

International Conference

Maritime Spatial Planning, Ecosystem Approach and Supporting Information Systems
(MaPSIS)

Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, 24-28 April 2017

Land and sea use interaction in Heraklion coast

Rempis N.^{1,2}, Alexandrakis G.², Tsilimigkas G.¹, Kampanis N.²

1. Department of Geography, University of the Aegean, University Hill, 81100, Mytilene, Greece

2. Coastal Research Lab, Institute of Applied & Computational Mathematics, Foundation for Research & Technology-Hellas



University of the
Aegean



FORTH

SCOPE

➤ **Motivation**

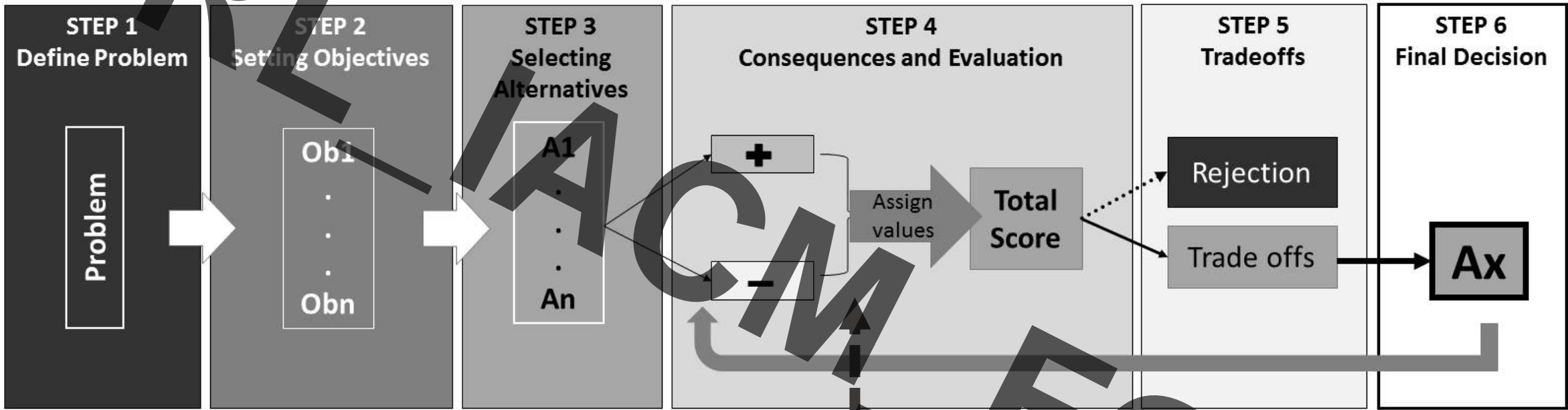
- Directive 2014/89/EU: enact and implement MSP at the latest by 31 March 2021
- Particularities of maritime areas, existing and future activities and uses and their environmental impacts and also Land-Sea interactions
- Ensure coherence between terrestrial and maritime planning
- Develop a method to assess the interaction between future land and sea uses

➤ **Objectives**

- Identify the interactions between changes in the land and sea uses (Case study the wider Heraklion area, Crete, Greece)
- Quantify the consequences arising by the implementation of a series of projects

METHODOLOGY

Structured Decision-Making Approach → codified process



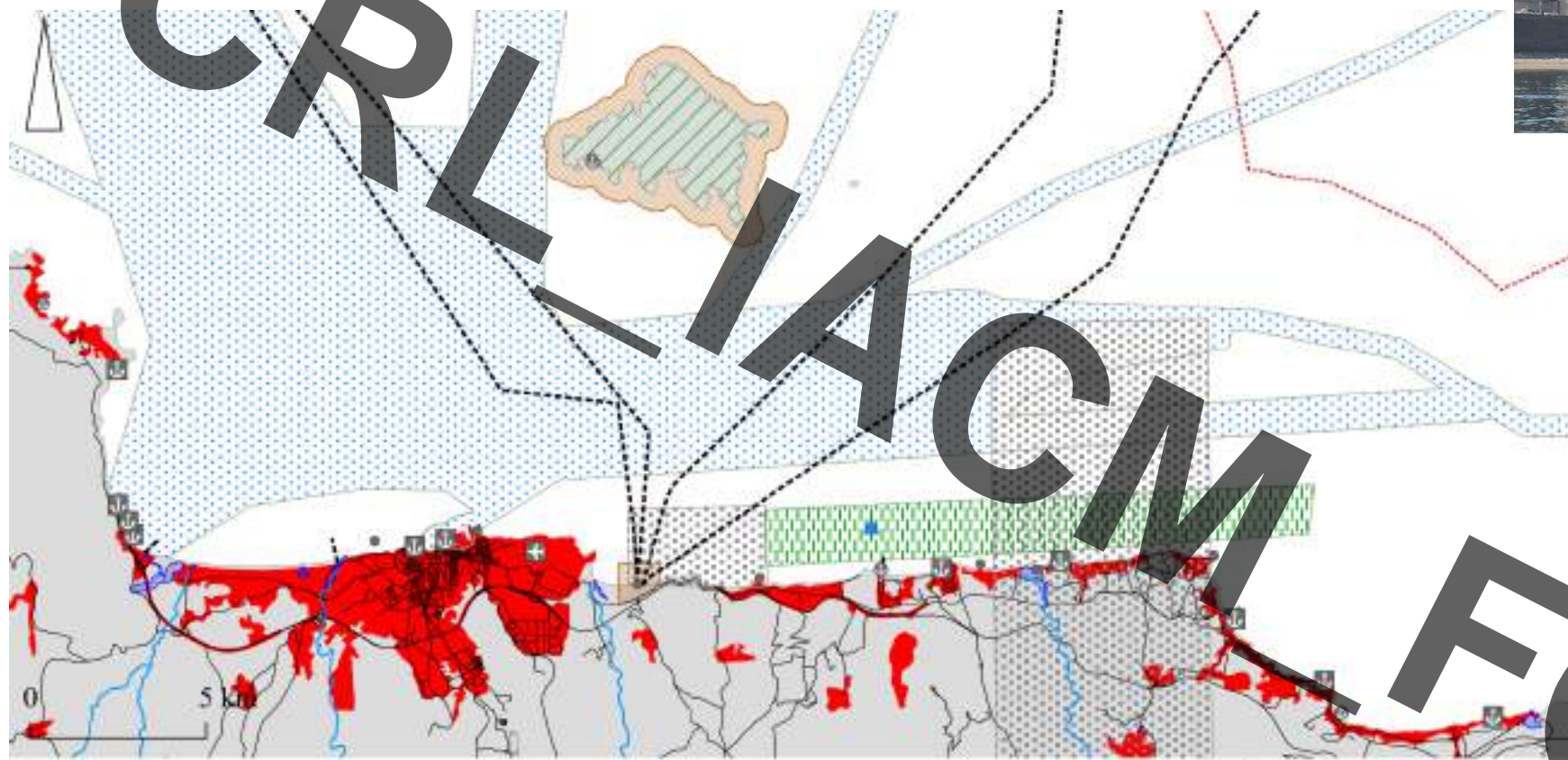
Quantification of the consequences with the use of a likelihood and severity matrix

		Severity		
		1	2	3
Likelihood	1	2	3	4
	2	3	4	5
	3	4	5	6

$$SC_{Ai} = \sum_{n=0}^n C_n$$

Where: SC: overall score of the alternative
 Ai: the alternative
 Cn: consequence score

CASE STUDY

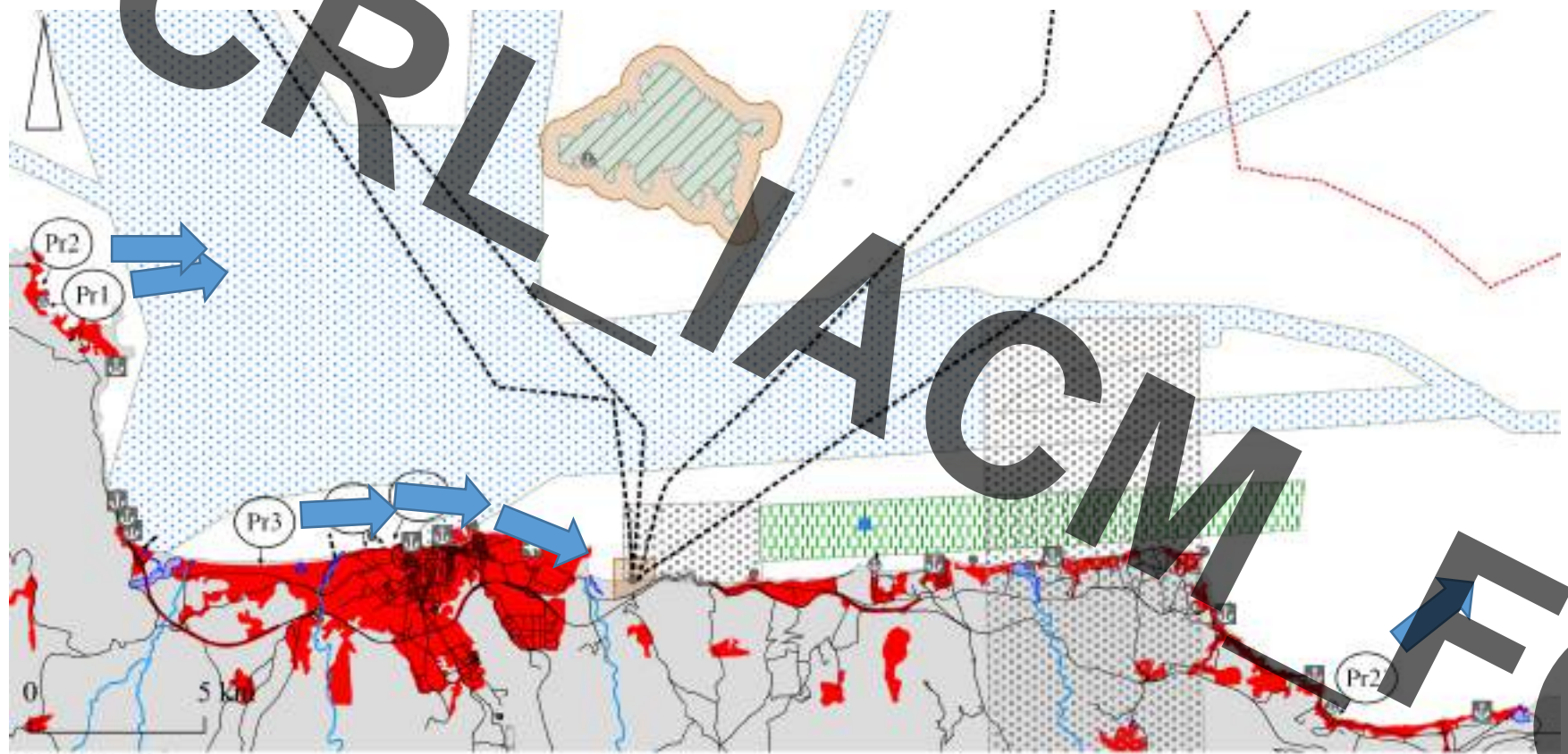


LEGEND

- Airport
- Port infrastructure
- Anchorage
- Underwater biotechnological park
- Underwater antiquitie
- Cables and pipelines
- Territorial sea
- Road network
- Natural fluvial system
- Corine 2012 - Artificial surfaces
- Military area
- Shipping area
- Natura 2000
- Island wetlands
- Posidonia oceanica
- Archaeological site



CASE STUDY

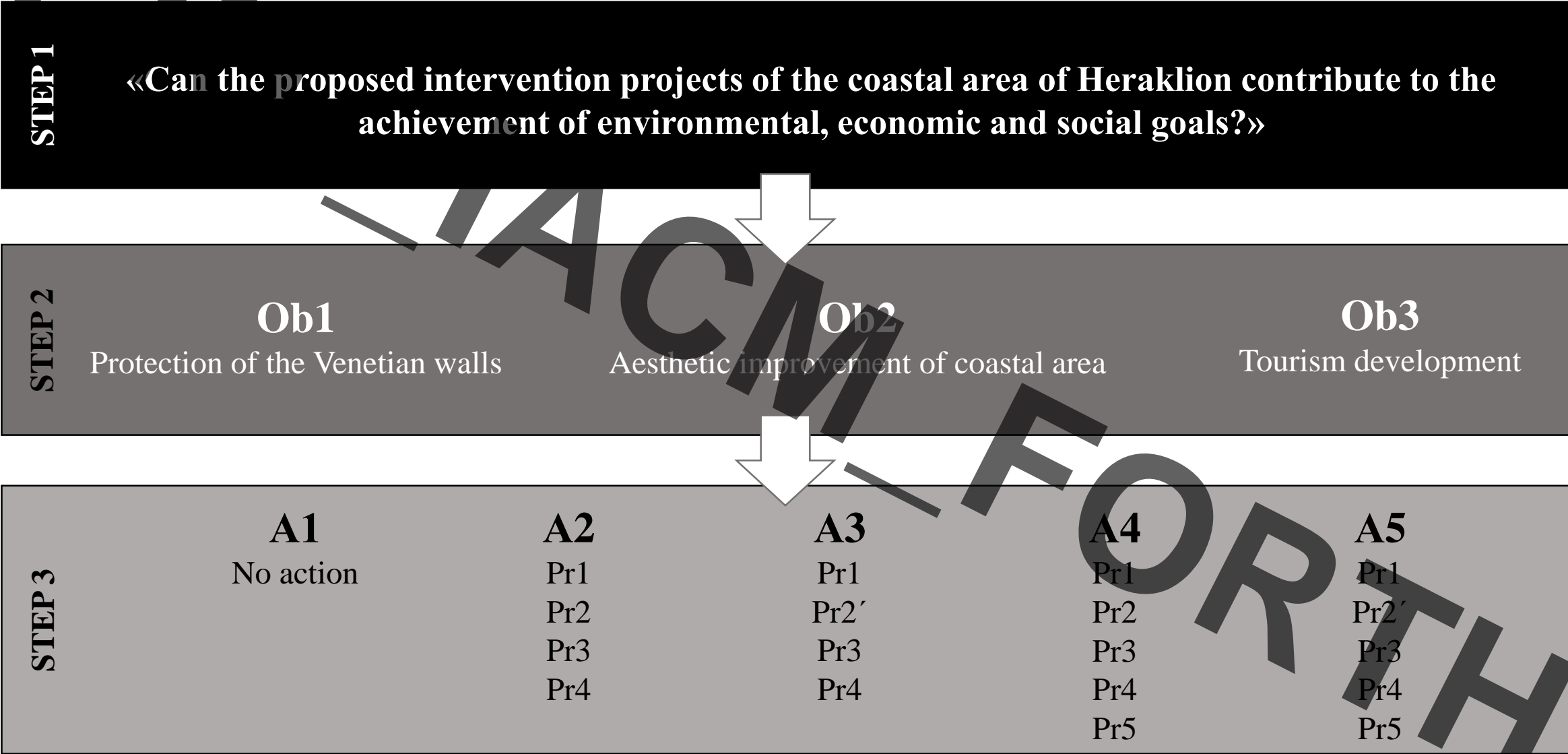


- LEGEND**
- Port infrastructure
 - Airport
 - Anchorage
 - Underwater biotechnological park
 - Underwater antiquitie
 - Cables and pipelines
 - Territorial sea
 - Road network
 - Natural fluvial system
 - Corine 2012 - Artificial surfaces
 - Military area
 - Shipping area
 - Natura 2000
 - Island wetlands
 - Posidonia oceanica
 - Archaeological site

- Pr1: Beach nourishment & breakwater
- Pr2: Diving park
- Pr2': Diving park (alternative)
- Pr3: Regeneration
- Pr4: Beach nourishment & breakwater
- Pr5: Tourist marina



CASE STUDY



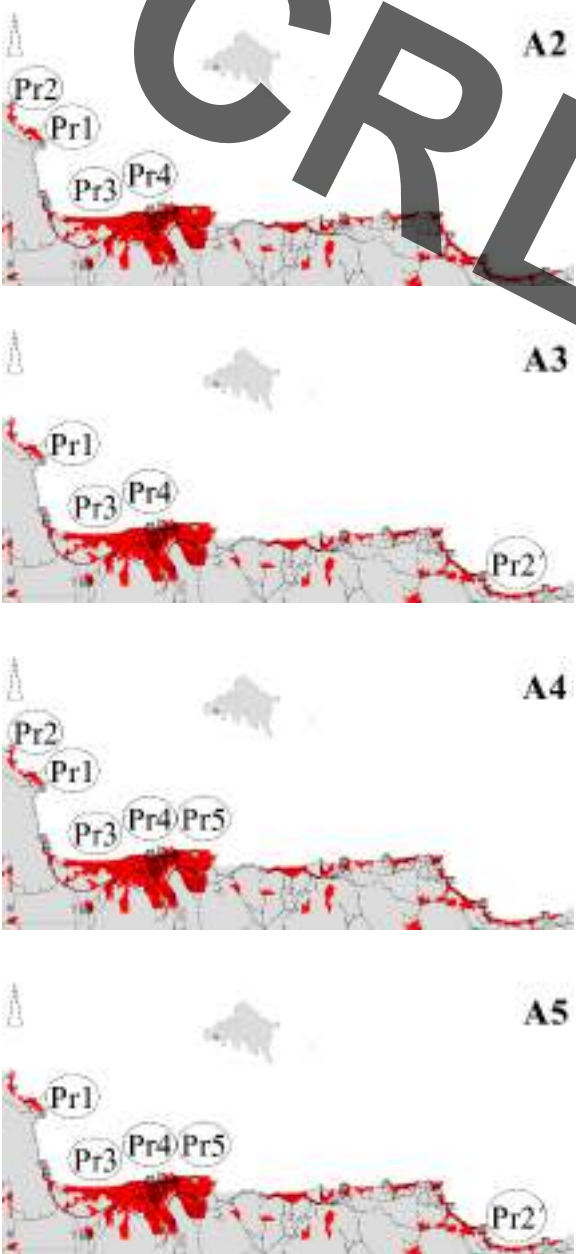
RESULTS

Consequences	A1		
	L	S	T
Non altering the physiogeografic of the coastal area	3	3	6
Erosion of Venetian walls (cultural heritage degradation)	-3	-3	-6
Coastal erosion	-3	-3	-6
Infrastructures degradation	-2	-3	-5
Aesthetic and functional degradation	-2	-3	-5
Reduction of visitors	-2	-3	-5
Loss of income	-2	-3	-5
Loss of jobs	-2	-1	-3
High costs to repair damage (recurrent)	-3	-3	-6
Total	-16	-19	-35



Coastal erosion in Dermata bay

RESULTS

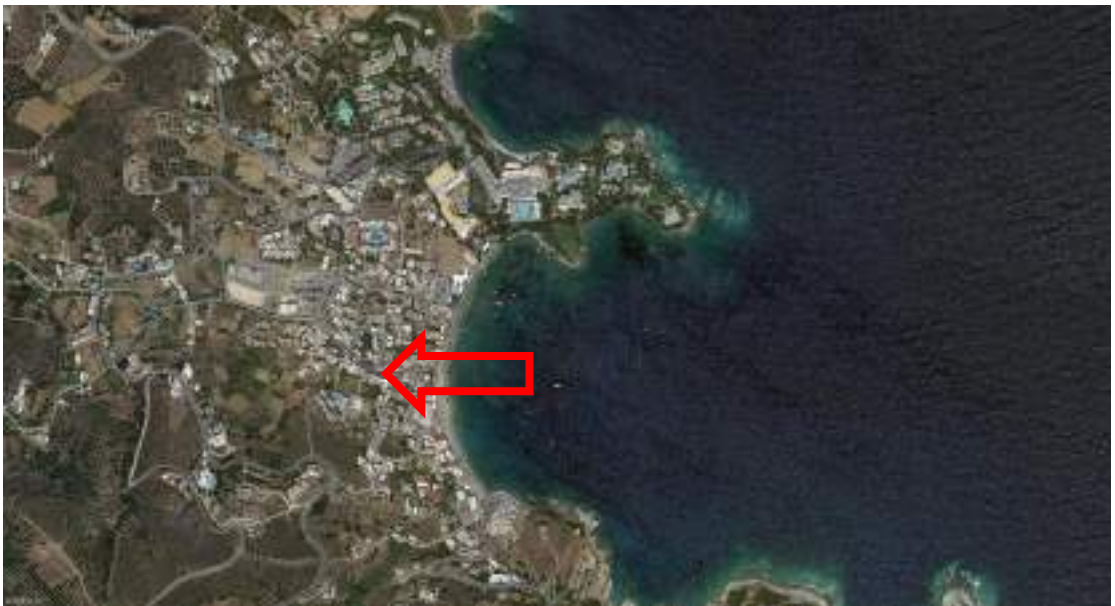


Consequence	A2			A3			A4			A5		
	L	S	T	L	S	T	L	S	T	L	S	T
Protection of Venetian walls (erosion)	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Protection of coastal infrastructures	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Upgrade of port infrastructures	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5
Tourist product enhancement	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Aesthetic upgrade	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	1	4	3	1	4
Increase in visitors	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Increase of income (during the construction)	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	3	5
Job creation (during the construction)	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
Increase of income (after the construction)	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
Job creation (after the construction)	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
Environmental degradation during the construction	-2	-1	-3	-2	-1	-3	-3	-2	-5	-3	-2	-5
Degradation of cultural heritage (construction of the marina)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6
Costs of interventions	-3	-2	-5	-3	-2	-5	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6
Increase in car traffic	-3	-2	-5	-3	-2	-5	-3	-2	-5	-3	-2	-5
New needs for infrastructures (eg. parking, transport connections)	-3	-2	-5	-2	-2	-4	-3	-3	-6	-3	-2	-5
Supplementary costs for new infrastructures	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6
Erosion of Ammoudara coast	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6
New projects to address Ammoudara erosion	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6
Supplementary costs to address Ammoudara erosion	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6	-3	-3	-6
Degradation of seawater (marine traffic, bathers wastes)	-2	-1	-3	-2	-1	-3	-2	-3	-5	-2	-3	-5
Tourist flows change between antagonizing areas	-2	-2	-4	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-4	-2	-1	-3

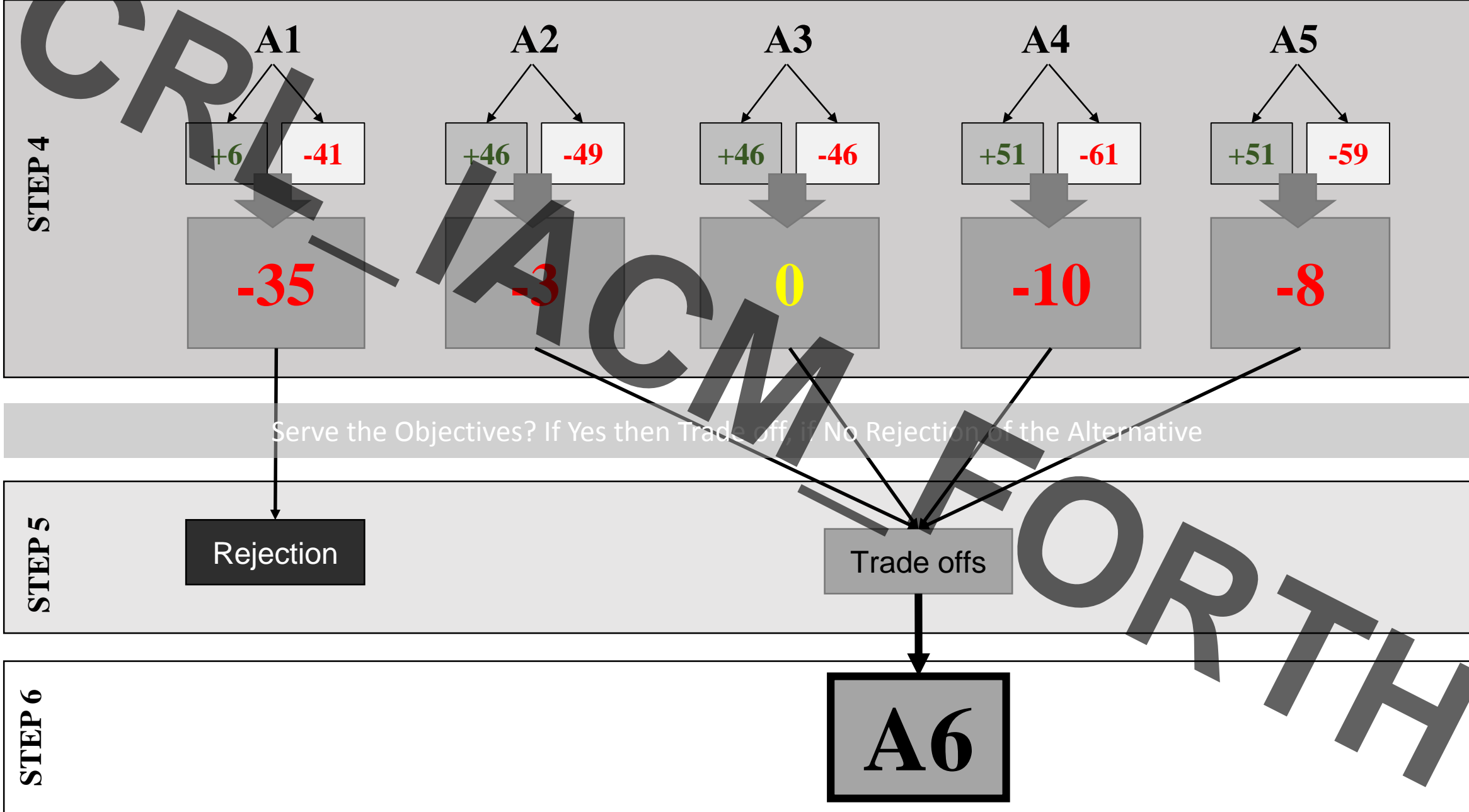
RESULTS

Main land – sea use interactions

- Changes in land and sea uses
- New needs for infrastructures
- Erosion of Ammoudara coast
- Supplementary projects to address Ammoudara erosion
- Tourist flows change between antagonizing areas

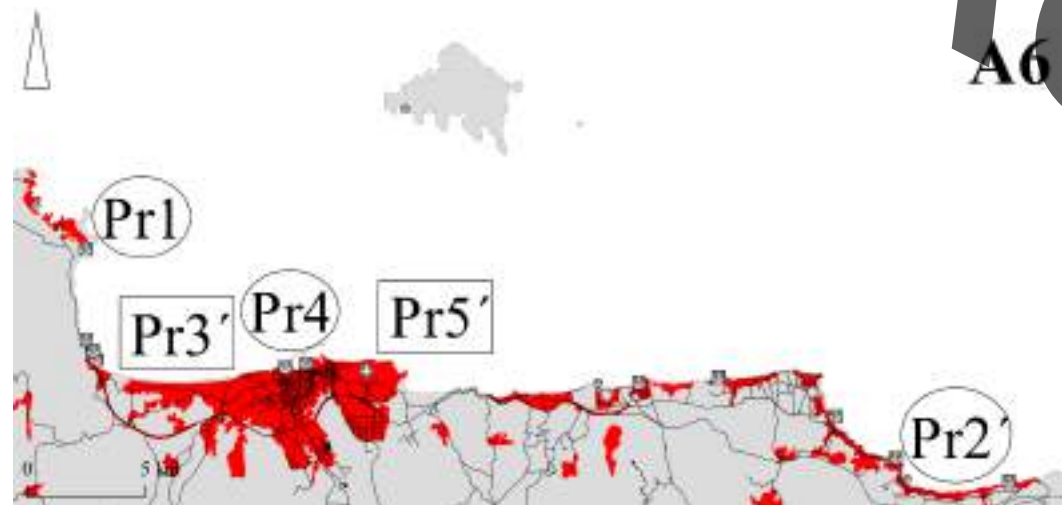


RESULTS



RESULTS

Consequence	A6		
	L	S	T
Protection of Venetian walls (erosion)	3	3	6
Protection of coastal infrastructures	3	3	6
Upgrade of port infrastructures	3	2	5
Tourist product enhancement	3	3	6
Aesthetic upgrade	3	2	5
Increase in visitors	2	3	5
Increase of income (during the construction)	2	3	5
Job creation (during the construction)	2	2	4
Increase of income (after the construction)	3	3	6
Job creation (after the construction)	3	3	6
Environmental degradation during the construction	-3	-2	-5
Costs of interventions	-3	-3	-6
Increase in car traffic	-3	-2	-5
New needs for infrastructures (eg. parking, transport connections)	-3	-2	-5
Supplementary costs for new infrastructures	-3	-3	-6
Erosion of Ammoudara coast	-1	-1	-2
New projects to address Ammoudara erosion	-1	-3	-4
Supplementary costs to address Ammoudara erosion	-1	-3	-4
Degradation of seawater (marine traffic, bathers wastes)	-2	-3	-5
Tourist flows change between antagonizing areas	-2	-2	-4
Total	5	3	8



CONCLUSIONS

- New uses in the coastal area → new interventions will be required
- Fragmented decision-making process
- An holistic approach → reduction of negative interactions
- Integrated methods → terrestrial and maritime space interaction
- Participation of a large number of experts and stakeholders
- The SDM method
 - ✓ Highlights the consequences and the conflicts
 - ✓ Quantify the consequences → strength and weakness
 - ✓ In tradeoff stage an alternative that serve the objectives and minimize impacts can be identified
 - ✓ The strength and weakness of a series of projects can be identified and the longtime sustainability can be further improved



Thank you