

RÉGION  
NORMANDIE

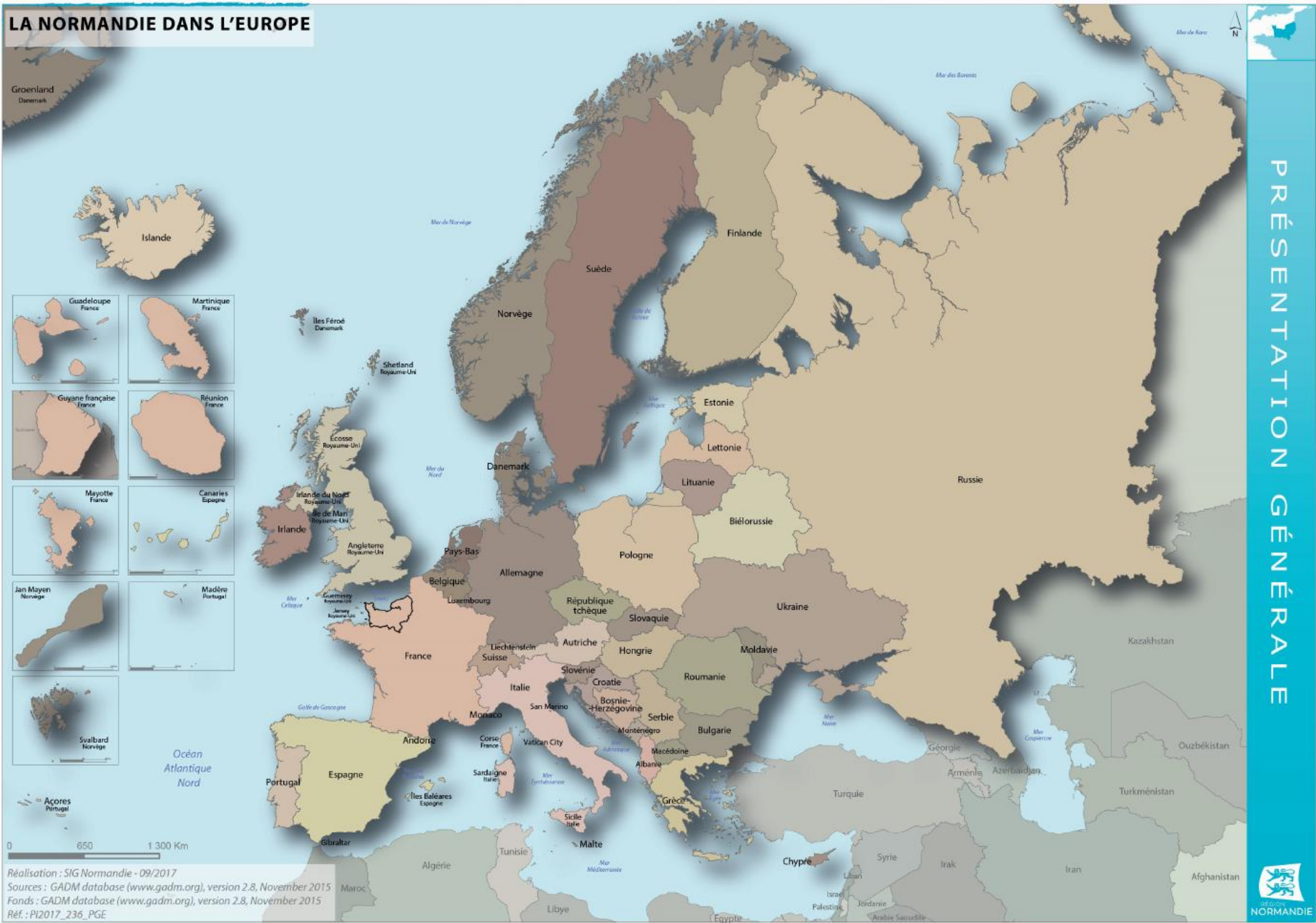
Coastal issues and the need for  
coastal data in Normandy



RÉGION  
**NORMANDIE**

[www.normandie.fr](http://www.normandie.fr)

# LA NORMANDIE DANS L'EUROPE



PRÉSENTATION GÉNÉRALE



Réalisation : SIG Normandie - 09/2017  
Sources : GADM database ([www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)), version 2.8, November 2015  
Fonds : GADM database ([www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)), version 2.8, November 2015  
Réf. : PI2017\_236\_PGE



# Cartographie des aléas érosion et submersion marine en Normandie



## Echelle régionale

Indicateur national d'érosion du trait de côte (Source : CEREMA, 2015)

- Accrétion de plus de 3 m/an
- Accrétion de 1,5 à 3 m/an
- Accrétion de 0,5 à 1,5 m/an
- Stabilité relative de 0,5 à -0,5 m/an
- Erosion de 0,5 à 1,5 m/an
- Erosion de 1,5 à 3 m/an
- Erosion de plus de 3 m/an

## Echelle locale

Histogrammes

Tendance de 1947 à 2010, tous les 10m (Source : ROLNP, DREAL Normandie, 2014)

- Accrétion de plus de 3 m/an
- Accrétion de 1,5 à 3 m/an
- Accrétion de 0,5 à 1,5 m/an
- Stabilité relative de 0,5 à -0,5 m/an
- Erosion de 0,5 à 1,5 m/an
- Erosion de 1,5 à 3 m/an
- Erosion de plus de 3 m/an

Traits de côte

(Source : ROLNP, DREAL Normandie, CEREMA, 2014)

- 2010
- 1982
- 2001
- 1977
- 1992
- 1947

Zones basses (Source : DREAL Normandie)

- Zone sous le niveau marin centennial -1m : Fort
- Zone sous le niveau marin centennial : Moyen
- Zone sous le niveau marin centennial +1m : Faible

Cellules hydrosédimentaires et transit sédimentaire local

(Source : S. Costa 1997, F. Levoy 1994, IFREMER 2004, CEREMA 1986, 2015)

- Limite de cellule
- Limite de sous-cellule fixe
- Limite de sous-cellule mobile
- Sens du transit sédimentaire local

Hydrographie

Modèle Numérique de Terrain

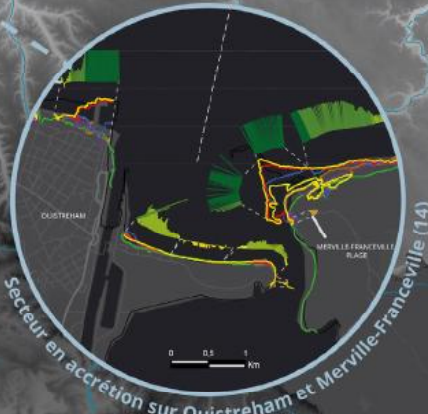
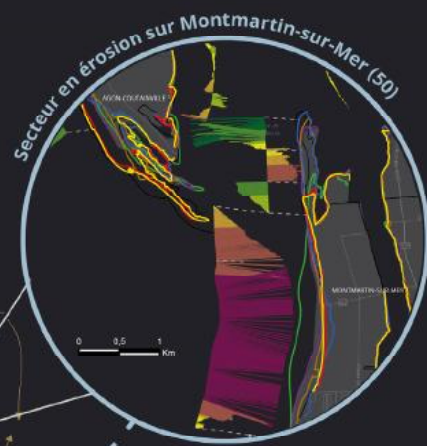
(Source : BD Alti © IGN, 2012)

- 414 m
- 67 m

Réalisation : ROLNP 2018

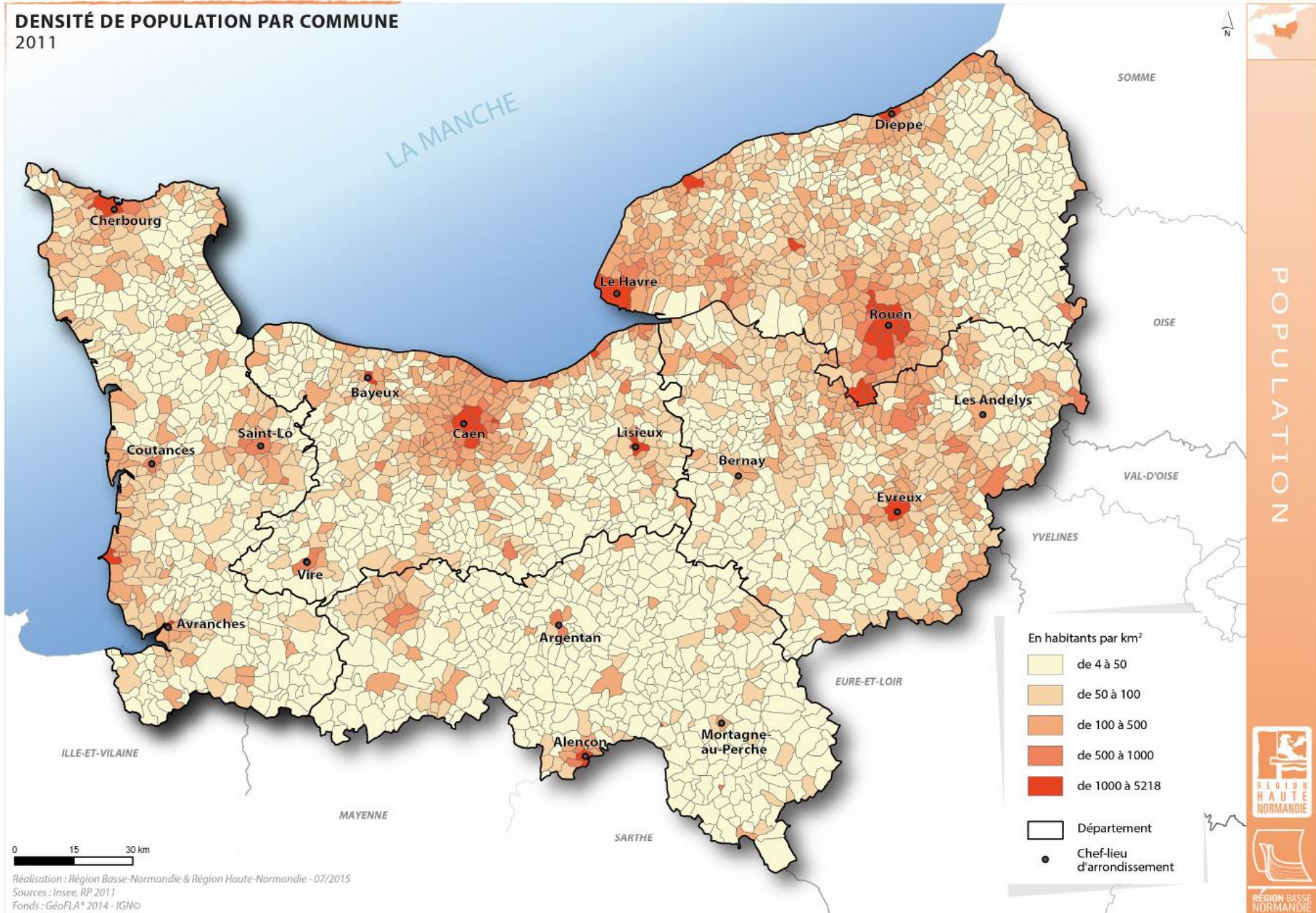


Plus d'infos sur [www.rolnp.fr](http://www.rolnp.fr)





# DENSITÉ DE POPULATION PAR COMMUNE 2011



Réalisation : Région Basse-Normandie & Région Haute-Normandie - 07/2015  
Sources : Insee, RP 2011  
Fonds : GéoFLA® 2014 - IGN©



# Communes littorales affectées par la tempête Eleanor du 3 janvier 2018 en Normandie et dans les Hauts-de-France

Synthèse des informations non exhaustives au 23/01/2018

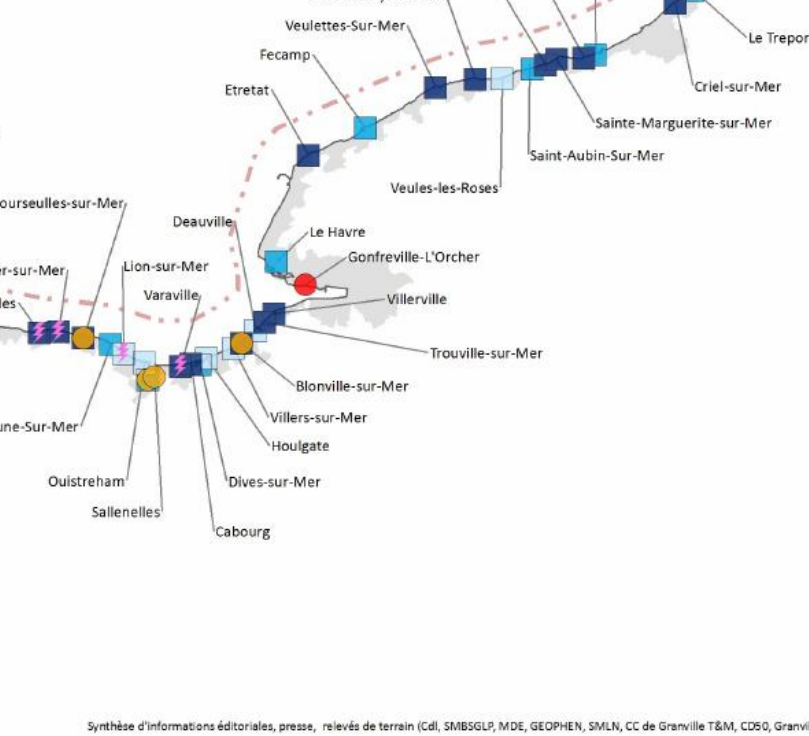
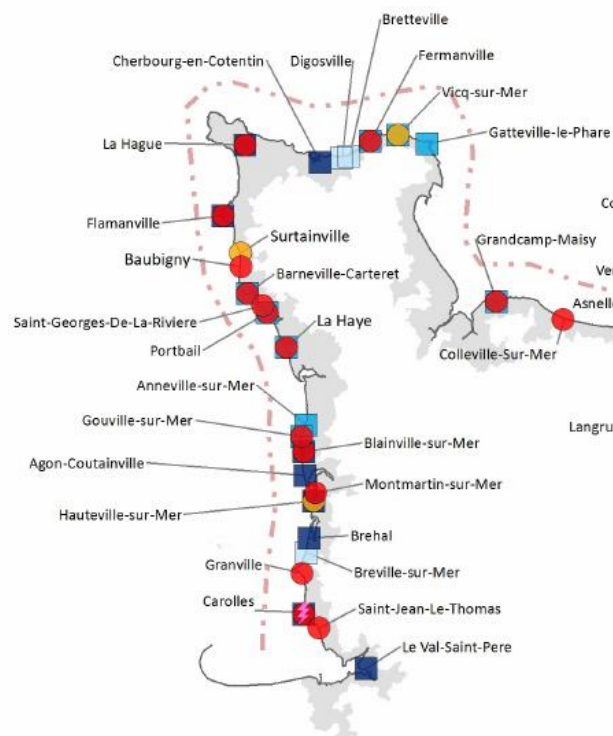
## Détails de la typologie

### Erosion

- sévère : recul supérieur à 3m et/ou brèche dans la dune
- modérée : 1m < recul < 3m

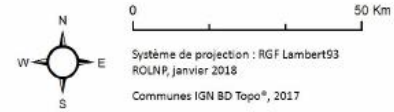
### Franchissement

- sévère : dommages affectant les infrastructures arrières-littorales suite à la submersion
- modéré : submersion sans dommage associé
- faible : paquets de mer sans submersion

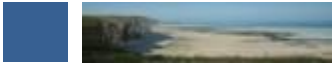


## Typologie des dégâts constatés

- Rupture d'ouvrage
- Erosion sévère
- Erosion modérée
- Franchissement sévère
- Franchissement modéré
- Franchissement faible
- Abaissement généralisé du profil de plage (propice au franchissement) & érosion du pied de falaise
- Commune littorale



# ROLNP – a network for monitoring the coastline

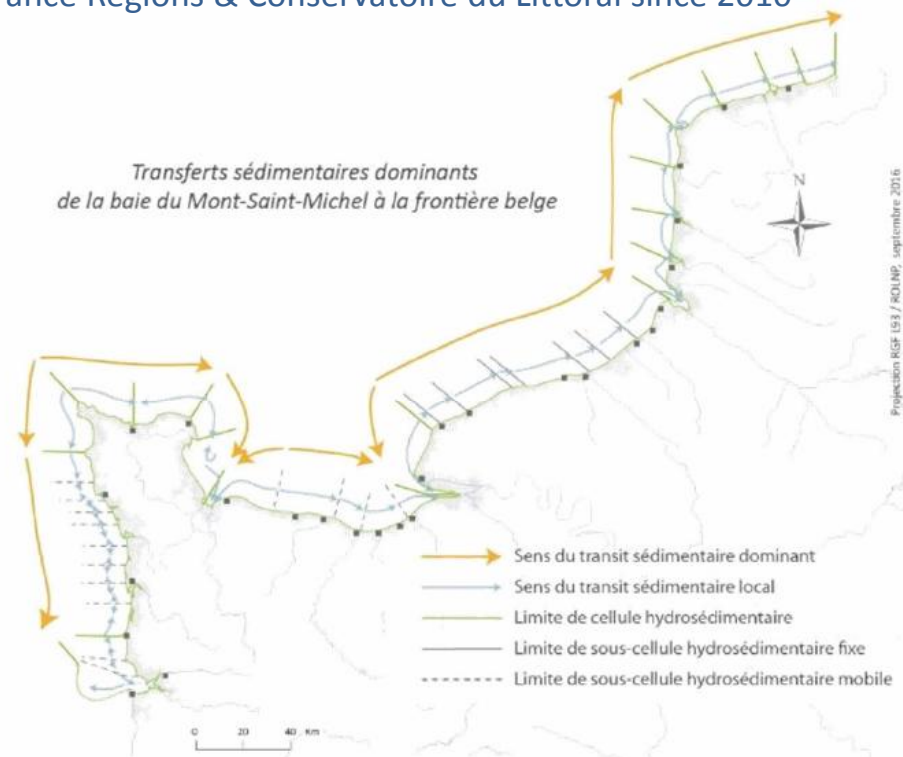


## The network

- A partnership between the Normandy and Hauts-de-France Regions & Conservatoire du Littoral since 2010
- A functional interregional geographic scale
- A scientific committee in support of the network

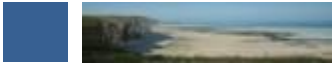
## Multidisciplinary approaches

- Moving shorelines
- Coastal natural risks
- Biodiversity as an indicator of coastal change





# Coastline monitoring strategy



## Coordinating data collection

- **Inventory of existing coastal data**

- A lot of data and high-quality research

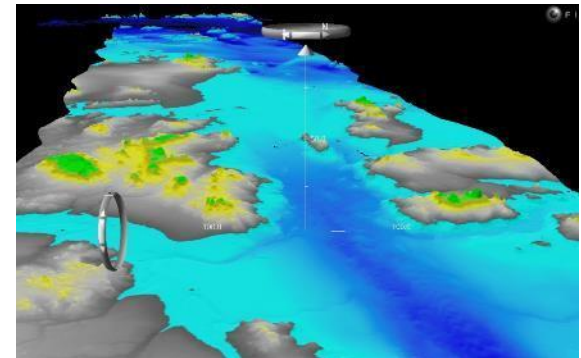
BUT

- Fragmentation of study areas
- Various data collection protocols
- Study areas were often quite narrow

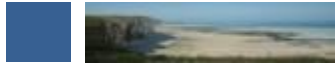
➤ **A single data layer was missing for developing the overall vision which is necessary for the long-term management of the coastline!**

- **Proposal for a coastal monitoring strategy**

- A consistent longitudinal and horizontal scale
- A project in partnership with SHOM and various organisations
- An innovative tool



# Coastal monitoring strategy



## Objectives of the monitoring strategy

- Providing coastal stakeholders (local authorities, government agencies, economic and social stakeholders, researchers, etc.) with the data necessary for monitoring coastal change
- Implementing a complete topographic and bathymetric monitoring
- Collating time series
- Bringing evidence to reflect on coastal change, natural habitats monitoring, silting, land-use planning, etc.
- Achieving economies of scale and pooling resources

➤ **A reliable consistent recurrent and long-lasting coastal monitoring strategy**

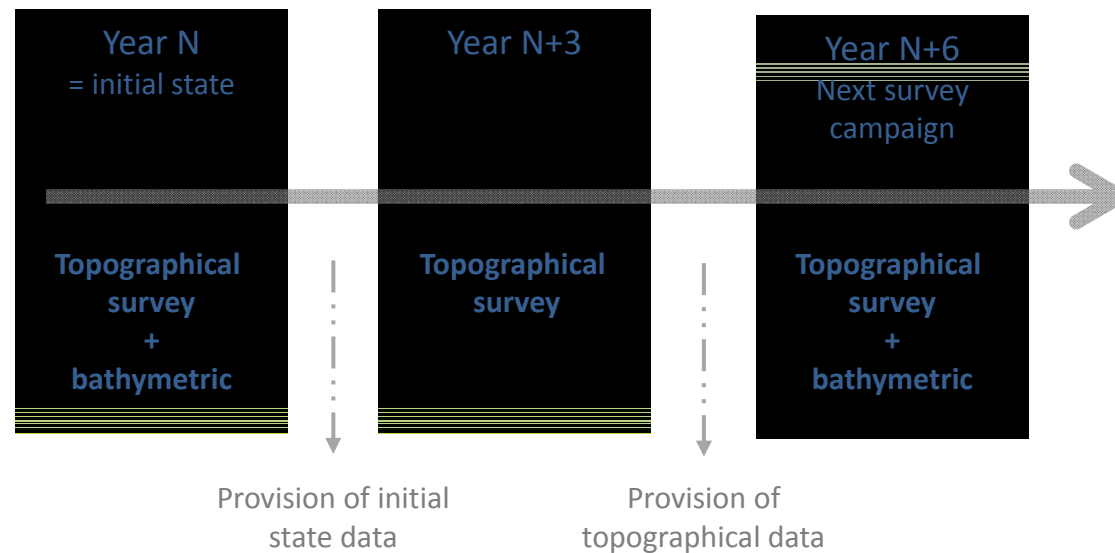


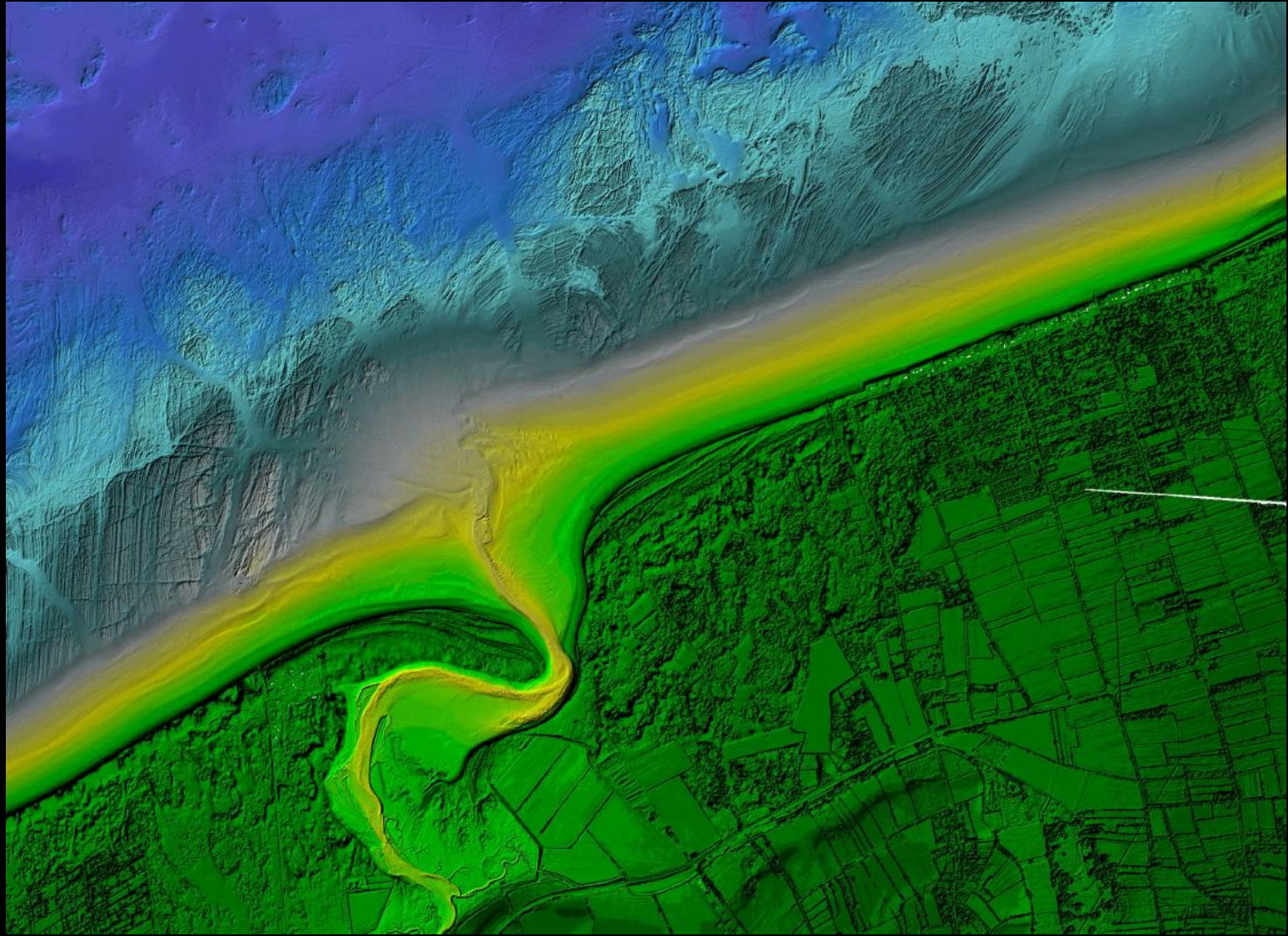


# Coastal monitoring strategy

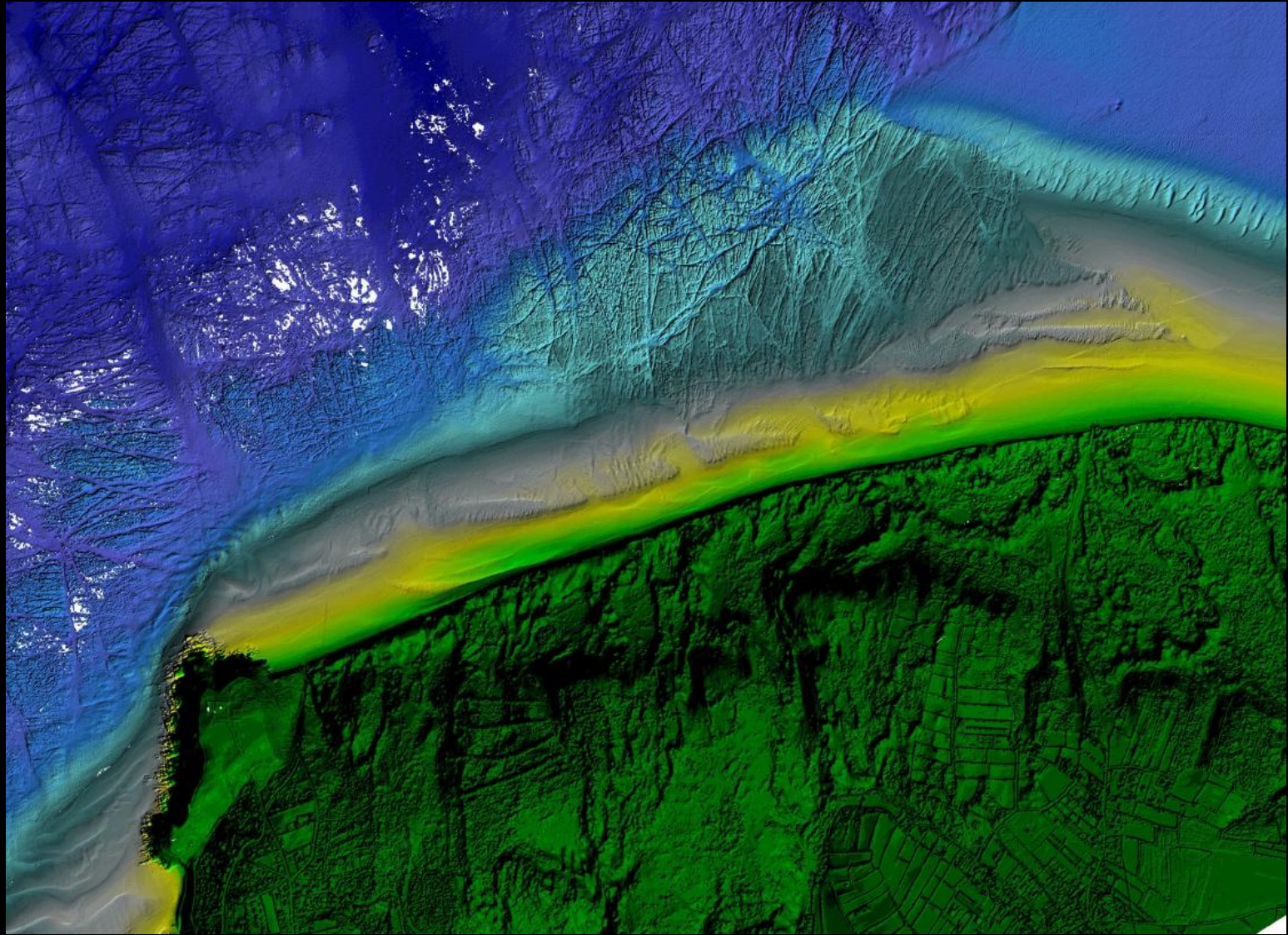
## Implementation: the strategy cycle

- Collecting and processing data started in 2016
  - Step 1: topographical or bathymetric survey
  - Step 2: topographical survey
- Displaying data and interpreting results started from April 2017





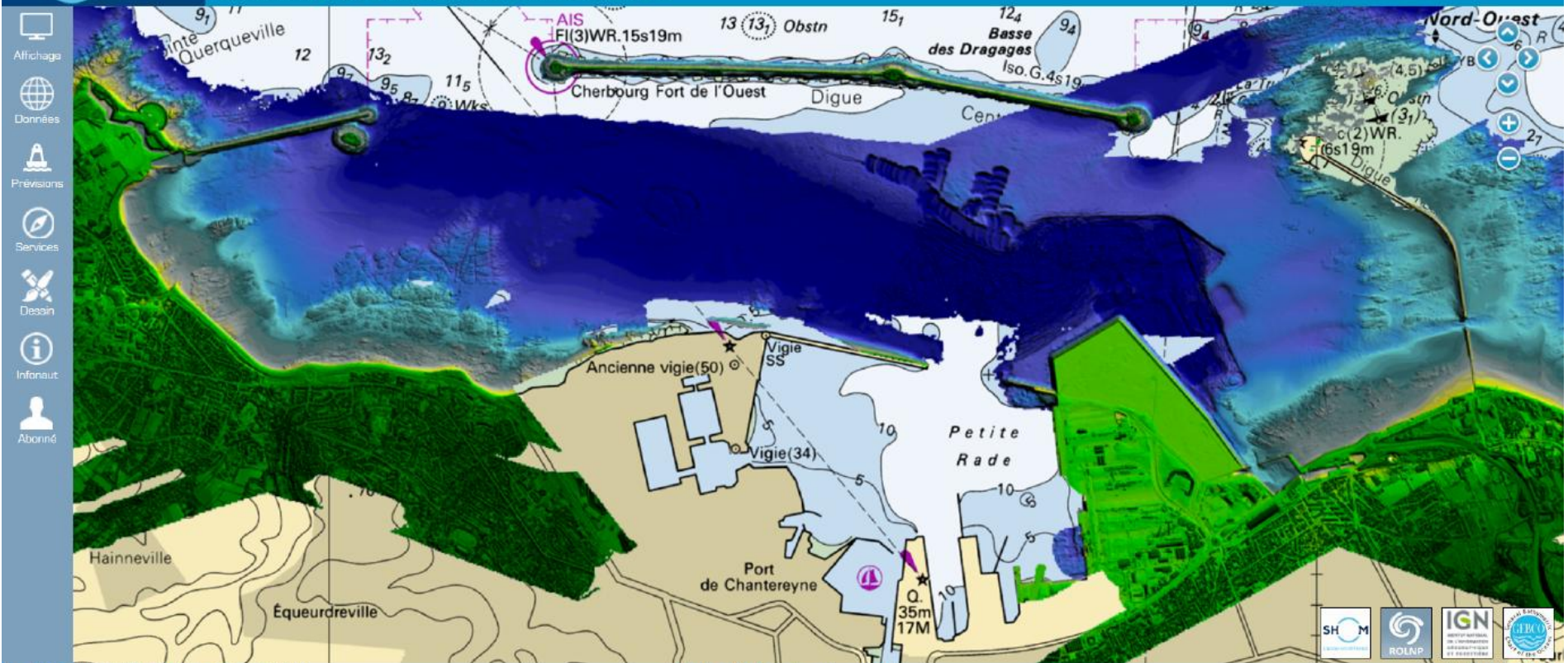




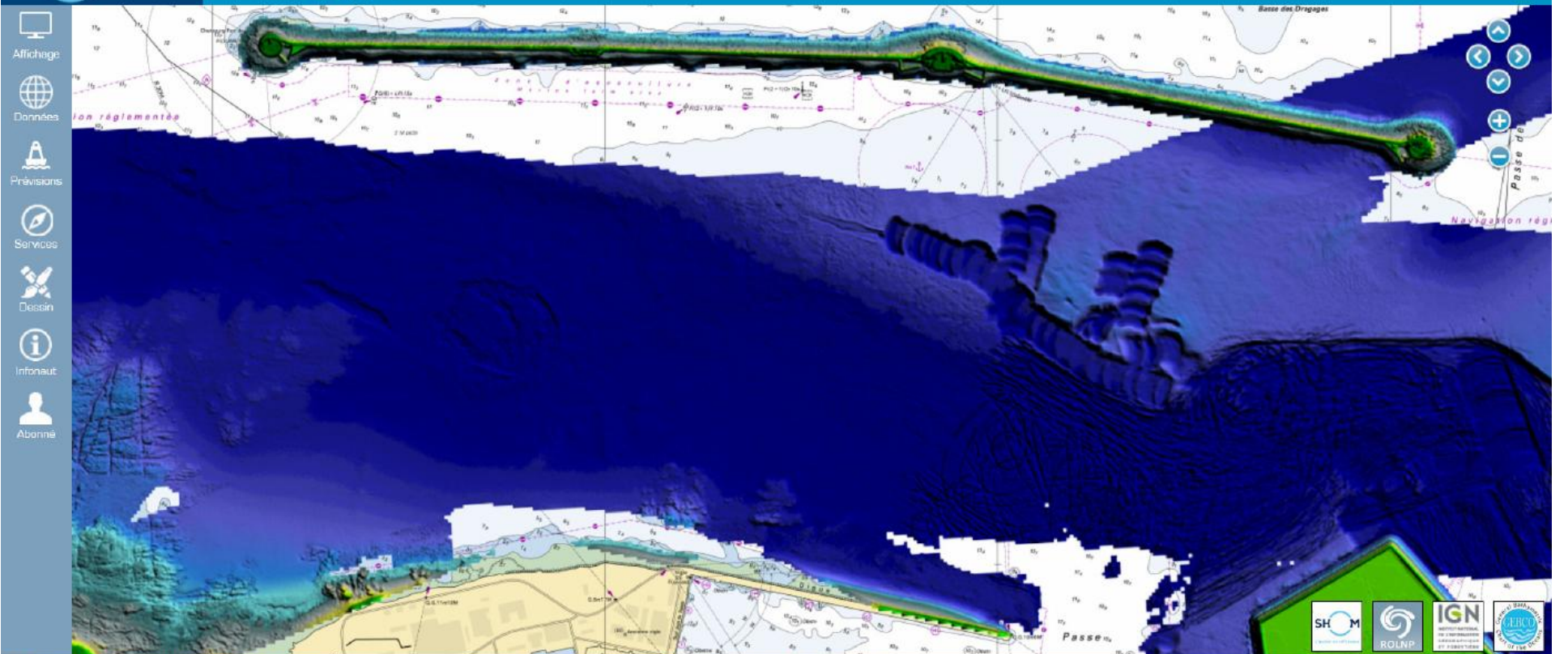


-  Affichage
-  Données
-  Prévisions
-  Services
-  Dessin
-  Infonaut
-  Abonné











## Use of data

- Better understanding coastal change is crucial for adapting to increased coastal risks and climate change
- Informing local plans and regional strategies:
  - Local plans are established at the level of communes
  - A regional strategy is currently established by the Normandy Region (SRADDET)
- Areas at risk and emergency planning
- Awareness raising
- Data can be uploaded through various channels: [data.shom.fr](http://data.shom.fr), [www.rolnp.fr](http://www.rolnp.fr), [www.geonormandie.fr](http://www.geonormandie.fr) together with other layers of geographical data (Open data)

## Next steps

- Need for completing the current collection and processing of data to cover the whole area ( provision of initial state data)
- Reinforcing collaboration at the scale of the Channel coastline between Normandy and Hauts-de-France in the field of coastal data
- Need for ensuring a recurrent collection of data and collating time series



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