.3	meters
B_{TS}	Width of toe, seaward	0.4	meters
B_{SS}	Width of slope, seaward	5.4	meters
B_{CL}	Width of crest	12.0	meters
B_{SL}	Width of slope, landward	2.4	meters
B_{TL}	Width of toe, landward	0	meters

Remarks
A submergence of -1.5 m at the gaps has been chosen with the scope to allow navigation of small fishing crafts.

B4 Round head contour geometry

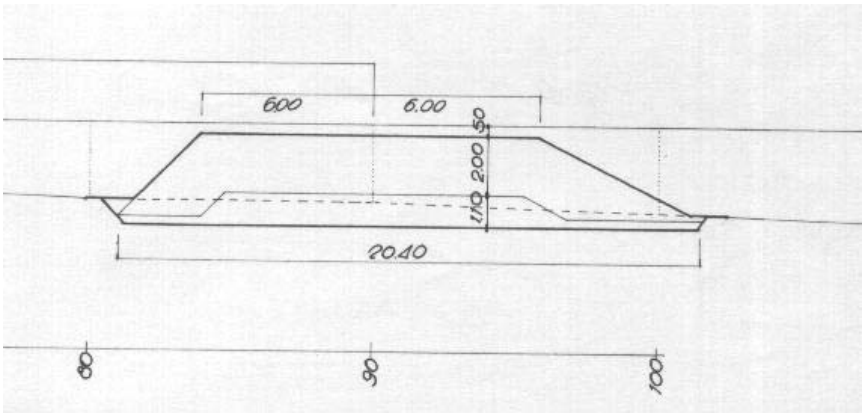


What is the shape of the round head?

☐ Rectangular ☐ Intermediate ☒ Circular

B5 Description of layers

measures in meters



ARMOUR LAYER CHARACTERISTICS			
Parameter	**Description**	**Fill in box**	**unit**
	Material (e.g. quartzite, concrete)	Calcareousl stones	
	Shape of blocks (e.g. quarry rock, sea stones, cubes)	Quarry rock	
ρ_r	Mass density of material	2600	kg/m^3
D_{n50}	Nominal diameter	1.36	meters
Gr	Grading of the material (D_{85}/D_{15})	1.10	
	Geotextile between layers?	☐Yes ☒ No	

CORE CHARACTERISTICS			
Parameter	**Description**	**Fill in box**	**unit**
	Material (e.g. quartzite, concrete)	DK	
	Shape of blocks (e.g. quarry rock, sea stones, cubes)	DK	
ρ_r	Mass density of material	DK	kg/m^3
D_{n50}	Nominal diameter	DK	meters
Gr	Grading of the material (D_{85}/D_{15})	DK	
	Geotextile between layers?	☐Yes ☒ No	

Remarks (e.g. details on geotextile)

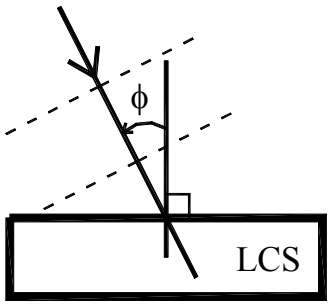
B6 Construction method

How have the stones been placed?
- ☐ Dumped with barges
- ☒ Placed with barges
- ☐ Land based operation
- ☐ Other:

Sequence of operation.
- ☐ Construction started upstream
- ☒ Construction started downstream

C: Local meteomarine conditions at the structure

C1 Waves



Parameter	Description	Fill in box	unit
H_S	Design significant wave height	3.70	meters
T_P	Design peak period	7.7	seconds
ϕ	Design wave incidence angle	DK	degree

C2 Water levels

TIDAL WATER LEVEL VARIATIONS			
Parameter	**Description**	**Fill in box**	**unit**
HAT	Highest astronomical tide level	+0.50	meters
MHWL	Mean tide high water level	+0.15	meters
MWL	Mean water level		meters
MLWL	Mean tide low water level	-0.15	meters
LAT	Lowest astronomical tide level	-0.40	meters

Water level statistics (If available, please provide information on design water level and tide and surge generated water levels corresponding to return periods 1 month, 1 y, 10 y, 50 y)

C3 Current

Tidal currents

Description & statistics if available

Surge generated currents

Description & statistics if available (e.g. mean velocities as function of water depth/distance to shore line)

D: Sea bed and beach characteristics, incl. sediment transport

Description of the coast (e.g. bar type coast with gentle slope or plane coast with steep slope) Transport direction is difficult to determine in the Gulf of Taranto, as explained in Frega G. (1986) "Sul regime e la conservazione del litorale prospicente la marina di Strongoli. Evoluzione dei litorali. Problematiche relative al Golfo di Taranto." ENEA, Policoro (In Italian).

D1 Natural sea bed material at surface

Parameter	**Description of sea bed material**	Fill in box	unit
	Material (e.g. quartzite)	cobbles	
ρ_r	Mass density of material	2650	kg/m^3
D_{n50}	Nominal diameter grain size	0.021	meters
Gr	Grading of the material (D_{85}/D_{15})	4	

Remarks (provide grain distribution if available)

D2 Natural beach material at surface

Parameter	**Description of beach material**	**Fill in box**	**unit**
	Material (e.g. quartzite)	cobbles	
ρ_r	Mass density of material	2650	kg/m^3
D_{n50}	Nominal diameter grain size	0.052	meters
Gr	Grading of the material (D_{85}/D_{15})	DK	

Natural supply?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Supplied by beach nourishment?	☐ Yes ☒ No

Remarks (provide grain distribution if available)

D3 Artificial beach nourishment

Description of nourishment
The intervention considered also a nourishment of the original coastline behind the submerged breakwater. It was made of a layer of gravel and cobbles covering a tout-venant sub-layer. The amount of the nourishment volume was intended to obtain a 20 meters wide beach.

Parameter	Description of artificial nourishment	Fill in box	unit
	Material (e.g. quartzite)	Gravel, cobbles	
ρ_r	Mass density of material	DK	kg/m^3
D_{n50}	Nominal diameter	DK	meters
Gr	Grading of the material (D_{85}/D_{15})	DK	

Remarks (provide grain distribution if available)

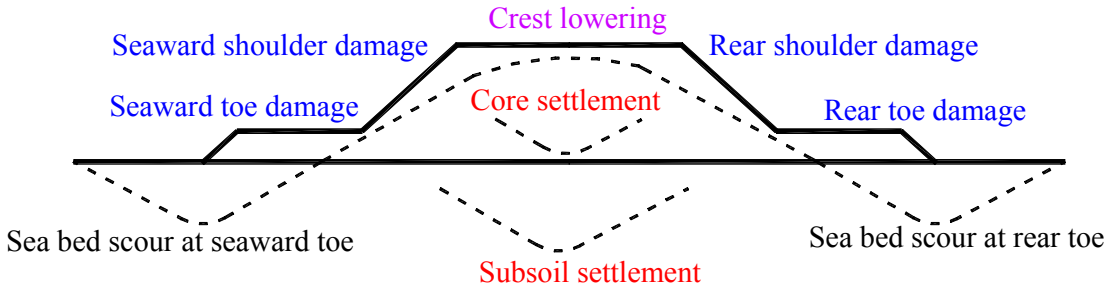
D4 Sediment transport

Description of the sediment transport (e.g. direction and amount of transport, distribution over the coastal profile)
Presumed, based on visual observations, from NW to SE. Visual observations show accretion NW of the groin and erosion SE.

Parameter	Description of sediment	Fill in box	unit
	Material (e.g. quartzite)		
ρ_r	Mass density of material		kg/m^3
D_{n50}	Nominal diameter		meters
Gr	Grading of the material (D_{85}/D_{15})		

E: Structural performance

E1 Definition of failure modes



Please insert a sketch with dimensions of LCS cross-section when it was build compared to the appearance now (like the figure of failure modes) if possible.

In the following please specify damages by failure mode (see figure of failure mode definition) and amount of damage. If you know the reason for the problems/failures (e.g. extreme wave climate/water level), please type it in the description boxes.

E2 Materials

Problems caused by deterioration?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Problems caused by breakage?	☐ Yes ☒ No

Description of the condition of the materials

E3 Settlement of the structure

Description of settlements of core/subsoil (e.g. instabilities in foundation, internal erosion). Please specify settlement in meters.

E4 Local erosion of sea bed/scour

Description of erosion/scour by roundheads (please specify scour depth)
DK

Description of erosion/scour by trunk (please specify scour depth)
DK

E5 Erosion and instability of slopes, shoulders, crest and toes

Stage of damage
☒ No or marginal damage
☐ Moderate to severe damage
☐ Failure

Description of displacements of structural material (provide sketch if possible)

E6 Damage parameters

The definition of a displaced unit is, when a unit is displaced by more than D_{n50}.
Try to give an estimate of the following damage parameters relevant to armour.

Parameter	Description	Fill in box	unit

The relative number of displaced units	$D(\%) = \frac{n_d\,(\text{number of displaced units})}{\text{Total number of units}} \cdot 100$		%
The strip displacement	$N_{od} = \frac{n_d}{L / D_{n50}}$, L is the length of LCS		

F: Socio-economic aspects

What regime of property has the coast at this site?

Private ☐, Public full free access ☒, Public limited access ☐, Natural reserve ☐, Don't know ☐, Other (please specify):

Who decided that an LCS should be built at that site?

Individual, acting for private purpose ☐
Individual, acting for public purpose (e.g. Natural park administrator) ☐
Local authority (e.g. city council) ☐
Regional authority (e.g. province level) ☐
National authority (e.g. ministry) ☒ Ministry of Public Works
Don't know ☐
Please give name of the authority whenever applicable:

What was the main motive for building the LCS?

Coast erosion ☒ Recession of 20-25 m of shoreline (e.g. almost completely)
Inducing or maintaining recreational activity ☒, please specify:
Environmental concern ☐, please specify:
Other ☐, please specify:
Don't know ☐

Was that LCS part of a larger coastal management plan?

Yes ☐, please specify:
No ☒, please specify:
Don't know ☐

Public opinion on that LCS:

Construction was accompanied by public protest ☐
The public did not react ☐
Public opinion asked for the LCS ☐
Local commerce asked for the LCS ☐
Don't know ☒
Other (please specify):

Description of the coast:

Urban ☐, Densely constructed ☐, Scarcely constructed ☒, No apparent construction ☐
Are there dunes? Yes ☐, No ☐
Has commercial activity changed significantly after construction of the LCS?
hotels construction: More hotels ☐, Less hotels ☐, Unaffected ☒, Don't know ☐
bars and similar construction: More ☒, Less ☐, Unaffected ☐, Don't know ☐
advertising for the area: More ☐, Less ☐, Unaffected ☒, Don't know ☒
other (specify):

Visual impact of LCS not already described in Part B: Are there parts of the LCS visible under average conditions? Poles ☐, Cables ☐, Reefs ☒,
Others (please specify):

Water quality changes since LCS construction
Are there episodes of water turbidity since construction?
No ☒, Rare ☐, Often ☐, Permanent ☐
Were there episodes of water turbidity before construction?
No ☒, Rare ☐, Often ☐, Permanent ☐
Has water quality otherwise been affected (for example, more or less detritus accumulating)?
Please describe:

How would you qualify the following recreational activities at or around the LCS? (DK = Don't know)

Fishing (recreational)	Intense	☐	Moderate	☒	Scarce	☐	Absent	☐	DK ☐
Seafood collecting	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☒	Absent	☐	DK ☐
Wildlife watching	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☒	DK ☐
Sunbathing and similar	Intense	☐	Moderate	☒	Scarce	☐	Absent	☐	DK ☐
Scuba diving	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☒	DK ☐
Sailing and similar	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☒	DK ☐
Other (specify)	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☐	DK ☐

Could you describe those recreational activities before the LCS was built? (DK = Don't know)

Fishing (recreational)	Intense	☐	Moderate	☒	Scarce	☐	Absent	☐	DK ☐
Seafood collecting	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☒	Absent	☐	DK ☐
Wildlife watching	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☒	DK ☐
Sunbathing and similar	Intense	☒	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☒	Absent	☐	DK ☐
Scuba diving	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☐	DK ☒
Sailing and similar	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☐	DK ☒
Other (specify)	Intense	☐	Moderate	☐	Scarce	☐	Absent	☐	DK ☐

Has that LCS had an environmental impact assessment before being built? Yes ☐, No ☒, Don't know ☐
Could you give its references and location (specify)?

Has there been an economic study on that LCS,
before it was built? Yes ☐, No ☒, Don't know ☐, References:
after it was built? Yes ☐, No ☒, Don't know ☐, References:

G: Ecological aspects

What are the dominant species on the structures?
DK

What are the dominant species in the sediment and fish assemblages around the structures?
DK

Were any environmental changes observed following the construction of the structure (e.g. increase of water turbidity, floating algal debris)?
No

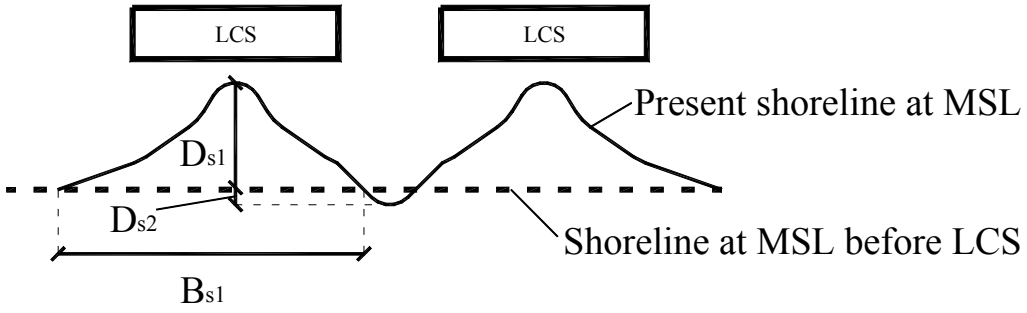
H: Coastal protection performance

H1 Bathymetry and beach evolution

Description of historical beach evolution before LCS was built (10-20 years).
Presence of a cobbles shoreline 15-20 m wide.

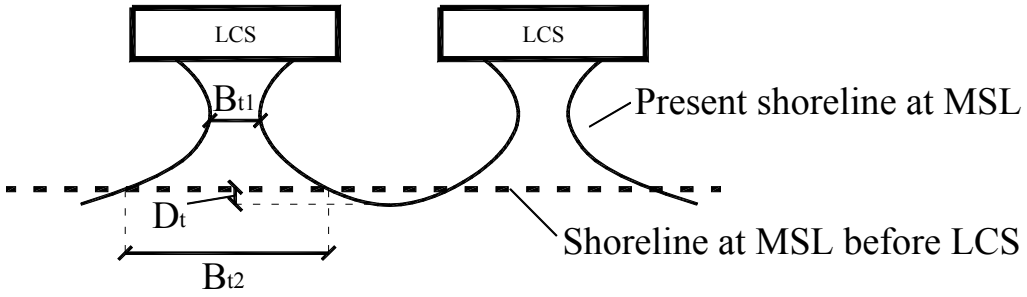
Description of beach evolution after LCS was built up to now.
Salient formation at the rear of the first LCS from the SE, mainly due to the presence of another southern salient at the rear of an existing 110 m long emerging breakwater. Disappearance of the natural and nourished beach north of the salient. Sea waves attack the concrete wall retaining the promenade. The distance of the breakwater from the shoreline, now coincident with the promenade wall, augmented to about 80 meters due to the beach disappearance.

H2 Salient formation



Parameter	Description	Fill in box	unit
D_{s1}	Max distance between new and old shoreline, seaward	15	meters
D_{s2}	Max distance between new and old shoreline, landward		meters
B_{s1}	Width of salient at old MSL		meters

H3 Tombolo formation



Parameter	Description	Fill in box	unit
D_t	Distance between new and old shoreline, landward		meters
B_{t1}	Minimal width of tombolo		meters
B_{t2}	Width of tombolo at old MSL		meters

H4 Renourishment

Description of renourishment (add more fill) (e.g. amount, how often)

H5 Down drift erosion

Please insert a sketch if relevant.

Description of down drift erosion (morphological impact, e.g. down drift erosion length and maximal down drift shoreline retreat) Moderate to perceptible.

I: Problems in general

Description of other problems/impacts Erosion of the shoreline at the Amendolara promenade. Absence of a natural fill to the beach. Most probably due to the blocking action from the updrift groin.