

TECHNICAL AND VALUE OBSTACLES FACED BY BUILDING WITH NATURE FLOOD DEFENCE SOLUTIONS



Technical and value obstacles faced by Building with Nature flood defence solutions

A case study on technical feasibility in relation to value
conflict in Building with Nature flood defence solutions for
the Houtribdijk reinforcement project

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Abstract

Building with Nature (BwN) is a relatively novel way of thinking for flood protection. Unlike traditional flood protection solutions that are poised to bring forces of nature to a halt, the BwN's philosophy is to use natural dynamic processes for engineering advantage as a protection against natural disasters and events. Yet, the BwN design philosophy faces obstacles in terms of technical efficacy and evaluating added benefits when compared to traditional flood defence solutions.

This research sets out to understand how these obstacles faced by the BwN design philosophy play a role in the consideration of a BwN flood defence solution during project development. This is done by relating the assessment of the added benefits to five discussion fields, namely Costs, Function, Policy, Responsibility and Support. In doing so it can be determined which discussion fields play an important part in embracing a BwN design based on its added benefits while considering its technical uncertainties. This research limits itself to a case study of the Houtribdijk reinforcement project where both traditional and BwN flood defence solutions were employed. Furthermore, this research limits itself to the project phase where flood defence options are still considered.

This research found that although BwN flood defence project face technical uncertainties and discussions on efficacy, there is willingness to embrace a BwN solution when involved parties can agree on shared responsibilities. The curators of a flood defence project were found to be least willing to accept a technically uncertain design as they are accountable should it fail. The curators' concern regarding their responsibilities can be mitigated and they can be more open to alternative solution if they are ensured of proper research and shared accountability when other values are destroyed in favour of flood protection. It was also found that the effect on stakeholders in financing and taking share of the responsibilities also have a positive effect on embracement of a BwN solution when the discussions on efficacy have not yet been settled.

Preface

This work here before you has been the fruition of my Masters degrees of Hydraulic Engineering and Science Communication. It was a challenge to combine the two fields into a subject that does justice to both. Building with Nature as a subject has interested me as I feel its philosophy is the aspect we need to strive for. Especially in this day and age, working together with nature and use it in our advantage is the pinnacle of hydraulic engineering in my opinion. As Building with Nature's philosophy combines both engineering practice with social (and ecological) inclusion, it seemed to be the obvious candidate for my Master thesis.

The subject was overwhelming to the point that it led to disorientation and stress. Luckily, the enthusiasm and guidance of Professor Aarninkhof and Steven Flipse have made sure that I stayed on course. Still, it was not an easy journey. Many times it felt like a seesaw, going back and forth between the two Masters' fields as it felt I was not doing justice to them academically.

I aimed with my thesis to create a piece that is academically valuable and that which would help readers gain an understanding on the complexity of the issues described. In the end, I am the one that has learned the most from this journey; to tackle a subject as broad as this requires a mountain of focus and planning. Trying to keep, what felt like, two diverging subjects straight was the greatest challenge I have faced.

If I were to do two separate theses, Hydraulic Engineering and Science Communication, and give them each the time they deserves I am certain I would be creating something of academic value to both fields. With this, however, the two fields have been given too little time to do them true justice as the thesis subject was too broad to tackle within a year. Still, I feel that I have accomplished something by creating a coherent story that links both fields. I am certain that this is a feat I will need in my professional career.

I am grateful for my Master Committees for their faith, patience and guidance. Thanks also to my friends and family who have supported me during my research and writing.

Basam Barakat
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Summary

Building with Nature (BwN) is a relatively novel way of thinking for flood protection. Unlike traditional flood protection solutions that are poised to bring forces of nature to a halt, the BwN's philosophy is to use natural dynamic processes for engineering advantage as a protection against natural disasters and events. BwN for flood defence is a relevant topic, not just in the Netherlands.

Traditional flood protection structures that are poised to stop nature in its tracks have been, so far, the most successful strategy to ensure flood protection, yet, they are restricted to a static design limit and are as strong as that design limit facilitate [53]. Traditional structures are designed to have a lifetime of 50 years or more and their design takes into account statistical projected events based on previous recorded data; climate change is a new factor that is difficult to predict and consider [52]. Climate change seem to promise more extreme harder-to-predict events [49] that potentially exceed structure's design conditions [31]. A new paradigm has arisen where swimming against the current (i.e. going against nature) is no longer preferred, society is more empathic towards being a part of nature and working together with it [11][25][37].

BwN promises to ensure flood protection by going along nature's dynamic; BwN's philosophy is to make use of processes in nature and employ them in such a way to protect against natural events [18][56]. BwN structures encompass a larger purpose than solely the protection against floods; draw on the knowledge of processes in the natural system to design an infrastructure that is able to dynamically adjust to natural forces [25] and actively involve stakeholders to utilize their knowledge of the system and meet them in their wishes to create a structure that accommodates for their needs is what BwN stands for.

Problem

Yet, the BwN design philosophy faces obstacles in terms of technical efficacy and evaluating added benefits when compared to traditional flood defence solutions. Although scientific literature advocates in favour of BwN-based solutions for flood defence, due to inherent technical uncertainties in the BwN design's efficiency combined with a cautious legislative policy and project development, they are often unlikely to emerge and compete against traditional flood defence solutions.

Objective

This research sets out to understand how these obstacles faced by the BwN design philosophy play a role in the consideration of a BwN flood defence solution during project development.

Technical uncertainties and the evaluation of added benefits in a BwN design are assumed to cause disagreements and conflicts between stakeholders during project development and will be the focus of this research. The extent of these disagreements is restricted to five discussion fields. These are discussion subjects that occur during project development between involved parties and they are regarding Costs, Function, Policy, Responsibility and Support. This research limits itself to a case study of the Houtribdijk reinforcement project where both traditional and BwN flood defence solutions were employed. Furthermore, this research limits itself to the project phase where flood defence options are still considered.

Method

Understanding how the evaluation of added benefits of a solution is considered against its technical efficacy is done by relating the assessment of a solution to the five discussion fields. In doing so it can be determined which discussion fields play an important part in embracing a BwN design based on its added benefits while considering its technical uncertainties. This research limits itself to a case study of the Houtribdijk reinforcement project where both traditional and BwN flood defence solutions were employed. Furthermore, this research limits itself to the project phase where flood defence options are still considered.

This research consists of three parts (A, B and C) with each their own methodological approach. Literature is used as a backbone to systematically analyse the gathered data within known frameworks when possible.

In part A an examination is conducted of the Houtribdijk's BwN design. The examination regards how added benefits were assessed and evaluated within the five discussion fields during the preliminary phases of the project. This is done by conducting interviews with stakeholders as well as an examination of the assessment-method conducted during the project. The interviews are done with the project team and their advisory team, and the curators of the Houtribdijk.

Part B is an evaluation of Part A, as the conclusions drawn from Part A are only relevant for the Houtribdijk reinforcement project, Part B is to assess to what extent the conclusions drawn from the case-study are applicable in a broader sense. This is done by conducting co-design sessions with professionals in the field.

Finally, Part C looks at the technical uncertainty of the BwN design and aims to determine how that particular obstacle was dealt with. This is done by carrying out numerical model simulations that aim to see the extent of uncertainty (still) in the Houtribdijk's BwN design.

Conclusions

This research found that although BwN flood defence project face technical uncertainties and discussions on efficacy, there is willingness to embrace a BwN solution when involved parties can agree on shared responsibilities. The curators of a flood defence project were found to be least willing to accept a technically uncertain design as they are accountable should it fail. The curators' concern regarding their responsibilities can be mitigated and they can be more open to alternative solution if they are ensured of proper research and shared accountability when other values are destroyed in favour of flood protection. It was also found that the effect on stakeholders in financing and taking share of the responsibilities also have a positive effect on embracement of a BwN solution when the discussions on efficacy have not yet been settled.

Implications

These findings, while preliminary and restricted to this case-study, suggests that the suspicion found in literature that claims that BwN solutions are unfairly competing against traditional solutions likely holds true [17][52]. With proper cooperation with stakeholders, early involvement and consideration of the responsibilities some support is provided that can claim that BwN flood defence solutions can be given a fair chance in consideration during project development. This holds true for the Houtribdijk reinforcement case, to strengthen this conclusion additional case studies need to be researched. Additionally, this conclusion is aimed towards the consideration of the project team, although follow-up research could also focus on improvements in legislation or financial policies to improve consideration of alternative flood defence solutions.

Introduction

1

Building with Nature (BwN) is a relatively novel way of thinking in the hydraulic engineering field, that still needs to prove itself as a reliable design option. Unlike conventional hydraulic engineering solutions that are poised to bring the forces of nature to a halt, the BwN's philosophy is to use these forces in engineering's advantage as a protection against natural disasters.

BwN is slowly making its way to project managers and more and more engineers are faced with this new way of thinking. Even though it is known around the world, albeit under different names, the BwN philosophy started in the Netherlands and is currently officially considered as an innovative method to deal with an expected increase in flooding disasters caused by climate change. The BwN philosophy made the Sand Engine possible, a large sandbar peninsula created off the Dutch coast, in which natural forces distribute sand over the Dutch coast as a way of beach nourishment.

The Houtribdijk, a dam separating the Markermeer and IJsselmeer in the Netherlands, is another example where the BwN philosophy was employed to design a more natural solution to reinforce the dam. Yet, the BwN-based design was not easily embraced and the process to implement the designed solution was riddled with efficacy discussions and value conflicts. Value conflicts are disagreements in the assessment and importance of the BwN design's *added benefits* such as creating nature and eco-tourism-attraction. The discussions on technical efficacy and the added benefits from the BwN solution are the two obstacles focused on in this research. It became clear during the exploration phase of the project that certain stakeholders stood opposite each other in terms of which benefits and goals are important in the design to reinforce the dyke.

By looking at the Houtribdijk reinforcement project, this research studies the technical uncertainties of a BwN solution through a sensitivity analysis. The technical uncertainty is aimed at the competency of performance (i.e. the efficiency) of the BwN design.

Simultaneously, this research also studies the disagreements and conflicts, by means of a value-conflict analysis, that arise in the discussions during the exploration phase of the project as respects the BwN design's *added benefits*. The analysis of the discussions is restricted to the disagreements regarding responsibility, costs, functionality, policy and support. These five topics, hereafter called *discussion fields* or fields for short, are the focus of this research for the value conflict analysis.

1.1 Problem statement

Although scientific literature advocates in favour of BwN-based solutions for flood defence, due to inherent technical uncertainties in the BwN design's efficiency combined with a cautious legislative policy and project development, they are often unlikely to emerge and compete against traditional flood defence solutions. Literature seems to agree that BwN flood defence solutions, under current legislation, are competing poorly with traditional flood defence solutions [25], however, no theoretical clarification is presented that examines how added benefits of a BwN design compare to its uncertain technical efficiency.

BwN for flood defence is a relevant topic, not just in the Netherlands. About 40% [51] of the world population lives within 100km off the coast, erosion and flooding are expected to occur more often due to climate change causing more frequent and extreme storm events [2]. Hard-structures have been, so far, the best method to protect ourselves against water-related disasters, though hardly any thought has been given to the ecological impact of hard structures and how they may negatively impact us in the future [2]. As BwN is an emerging science-based innovation and driven by policy changes, a cognitive dissonance between known and innovative methods has emerged within project development [7]; The gap between researchers and practitioners needs to be addressed.

Technical uncertainty is a major obstacle in BwN flood defence solutions. Yet, by merely looking at that facet will not do justice to understand the decision-process that determines the type of flood defence solution during project development, which includes discussing matters that are beyond just technical issues.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this research is to understand how obstacles faced by the BwN design-philosophy play a role in the consideration of a BwN flood defence solution during project development. Within the scope of this research the assumption in scientific literature is that BwN flood defence solutions are at a disadvantage against traditional flood defence solutions even though research seems to agree that BwN solutions are more suited for flood protection.

Technical uncertainties and the evaluation of added benefits in a BwN design are assumed to cause disagreements and conflicts between stakeholders during project development and will be the focus of this research. The extent of these disagreements is restricted to the five discussion fields mentioned prior.

This research limits itself to a case study of the Houtribdijk reinforcement project where both traditional and BwN flood defence solutions were employed. Furthermore, this research limits itself to the project phase where flood defence options are still considered.

1.3 Research questions

From the previous sections the problem and the objective of this research was made clear, resulting in the following research-question:

How are the technical uncertainties of a Building with Nature design considered against its added benefits within the project's discussion fields when taking into account possible flood defence solutions?

To answer the main research question, three sub-questions are posed and this research is split into three parts.

The first sub-question is:

How is the Houtribdijk's Building with Nature flood defence solution assessed in regard to its added benefits within the five discussion fields during project development?

This sub-question will be answered in part A by looking at the BwN design and its assessment through stakeholder discussions in regard to the design's added benefits. The BwN assessment is regarded to the five discussion fields, in doing so critical connections between the five fields are identified that have an impeding effect on the assessment.

The second sub-question is:

To what extent is the consideration of the Houtribdijk's Building with Nature flood defence solution in regard to its added benefits generalisable within the five discussion fields for Building with Nature solution assessment?

This sub-question will be answered in part B where the results of part A are evaluated to be more generalisable to BwN flood defence solutions.

The last sub-question is:

To what extent have the technical uncertainties been addressed to reliably meet safety requirements in the Houtribdijk's Building with Nature flood defence solution?

This sub-question will be answered in part C. Part C is concerned with the technical uncertainties that are seen as a major obstruction to the BwN philosophy according to literature and aims to determine to what extent that obstacle has been overcome or uncertainties in the Houtribdijk reinforcement project.

1.4 Methodology

This is a case-study research that follows the *grounded theory* approach (see Figure 1.1). This approach starts with a research question or observation and through data gathering and analysis of the data a theory is created to answer the research question. This research consists of three parts (A, B and C) with each their own methodological approach. They all follow the main objective of this research and each part collects and analyses data from a different perspective to the problem, as fit to the grounded theory approach, albeit mixed-methods are used. Literature is used as a backbone to systematically analyse the gathered data within known frameworks when possible.

In the first part of this research (value conflict analysis approach in Figure 1.1) an examination is conducted of the Houtribdijk's BwN design. The examination regards how added benefits were assessed and evaluated within the five fields of discussions during the preliminary phases of the project (i.e. the phases where multiple possible solutions for flood defence are considered). Moreover, this is done by conducting interviews with stakeholders as well as an examination of the assessment-method conducted during the project.

Part B is an evaluation of Part A (not shown in Figure 1.1), as the conclusions drawn from Part A are only relevant for the Houtribdijk reinforcement project, Part B is to assess to what extent the conclusions drawn from the case-study are applicable in a broader sense. This is done by conducting co-design sessions with professionals in the field in which the aim is to relate the five discussion topics to obstacles faced by the BwN design philosophy.

Finally, Part C (sensitivity analysis approach in Figure 1.1) looks at the technical uncertainty of the BwN design and aims to determine how that particular obstacle was dealt with. This is done by carrying out numerical model simulations that aim to see the extent of uncertainty (still) in the Houtribdijk's BwN design.

The methodology of each part is explained in more detail within each section. Each section has its own data and own analysis and conclusions regarding the data; in the end the conclusions of each part are compared and considered against each other to form the concluding remarks.

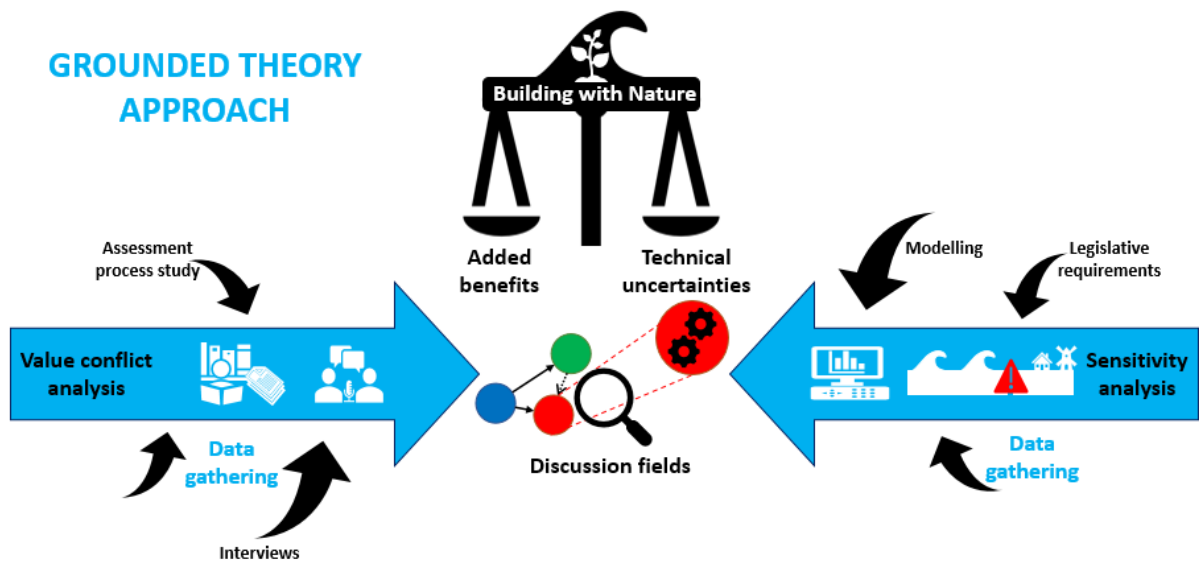


Figure 1.1 – Layout of the methodological directions of this research (source: author)

1.5 Structure guide

This research consists of eight chapters and should be seen as a collective of three small studies combined into a larger research.

Chapter 2 is a literary overview of the problem statement, the state of BwN and the focus of research. In addition, the discussion-aspects that are relevant for Part A and B are first explained there and elaborated through literature study.

Chapters 3 is an overview of the case-study's history and project process. This is relevant for the follow-up chapters as background information of the case is found here.

Chapters 4, 5 and 6 are Parts A, B and C respectively. Part A is the value conflict analysis, B is the evaluation and C is the sensitivity analysis.

Chapters 7 and 8 are the general and overarching discussion and conclusion, which relate all previous discussions and conclusions back to the main research question.

Literature study

2

BwN is a science-based innovation and has been the topic of much research. This chapter gives a broad overview of the research concerning BwN, focusing on the obstacles that the BwN philosophy face according to literature. Moreover, this chapter gives the reasoning and elaboration on the five discussion fields that are central to the focus of this research.

2.1 Methodology

For finding relevant literature three sources have been used as the primary means of locating research papers, books or relevant media. The primary source on BwN-related research has been the website of Ecoshape. The Ecoshape website keeps track of publications regarding the BwN topic. In addition, the TU Delft repository has also been used to track BwN-related studies, either educational theses or published papers.

Google Scholar search engine has been used as the primary source on value conflicts related studies within the fields of coastal or water management. Google Scholar was also the primary source for literature regarding mega projects, the topic out of which the five discussion fields were derived from. Google and the TU Delft repository have been used in addition to Google Scholar to find relevant research papers or media on value conflicts and mega projects.

The final primary source for literature has been Rijkswaterstaat. Much of the documents and research regarding the Houtribdijk reinforcement project is open-access. In addition, the technical managers involved with the project, Marcel Linders and Joyce Hoed, have also provided documentation regarding the Houtribdijk project. Some of these documents are not to be disclosed without permission.

Keywords to find relevant literature can be traced back to four main keywords: Building with Nature, Houtribdijk project, value conflicts and mega projects. From these keywords, secondary keywords emerge from literature such as ecological engineering, ecosystem services, water policy, flood management, uncertainty, coastal management and complex projects.

Initially, much of the early literature has been found by the primary means. The branching of relevant literature to include a wider aspect on the research topic has been through following through references of used literature. For instance, the Ecosystem services keyword was used to find a study by Liqueste et al. (2012), which has not been used in this research, but from that paper the research of Martinez et al. (2007) was found. Similarly, the Ecoshape website listed Janssen (2015) as a relevant study regarding BwN, and through Janssen, the research of Stocker et al. (2013) was found; both research papers were relevant for this research thesis.

2.2 Flood protection philosophy

The Dutch are proud to say that they reclaimed a large portion of their land from the sea. The Netherlands is a delta where the rivers Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt find their way to the sea. Much of the reclaimed land has either been a swamp or shallow water bodies [60]. Now, much of what was has now been transformed to fertile agricultural land and cities and towns have grown beyond their original elevated land boundaries to encompass lower laying, reclaimed land.

With coastal areas having a large socio-economic value [29] it is clear why it is important for the Dutch to protect themselves in ingenious ways from the sea and rivers. Historically, the Dutch (at the time governed by France) created a national political entity to govern and decide about all water-safety related issues, *Rijkswaterstaat*, before they created their democratic-monarchy [60]. Unlike how the Dutch settle their political arguments, the so-called *polder model*, when it comes to flood protection there should not be any compromises.

Up until the past couple of decades, stopping nature in its tracks by constructing steady structures has been *the* way to protect the Netherlands. Ever since the flooding disasters of 1916 and 1953, the Deltaplan has been the driving entity to protect the country against flooding and has put in motion the Delta works; the Eastern Scheldt storm surge barrier, largest structure, and the *Maeslantkering*, largest moving structure, are the two most famous structures that are constructed as part of the Delta works. Both structures, however, have a single purpose: to stop and fight nature. An emerging philosophy has started to develop as a new way to protect against water disasters; the BwN philosophy is to work together with nature instead of against it.

Conventional structures that are poised to stop nature in its tracks have been, so far, the most successful strategy to ensure flood protection, yet, they are restricted to a static design limit and are as strong as that design limit facilitate [53]. Conventional structures are designed to have a lifetime of 50 years or more and their design takes into account statistical projected events based on previous recorded data; climate change is a new factor that is difficult to predict and consider [52]. Climate change seem to promise more extreme harder-to-predict events [49] that potentially exceed structure's design conditions [31]. A new paradigm has arisen where swimming against the current (i.e. going against nature) is no longer preferred, society is more empathic towards being a part of nature and working together with it [11][25][37].

BwN promises to ensure flood protection by going along nature’s dynamic; BwN’s philosophy is to make use of processes in nature and employ them in such a way to protect against natural events [18][56]. BwN structures encompass a larger purpose than solely the protection against floods; draw on the knowledge of processes in the natural system to design an infrastructure that is able to dynamically adjust to natural forces [25] and actively involve stakeholders to utilize their knowledge of the system and meet them in their wishes to create a structure that accommodates for their needs is what BwN stands for, see Figure 2.1 [16].

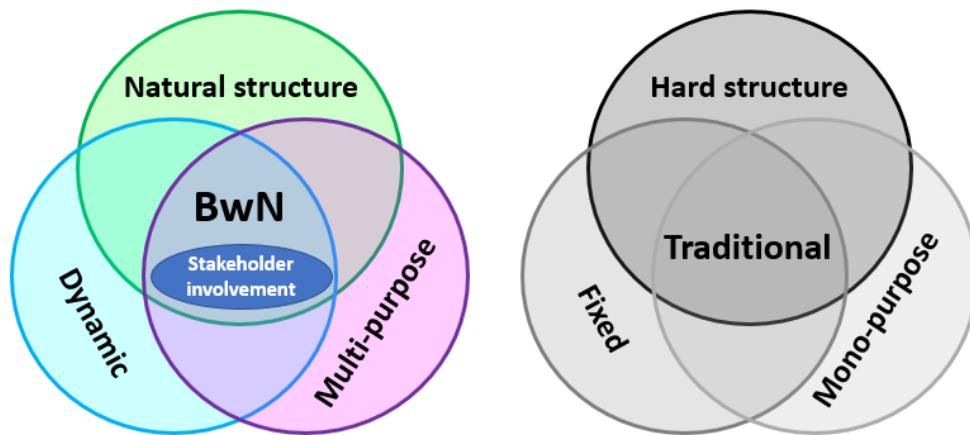


Figure 2.1 – Difference in philosophy between BwN and traditional flood defence solutions, with early stakeholder involvement being central in the BwN philosophy (source: author)

De Vriend et al. (2015) argues that ‘mono-functional solutions designed without consideration of the surrounding system are no longer accepted’. A solution fitting to the current zeitgeist includes a multi-purpose incorporated by stakeholder involvement. In order for conventional structures to remain a viable option, they require even more stringent design criteria whilst meeting the increasing desire to meet ecological and social needs [1][40]. Conventional methods simply cannot achieve those ecological and social needs and desires [52] and are looked unfavourably upon by society due to their environmental and ecological impact [2][58].

2.2.1 History of Building with Nature

BwN as a concept has been around since the 1980’s introduced by Honzo Svašek, albeit under different terms and connotations [25]; the last decade has seen a rapid development in BwN, with the aid of Waterman (2008), hydraulic engineers over the world has been introduced to the concept. Although the term BwN, a Dutch term, is recognized internationally, the concept is also known as Ecological Engineering, Ecosystem-based Management, Nature Based Solutions and Working with Nature to name a few [25]; all different names and connotations work under the same principle, namely that natural processes of a system are employed and the ecosystem is improved with the aim of ensuring water safety [25].

In the Netherlands, Ecoshape is the foundation that is associated with the development of the BwN concept. Ecoshape started as a consortium of dredging companies that recognized BwN as the future of hydraulic engineering. Nowadays, Ecoshape is a public-private foundation as it is both backed by companies as the Dutch government. The Delta-programme has recognized the BwN philosophy as a new and innovative way to deal with the upcoming threat of climate change and water safety [12].

2.2.2 Examples in the Netherlands

To illustrate how natural processes can be used in our advantage, nourishments along the Dutch coast are a good example. The Dutch coast is prone to erosion [17][26] and to combat that, Rijkswaterstaat outsources nourishments to the Dutch coast throughout the year along critical points coast [20]: a conventional hydraulic engineering approach [17]. The coastline is not allowed to recede beyond the coastline of 1990 [50], however, without the continuing nourishments the Dutch coast would erode to the extent that it will affect the dunes protecting the hinterlands.

A BwN approach was proposed that focuses on a large-scale nourishment at a strategic location of the Dutch coast; the Sand Engine, constructed in 2011 [18]. Although it is still supplying the coast of nourishment in a natural way, [15] there is still a lack of a good assessment on whether the Sand Engine has proven its worth [19]. Without the Sand Engine, however, one could be sure of an increasing amount of nourishments along the Dutch coast [20] which will smother micro-organisms, not allowing them to settle, and be detrimental for the ecology [4].

Another example is the sandy foreshore of the *Houtribdijk*. The reinforcement of the Houtribdijk is a project that made use of the BwN philosophy to design a sandy foreshore as opposed to hard revetment to strengthen the dam separating the Markermeer and the IJsselmeer. Even though a BwN-based design was not considered initially for the Houtribdijk project, it was evident by the end of the exploration phase that BwN had merit in acceptance and best value [42][44][45].

2.3 Building with Nature obstacles

The BwN philosophy, promising as it is, still faces technical uncertainty in regard to efficacy. In addition, the added benefits are debateable in terms of feasibility and efficacy, which leads to value-laden discussions. The link between uncertainties in design and value conflicts is not that easy to find in literature. Many authors, though, did link BwN with uncertainty [6][17][18][25][52][59]. Take for example the identification of the system's natural processes and proposing to use them to our advantages: that path is riddled with assumptions and simplifications, leading to more uncertainty [52]. Unsurprising, taking nature as a dynamic component in a design adopts uncertainty, inherently [17]. The dynamic component stems from BwN-based design needing to be self-sustaining and adaptable [17][35]. Designing a 'structure' that adapts and transforms, driven by natural forces, has an uncontrollable-by-humans aspect to it and that is frightening [17][52].

Uncertainties in BwN-based projects concern the lack of predictability and can be either objective or subjective [3]. According to Ayyub (1997), objective concerns due to uncertainties are quantifiable and measurable and can be alleviated by modelling and statistical analysis. Subjective concerns due to uncertainties are based on a lack of understanding (e.g. gap in our knowledge) and experts' assessments. The latter can be alleviated by assessing and mapping the values of the criteria

between stakeholders which will lead to clear and coherent design criteria [10][54]. The subjectivity aspect of uncertainty is what makes the subject a value-laden issue. Take for instance a BwN-based design that meets technical safety factors, albeit with less certainty due to the dynamic nature component, yet also provides an ecological advantage by planting vegetation. Yet, Ojea (2011) argues that the ecological advantage is arguable; the choice between a traditional design, with controllable certainty, and a BwN design, that will arguable provide an ecological advantage despite losing over a certainty margin, is a value conflict.

There does not seem much literature on uncertainty in the BwN concept being a value concept. The discussion in literature on the uncertainty aspect revolves mainly on the efficacy of the design. The argument here, however, is that the discussions revolve not only around efficacy, but it is a component of the benefits and values a solution brings. A feasibly uncertain solution with great benefits is still considered, the effect and relation of these discussions-aspects are not yet uncovered for BwN projects. For project teams, dealing with uncertainties in design options is key for decision-making [38]; it is, therefore, unavoidable to compare the values of added benefits with technical uncertainties. The focus on technical uncertainties and value conflicts regarding added benefits has been a practicality decision to contain the subject of this research

2.3.1 Mega-projects

Due to the lack of literature on discussion-aspects in BwN projects, it is necessary to draw from other fields. A lot has been written on mega-projects in infrastructure and how the decision-making is influenced by different values and obstacles such as responsibility, complexity and predictability [39]. The comparison of BwN projects to mega-projects is justified when looking at how mega-projects are characterized.

Bruzelius (2002) characterizes mega-projects as having five features of which four are recognized in BwN projects: high investments costs, life-time of at least 50 years, uncertainty towards predictability and shared benefit. Giezen (2012), in turn, characterizes mega-projects as projects that 'frequently change context, purpose, constraints and ambitions'. Moreover, Giezen (2012) argues that legislation arrangements, outdated or stringent policy guidelines adds a layer of complexity on the project; taking the Houtribdijk as an example one could see how the context, purpose and ambition changed over time and how the constraints were influenced by policy-driven legislations and laws. Although not all BwN-based projects will have all or most of the features described in mega-project literature, it is sufficient as a starting point to draw lessons. Similar to the assessment criteria employed by the project team in the exploration phase of the reinforcement of the Houtribdijk, literature on mega-projects revolve around distribution of costs and timeframe constraints [23][42].

Flyvbjerg (2003) believes that by increasing responsibility of involved stakeholders better decision-making can take place. Promoting responsibility from stakeholder will reduce risks being taken and cost-overruns and exceeding timeframe are less likely to take place. *Responsibility* is an important discussion field as the project team in BwN projects deals with parties that have an unfavourable look on risks if their accountability is increased. As natural as that may sound, one could argue that the "no risk, no gain" philosophy is certainly valid for innovations.

Another recurring obstacle in good decision-making is project complexity. Certain characteristics of a project determine the level of manageability: design, technology, fallback option and

multi-functionality all fall into the category of technological complexity [13]. Regarding 'design', the focus lies in robustness and whether the proposed design can achieve its lifespan with as little chance for unforeseen developments. The project team can choose to overdesign to increase robustness, but in turn the design is made more detailed and specified. 'Technology', on the other hand, is the project team's choice for an innovative technology or a conventional one for a greater certainty, in turn resulting in a more manageable project. De Bruijn (2008a) distinguishes three grades of innovative

technology varying from a technology that has been developed but not applied to a technology that has seen previous application but not under the same conditions as it is needed now. To ensure a project is more manageable, De Bruijn (2008a) discusses the choice for a 'fall-back' design, in case the chosen design has proven to fail, makes the project more manageable as it allows for risks to be taken without major consequences. A fall-back is not always a viable option as seen with the reinforcement of the Houtribdijk project, as it would have resulted in cost-exceedance [42]. Finally, 'multi-functionality' can be an advantage to the level of manageability as the design will have lower risk of total failure. Yet, in the case of the Houtribdijk particular functions are more important than others (e.g. flood protection is more important than maintaining ecology), on the other hand, that does mean that some sought-after functions, such as improving ecology, are allowed to fail as long as the main function, flood protection, is attained.

Aside from technological complexity, a project can also deal with social complexity [13]. A shared assessment (i.e. a common vision or goal) determines the level of manageability. If the project is dependent on the preferences and aims of stakeholders, yet the preferences and aims are not clearly defined or not coherent than it is most likely that the project is less manageable. From De Bruijn (2008a) one discussion field is recognized: the *function* (i.e. the purpose and design-component's options) of a design, to which the discussion on *reliability* (i.e. robustness, little to no chance of failure due to unforeseen circumstances) is an attribute of the discussion on function.

Surely, all the aforementioned aspects that negatively influence decision-making are resolved by proper and objective information? The assumption that no decision can take place without the right information, be it concerning technical aspects, economic and ecological impact or the risks is not the case, as experienced in decision-making in mega projects [22]. Flyvbjerg (2005) takes it one step further in claiming that decisions are insensitive to the right information; that research showed that the method employed to attain information, cost-benefit analysis, are of poor quality and resulting in inflating the benefits in favour of acceptance. This is explained by the claim that the 'truth' is absent, and conclusions and facts are social-constructs [14]. There is no 'right' or 'wrong' information as they are a function of the proponents' or opponents' view and therefore decision-making is made more difficult as simple cost-benefit analysis tools fail to deliver a clear answer. A dilemma arises when different information cannot be relativized [14]. This is relatable to what Ayyub (1997) claimed on uncertainty having a subjective nature.

How to deal with or avoid the aforementioned dilemma is by having clear procedural constraints to which information can be tested and relativized. Second, creating negotiated knowledge from the information gathered, that is discussing findings, research and analyses with stakeholders within afore agreed upon procedural constraints to distil consented information. The discussion will allow for stakeholders be exposed to other views and criticize their own findings, furthermore it will also allow

the other parties to input their information and ideas which in turn will lead to co-creation [14]. The project team has involved stakeholders in an early phase and taking into account their criticism and wishes [42].

2.3.2 Discussion fields

It is easy to get lost in all the different discussion fields where added benefits and technical uncertainty are assessed (as part of decision-making). For this research the choice has been to focus only on five discussion fields from a practicality standpoint. These five discussion fields are elaborated below. These discussion-fields are recognised as recurring topics in many mega projects as well as the Houtribdijk project. These discussion fields are heavily interconnected and cannot be seen as stand-alone facets of decision-making; to adjust one aspect in favour of decision-making will affect other aspects positively or negatively, these relations are delved into in Chapters 4 and 5.

Moreover, of these five discussion fields the discussion on reliability is recurrent and is an attribute to all five discussion fields. Through these five fields, the comparison between technical uncertainties and added benefits can be assessed, see Figure 2.3.

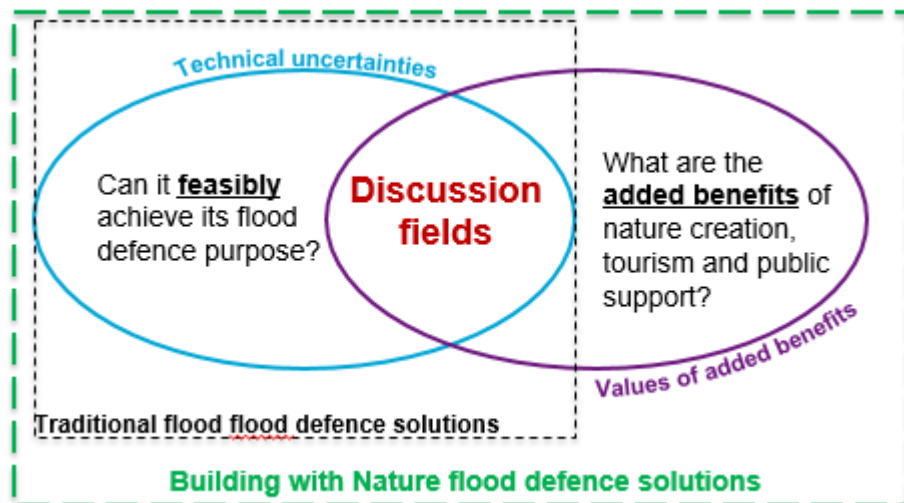


Figure 2.3 – The two main obstacles overlap in the discussion fields

RESPONSIBILITY: As touched upon by Flyvbjerg (2003), responsibility is being accountable on project design-aspects and based on that take a joint decision. By accepting responsibilities beforehand parties are less likely to take risks in their area of expertise yet are more willing to accept risks taken by other parties if those parties also take a joint-responsibility for them.

COSTS: Costs have been touched upon by the majority of the literature on mega-projects. It is the constraint to which other topics are measured against (e.g. “how does changing -certain theme- affect costs?”). The distribution of costs is usually the constraint given by the client, be it the government or private.

FUNCTION: Function is a collective theme that encompasses several aspects mentioned in literature. This theme is about how a design aspect will add economical, technological and/or social value to the project [13][22]. Choices between planting an extra row of trees or having an extra lane for infrastructural project. For the Houtribdijk project it was the choice of sandy foreshore over stone revetment. A sandy foreshore will bring additional functions to the project, that of recreation and ecology.

POLICY: Aside from financial constraints, projects deal with legislative constraints, driven by policies and laws [Giezeen, 2012]. This theme touches upon all policy and legislative driven constraints that shape a project. The reinforcement of the Houtribdijk had to fulfil certain safety requirements set up by policy guidelines.

SUPPORT: The support theme is about the influence of stakeholders in achieving their vision and wishes in the project. As mentioned by De Bruijn (2008), stakeholders' aims can add a layer of complexity in assessment and decision-making.

There is one more discussion-field that is an attribute of all five discussion fields described before. Reliability discussions regard the concepts of uncertainty and efficacy within each discussion field.

RELIABILITY: Reliability concerns information-based decision as described by Flyvbjerg (2005) and De Bruijn (2008b). Reliability cannot be seen independently from the other five discussion fields, as it is almost always discussed in conjunction with the other five aspects. Not merely information can be influenced by subjectivity, design aspects and components are also heavily influenced by current understandings, trust in the technology and having a fall-back mechanism to reduce risk [13].

2.4 Conclusions

This chapter has shown that BwN-based solutions are struggling to compete against traditional solution for flood safety issues. Inherently, BwN designs have a degree of uncertainty that makes them unfavourable for decision makers and engineers in the current decision-making climate. Research is advocating for more BwN-based implementation as a solution to flood safety issues.

Technical uncertainty does not encompass the whole issue that BwN designs are facing when competing against traditional designs. Value conflicts from discussing the added benefits are proposed as another obstruction that BwN solutions need to deal with. The discussion regarding the values of BwN flood defence solutions are examined through the lens of five discussion fields, in addition to an recurring attribute to all five fields, namely reliability.

Case-study: 3 Houtribdijk reinforcement project

The Houtribdijk is a dam separating the *IJsselmeer* (Lake IJssel) and *Markermeer* (Lake Marken), both situated in the former shallow bay – *Zuiderzee* – just south of the Wadden Sea (Figure 3.1). The *Zuiderzee* was closed off by the *Afsluitdijk* (enclosure dam), constructed between 1927 and 1932; the Houtribdijk was constructed from 1963 to 1976 and was part of the *Zuiderzee Works*, a system of dams, dykes and land-reclamation projects in the former *Zuiderzee* [55]. The *Markermeer* was intended to be reclaimed as land and the Houtribdijk was to be the dyke that protects the lower lying land from the *IJsselmeer*. In 2004, the land reclamation project of the *Markerwaard*, the current *Markermeer*, has been abandoned [34].

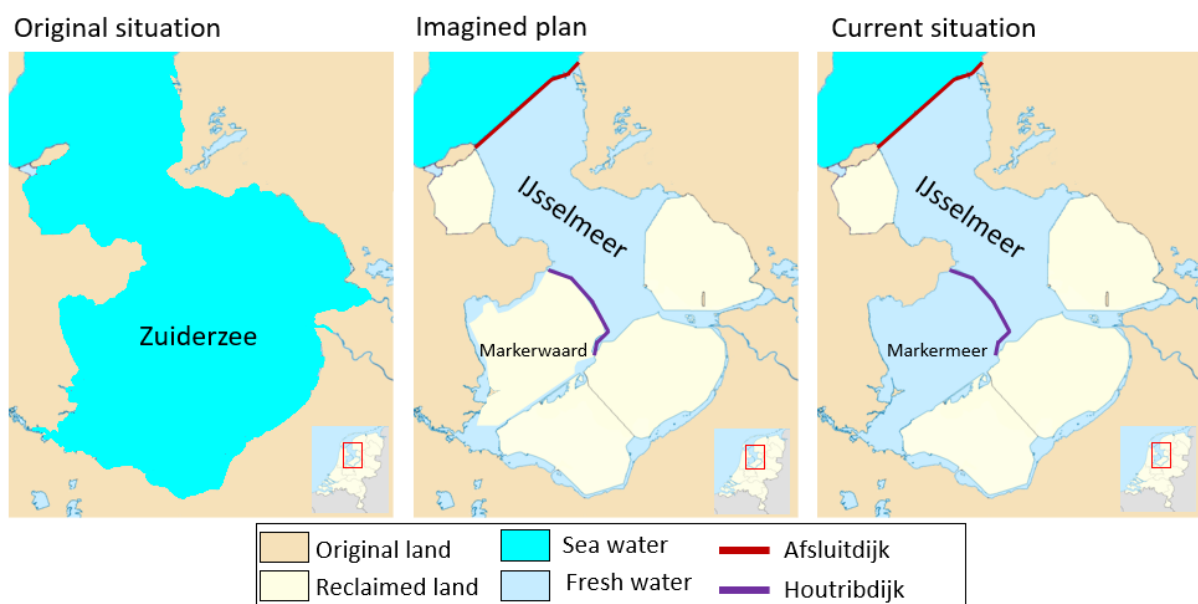


Figure 3.1 – The development of the Zuiderzee area (source: edited from Wikipedia by Io Herodotus, Wikimedia Commons contributor)

The current Houtribdijk is a 30 km long dam that keeps the heavily-regulated water levels of the IJsselmeer and Markermeer separated. In addition to its flood defence function, the Houtribdijk serves multiple functions. It serves as a connection between the cities of Enkhuizen (North-Holland) and Lelystad (Flevoland) via a provincial road with a speed limit of 100 km/h, the N302. The N302 is a vital part of the daily traffic and is used by over 8500 vehicles a day, private and commercial [42].

Furthermore, the dyke serves recreational purposes as well. Situated half-way across the dam a recreational harbour and a restaurant is found. The IJsselmeer as well as the Markermeer are both popular lakes for water recreation such as kite surfing and sailing.

Additionally, the Markermeer is a protected nature area according to the Natura-2000 protection law. The lake has a foraging value for birds and bats, however, there is a trend that the ecological area shows a decline in fish-species. Whereas there used to be professional fishing in the area before the construction of the Houtribdijk, nowadays the prospects to use the lake for fishing practices are in decline due to the deterioration in biodiversity [33].

3.1 The dyke reinforcement project

Every 5 years a large-scale examination of primary flood defences in the Netherlands are tested to see whether they still hold up to safety standards of the current age [32]. After the last examination it turned out that the Houtribdijk is not up to current standards and something needed to be done to bring it back to safety standards. Even though literature seem to agree that BwN-based solutions face an unfair competition, assessment-wise, the Houtribdijk reinforcement project decided to go with a BwN-based solution.

The Houtribdijk was not constructed to serve the purpose of regulating water levels. As a result, the dyke revetment, at the Markermeer-side, is not designed to withstand crashing waves. Unsurprisingly, according to the *landelijke toetsing* (national review) of 2006, part of the Dutch Water law, it was concluded that the Houtribdijk does not fulfil the safety requirements (withstanding design storm-conditions) and action is needed [32]. An initiation to reinforce the dike was started in 2008 yet abandoned shortly after due to financial reasons and other priorities. It was not until 2011 that the reinforcement of the Houtribdijk was included in the *Hoogwaterbeschermingsprogramma-2* (the flood protection programme that was part of the Delta Program [24]). The reinitiating of the project in 2011 was due to the 2nd national safety assessment.

3.1.1 Solution requirements

The aim of the reinforcement project, led by Rijkswaterstaat, was to find a solution – in the form of a design – to present safety issues of the Houtribdijk. An Integral Project Management¹ five-man team, from Rijkswaterstaat, led the exploration phase to find such a design. The project-manager is responsible for leading the project to fruition within given timeframe and budget. The control-manager is responsible for identifying and dealing with risks related to the project management. The environmental-manager is responsible for the relations with internal and external stakeholders. The technical-manager is responsible for identifying and dealing with risks from technical efficacy point-of-view. Finally, the contract-manager is responsible for the contracts and legalities of the project. As the reinforcement is a Hoogwaterbeschermingsprogramma-2 (HWBP-2) project, the IPM team is restricted by the HWBP-2's three pillars; a proposed design needs to be '*sober*', '*robust*' and '*goal-oriented*'.

¹ Integraal projectmanagement | Rijkswaterstaat

A sober design is one that ensures that the Houtribdijk fulfils its primary function (i.e. water retention) by meeting flood safety criteria. Simultaneously, the design needs to be robust, that is the measures that are taken to ensure the dam's safety requirements are durable (i.e. a life expectancy of 50 years) and sustainable (capable of being maintained). Finally, a design that is goal-oriented; expenses are meant solely for fulfilling safety requirements (i.e. no exaggerated designs or unnecessary functions).

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (now Infrastructure and Water Management) is responsible for the implementation of HWBP. The proposed design is chosen from the proposed solution alternatives by the Minister of Infrastructure and Environment. The Ministry holds to different requirements. In addition to the HWBP-2's requirements for the design needs to be sober and robust, the design needs to be also environment-friendly, should count on a broad support, achievable within given time and for the lowest possible costs.

3.1.2 Project process

Typically, Large Water Works (LWW, in Dutch: Groot Water Werken) projects have five phases. These phases are in accordance to the *Meerjarenprogramma Infrastructuur, Ruimte en Transport* (MIRT) system. LWW start with the initiative-phase; where an (governmental) entity recognises that there is a problem. For the Houtribdijk this was after the dyke failed the national review imposed by the Dutch Water law. The second phase of LWW-projects is the exploration phase, where all possible solutions are explored. Followed by the development-phase, where the preferred solution is further developed. The fourth phase is the execution, this is where the preferred solution is constructed. After completion, the project is handed over to the curators and management team, this is the fifth and final phase.

For this case-study, the second and third phase (exploration and development-phase) are of interest as that is where the assessment takes place which leads to the choice between a traditional or a BwN solution. The MIRT-system, the Ministry's guideline to LWW-projects, requires the exploration-phase to lead to a political and socially-responsible solution. In order to meet that requirement, the exploration-phase is broadly-oriented, and stakeholders are involved early-on.

Contrarily to the MIRT-system, the HWBP has its own guideline that follows these so-called C-moments. The C-moments require the exploration-phase to realize the flood safety requirement in a direct and sober way. The guidelines and restrictions imposed by the HWBP-2 warrants a narrow-focus solution approach, whilst the Ministry's guidelines and restrictions, in particular the restrictions of environment-friendly and the need for a broad support, warrant a broad solution approach. It was found difficult by the IPM team to follow in both the HWBP-2's and simultaneously the Ministry's requirements [42].

3.2 The search for a suitable solution

The HWBP-2 set the tone for the exploration phase, as they are the ones that finance the project. This meant that, even though the MIRT-system was followed, and stakeholders were involved in an early phase, the contribution and suggestions of stakeholders were abandoned as they were deemed to not meet the 'sober' requirement of the HWBP-2 (C.9:51).

The exploration-phase started with assessing all possible solutions for the Houtribdijk reinforcement that fit the requirements of the HWBP-2, while simultaneously involving stakeholders. The wish of a multi-purpose function of the dyke was expressed by the stakeholders in early phases of the project [41] which a BwN would accommodate, were seen as not sober and therefore kept away as possible solution. A BwN solution in the form of a sandy foreshore only became a viable candidate after it was determined that it might be the cheaper option.

Assessing whether a proposed solution is viable is judged with so-called sieve procedure (Figure 3.2). The first filter considers the costs of a proposed solution and whether flood safety requirements can be met; both requirements come forth from the HWBP-2 line of reasoning. The sieve procedure will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 4.

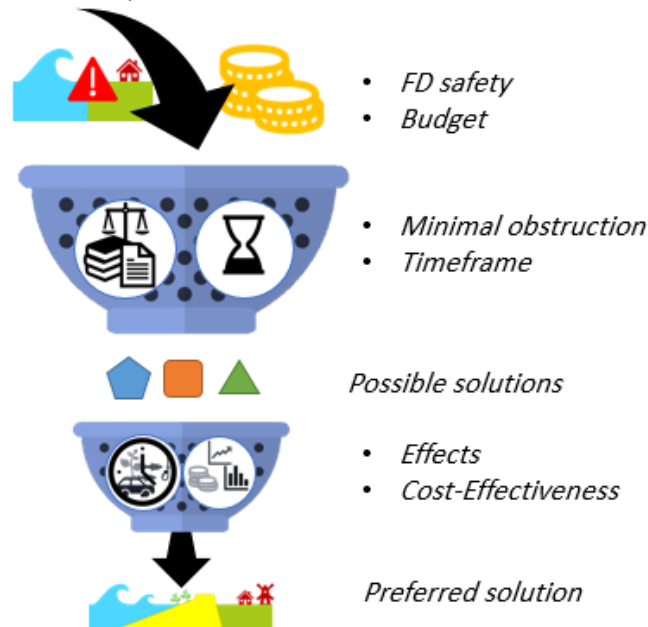


Figure 3.2 – Criteria on choosing the type of solution and design (source: author)

3.2.1 Stakeholder involvement

As per requirement of the MIRT-system stakeholder involvement needed to be in the early phase of the project. This meant that stakeholders needed to be involved as early as the exploration-phase of the project. For that a stakeholder analysis was conducted by Royal Haskoning DHV at the behest of the IPM-team of Rijkswaterstaat. The stakeholder analysis included parties that have a stake and or influence towards the reinforcement project, summarized in Figure 3.3.

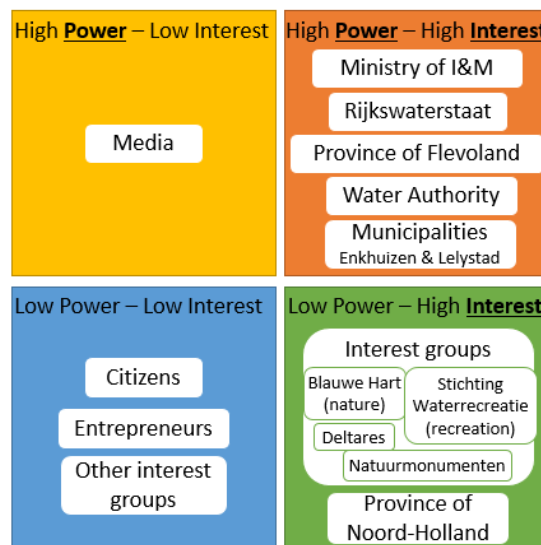


Figure 3.3 – Stakeholders power and interests matrix (41).

The province of Flevoland, the municipalities and the nature interest organisations all saw a potential for a sandy solution. Additionally, the municipality of Enkhuizen, together with Stichting Waterrecreatie, saw a potential for tourism in the area. Rijkswaterstaat was more inclined to favour the traditional solution as the tone of the project was to have sober solution.

The choice fell on a sandy foreshore for the Houtribdijk from Enkhuizen to *Trintelhaven* (halfway-point) and a stone revetment for the remainder. The biggest advantage of the sandy solution was the fact that it might be a cheaper option than a traditional solution. This attracted the attention of both the HWBP as well as the Ministry. Even though there was no room for recreation or nature creation, with the approval of the sandy solution came also the opportunity to include additional functions that allows for a larger support of the project. These additional functions are for instance creating nature, constructing infrastructure that promotes eco-tourism and improving biodiversity due to sheltered and diverse water-areas.

3.3 Acceptance of the solution

The proposal to have the Houtribdijk reinforcement (partially) as a sandy foreshore was not easily accepted by particularly (internal parties of) Rijkswaterstaat and there have been many discussions and workshops to get the involved parties on the same page. The disagreements and discussions were on the value of the added benefits. Note that the values are not the same as requirements. The requirements from HWBP-2 and the Ministry are to be met, while values are subjectivity in the assessment method for meeting the requirements.

Take for instance the requirement that the design needs to fulfil flood safety standards (i.e. able to withstand a design storm condition without structural failure), the sandy foreshore design was calculated to still have enough sand (volume in m^3/m) for daily erosion after a design storm-event. One could argue, though, that the calculated method did not take sufficient account of impact of such a storm event, or that the model used is not validated or calibrated for the Markermeer hydraulic conditions; one could even say that it is currently impossible to give a grounded prediction as there is still a lot of missing knowledge in terms of hydrodynamics and sediment dynamics for lake conditions. The value discussed here is *technical uncertainty*.

Similarly, *added benefits* has value-laden issues, such as choosing to design for a recreational sandy foreshore or a natural area that stimulates biodiversity.

3.4 Focus of this research

The focus of this research will be on the obstacles the BwN philosophy face to be embraced as a possible flood defence solution. The obstacles are regarded from an assessment perspective considering technical uncertainty and added benefits; the assessment in turn determines the decision-making for opting for a BwN option. Specifically, the assessment is carried out by the IPM team, hereby the IPM team is constrained to be solely within Rijkswaterstaat for two reasons.

First, the assessment that considers the viability of a particular flood defence solution is judged by the IPM team. Although the studies on a particular solution is done through external advisory contractors (in the Houtribdijk's case this was Royal Haskoning DHV), it is the IPM team that commissions the studies and the focus of interest. Finally, it is the IPM team that has the final judgement on the viability of a particular solution via the studies conducted. The final judgement is a recommendation on which solution is best to be implemented and that particular solution is then further developed by another IPM team in the development-phase.

Second, the resistance towards a sandy foreshore solution came mainly from within Rijkswaterstaat, albeit not necessarily from the IPM team. The resistance towards the sandy foreshore was a discussion between technical uncertainty and the value of the added benefits.

PART A

Value conflict analysis

Value conflict analysis

4

4.1 Introduction

A flood defence solution is not merely assessed on its technical efficacy but also on its added benefits, which play an important role in the reception of a solution, think of economic benefit (e.g. through eco-tourism), ecological improvements (e.g. creating more nature) and social support (e.g. public support in favour of natural solutions as befitting the zeitgeist [18]).

A flood defence solution's added benefits are determined through a cost-effectiveness analysis as part of an assessment procedure. The assessment procedure, however, is a value-laden process. Before attempting to understand a solution's added benefits' effect on the acceptance of the solution, one needs to identify how these added benefits are affected by the five discussion fields (discussed in Section 2.3). More importantly, how these five discussion fields are connected and related to each other to the sense that they affect each other.

The Houtribdijk reinforcement project is an excellent case study for this research as it is a large-scale flood defence project where the flood defence function and secondary functions (added benefits) are part of the same design. In addition, different values and stakes held by different process-leading organisation members found an agreement in the current design through discussions.

4.1.1 Objective and scope

The objective of this study is to offer theoretical insight on how the five discussion fields are connected to each other and how they play a role in the embracement of a BwN solution.

Due to practical constraints, this study cannot provide a comprehensive overview with all involved parties. Therefore, the scope is limited to the process-leading organisation members involved within Rijkswaterstaat, this includes: the project team that led the reinforcement project, the advisors within Rijkswaterstaat that advise the project team on technical studies that were outsourced and the curators to whom the project will be delivered.

The following research question and sub-questions are examined:

How is the Houtribdijk's Building with Nature flood defence solution assessed in regard to its added benefits within the five discussion fields during project development?

- 1 To what extent is the assessment procedure used to consider possible flood defence solutions value-laden?
- 2 How are the criteria held by the process-leading organization members represented by the five discussion fields?

4.1.2 Structure guide

The methodology is described in Section 4.2, whereas the following sections explore the research sub-questions. Section 4.3 investigates the first sub-question by giving an overview on the assessment-procedure and its criteria used in the negotiations. Section 4.4 explores the second sub-question by examining and discussing the results from the conducted interviews with regards to the five discussion fields. Section 4.5 discusses the research's findings and validity. Finally, the answer to the main question is given in section 4.6 with recommendations for follow-up research.

4.2 Methodology

Two approaches are carried out to understand the effect of the five discussion fields on the assessment when considering possible flood defence solutions. First approach is an examination of the assessment process by looking at its criteria. The examination of the assessment procedure is done by determining which criteria are possible value-laden instigators to value-conflicts during negotiations. Value-laden criteria are ascertained through evaluating if they are objectively or subjectively determinable.

Second approach is conducting interviews with parties within Rijkswaterstaat involved in the reinforcement project. The interviews outline the criteria held by process-leading organization members, which are then categorized into the five discussion fields. It is expected that the interviews will lay bare which criteria hold value to the parties and how these criteria connect multiple discussion fields. These criteria-connections, represented by the five discussion fields, are then compared with the criteria of the assessment process to determine the extent the five discussion fields contribute to the value-laden aspects of the assessment process.

4.2.1 Interview set-up

The interviews were held with nine employees of different background from within Rijkswaterstaat, all of them involved with the Houtribdijk project (Figure 4.1). The selection criteria were (1) individuals that were involved in mainly the exploration phase of the project and secondly the development phase of the project (Figure 4.2), (2) all who was available and interested in participating in the interview and (3) associated with Rijkswaterstaat. The exclusion to Rijkswaterstaat is due to the interest in the resistance towards the BwN option during the exploration phase that occurred mainly from parties within Rijkswaterstaat (ref. section 3.4).

The project team that led the project (Integral Project Management team) consisted of five managers each with their own team of advisors and engineers (ref. section 3.1). Not all five managers were available or interested in participating in this research. In addition to the project management, advisors to each management role were interviewed. They dealt with advising the manager by conducting their own research with their team or advising on studies conducted from external parties. The voice of concern towards the project within Rijkswaterstaat came mainly from the curators, they

are the party for which the finalized project would be handed over to maintain. The nine participants' roles with respect to the project are as follows (see the transcripts in Appendix C for more detail):

Exploration Phase

- P2: Project manager
- P3: Technical manager
- A1: Technical advisor civil-works aspect
- A2: Technical advisor flood-defence aspect
- C1: Curator barriers and fairways Midden-Nederland
- C2: Curator dyke and dam systems Midden-Nederland

Development phase

- P1: Project manager
- A3: Technical advisor design and execution
- C3: Asset manager (mediator curators and project team)

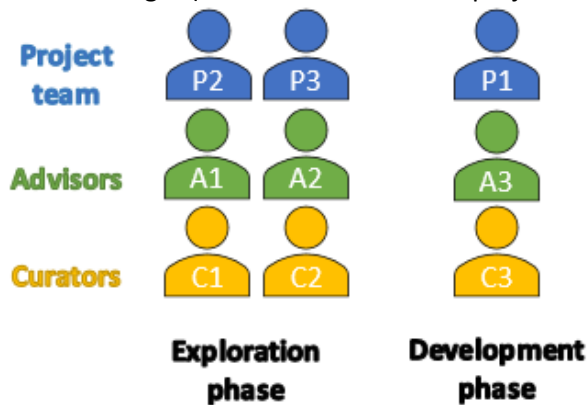


Figure 4.1 – Interview participants' roles and involvement in project phases

The participants were approached either in-person or by telephone. The in-person interviews took place in Rijkswaterstaat, the Utrecht or Lelystad office. All interviews were recorded, with permission, to allow for transcription and textual coding of the interviews. The length of the interview was on average 47 minutes, with the shortest interview being 37 minutes and the longest one hour. The participants were assured of anonymity in the report if they so wish. Due to anonymising the interviews, not only were the names scratched from the record but also the participant's function or role within the project to avoid recognition. The interviews were conducted in Dutch and the transcripts in Appendix C are in Dutch as well.

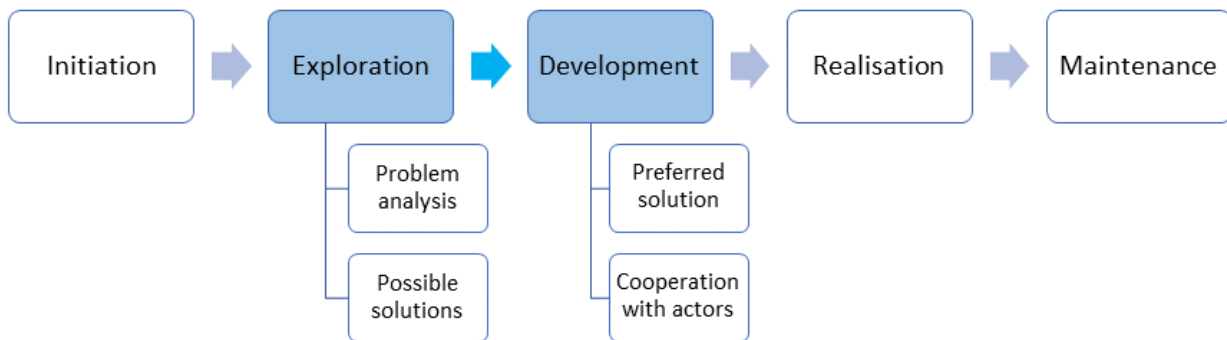


Figure 4.2 – Rijkswaterstaat’s project phases

4.2.2 Interview structure

The interview is semi-structured and explorative in nature (see Appendix A for the interview protocol). The choice for an explorative interview is to ensure that researcher bias and conclusions drawn from literature do not affect the participant’s response. Moreover, the explorative nature is also to allow for possible answers which possibly were not accounted for. Yet, the interviewer did specifically ask about bottlenecks in the project process to elicit value-laden and judgement responses. The interview was conducted by an objective researcher/student.

Before every interview, the participants were asked for their approval to record the interview. None of the participants have objected. The interview structure consists of six topics:

1. Introduction

The introduction consists of explaining the research-topic and the reason for the interview after which the participants were asked to state their name and function. The aim of the introduction is to ease into a conversation with the participants allowing them to be more at ease and open in answering the questions.

2. Current understanding on the BwN topic

Before diving in the subject, the participants were asked what their understanding is of the BwN-concept. To ensure that all participants have an equal understanding on what the BwN-concept holds within this research. After the participants’ answer, the interviewer explains the BwN-concept to the participants by either supplementing or correcting the participants’ answer. This question is added to the research as the BwN concept can have a dual-meaning: building with *natural elements* or building *together with natural forces*.

The remaining topics are set up from past to future. Questions regarding the exploration or development phase concern the past, the value of research concerns the present, and the final two topics concern the future.

3. Process of the exploration/development phase of the Houtribdijk project

For this topic, the aim was to assess which values play a role in assessing and judging a proposed solution. This is done by asking the participant in an open-ended question on the *conflicts* or *disagreements* that arose during the exploration phase. Note that by asking about conflicts or disagreements it is easier to get a sense of how different values are seen with respect to each other (e.g. an answer such as: “Vegetated shores will attract tourists which can be a safety hazard to the stability.”).

4. Value of research and what they hope to see from this research

This topic consisted of questions regarding their expectations from this research. This is done to see whether the participants would suggest area of interests worth researching. For instance, they could suggest that the research could test the viability of the sandy foreshore in morphological aspect or that the research examines the role of external parties to influence the assessment procedure. The freedom in suggesting the direction of this research is, in a sense, telling of the need of knowledge they find is lacking to have more certainty or faith in the project.

5. Recommendations on improvements

This topic is similar to the third topic in the sense that it asks about 'what went wrong' and 'what could have improved', in other words it is another way to determine which (value-) conflicts occurred or how best to avoid them.

6. Vision on the future for BwN

The last topic is a general open-ended question to see whether the participant has a different perspective on the issue outlined in this rapport. The interviewer always ends the interview by asking the participant whether he/she has something to add, if not the participant is thanked for his/her participation. The interviews are then transcribed in full, the cleaned and concise versions are found in Appendix C.

Note that the interview's aim was mainly to be explorative and not suggestive. It focussed on the value-conflicts that may have occurred. The questions developed for the interview were based on initial discussions with professionals from the field of study and the literary study about the reinforcement project. The discussions were held with professor Stefan Aarninkhof as a professional who understands the BwN concept, with Richard Jorissen as a professional who understands flood safety project's requirements, Marcel Linders as a professional involved with the Houtribdijk reinforcement project and finally with Steven Flipse as a science communication professional to help structure the interview and helped identify value-conflicts as an underlying issue.

4.2.3 The analysis method

The interview transcripts were open coded using the NVivo software. Coding is a method that links excerpts from a text to a 'code' (i.e. a name) [9], for instance all sentences that mention the sandy foreshore can be given the code 'sandy foreshore'. Open coding is to code the transcript without proposed aspects and topics to allow for the aspects and topics to emerge from the codes themselves. The emergent aspects from open coding are then clustered in-line with the discussion fields, this is called axial-coding. If an emergent aspect cannot be fitted in-line with the discussion fields, then that aspect is treated as a new finding.

After axial coding the transcripts were coded again it was found that the codes attained from open-coding could not be attributed to one discussion field (Responsibility, Costs, Function, Policy, Reliability and Support) but had overlap with multiple (see Appendix B). Therefore, the coded excerpts from open coding was pulled apart and selectively coded into the six literature codes. This does not take away the possibility of emergent aspects, as all open coded excerpts were re-used. Selective coding is coding the transcripts into pre-found aspects from literature, also known as closed coding.

To summarize, open coding was used to determine whether new emergent aspects can be found that did not fit the literature; selective coding, or closed coding, was done as the open-coded aspects could not be categorized one-on-one into the literature aspects due to the overlap of the open-coded aspects into multiple literature aspects. Appendix B explains the process in more detail.

After coding, the transcripts were made concise and added to Appendix C without losing any of the previous coded segments to allow for easier reading.

4.2.4 Quote content analysis

To get a first indication on which relations between coded topics/aspects are worth looking into initially, the coded topics were expressed as a percentage of time with respects to each interview: each interview had a different duration, some participants were discursive while others were concise. To account for that the 'talk-time' of a certain topic by a certain participant was expressed as a percentage of all coded text of the same participant, the 'adjusted talk-time'.

By expressing the topics in adjusted talk-time-graphs it can be easier to see which topic are interesting to look into (see Figure 4.3), however, it does not mean that a topic that is talked less about is less important. To understand the importance of a topic and its relation to other topics one needs to look into the quote itself. After creating the talk-time graphs, a first indication is created to see which quotes regarding which discussion fields are to be looked at initially.

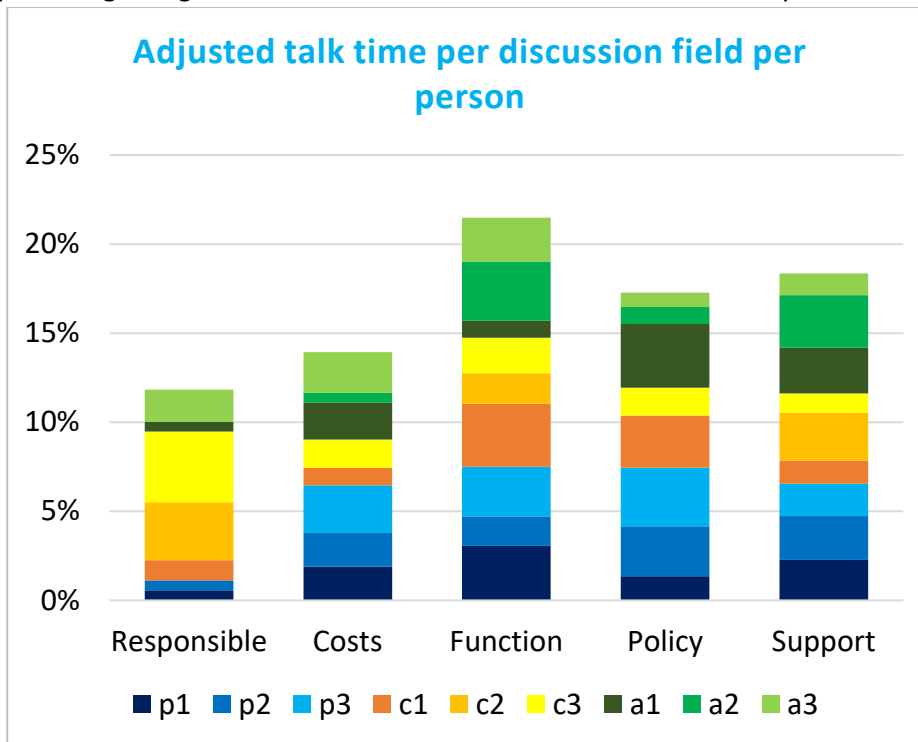


Figure 4.3 – Adjusted talk time per discussion field per person

Looking into the quotes themselves is done by splitting the participants into three groups (Advisors, Curators and Project team). Due to the openness-nature of the interviews, the quotes about value-conflicts between participants are not necessarily of the same answer-construct. They can be either about (1) relationships and influence between aspects, (2) order of importance and value of aspects or (3) procedural relations. After a distinction is made in the type of quote it is they are grouped and summarized into one figure that illustrates the quotes. Appendix B explains this process into a little more detail and gives examples.

Quotes used in this report were translated to English with a referral to where that quote can be found in the transcripts in the form of {Appendix C.sub-section: line-number}.

4.3 The assessment procedure

To find a suitable flood defence solution for the reinforcement of the Houtribdijk the project team develops a few flood defence solutions that meet wishes and demands. The requirement to develop and assess a solution is according to the MIRT-system [42] and it consists of two steps. The first step is to set the minimal requirements that a solution should meet, the second step is to determine which of the developed solutions is the most promising. This two-step system is also called the sieve procedure.

4.3.1 Sieve procedure

A possible flood defence solution is valued via a *sieve procedure*. This procedure determines whether a solution can be discarded based on water safety, minimal judicial, legal and maintenance obstruction, budget and timeframe (as discussed in section 3.2). These criteria are the first sieve.

The second sieve (to determine which solution is better suited for the project) has two criteria: effects, temporary and permanent, and cost-effectiveness. The temporary and permanent effects both look at the effect of the proposed solution to the ecology, road safety and accessibility, and water quality; while the permanent effects also look at the durability of the solution (i.e. to which extent is the solution 'future proof'), added benefits via tourism and the effect on the current fishery that takes place near the dyke. After creating an assessment based on the effects (positive or negative) a cost-effectiveness analysis can be determined per proposed solution. The choice for the Houtribdijk reinforcement was between either a stone-revetment over the full length or a stone-revetment and a sandy foreshore each for half of the dyke length.

<i>Sieve 1</i>	<i>Sieve 2</i>	
Flood defence criteria	Permanent effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecology ▪ Road safety ▪ Road accessibility ▪ Water quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Future proof (durable) ▪ Tourism ▪ Fishery
Minimal judicial, legal and maintenance obstruction	Temporary effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecology ▪ Road safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road accessibility ▪ Water quality
Within budget	Cost-effectiveness	
Feasible within timeframe		

Table 4.1 – Sieve procedure criteria summarized

4.3.2 Sieve procedure criteria analysis

SIEVE 1: To start with sieve 1, the flood defence criterion is a technical constraint and will be discussed in Chapter 6. The timeframe and budget criteria are objective constraints as they are supposedly independent on the type of solution. Still, it was seen in the literature on mega-projects that these two criteria are often broken; mega-projects often deal with going over budget and not being realized within given timeframe [23]. The literature on mega-projects tells us that there is no distinction when comparing BwN-based designs with traditional designs, as they are both as likely to go over budget or beyond timeframe as the proposed design grows in complexity [23]. Although, one needs to take into

account that flood protection is a continuous undertaking, thereby speaking of costs would be considering constructing-costs as well as maintenance-costs. Costs can also be driven up as complexity of a design increases. Complexity of a design depends on the technical design aspects, which in turn depends on the water safety criterion. Therefore, for this research, the construction-costs and timeframe are seen merely as constraints of the assessment procedure and are not inherently value-laden, while maintenance-costs can be a value-laden issue as it will depend on the parties responsible to provide financial aid to ensure continuous flood protection.

Sieve 1 also considers judicial, legal and maintenance obstructions regarding the solution's design. This criterion, however, is a value-laden criterion. The current judicial and legal system have an unfavourable look towards uncertainty [52] and therefore are more likely to be in favour of traditional solutions than innovations. In the case of the Houtribdijk the assessment of judicial and legal constraints was judged based on an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (in Dutch: MER), whether the EIA is value-laden will be discussed when discussing the ecology aspect of sieve 2. Finally, whether the maintenance criterion is value-laden needs to be determined from the interviews, more on that in section 4.4.

SIEVE 2: For sieve 2 the criterion on ecology, temporary and permanent effects, is evaluated separately in this research, while the remaining criteria are summarized in the cost-benefits criterion. On ecology, whether the solution has a positive or negative effect on the current ecology is determined via an EIA. The EIA performed at the time showed that both the sandy foreshore as the traditional solution will have a negative impact on the ecology of the system [28][42]. The sandy foreshore, however, was favourable as there was a possibility that the sandy foreshore can support fauna and flora [42] if certain design aspects were considered [28]. Due to the lack of certainty whether indeed fauna and flora can be supported makes this ecology criterion value-laden. The interviews will further determine how this aspect was perceived by the stakeholders.

The other criteria, such as future proof design or road safety, are objective on their own. All can agree that a future proof design and a safe road is a good thing, but when pitted against each other aspects (choosing between a future proof design or a safe road) they become value-laden. The interviews will further determine whether indeed it was the case that these stand-alone criteria were compared against each other and how that may have impacted the judgement in terms of 'benefits'.

In the same category there are also the criteria of tourism and fishery; these are value-laden in nature as one could argue that they can be both positively perceived economy-wise, but in turn can negatively impact the ecology. Whether aiding the economy or the ecology is seen as a benefit is a value-issue. For the sake of reducing complexity of this research, these criteria are taken independently and to some extent in relation to each other, for the sake of consistency, these criteria are the discussion-aspects that are being studied. In reality, these aspects cannot be taken as stand-alone and are always related to other aspects.

4.4 Interview analysis

This section gives an overview of the results from the interviews together with quotes from the interviews to illustrate a certain concept. Only the codes used for selective coding are discussed (discussion fields). The codes used for open coding are discussed in Appendix B and the interview transcripts (in Dutch) are found in Appendix C. Note that although this chapter can be read as a stand-alone research, having read the case study (Chapter 3) is vital to understand the context of the quotes used which in turn will help understand the results. Nevertheless, the results from the interview analysis will be written in a way that helps the reader to conceptualize the setting from which the quote came. To reiterate, a quote is used to illustrate a certain concept (result) and the relation between the quote and the concept is illustrated by giving the setting and background from where that quote came from.

Coding-analysis showed three types of answer-constructs regarding value-criteria: relationships and influence between aspects (Section 4.4.3), order of importance and value of aspects (Section 4.4.4) and procedural relations (Sections 4.4.5). Section 4.4.1 explains the codes used to classify the discussion fields in sets.

4.4.1 Codes

From open coding no new emerging topics were found that could not be subjected to the discussion fields derived from literature (see Appendix B). Note that the attribute of reliability has been coded separately just as the other discussion fields.

Table 4.2 gives an overview on which parameters constitutes a quote to be coded into an aspect. Quote 4.1 is an example of a quote that belongs to the 'policy' discussion field, while during open coding it belonged to the codes 'chronological process', 'legislation' and 'policy (law)' (see Appendix B). Quotes are anonymised, they are either from an advisor (**A**), a curator (**C**) or a member of the project team (**P**). Note: quote references are set up in the form {Appendix C.sub-section: line-number}.

“The discussion whether to strengthen the dyke in stone or sand has been long because water safety standards are clear when it comes to reinforcing a dike with stone but are not as clear when it comes to sand.” – P1

Q4.1
(C.7: 30)

Code	Sub-code	Quotes about ... (selection parameters)	
RESPONSIBLE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsibility. - Who is in charge? - Who <i>should</i> be in charge? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who <i>should</i> take responsibility? - Pointing blame. - Expectations.
COSTS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall/Total project costs. - Maintenance costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unforeseen costs. - Who is paying? - Who is subsidizing?
FUNCTION	Primary Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood defence function - Goal/purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vision.
	Secondary Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added value (not flood defence). - Social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economical value. - Political value. - Goal/purpose
POLICY	Internal Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy. - Criteria for the solution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constraints for the solution.
	External Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy. - Laws. - Criteria for the solution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demands from laws and regulations.
RELIABLE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Un)reliable information. - Internal/external communication. - Uncertainties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks. - Reliability of the solution (to perform function).
SUPPORT	Internal Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder's wishes and demands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder's acceptance.
	External Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder's wishes and demands. - Political wishes and demands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder's backing/support.

Table 4.2 - Explanation of the parameters used for the coded value-aspects

4.4.2 Reliability-attribute explored

This section explores the reliability code, as it is a recurring conversation topic in each discussion field (as discussed in section 2.3).

When discussing the reliability-attribute, it is almost always in conjunction with the five discussion fields. Figure 4.4 shows which discussion field is more often discussed in relation to the reliability attribute. The discussion regarding function is discussed most on its own (Figure 4.3) but also when discussing reliability (Figure 4.4). Furthermore, Figure 4.5 shows that when discussing the reliability attribute the remarks can be negative, neutral or positive. Noted is that the curators tend to have more negative remarks than the other two groups.

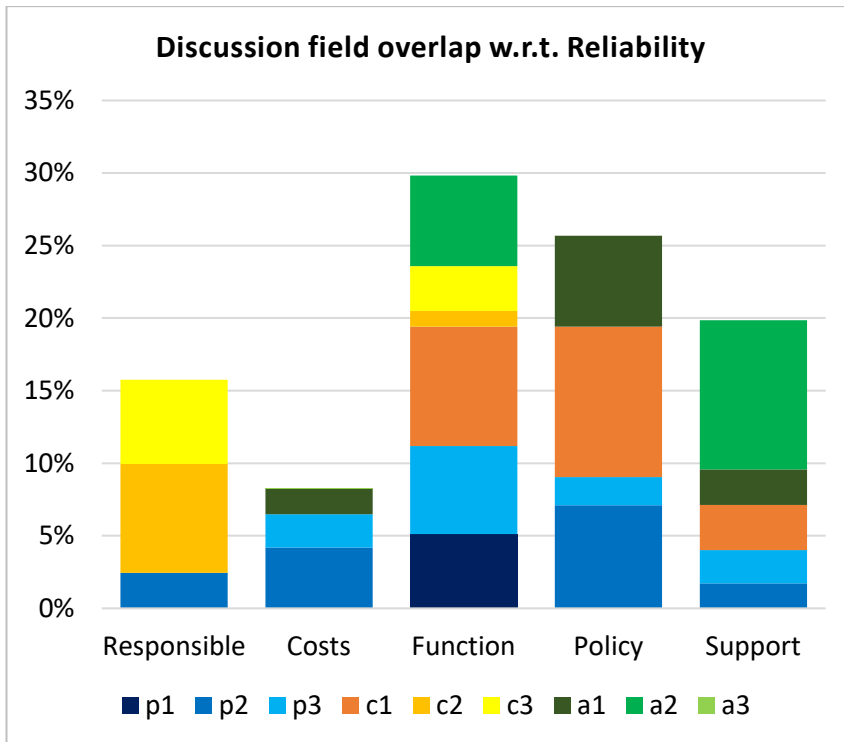


Figure 4.4 – Code overlap between the reliability attribute with the other five discussion fields

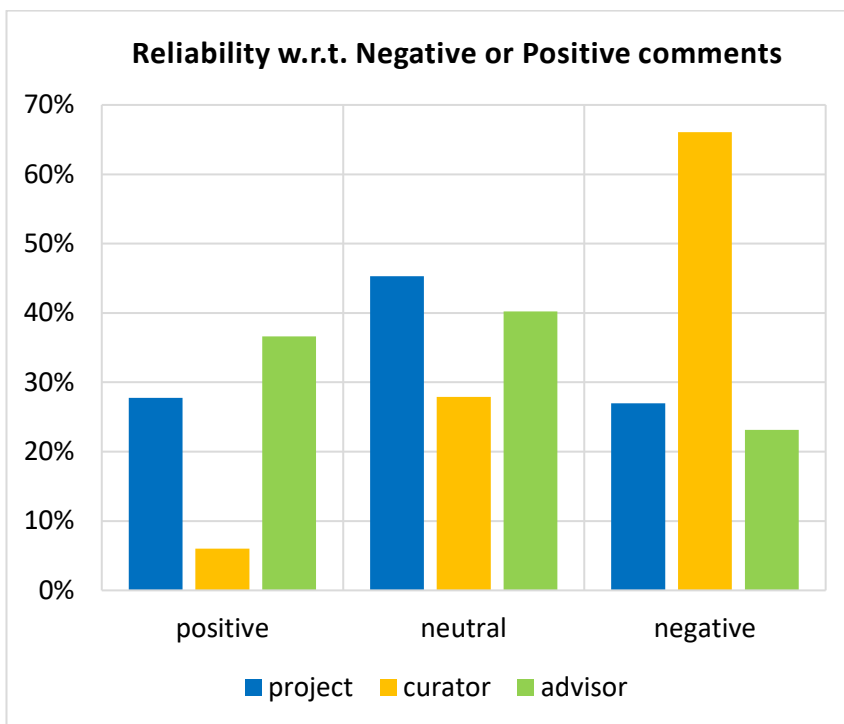


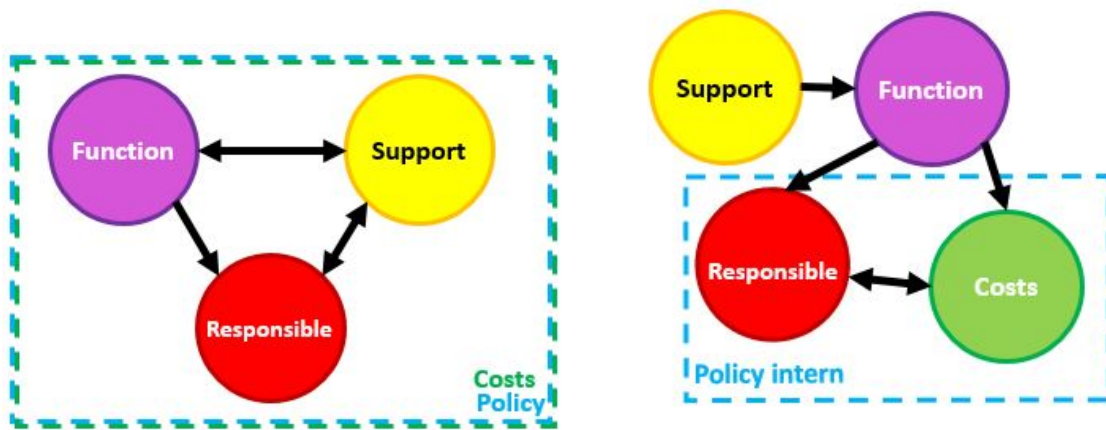
Figure 4.5 – Nature of comments on the aspect of reliability per group

4.4.3 Connections and dependencies

Even though the interviews were coded in five discussion fields, they are not independent from each other (see Appendix B). The analysis of the transcripts coded into the reliability attribute can be brought back to the five discussion fields as they have overlap or are personal opinion and feelings. The coded transcripts do not always belong to one discussion field; often the coded transcripts belong to more than one discussion field, which helps lay bare the relation between the discussion fields.

For instance, the statement that it is uncertain whether the foreshore solution will be capable of supporting a broad ecological basis is an uncertainty that is manifested through cost-effectiveness discussions that relate the primary and secondary functions of the flood defence project (Function) to increasing or unknown maintenance costs (Costs) and responsibility in maintaining the nature of the foreshore (Responsibility).

The following quotes illustrate how the five aspects are related and affect each other from the perspective of the three groups of participants (i.e. Advisors, Curators and Project team).



(a) Project team and Advisors' interpretation

(b) Curators' interpretation

Figure 4.6 – Connections and relations between Responsible, Function, Support, Costs and Policy.

Figure 4.6a shows the relations between the Responsible, Function and Support aspect according to the Advisors and Project team while Figure 4.6b shows the relations according to the curators. The connections in the figures are explained in three steps, (1) Function-Support connection, (2) Support-Function connection to Responsible, and lastly (3), it is explained how Costs ties into the connection of the other aspects.

First, the figure shows that Support and Function goes hand-in-hand, illustrated by Quote 4.2, the project team worked together with stakeholders to see what was possible within legal constraints (C.9:70, C.8:23, C.8:54), this is further exemplified from the stakeholder analysis performed commissioned by the project team that explored the wishes of the stakeholders [41].

“We have also worked together a lot with Natuurmonumenten to see what kind of underwater landscape is possible to construct to the extent that it is also permissible” –

Q4.2
(C.9:70)

P3

Note that according to the curators' interpretation, this relationship is one-way and is best illustrated by Quote 4.3. Even though the curators are a stakeholder themselves they felt that the project team did not engage (enough) in two-way communication to assess the possible options and that in turn made their worries feel not heard (C.4:82).

"I got the feeling that the wishes and interests of other parties played a more important role than the responsibilities of the curators" – C1 Q4.3
(C.4:34)

Second, both Support and Function have an effect on Responsibility in the sense that added functions means more responsibility to realize and maintain them (Quote 4.4 about describing the resistance towards a sandy solution). Noticeably, the curators did not see that external parties can be held responsible for the added functionality they wanted. In this case, the Province of Flevoland was in favour of using the natural foreshore as recreation area as well [41].

"It wasn't just the increase in costs, but also the increase in responsibility due to the recreational attraction that a nature area creates." – C3 Q4.4
(C.6:30)

Yet, the curators felt that the extra responsibility to maintain the natural area and keeping the eco-tourists safe should not solely befall on them (C.6:47, C.6:73). This vision is not shared by the advisors and project team, as they state that through engaging the external stakeholders they were able to agree on relieving the curators' responsibilities unto them (Quote 4.5).

"Now we have to look at how we can unburden the curators by cooperating and getting them involved with the design. Partly because of this a monitoring-program has been initiated so that after the project has been completed there is still a team that reflects about the management and maintenance [of the foreshore] with the curator. Because that was also the fear of the curator, that after the project was completed everyone would withdraw and that they would be saddled with the project." – A3 Q4.5
(C.3:41)

Third, Costs is a major connection to the curators as they have a standard budget (Quote 4.6) for flood defence works based on traditional solutions (see also the reason for the resistance towards a sandy solution illustrated in Quote 4.4), and added functions require a larger budget to maintain which they simply do not have (C.6:26). In turn, an increase in functionality and costs to maintain means also an increased responsibility for the curators (C.6:38, C.6:41). This is perceived differently by the project team, as they have to fulfil the HWBP's requirement of a sober design which means they cannot spend unreasonable amounts of money (C.9:40) and a budget for added functionality should come from elsewhere (C.7:71). Costs as a constraining factor to functions and wishes from external parties is best illustrated by Quote 4.7.

"In principle, we have a standard budget per kilometre and [the solution] is tested whether it (a) meets the [flood safety] norm and (b) is within maintenance budget." – C1 Q4.6
(C.1:23)

"The desire from the area was also to pull the sandy shore up to Lelystad, but that area is too deep and therefore too expensive." – P2 Q4.7
(C.8:41)

The Policy aspect is shown as a constraining factor, after all it is politically decided which solutions are implemented (C.2:46). It is, however, not as static as shown in Figure 4.6, there is a leeway to change or expand the Policy-aspect constraints to accommodate for more functions (Quote 4.8).

“A lot of effort was put into getting [the solution] approved, but this was not because others were against [the solution], but more because we had to search between the rules of existing law and regulations for subsidy schemes.” – A1 Q4.8 (C.1:65)

External parties can make themselves heard in the political arena to push for a solution that is more fitting in the zeitgeist (C.5:42). This added functionality to the solutions are then fitted in the internal Policy that curators follow (C.2:46), Quote 4.8 illustrated this process. Worth a mention is that external parties can push their wishes through lobbying (C.2:46, C.5:42) or by putting their own money in the project [RWS, 2015a].

4.4.4 Value rank

The flood defence aspect of the design was seen as paramount by all three interview groups and secondary functions are a lower priority (C.2:57, C.9:63), best illustrated by Quote 4.9. The flood defence aspect was also seen as more important than the Costs-aspect, as the budget can be increased in order to satisfy the flood safety requirement [42]. In this sense, the advisors, curators and the project team all wanted to ensure that whatever solution is chosen, it satisfies the flood safety requirement.

“Flood safety is paramount and that means in concrete terms that if risks are created that impose on dyke safety, then we must have the opportunity to destroy nature in order to make the dyke strong again.” – C3 Q4.9 (C.6:38)

The value conflict that arose was related to the value of the curator’s responsibility towards the (primary) function of the solution: flood defence safety. The value conflict is expressed as a fear that other values (nature preservation) is more important (C.6:41) than the curator’s responsibility (maintaining flood safety) as illustrated in Quote 4.10.

“What worried the curators is that in case of calamities they cannot do their work because of certain natural values. We have explained that this will not be the case; when safety is at stake the curators can act immediately and can justify [their actions] afterwards.” – A3 Q4.10 (C.3:54)

4.4.5 Procedural relations

Another value conflict was the expected performance of the sandy foreshore. Curators follow a budget procedure that is set up through experience and they know what to expect from traditional flood defence solutions (Quote 4.10). For the sandy foreshore, a BwN solution, it is unsure how it will develop, see Figure 4.7, and how often it needs to be maintained and how much that will cost (Quote 4.11). The dependence on other parties, the lack of in-house experts and the unknown development of the sandy foreshore made it hard to predict and therefore calculate a maintenance budget. This caused a lot of resistance from the curators about this type of solution (Quote 4.12). As Quote 4.13 best illustrates, the resistance towards the solution was manifested as a problem of responsibility.

“How [the foreshore] will develop and the financial component that it brings with it were unknown.” – **A1**

Q4.11
(C.1:33)

“Because it was unknown for the curator how to manage a sandy solution and what costs are involved, there was a lot of resistance towards the solution.” – **P3**

Q4.12
(C.9:75)

“On the one hand, the unknown how [the foreshore] will develop and how it should be managed. On the other hand, it is shoved under the guise of [blaming] the province that they do not enforce nor does its best to ensure traffic safety there. I do not think that you should mix these two things completely” – **C3**

Q4.13
(C.6:69)

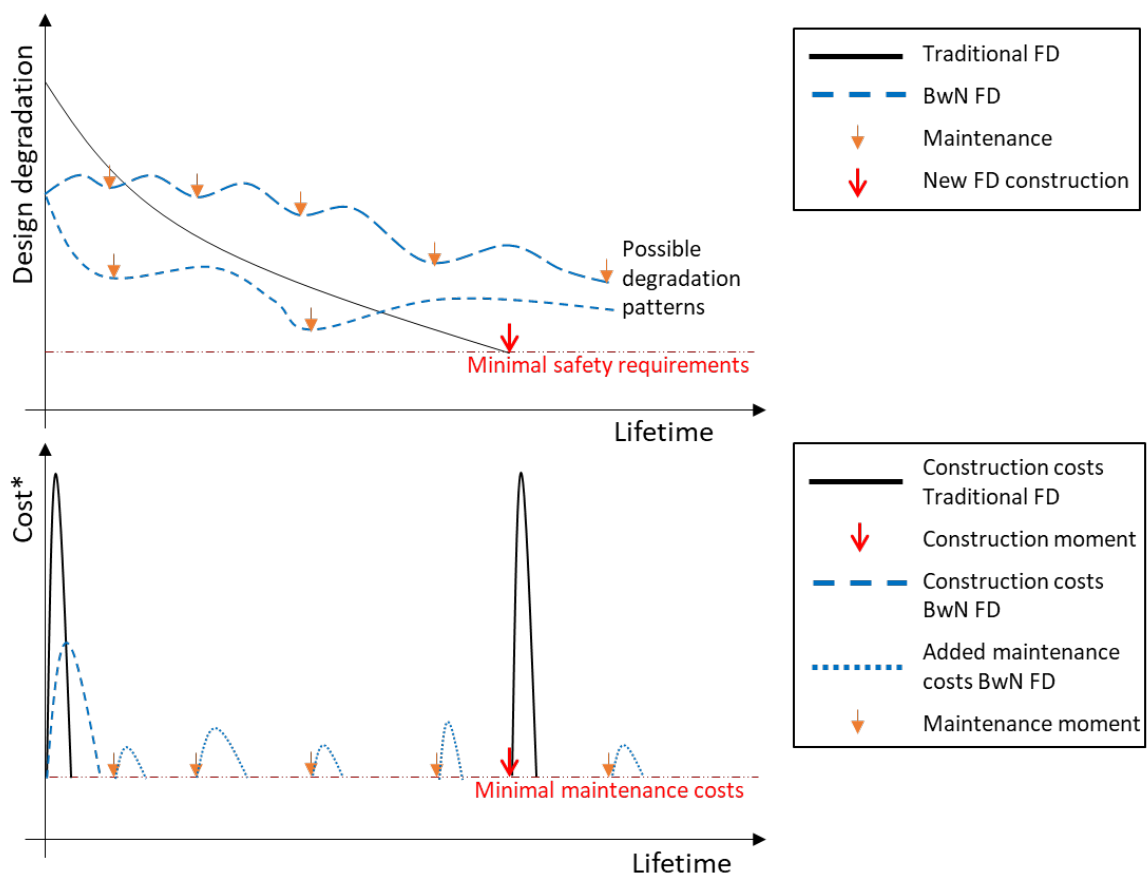


Figure 4.7 – Possible lifetime development of BwN vs Traditional flood defence (FD) solutions (source: author)

* Costs are either maintenance or construction costs, see legend

4.5 Discussion

This research looked at the assessment procedure that determines the viability of a flood defence solution, in particular the sieve-procedure used in the exploration phase. Furthermore, this research looked at how involved parties within Rijkswaterstaat relate their criteria and the values to assess a flood defence solution.

It was found that the sieve procedure used to determine whether a flood defence solution is a feasible option has value-laden criteria. The value-laden criteria manifested as value-conflicts between parties involved in the project. The sieve procedure is based on assessing criteria that are determined by involving contracted experts. The dependency on these external experts can be, on the other hand, unfavourable for the approval of a solution (note that the sandy foreshore for the Houtribdijk was first wrongfully deemed unsuitable as a solution by expert judgement). Moreover, the sieve procedure is subdivided into two parts of which the first part can be taken generally for every flood defence solution, whilst the second part is tailor-made for the Houtribdijk reinforcement project. Yet, the second sieve has criteria that would be more fitting in the first sieve. Especially when it is realised that the first sieve does not take the EIA into account nor does it consider added values to a project's solution.

The results, based on the interviews, showed how the different values are perceived by different stakeholders in the frame of the five discussion fields in addition to the relation between the five fields in the assessment process. Differences were shown between two main parties, the curators versus the advisors and project team. The curators can be seen as a stakeholder that has a large stake and influence in the project development. The disparity between the two main parties seem to revolve around the Responsibility-field and the Function-field. Especially the secondary functions of a solutions seemed to negatively invoke Responsibility (more functions meant more responsibilities). The Responsibility-field seemed to only be positively invoked through the Support-field, when other parties claim responsibilities. These findings make sense when relating back to the sieve procedure. As seen in Figure 4.2, the involvement of actors occurs at the development phase, after the preferred solution has been chosen. It is understandable that for the Houtribdijk project that the sandy foreshore was coupled with additional functions, such as eco-tourism and improving ecology, after it was proposed to external actors. The results from the interviews and the relations found between the discussion fields is limited to this case study, yet it raises the possibility that similar relations occur in projects where the choice lies between traditional or innovation.

4.5.1 Implications of the results

These findings, while preliminary and restricted to this case-study, suggests that the first sieve is more favourable towards traditional flood defence solutions. In particular, the minimal maintenance obstruction criteria would favour a traditional solution as maintenance procedures and cost analysis are set up for these kinds of solutions. This is confirmed through the interviews, where curators had an unfavourable look towards the BwN solution as they had no experience in maintaining such a design (particularly in a lake environment).

The combination of the sieve procedure analysis and interview analysis provide some support towards the suspicion found in literature [17][52] that claims that BwN solutions are unfairly competing against traditional solutions as they are, initially, judged with criteria that are made for traditional solutions. A value-laden, traditionally-oriented sieve procedure suggest that innovative solutions are indeed struggling to compete in the broader scope. Still, the Houtribdijk reinforcement project showed that a comprise between traditional and innovation can be achieved. The answer to how that was achieved may lie in the relation of the five discussion fields and their implications on the criteria and values held by different parties.

4.5.2 Limitations

It is important to bear in mind the possible bias in the presented results. The analysis conducted in this chapter focused on the nodes that would favour traditional solutions over BwN solutions and did not consciously analysed what the Houtribdijk project did right to assess the efficacy of the BwN solution. The focus of the interviews has been on 'what went wrong' and 'what needs improvement' that valuable information as 'what did they do well' has been left to the coder's interpretation of the story and the process. Therefore, the results of the coded interview favour the negative aspects of the projects, despite it being a 'successful' project in terms of assessing the reliability of BwN flood defence solution. Still, the focus of the interviews on 'what went wrong' is not entirely misplaced as this research was interested at the value-conflicts and how these in turn affected the reliability assessment of a flood defence solution.

With regards to the interview participants, there was no bias in the selection of the participants. The interview participants were merely selected on their involvement in the project and having Rijkswaterstaat as their employer. It is, however, worth to note that by merely focussing on Rijkswaterstaat employees a large part of the process is missing in this analysis. The contracted expert values, stake and influence in the project possibly played a big role in the acceptance of the BwN solution. Furthermore, the stake and influence of external stakeholders that have the power to finance or obstruct the project is also worth an examination as their involvement has only been regarded through stakeholder analysis studies performed by contracted researchers. To add validity to this research, similar relations and values must be found between the five discussion fields when looking at different projects and different actors. This is done in Chapter 5.

4.6 Conclusions

The Houtribdijk's BwN flood defence solution was assessed through a sieve procedure. The sieve procedure has value-laden criteria to determine which possible flood defence solutions are viable for the project. In addition to the sieve-procedure's value-laden criteria, the process-leading organisation members hold different values to different criteria. This made the assessment of the flood defence solution a value-laden process which led to parties to be on opposite sides of one another when judging a flood defence solution.

The curators focus on the uncertainties in the design and the potentially added and unforeseen (maintenance) costs that it will bring. While the project team consider the cost-effectiveness of the design in order to justify a future-proof and broadly-supported solution. The choice between a goal-oriented, technically certain design, with no added benefits flood defence solution and an innovative, technically uncertain, with a greater support-base funnels down to who bears responsibility. Exploring the five discussion fields has shown that a flood defence solution with added benefits (i.e. increased Function) will relate to discussions in the field of Responsibility and Support. More desired functions will yield a larger support-base but as long as the discussions on who bears responsibility is not settled, the flood defence solution will more likely be negatively assessed by those who bear responsibility.

PART B: **Evaluation**

Evaluation

5

The previous chapter has focused on the Houtribdijk reinforcement project as a case study to understand how a flood defence solutions assessment is affected by the added benefits. The five discussion fields effect on the consideration of a solution has been described in three ways: (1) the relation and effect between the five discussion fields, (2) the value of each rank with respect to each other and (3) the role of the five discussion fields in the assessment process. These three descriptions showed which discussion fields were critical for the assessment process during discussion that can affect the consideration of a BwN solution.

The findings of Chapter 4 are relevant for the Houtribdijk reinforcement project but less so for future flood defence project that might want to draw lessons to avoid value conflicts or gain insight in resolving value conflicts to have a fair assessment and more fluid project phases.

This chapter discusses the same topics as Chapter 4, only now looking at a broader scope of flood defence project by involving two experts from the field. The two experts, together with the researcher (session-host), brainstorm on how to expand the theoretical basis from Chapter 4 to be useful in a more generalized way for future (potential) BwN projects.

5.1 Objective

The objective of this study is to evaluate and validate the relations between discussion fields found in Chapter 4 and to see whether Responsibility and Function are indeed at the heart of solution assessment discussion between parties. The results of the previous chapter were solely based on the Houtribdijk project and this chapter aims to see to what extent those findings can be generalisable to other flood defence projects.

The assessment of a flood defence solution in regard to its added benefits is best evaluated by reaching out to two professionals in the field that have experience with many traditional or BwN projects, while also holding a higher authoritarian position allowing them to look at a broader scope of how a flood defence solution is assessed. For this the following research question is explored:

To what extent is the consideration of the Houtribdijk's Building with Nature flood defence solution in regard to its added benefits generalisable within the five discussion fields for Building with Nature solution assessment?

5.2 Methodology

Two experts have been approached to participate in so-called co-design sessions that touches upon the five discussion fields explained in Chapter 2 and describe how added benefits can be represented by these fields. Each professional participated in a separate design session and they each developed a framework that can explain a BwN's added benefits in flood defence solution assessment with regards to these five discussion fields.

5.2.1 The experts

Richard Jorissen is the director of the HWBP and is currently involved in ensuring that all primary flood defences will fulfill the Dutch Water Law by 2050. For more than five years he has been involved with flood defence projects all over the Netherlands and has seen traditional and BwN flood defence projects up close and from a higher perspective, making him an authority on project process of flood defence works.

Fokko van der Goot currently holds one of the three program manager positions within Ecoshape. Ecoshape is a foundation that is committed to carry out the BwN philosophy by developing and spreading knowledge on BwN possibilities. The foundation consists of contractors, engineering companies, research institutes, governmental organisations and NGOs that work together². Mr. van der Goot is an expert in the ecological aspects of dredging and water quality from his work as a senior environmental project-engineer at Boskalis.

Mr. Jorissen brings project-process expertise from the perspective of governmental-organization-driven projects, while Mr. van der Goot brings the same expertise from external contractor's or advisor's perspective. So far, the case study of the Houtribdijk reinforcement project has shown only a part of the perspective of a governmental-driven project.

5.2.2 The co-design session

Each session had two parts. The first part consisted of informing the participant of this research, the objective of the research and the objective of this design session. The second part is the actual co-design part and consisted of three components. The three components of the design session follow the same structure as the analysis from the interview regarding the topics, namely: relations, rank and process. Prior to the sessions, the five discussion fields (Costs, Function, Policy, Responsible and Support) were explained and a written explanation is handed to the participant as memory support. In terms of preparation, the five discussion fields (and sub-fields) were written on post-it notes and a A0 sheet of paper is used as canvas, while for the second session statements were used regarding added benefits directly without the five discussion fields. The aim is to place the post-it notes on the canvas and draw the relations between them.

For the first session, the participant was to link the relations between the five topics. The researcher started with the Costs-field and asked the participants how the Costs-field affects other discussion fields by giving the statement that a flood defence solution turned out to be more expensive. This initial statement allowed for more discussion fields to be placed on the canvas. Starting with the Costs-field is done due to it being the most tangible discussion field. The researcher asked supporting questions such as: "How does that effect ...", "What does this relation mean...", "If I correctly understood your reasoning, then this means that ...". The aim of these questions is twofold:

² <https://www.ecoshape.org/en/about-ecoshape/>

triggering the participant to critically think about his placement, while also reviewing the participant's train-of-thought. Before finishing up the first session, examples of flood defence projects are discussed and explained through the constructed relation-framework.

The second session aimed to rank the discussion fields in terms of value to a flood defence project. However, the discussion fields themselves were too vague to be ranked directly, instead statements were used about the solution's added benefits. These statements represented the discussion fields as shown in Figure 5.1. A comparison in value ranks was made between a typical flood defence solution and a BwN flood defence solution.

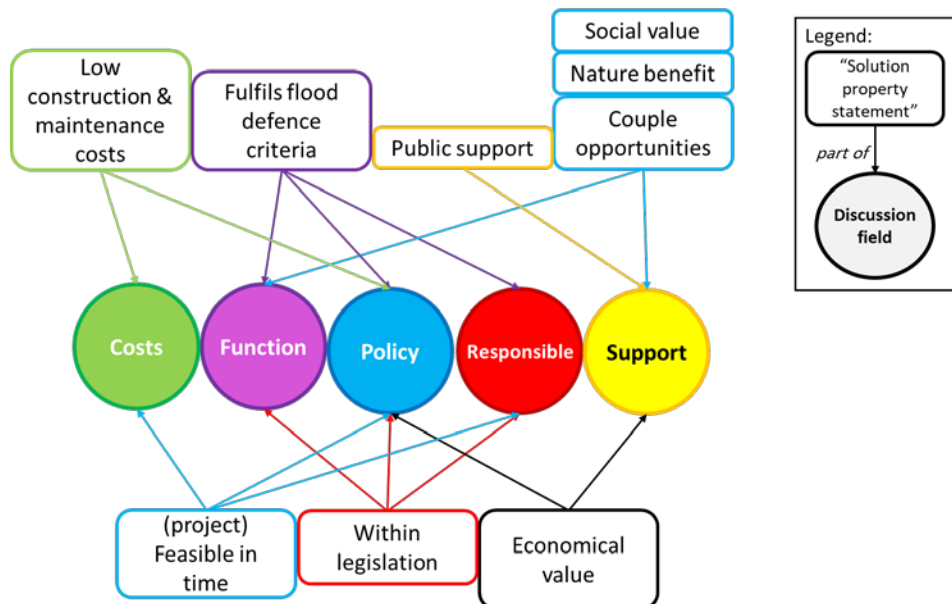


Figure 5.1 – Solution properties representing the discussion fields.

During the third and last session the process of a flood defence solution project is discussed. Again, the discussion fields (and sub-fields) were used and the questions raised by the host was regarding which discussion field(s) play a role initially when a flood defence project is initiated. Following a chronological approach, the relations between the discussion fields are linked. First, a typical flood defence project process is followed, after which the expert is asked to create the same process only now befitting a BwN solution project.

5.2.3 Co-design results

As this chapter is an evaluation of the previously attained results from Chapter 4, the relation-framework, the value ranks and the chronological process designed with the experts is compared with each other and then with the results from the interviews from the previous chapter. The co-designed diagrams were drawn together during the sessions and highlights of the reasoning were written down by the co-design host.

As the design session and the frameworks that came out of them are best understood with reasoning that accompanied them, the reasoning is explained together with the design-results in the results section. Again, the reasoning from the co-design session is then laid next to the reasoning and conclusions from the previous chapters.

The comparison between the co-design session and the results from the previous chapters is done through looking at the similarities and also the differences. For each part (relations, value rank and process) the similarities are highlighted, while the differences are explained through reasoning.

5.3 Results

First, an overview of the results from the co-design sessions is shown and explained via the reasoning that constructed them. Afterwards, in the discussion (section 5.4), the results from the co-design sessions are compared to the results from the interviews.

The descriptions regarding the results are not the interpretation from the researcher but they are merely the reasoning held by the experts and are solely reported.

5.3.1 Relations

Each expert has constructed the framework according to their perspective and experience. For Mr. Jorissen, the results were primarily from the perspective of the client, which would be the party responsible to ensure that flood safety is up to standards (e.g. HWBP, Rijkswaterstaat or Water Authority). Mr. van der Goot constructed the framework from both the client and contractor's perspective and their relation and influence regarding the five discussion fields.

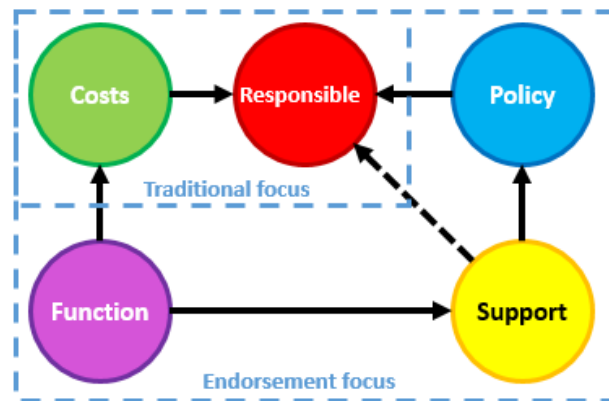


Figure 5.2 – Discussion fields relations from the client's perspective according to Mr. Jorissen

Figure 5.2 presents the discussion fields-relations framework according to Mr. Jorissen. Mr. Jorissen distinguishes two relations frameworks according to the focus, a traditional and endorsement focus. Starting with the traditional focus, the Costs and Responsibility fields are the most important nodes to take into account to establish a traditional flood defence solution. His reasoning was that the client (i.e. the responsible party to ensure flood safety) can follow their internal guidelines and policies, set up their own function requirements and estimate the construction and maintenance costs after which a tender process for contractors can be set up based on these requirements set up internally. According to Mr. Jorissen, this is a straight-forward problem to solution approach which does not take into account the external factors (i.e. stakes and interests from external parties) that can come into play. The costs-field is seen as the limiting factor when assessing a particular traditional solution over another.

The endorsement focus *does* take into account the external factors and it is seen that the discussion fields Policy, Function and Support become influential on the Responsibility field. To reiterate, the Responsibility field is seen by Mr. Jorissen from the client's perspective; influences on the Responsibility field can either increase or decrease the client's responsibility and thus making the client more or less receptive respectively to alternative solutions.

Starting with the Function field, more functionalities coupled to a solution potentially leads to more costs which has a negative effect on responsibilities and thus the client. Increased maintenance costs mean that the fixed budget in the clients' disposal should then be divided into the multiple

functions. Still, increased functionality means that certain wishes from external stakeholders have been met, thereby increasing support for the project. If external stakeholders' wishes are met they can opt to financially support the project, reducing the responsibilities from the client with respects to costs, but not with respects to accountability. Preferably the client would see a support from a financial and accountability perspective in order to be more receptive to alternative solutions. Finally, external support has the Policy field to their disposal to ensure alternative solutions to be considered through lobbying, the client is subservient to the Dutch Water Law as well as Governmental subsidies, which can be influenced by the law makers and ministers. To illustrate this relation more clearly, consider for instance the image of the Houtribdijk reinforcement project when it is sold to the public and the ministers as an opportunity to not only reinforce the dyke but also have the ecology (through creating nature) and potentially the economy (through tourism) benefit from the project.

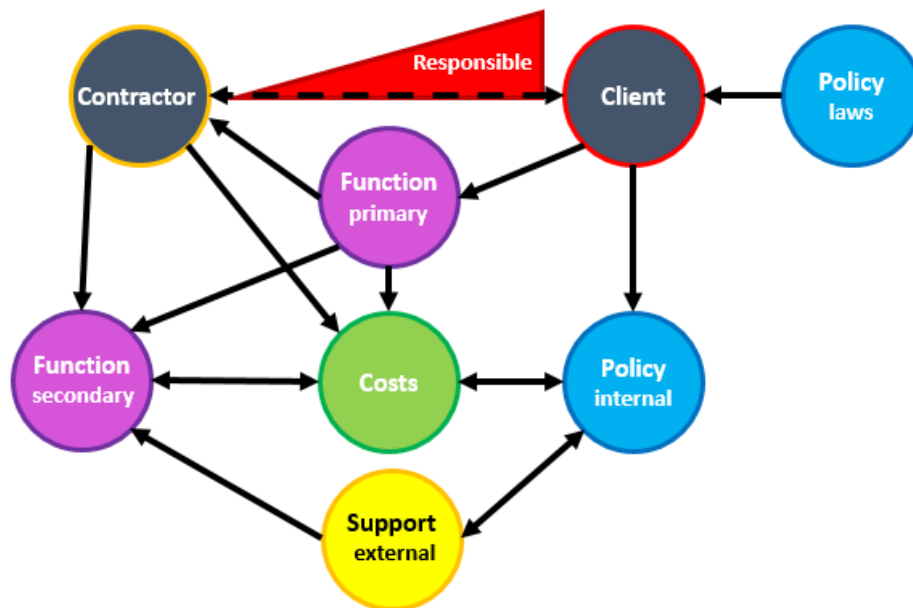


Figure 5.3 – Discussion fields relations from Contractor-Client perspective according to Mr. van der Goot

Mr. van der Goot's relations-framework, shown in Figure 5.3, considered not only the client's perspective but the contractor's also. Best to explain the reasoning that bore this framework is to go through the diagram from the client's perspective and then from the contractor's perspective. The Responsibility field is presented as a sliding scale in this diagram, the reasoning behind this was that if there are close collaboration between client and contractor from day one (i.e. they are both the client and the contractor), then they both bear the same responsibility. If they client-contractor have distinct separate responsibilities, then the flood safety responsibility will befall primarily on the client allowing him to dictate the conditions on the contractor. The diagram has been set up as if the client and contractor have zero collaboration, the diagram should be read differently when they have full collaboration: then both the client and contractor node are one (Figure 5.4b).

From a client perspective, the client is guided by the Dutch Water Law to ensure flood safety and to gain a subsidy arrangement from the Dutch Government. This is translated to a primary function for a flood defence solution. Furthermore, the client has its own policies and guidelines to determine the costs, which is simultaneously also driven by the primary function. External stakeholders can have influence on the internal policy by aiding in the finances to gain an additional function for a flood defence solution, however, secondary functions are still limited by the primary function and costs.

From a contractor perspective, the contractor is guided by the primary function of a flood defence requirement. The contractor can determine the construction costs to ensure the flood defence requirement is met while also providing additional functions to distinguish themselves from other contractors.

Figure 5.4 presents the same diagram as Figure 5.3, only now with sub-fields combined in main discussion fields (with the exception of Policy laws and Policy internal for Figure 5.4a). The same reasoning explained in the paragraphs prior is now shown more explicitly. Notable is that the Responsibility field is replaced by either a Client node or Client-Contractor node. In essence, the difference between the two perspective is that the responsibility in terms of accountability to the flood defence requirements resides either with the client alone or with both the client and contractor.

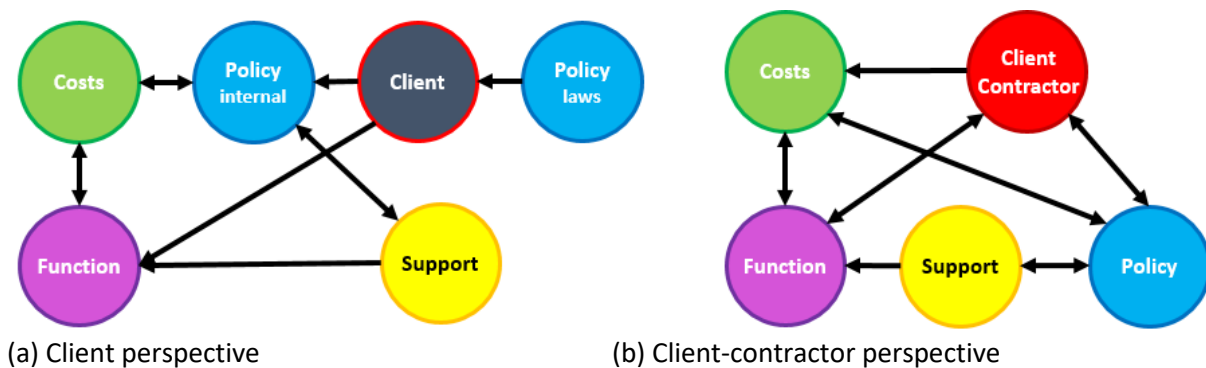


Figure 5.4 – Reduced discussion fields relations from either client or client-contractor perspective according to Mr. van der Goot

5.3.2 Value rank

For the second session the experts were asked to rank statements in the order of value. The statements were regarding the solution's properties and are linked to the five discussion fields as explained in section 5.2.2. The statements were ranked twice, first time when regarding the approach towards a traditional flood defence solution and the second time when regarding a BWN flood defence solution as a starting point for a project.

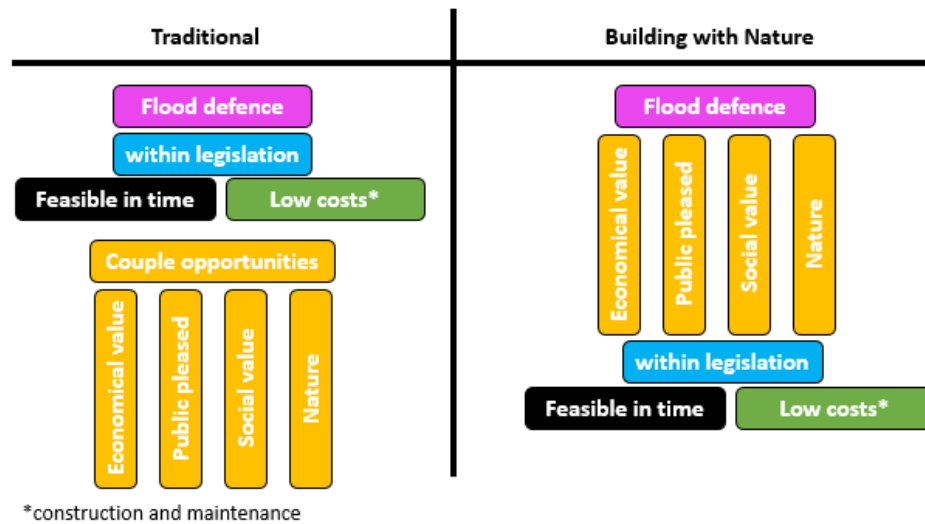


Figure 5.5 – Value ranked in terms of importance from a traditional and a BwN perspective according to Mr. Jorissen

According to Mr. Jorissen, the flood defence aspect of a flood defence solution is, unsurprisingly, of the utmost importance. The difference between aiming for a BwN solutions from the start of a project compared to a traditional solution is that the ‘couple opportunities’ should not be seen as a couple opportunities for a BwN solution. Instead, they are an integral part of the solution and should be taken into account at the start of the exploration phase of the project (Figure 5.5). Mr. Jorissen states that if the added values are taken into consideration at the start, one could expect to have a smoother process after the exploration phase has ended. By taking the stakeholders’ wishes and alternative solutions into consideration the project will be more easily accepted after the exploration phase, as reasoned by Mr. Jorissen.

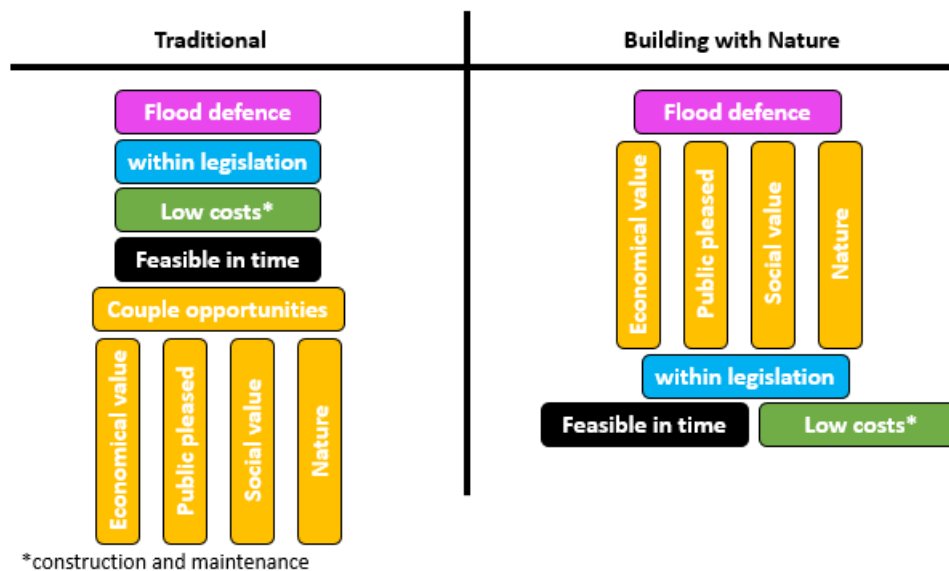


Figure 5.6 – Value ranked in terms of importance from a traditional and a BwN perspective according to Mr. van der Goot

Mr. van der Goot came to the same conclusion as Mr. Jorissen as seen in Figure 5.6. He also states that the added values should not be seen as a ‘couple opportunity’ but instead an integral part of the project solution.

5.3.3 Process

The process of a project expressed in the five discussion fields is none other than the relations-diagrams between the discussion fields told in chronological order. This section, however, explores the process of a flood defence project aimed to realize a project with a traditional solution and how that needs to change to be more accommodating towards a BwN solution.

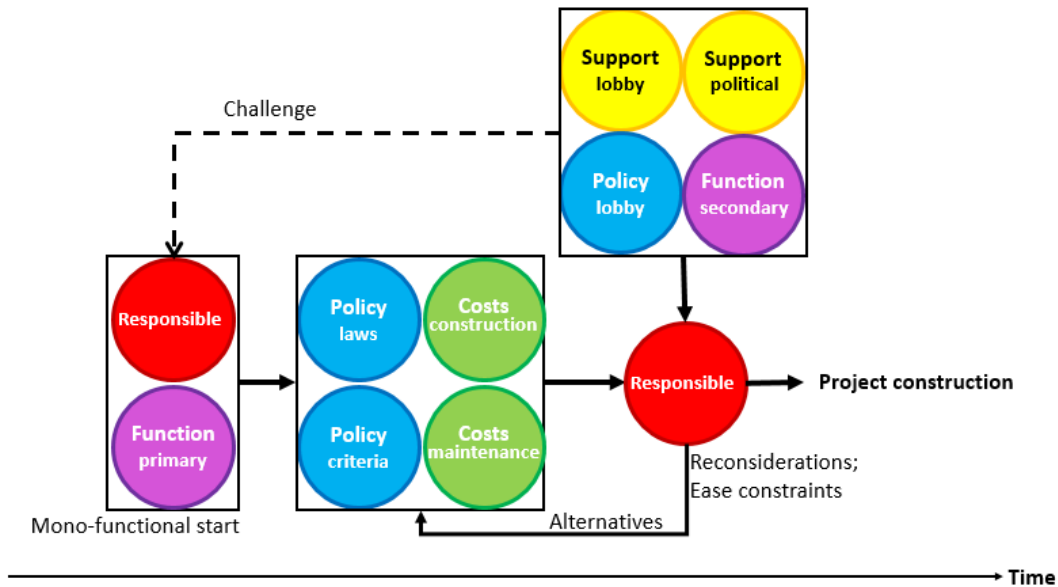


Figure 5.7 – Chronological process of a flood defence project according to Mr. Jorissen

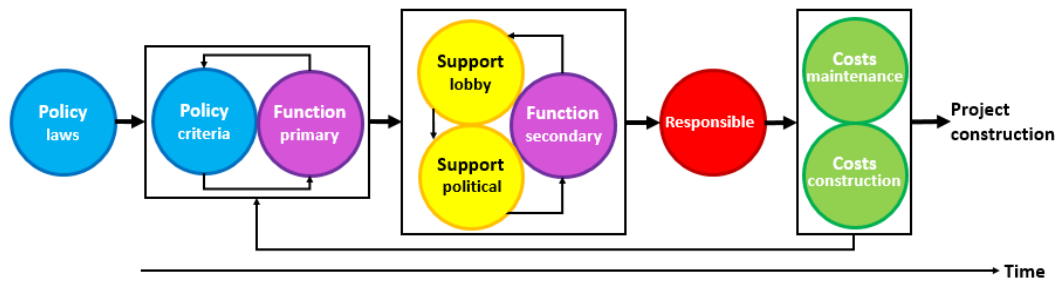
According to Mr. Jorissen, a flood defence project aimed to realize a traditional solution has a so-called mono-functional start, see Figure 5.7. The aim of such a project is to realize the primary function of the project, flood safety in the case of a flood defence project. After the mono-functional start and providing a set of possible solutions, the project finds its way at the end of the exploration phase. This is where stakeholders and lobbyist add to the project the additional functions. The effect on the Responsibility field has already been addressed, however, due to these additional functions the set of possible solutions is then reconsidered through easing the constraints. Easing the constraints on the requirements puts stress on the responsibility of the project client.

That is why Mr. Jorissen suggests that the additional function should be at the start of each project. This creates a multi-functional project initiation with the involvement of multiple parties. That is the challenge currently to consider alternate options. Although a multi-functional start means that a project's exploration phase will take longer to complete, Mr. Jorissen believes that the extra time spent during the exploration is gained through no longer to reconsider or alter the project solution at the end of the exploration phase.

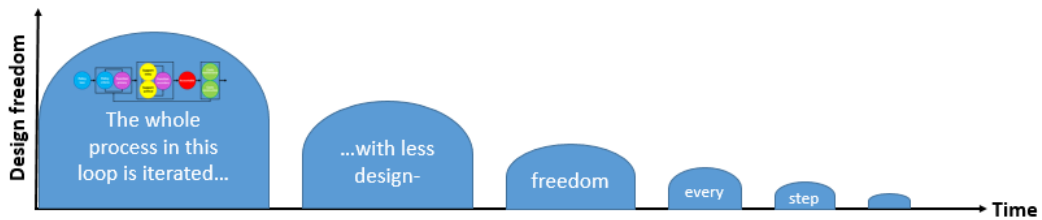
Mr. van der Goot showed in his reasoning for the current project methodology that the effect of the external stakeholders is felt sooner in a traditional flood defence project, as presented in Figure 5.8a. The external regulations, the Dutch Water Law for this case, are used as constraints to set up criteria for a flood defence solution. After settling on the criteria for what a flood defence solution needs to entail, the project is set out to externals (e.g. stakeholders and possible contractors). Their input determines the balance of responsibilities that each party takes as well as the added functionality they wish to see. Based on these new constraints a costs calculation can be made. If all is well, then

the project can begin construction, otherwise the project process begins anew until a better alternative is presented in terms of responsibilities and costs. Although, Mr. van der Goot notes it is not necessarily the case that a project starts anew from the ground-up. Depending on why and where the proposed solutions were rejected, the process can iterate from that point on.

For a project aimed to allow BwN solutions as possibility, the process is slightly different. Mr. van der Goot states that for a successful BwN project the whole process described prior needs to be iterated time and time again, with each step having less design freedom. For traditional oriented projects the design freedom is limited and rigid, while for BwN projects the design freedom needs gradually trend towards a focus. Limiting factors such as costs and legislation should be determined at every cross-road of a design iteration, not at the start of a design process.



(a) Chronological process for a traditional flood defence project



(b) Chronological process for a BwN flood defence project

Figure 5.8 – Chronological process of a flood defence project according to Mr. van der Goot

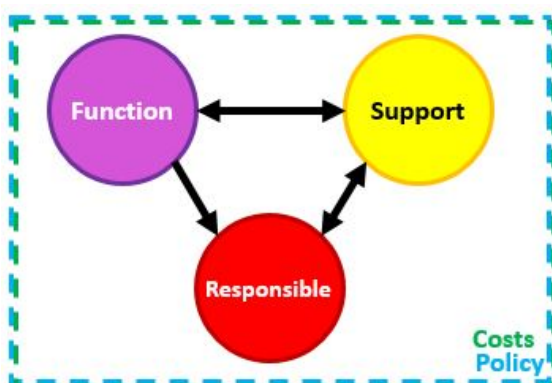
5.4 Discussion

This chapter set out to determine to what extent the findings from the previous chapter can be generalized by comparing them to the reasoning of experts in the field. It was found that much of the relations between the discussion fields found in Chapter 4 (shown in Figure 5.9) are recognised in the results from the design sessions with the experts.

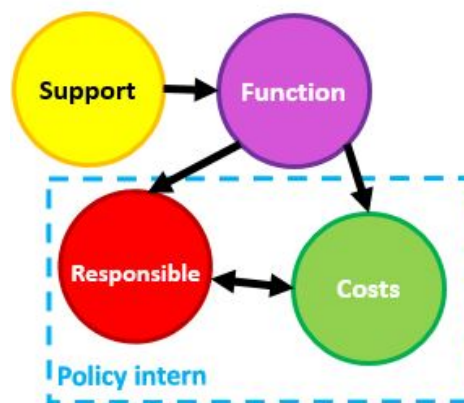
Looking at how the project team and advisors looked at the relations of the discussion fields (Figure 5.9a) similarities are seen with both Mr. van der Goot and Mr. Jorissen. The Function-Support relation is clearly present within both expert's diagrams, even though Mr. van der Goot distinguishes primary from secondary functions. The main difference is how both see the effect from Support on the Policy field, while from the interviews this was only seen from the advisors' interviews. If the 'Contractor' in the Mr. van der Goot's diagram can be seen as an external stakeholder (as the contractor can also be an advisory organ) then the link between Support and Responsible fields is seen in both expert's diagram. Yet, neither Mr. Jorissen as Mr. van der Goot put a direct link between Function-Responsible fields, even though that was clearly the case from the interviews. Looking at the process-diagrams, however, there is a clear link between (secondary) Function to Responsible.

Figure 5.9b shows the relations-diagram based from the interviews with the curator. Remarkable is the similarity with Mr. Jorissen process-diagram. Although, there are two main differences. The Support-Responsible link is missing from the curator's diagram, this is understandable from their elaboration as they did not have faith that external parties would take on responsibilities. The Function-Responsible diagram is missing in Mr. Jorissen's diagram as he believed the Function field to be primarily the discussion about secondary Functions, this does not fit the traditional focus and the link to Responsibility was through the added costs. This is not entirely true, as secondary functions bring their own risks and responsibilities as well, therefore a link between Functions and Responsibilities should be present.

The sessions with the experts with regards to relations and process showed to facets of the same problem. The relations-diagram represent in essence the influence relations while the process-diagrams show the temporal relations.



(a) Project team and Advisors' interpretation
Figure 5.9 – Topic-relations from Chapter 4.



(b) Curators' interpretation

5.4.1 Implications of the results

The similarities between the results from Chapter 4 and the co-designed relation framework of the five discussion fields in this chapter gives suggestion that these five discussion fields can be generalisable to the broader extent that just the Houtribdijk case.

Within the scope of this research the similarities found in this chapter gives validity to the method of analysing the interviews. The interview participants were not asked directly to relate the assessment of a solution in regard to its added benefit within the five discussion fields. The translation from interview transcripts to a relation network described in five discussion fields is a method employed only for this research. Now with the co-design session, the relations found between the five discussion fields has been given more validity as the co-design host did not impose his own thoughts on how the five discussion fields should be connected.

In a broader sense, the five discussion fields are limiting as it was soon discovered that without specifying sub-fields part of the reasoning and meaning would be lost in the constructed diagrams.

5.4.2 Limitations

Only two experts have been part of the co-design session, and both of the results showed some differences between the two experts. Still, much similarities can be found primarily in the rank-diagrams and the relations-diagrams between the experts. The process-diagrams is where they differ in reasoning the most. The expectation would be that if more experts would have been reached then the diagrams would be more refined, but the essence would remain the same, as the essence in the diagrams from both experts showed much similarities.

They are both a good representation to evaluate the results of the interview as Mr. Jorissen has much experience dealing with curators as well as project teams. While Mr. van der Groot has, as a contracted advisor, much experience as an advisor to project teams. They both give the needed overlap to assess the results from the interviews.

The session themselves relied heavily on understanding the concept behind the topic, it was seen that the expert showed some difficulty at first to grasp the topics and what they represent but this hurdle was quickly overcome as the researcher aided the experts by asking the relevant questions and checking the reasoning. This made the experts more familiar with the topics discussed and as more relations between topics were constructed it was noticed by the researcher that the experts showed more familiarity in the concepts of the topics. The researcher has tried to be as objective as possible and only pose questions to know the reasoning of the experts. In this way the researcher tried to not impose his possible bias on the sessions. The biggest limitation of the session was the confining factor of the topics, it was noticed within the first design session that the topics needed to be pulled apart into sub-topics in order to better create the relations. For follow-up research it is best to focus on one topic and expand its relations instead of trying to construct the full overview of all five topics. In other words, looking at all five topics simultaneously limited the results to basic concepts and relations.

5.5 Conclusions

The similarities between the co-design session's results and the interview's results on how the relation of the five discussion fields represent the assessment of a flood defence solution suggests that the findings from the case study are generalisable to include flood defence solution assessment in a broader sense. The five discussion fields, however, were found to be limiting to describe the full extent of relations between the five discussion fields. Sub-fields were needed to better describe how the relations between the fields affect flood defence solution assessment.

Additionally, the findings from the co-design sessions give validity to the findings from the case study. Although the co-design session described a much broader and elaborate relation framework between the discussion fields, the relation patterns found in the case study could be recognised as part of the co-design relation frameworks.

The Responsible field was again found to be a critical aspect in how other fields are affected towards assessing and embracing a particular flood defence solution.

PART C:

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis

6

In order to consider a BwN solution as a potential option for a flood defence project, it needs to pass a technical reliability aspect. The technical reliability of a BwN solution is in essence a risk analysis. Before attempting to implement a BwN solution as flood defence, it needs to be determined to what extent the design will fulfil its imposed function (technical efficacy). This chapter discusses the reliability of a BwN flood defence solution in fulfilling its imposed function (flood protection).

The Houtribdijk reinforcement project is taken as a case study. The technical requirements of the reinforcement project are taken as constraints and the proposed BwN flood defence solution for the Houtribdijk is numerically modelled to test its sensitivity to design changes. The sensitivity analysis of the design relates to its robustness in dealing with design-conditions. As the solution is partly based on incomplete knowledge on the hydrodynamics of the area and the morphodynamic response of the foreshore, investigating its robustness will tell something on the design's technical reliability [22].

The following research question, with sub-questions, is answered in this chapter:

To what extent have the technical uncertainties been addressed to reliably meet safety requirements in the Houtribdijk's Building with Nature flood defence solution?

- 1 Which safety requirements of the Houtribdijk needed to be addressed?*
- 2 Which BwN design-aspects address the safety requirements needed?*
- 3 How sensitive are the BwN design-aspects to changes in design?*

The first sub-question is explored in section 6.2 where the failure for the Houtribdijk to meet safety regulations is explained. Section 6.3 delves into the second sub-question where the BwN design is explained in relation to the safety requirements. The last sub-question is examined in section 6.5 by presenting the results of the sensitivity analysis. The results are discussed in section 6.6 and the conclusion and answer to the main-question can be found in section 6.7.

6.1 Objective

The objective of this research is to determine the sensitivity of the BwN flood defence solution to changes in design to be able to quantify its efficacy in the assessment of flood defence solution considerations. The conditions for which the sensitivity analysis is performed is based on flood defence criteria and will be discussed in section 6.4. Through sensitivity analysis of the BwN design a conclusion can be drawn on the efficacy of the design in terms of uncertainties, risks and incomplete knowledge.

6.2 The Houtribdijk reinforcement project

For primary flood defences it is required that they are able to withstand storm conditions that occur once in 10,000 years [42]. Storm conditions are weather events, with respective water level, surge and wave heights, that are statistically above a certain threshold. In the case of the Houtribdijk, a primary flood defence, the dyke needs to withstand a water level, surge and wave height that has a chance of occurring once in 10,000 years (return period). In turn, the proposed sandy foreshore (i.e. the BwN-based flood defence solution) needs to be able maintain its flood defence functionality even after a storm with a 1:10,000-year return period. Furthermore, the BwN-based reinforcement of the Houtribdijk is ensured of a 10-year maintenance-free under annual average weather conditions. This means that the year-to-year morphological changes should not impede on the flood defence functionality.

Two criteria are recognized: (1) the ability to withstand a 1:10,000-year storm event and (2) the ability to maintain flood defence functionality during annual water level, surge and wave conditions. Before looking at whether the proposed BwN solution is able to withstand these criteria, first an understanding is needed on the failure of the current dyke to meet its technical requirements.

6.2.1 Failure to meet regulations

When looking at the failure of the Houtribdijk to pass regulations, the focus lies only on the region that will be reinforced with a sandy foreshore. For dyke-sections 1 to 3, see Figure 6.1, the dyke failed the flood defence requirements regarding stability and revetment. In addition, the focus will be solely on dyke-section 3 (elaborated in section 6.4) on the Markermeer-side (MM-side) of the dyke. The reason for this focus is due to the more energetic wave climate on the MM-side compared to the IJsselmeer-side (IJM-side) [42][43]. Wave overtopping is not a problem for the dyke-section of the sandy foreshore, as the current dyke height is already sufficient according to flood defence criteria.

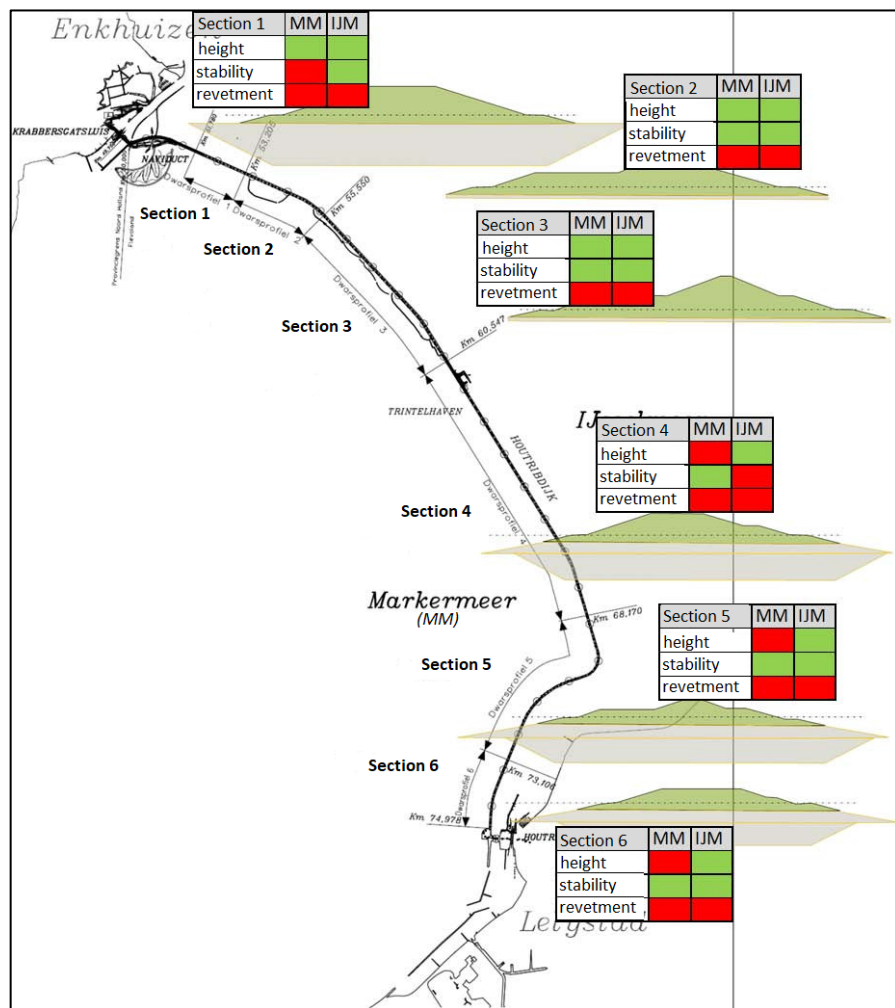


Figure 6.1 – Houtribdijk failure in meeting flood defence conditions [42]

The Houtribdijk’s revetment consists currently of a stone layer and grassy layer that protects the inner dyke that consists of a sand core. The stone layer is laid from the toe of the dyke to halfway through, after which a grassy revetment layer goes up till the dyke crest. A failure in revetment means that crashing waves can penetrate the revetment’s armour to the extent that it may erode the inner core and thereby destabilizing the dyke. A failure in revetment can happen in two ways after wave exposure to the inner core: surface failure, where the stone protection can slip and expose the inner core, or slope sliding, where a part of the inner core along with the exterior stones are displaced. As the stone layer is below the grass layer, a lost stone layer means that the grass layer will be exposed to erosion due to wave action.

The new Houtribdijk’s protection consists of a sandy foreshore laid against the current stone revetment between Trintelhaven and Enkhuizen. By looking at the impact of the waves on the morphological change of a sandy foreshore, it is possible to give an outlook on the amount of erosion that can occur on the sandy foreshore (i.e. the exterior protection) to the extent of exposing the inner dyke.

6.3 Building with Nature design

A sandy foreshore was chosen as the solution to fulfil the flood defence requirements that the Houtribdijk needs to uphold. The biggest issue for dyke-section 3 was that the revetment of the dyke is not up to standards [42] and something needed to be done. By placing a large amount of sand, in the form of a foreshore, the current failed-revetment is protected from hydraulic conditions that can further damage the dyke and bring the flood defence function in jeopardy. In addition to a foreshore, detached breakwaters are placed approximately 300m off the dyke to serve as a wave-breaker and to reduce the amount of erosion that can occur at the foreshore; the breakwaters extend to the end of dyke-section 3 (near Trintelhaven) up to the end of dyke-section 1 (near Enkhuizen) with only small openings to allow for water exchange. This is done to limit the amount of sand due to longshore transport to leave the system [44].

The amount of erosion that can occur is also dependant on the D_{50} ; the D_{50} is the grain size distribution of the sand used for the foreshore, for instance a D_{50} of 250 μm means that 50% of the sand particles are equal or greater than 250 μm . Fine grain distribution results in a gentle slope while coarse grain size distribution results in a steeper slope. The total stretch of sand placed against the dyke is estimated to be 135m for dyke-section 3. Under normal conditions (no surge due to weather conditions) the water level is regulated at -0.40m NAP in the winter [45], which submerges about one third of the length of the foreshore below the water level. To ensure that due to hydraulic conditions the foreshore safety requirements is upheld, a particle size distribution (D_{50}) of at least 200 μm is required while during construction a D_{50} of 250 μm is expected. With a D_{50} of 250 μm a maximum slope of 1:32 is set, the slope is not allowed to be steeper [46].

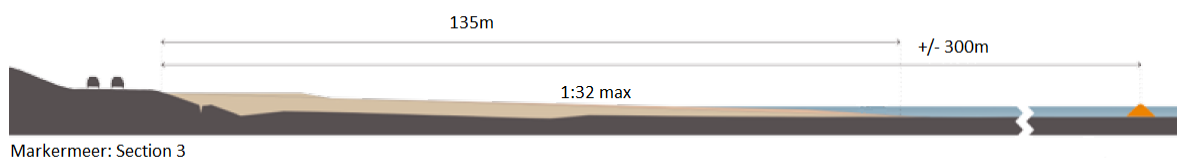


Figure 6.2 – Markermeer-side sandy foreshore revetment [44]

Even though the sandy foreshore consists of one volume of sand placed against the dyke, internally the total volume is divided into three sub-volumes based on function for calculation purposes [44][46]; one part of the volume is meant as maintenance volume, this volume is allowed to erode under normal circumstances. Another part is meant for storm conditions at elevated water levels, this volume is meant to erode during storm conditions. Both of these volumes are to ensure that the last part, the control volume, stays in place in order for the design to be able to fulfil its primary function and safeguard safety criteria.

The volumes need to account for failure of the breakwaters, as the breakwaters were not designed for 1:10,000 storm conditions [46] and therefore even without the breakwaters the foreshore of the Houtribdijk should be able to withstand design-storm conditions.

Summarised design criteria:

Foreshore slope	:	1:32 maximum
D_{50} required	:	200 μm minimal; 250 μm expected
Lifetime	:	10 years <u>maintenance free</u>

6.4 Methodology

A foreshore in a lake as a dyke reinforcement is unique and therefore untested. A pilot project was executed to determine the morphological change of a foreshore in a tide-less environment [43]. However, the design of the sandy reinforcement has changed since the pilot project, now numerical modelling is the tool to research the foreshore morphology.

The BwN is numerically tested using XBeach under conditions based from flood defence criteria. The following sub-sections give an overview of the modelled flood defence criteria (testing conditions) as well as the model setup.

A joint research by Arcadis, Deltares and HKV investigated the hydraulic conditions (water level, surge and wave height) that can occur during extreme weather events; the proposed reinforcement design needs to be able to withstand these conditions [43]. This joint research stated that on an annual-basis more extreme conditions occur during winter on average. This research is focused on determining the sensitivity of the dyke reinforcement to uphold flood defence regulations; the assumption is that extreme conditions account for the majority of morphological change and are therefore most relevant. Two testing conditions for the sensitivity analysis are determined: (1) design storms and (2) annual recurring storms.

6.4.1 Condition 1: Design storms

The aforementioned research [43] showed that for weather events with a 1:10,000-year return period wind velocities can occur that are much higher than on an annual basis. As the Markermeer wave-climate is wind-driven, the research used the wind-velocities to determine possible wave heights and extrapolate for extreme wave heights [43]. The results from the joint research are taken as model input conditions for the sensitivity analysis, these are the water level, surge and wave heights.

Concerning the regulated water level of the lake: as the winter-period is the most relevant period for this research, it is known that water level is at -0.40m NAP. Yet, during design conditions, the water level can surge up to 1.55m NAP locally. For the sandy foreshore dyke-section of the dyke, that are situated in a West-South-West (WSW) wind direction, the local water level can reach +1.07m NAP [43].

At water levels of +1.07m NAP and design wind conditions, waves can occur that are up to 1.59m in height with a peak-period of 4.70s. Note that this wave height is extrapolated from measured data in the area for a 1:10,000-year return period. These waves reach the dyke at an angle of 230 to 240 degrees; almost perpendicular to dyke-section 3, which stands at 235 degrees [43], see Figure 6.3. In terms of wave-driven cross-shore sediment transport dyke-section 3 is most relevant, while dyke-section 1 is most interesting for wave-driven longshore sediment transport. This research will focus on the cross-sectional sediment transport and for that section 3 is most relevant as wave-driven longshore sediment transport can be neglected (see Figure 6.4). For that a 1DH-model (i.e. 1D model with depth H) is sufficient.

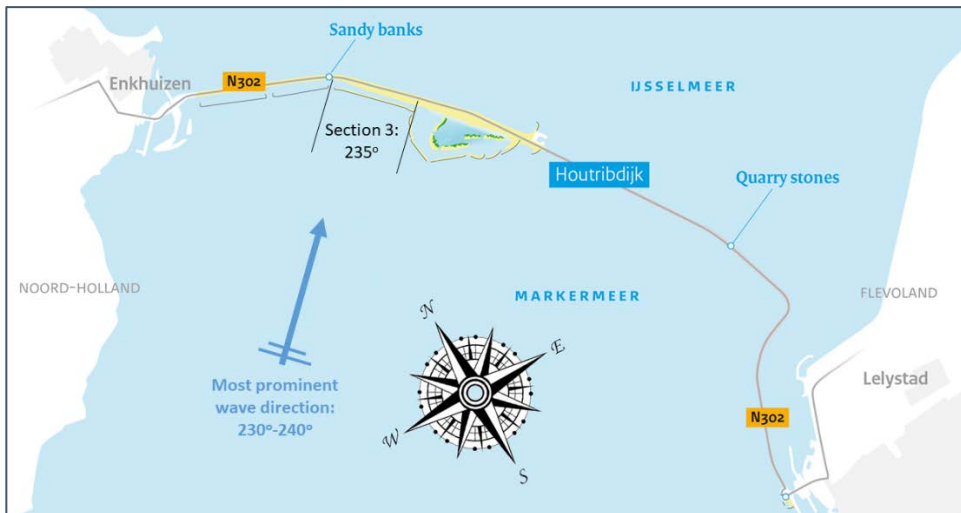


Figure 6.3 – Dyke-section 3 of the dyke orientation w.r.t wave direction.
 Edited from: [47]

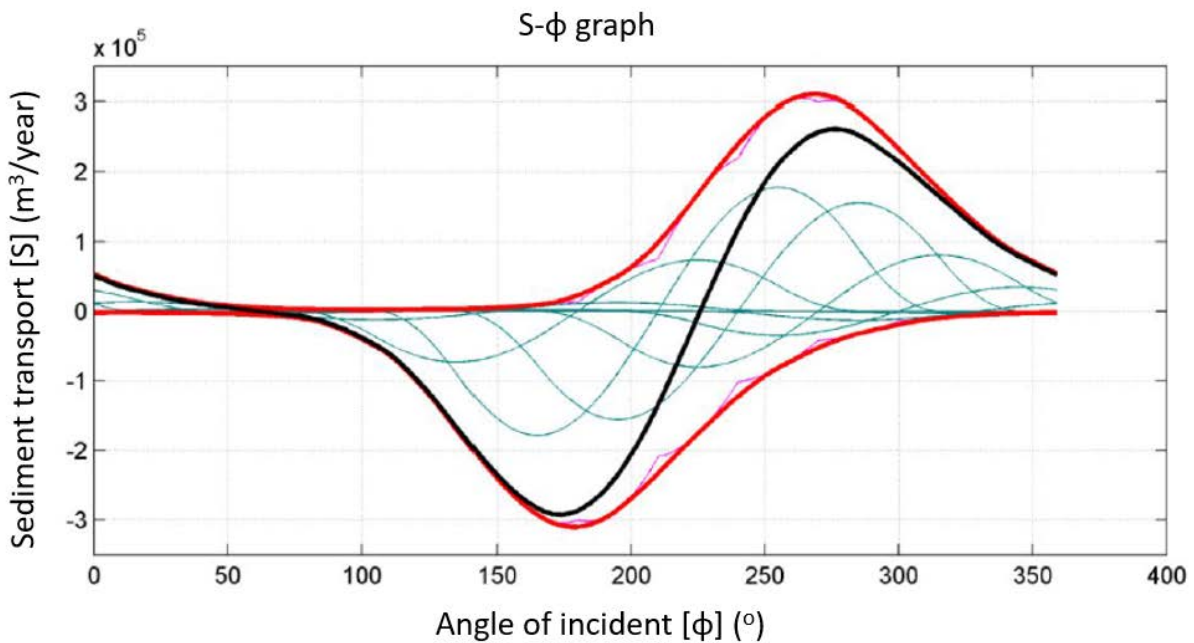


Figure 6.4 – S-phi graph on sediment transport based on angle using CERC calculation [43].
 At 230-240° the total transport (black line) is zero.

According to the design regulations, the design storm (i.e. the 1:10,000 year storm) has a duration of 48 hours with a peak duration of 6 hours [46]. The duration is schematized as trapezium-shaped as seen in Figure 6.5. The initial and final wave height should be 0m. The wave period should be the peak period for the whole duration [46]. Notably, the design regulations state that for the design storm the wave attenuation effect of the breakwaters should not be taken into account.

The modelled storm has nine wave height conditions, consecutively starting from 0.01m to 1.59m and back to 0.01m. The first and last wave height (0.01m) are 3 hours in duration, while the remaining wave heights are each 6 hours in duration, this amounts to a total storm duration of 48 hours. The water level starts at +0.00m NAP and surges up to +0.57m NAP to finally +1.07m NAP until it returns to +0.00m NAP by the end of the simulation.

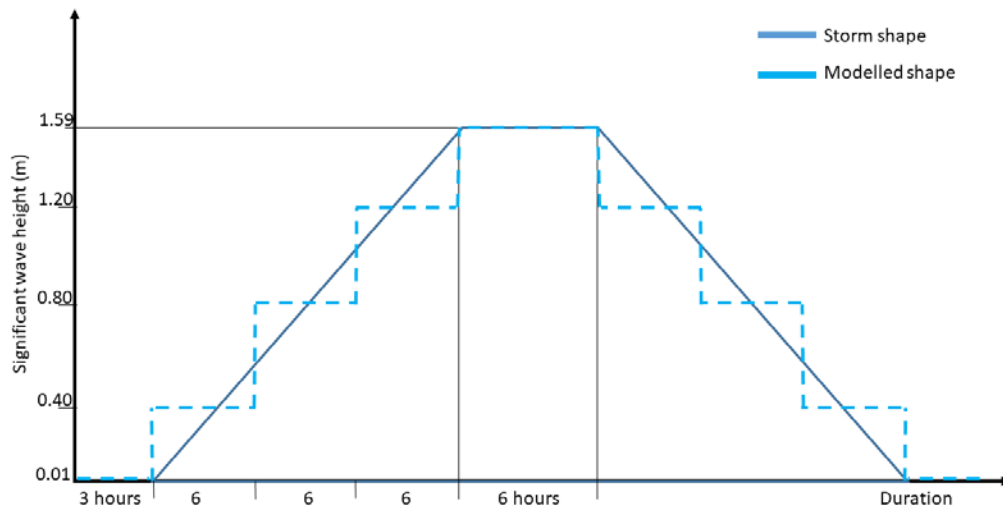


Figure 6.5 – design storm duration and wave height (source: author)

Condition 1 summarised:

Water level : 0.00–1.07m +NAP
 Wave height: 1.59m (peak) (Figure 6.5)
 Peak period : 4.70 s
 Storm duration : 48 hours
 Peak duration : 6 hours

6.4.2 Condition 2: Annual storms

For condition 2, we are interested in the annual average number of waves of a certain height that can occur during winter. A winter period is defined as a 6-month period from October to April [43]. Only a year worth of data (which includes water level, wave height and wave period among other things) is collected in front of the Houtribdijk at the Markermeer side, which is statistically insufficient to give an estimate on the number waves that *can* occur during a winter-period. Therefore, randomly generated data– in the form of wave heights – is used to gain an indication on the average number of waves that can occur. It is computationally very demanding to model data for the full year, which is why only the winter months are taken, as it is assumed that is when most erosion is expected to occur. Moreover, the amount of data generated is equal to the total duration divided by the time step. This amount is trivial as more data is generated by using a smaller timestep. The number of waves above a certain threshold is dependent on the timestep and the distribution function on which the wave data is generated, that in turn is non-trivial. Two steps need to be accounted for: (1) generating wave data according to a probability distribution that can represent actual data and (2) choosing a significant threshold from which the number of waves can be counted.

The generated data depends on the probability distribution that best describes the wave height occurrence in the system. As the Markermeer is considered to be a relatively shallow lake, the wave height distribution is best defined via a Rayleigh-Weibull distribution as described by the following equation [5]:

$$F(H) \equiv \Pr\{\underline{H} \leq H\} = \begin{cases} F_1(H) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{H}{H_1}\right)^{k_1}\right] & H \leq H_t \quad \text{Rayleigh Distribution} \\ F_2(H) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{H}{H_2}\right)^{k_2}\right] & H \geq H_t \quad \text{Weibull Distribution} \end{cases}$$

The transition from Rayleigh to Weibull distribution occurs at a certain wave height depending on the water depth. Figure 6.6 shows that by using the combined Rayleigh-Weibull distribution the transition occurs at small wave heights, similar to what Battjes & Groenendijk (2000) showed as well. Here only the 2017 winter months are taken and only the waves that have an incoming angle between 220-240 degrees; the generated data seems to fit the 2017 winter measurements reasonably well.

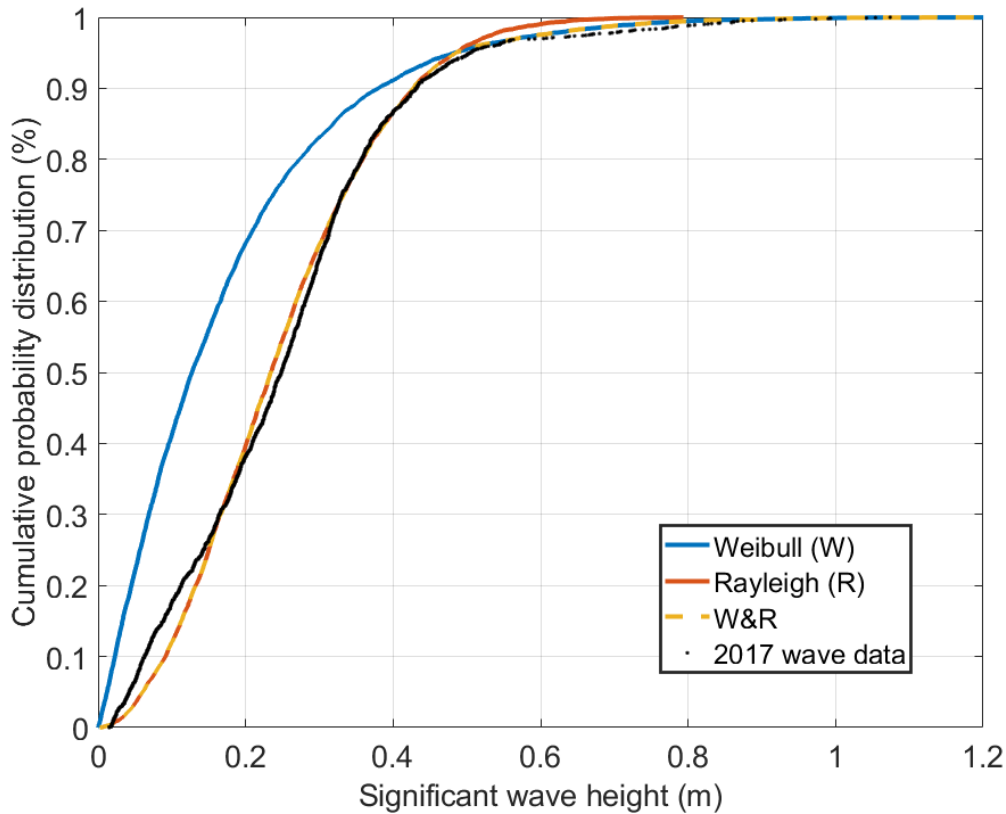


Figure 6.6 – Rayleigh-Weibull distribution plotted against 2017 wave height measurements (black dots) with an incoming angle of 220-240 degrees for the winter months.

Because the wave data generated is stochastically independent it will not represent an actual wave signal. Therefore, a function is used to randomly sort the generated wave data with the condition that a subsequent wave is within 0.20m of the previous wave height, shown in Figure 6.7. This transformation in wave data still follows the Rayleigh and Weibull distributions. While the transformation does not change the number of waves that are generated nor the duration that is simulated, it is necessary for the simulation as it removes extreme fluctuations in sequential wave heights that would otherwise be unrealistic for the simulation.

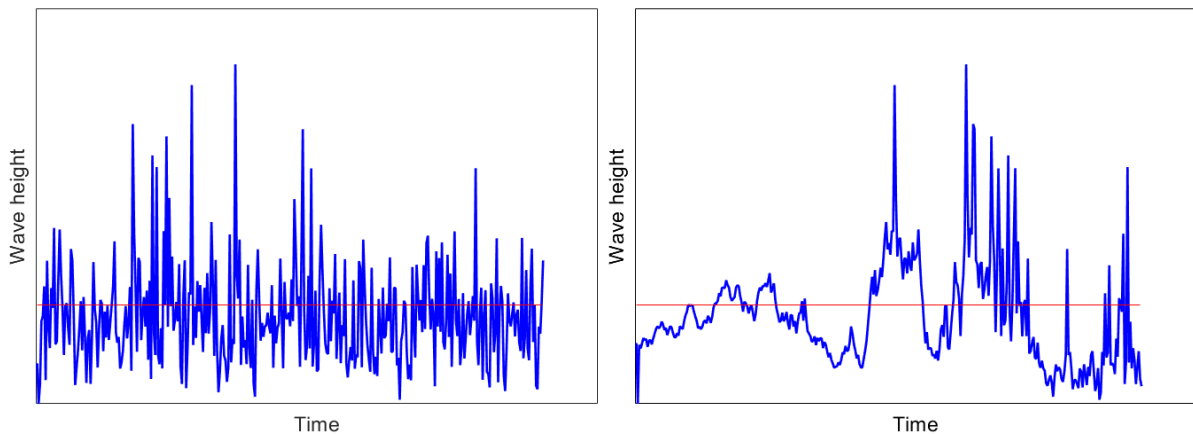


Figure 6.7 – Reordering of the stochastically independent generated wave data (left) to create a more realistic wave signal (right).

Only the number of waves above a certain threshold are counted and used for the simulation. The simulated duration follows directly from the number of counted waves as each generated wave data is equal to the time step (1 hour), see Figure 6.8. This means that the threshold determines the number of waves simulated and in turn will affect the results of the simulation. Choosing the right threshold is paramount. A too low wave-height threshold results in too many waves being simulated, while a too high threshold can result in only a few waves simulated which in turn gives an inaccurate estimate of the amount of erosion that can occur annually. A too high threshold is therefore assumed to be an inaccurate representation on what can occur morphologically speaking, while a too low threshold is computationally too computationally demanding. Finding the right threshold for the cut-off is important for the accuracy of the modelled results.

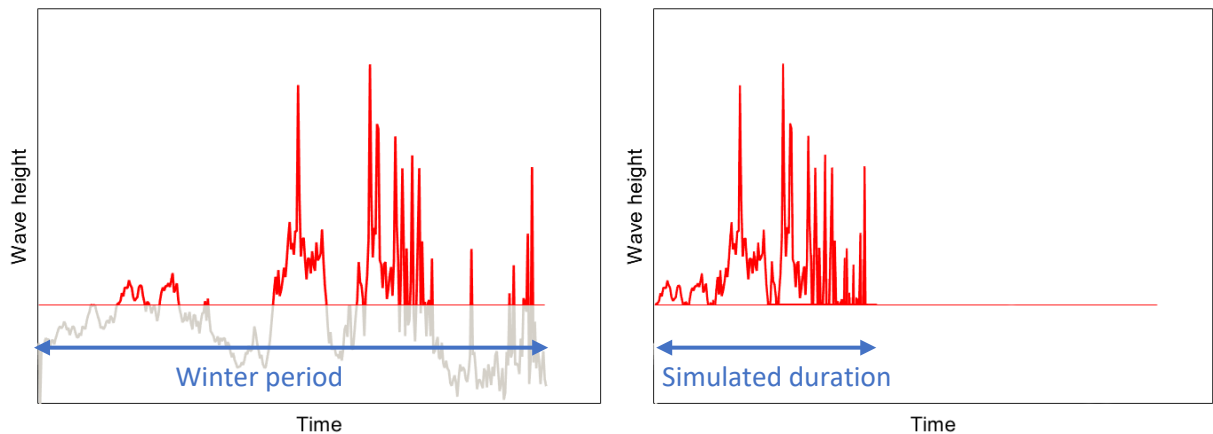


Figure 6.8 – Determining the duration of simulated waves after removing all the wave data below the threshold (red horizontal line).

For this research, we are interested in wave heights that occur during storm conditions as it is expected that they amount to a larger amount of sediment erosion. The KNMI (Dutch Meteorological Institute) states that stormy weather starts from wind velocities of 17 m/s or higher [27]. From the 2017 wave measurements it is seen that at these wind velocities waves are occurring in the order of 0.78m.

One simulation is run (with actual data) where all the wave data between a 230-240° incident wave direction was used and compared with two other simulations where only a part of the wave data was used depending on the threshold, results summarized in Table 6.1. Waves over 0.70m constitute storms according to the KNMI, yet, as seen from Table 6.1, they only amount to 46% of all the erosion in a winter period. By using a wave threshold of 0.30m the computational demand is still within reasonable bounds, while still amounting to a sensible amount of erosion that can occur during a winter period.

	Average wave height	Number of waves	Erosion
<i>All waves (Hs)</i>	0.25m	1027	100%
<i>Hs ≥ 0.1m</i>	0.29m	863	98%
<i>Hs ≥ 0.3m</i>	0.40m	337	91%
<i>Hs ≥ 0.5m</i>	0.68m	28	70%
<i>Hs ≥ 0.7m</i>	0.80m	12	46%

Table 6.1 – Amount of erosion occurring due to incident wave impact (230-240°)

Van Ekdom (2017) showed the relation between wave height and water level for the Houtribdijk area. Based on that relation has the water level been varied between +0.00m NAP up to +0.40m NAP depending on the incoming wave signal. The cut off at higher than +0.00m NAP was done to ensure waves' access to the shore without impedance. The assumption taken here is that higher waves are accompanied by higher surge in water level. The water level itself is determined via averaging the water level in the data per wave height. This is because the difference in wave height can change every hour while the surge in water level is slower to respond. For the simulation, the larger waves are always ensured of a water level surge, this means that for the water level signal, the water level increases prior to the large wave signal entering the system's domain.

Wave data is generated every hour (time-step $dt = 3600s$) for a duration of 6 months and all waves larger than or equal to 0.30m are counted and multiplied with the time-step to give the total duration per respective wave height. This method is a Monte Carlo simulation, where data is generated 1000 times until an average presents itself, the results are shown in Figure 6.9 and the sequential wave signal is shown in Figure 6.10. The MonteCarlo simulated estimated to be 2364 hours' worth of waves larger or equal to 0.3m, subsequently this is the duration that is simulated for condition 2. As simulating over 2000 hours of wave data is computationally very demanding, a morphological factor (MorFac) is used. A MorFac is a multiplication factor to speed up the computation. A MorFac of 50 is used, effectively speeding up the numerical computation by a factor fifty, reducing the time to run the simulation to 8 hours per run.

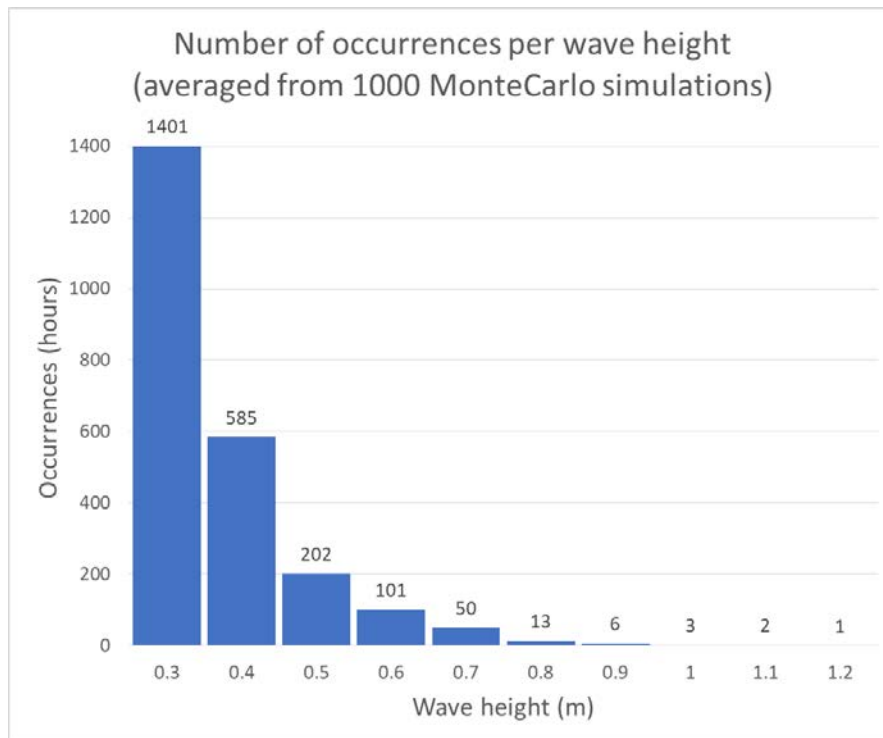


Figure 6.9 – The average number of waves of a certain height (i.e. the duration) annually based on 1000 data generations.

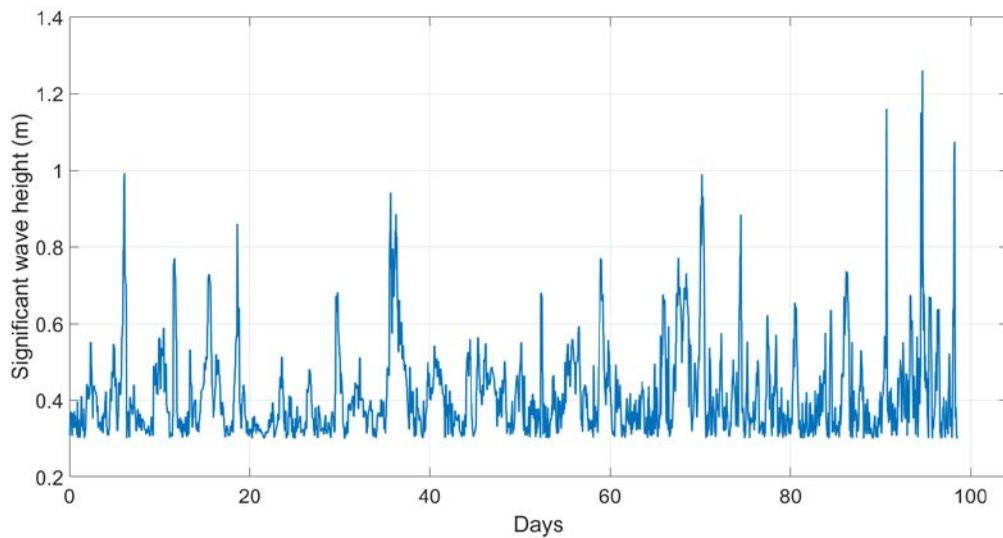


Figure 6.10 – Generated wave signal used as input for the simulation of condition 2.

Condition 2 summarised:

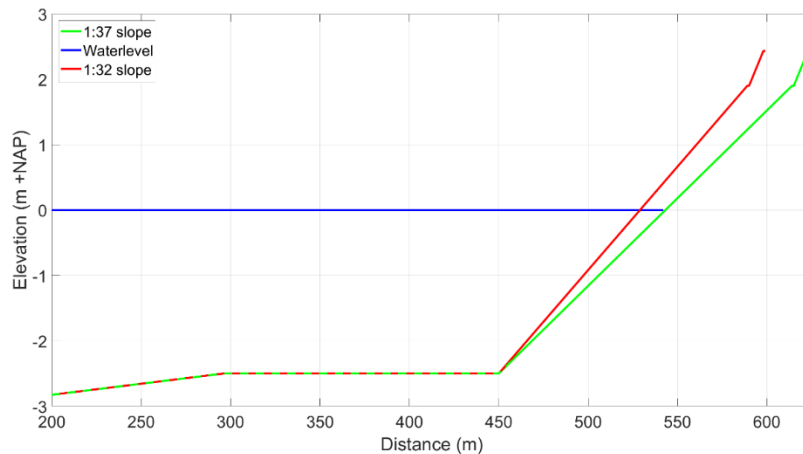
Water level	:	0.00–0.40 m +NAP
Wave height	:	≥ 0.30 m
Wave period	:	varying
simulated duration	:	2364 hours (98.5 days)

6.4.3 Building with Nature design parameters

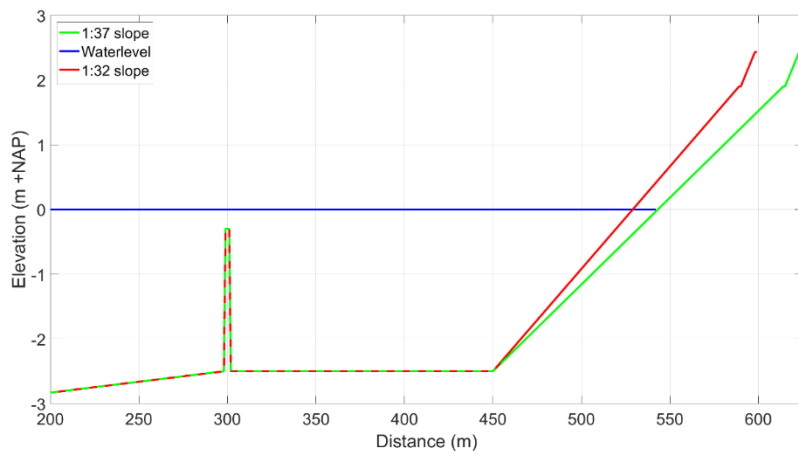
Three design parameters in the BwN-based solution are examined to determine their sensitivity to changes with regards to the safety requirements in annual and design storm conditions: the sand particle size distribution (D_{50}), the slope and the use of breakwaters. The aim is to determine the impact of these design aspects in terms of morphological change. The output of the numerical model will be volume eroded or accreted; the output of the sensitivity analysis is a range in reliability in estimating the morphological change due to design change.

Reference model conditions in the XBeach model are used with a D_{50} of 250 μm , a slope of 1:32 and no breakwater. Afterwards the D_{50} , slope and the use of breakwater is varied to determine the changes in both annual as design storm conditions. The erosion and accretion are expressed as cubic meter eroded per meter (m^3/m), while the change is expressed in percentage with respects to the reference model.

The XBeach model is a cross-sectional model shown in Figure 6.11. The cross-section is chosen to be at WSW (west-southwest) or 235° . At this direction the longshore transport can be considered to be zero (see Figure 6.4) as the wave direction of approach is perpendicular to the shore [43]. Because of this, only dyke-section 3 of the dyke (see Figure 6.3) is modelled.



(a) XBeach model bathymetry without breakwater



(b) XBeach model bathymetry with breakwater

Figure 6.11 – XBeach reference bathymetry model.

6.4.4 XBeach model

XBeach is used to run the numerical model of the BwN design. XBeach is an open-source numerical model developed by Deltares to calculate erosion and accretion on sandy coasts by simulating hydrodynamic and morphodynamic processes. The hydrodynamic model can include short waves, long waves, wave-induced set-up and currents. Wave-induced currents are not taken into account in this research, neither are tidal currents and tidal currents as they are not present in a lake environment. The morphodynamic model can include bed load, suspended sediment transport, avalanching and breaching. In addition, effects of vegetation and/or hard structures can be included. Originally, XBeach was designed to determine the impact of hurricanes on sandy beaches, nowadays it is a well-rounded model to determine the impact of extreme (storm) events on sandy beaches. Even though the XBeach model has been validated on coastal beaches, proper validation for lake beaches is still needed.

In general, most, if not all, morphodynamic models are created and validated for coastal beaches, XBeach is no exception. XBeach is still a good numerical model to get a first estimation on how the lake shores are expected to develop [57]. That is why for this research the XBeach model is chosen instead of for instance Delft3D as it is possible to solve for non-hydrostatic options. Yet take in mind that the results are not necessarily a 100% representation of what occurs in nature, but it is the best approximation at hand for this situation [57].

6.4.5 Model runs

There are two testing conditions: (1) the design storm condition and (2) the annual storm condition where for each testing condition three design aspects are varied, namely the grain size distribution (D_{50}), the slope of the foreshore and the use of a breakwater. The input parameters are shown in Table 6.2. These input variations result in 8 model runs.

The wave height signal used as input for the XBeach model is transformed by the computation to a Jonswap-spectrum. This means that a significant wave height of 1.59m for the duration of 6hours is simulated as constant waves of 1.59m, instead they are transformed to a Jonswap-spectrum through the wave height and wave peak period. From the spectrum continuous waves, with heights and respective periods, are generated.

	Condition 1: design storm	Condition 2: annual storms	
Water level	Varied: +0.00-1.07	Varied: +0.00-0.40	m NAP
Significant wave height	Step function: 1.59 max	≥ 0.30	m
Peak period	4.70	varying	s
Simulated duration	48	2364	hours
Peak duration	6 hours	-	
D50	0.00020 or 0.00025		m
Slope	1:37 or 1:32		
Breakwater	With or Without		

Table 6.2 – Model runs summary: conditions and testing parameters

6.5 Results

This section gives an overview of the results from the numerical modelling of the foreshore. This section is split in the design storm condition (1) and afterwards the annual storm condition (2). For each condition the results are presented in tables and graphs. For the figures with bathymetry profile change, see Appendix D. The results show only the eroded volume, as the accreted volume in all cases was almost identical to the eroded volume (between 0.20-1.0%). This is expected as the longshore sediment transport flux is zero for this model setup, this means that changes in the profile due to sediment transport are caused by cross-shore transport alone.

6.5.1 Condition 1: Design storms

The results from condition 1 are summarised in Table 6.3 and are also graphed in Figure 6.12. The largest erosion occurs at the 1:32 slope if the D_{50} is at $200\mu\text{m}$ when there is no breakwater present. Conversely, the lowest erosion occurs at 1:37 slope if D_{50} is at $250\mu\text{m}$.

On average there is in the order of $9\text{ m}^3/\text{m}$ erosion without a breakwater and in the order of $7\text{ m}^3/\text{m}$ erosion with a breakwater after a 1:10,000-year storm. The presence of the breakwater reduces the erosion volume by 27% on average. It is also clear, unsurprisingly, that the gentler slope has less erosion and the smaller particle size distribution has more erosion. This is due to the relation between slopes and particle size; steeper slopes are more likely to have coarser grain size distribution, while gentler slopes are not necessarily more likely to have finer grain size [30].

<i>Slope</i>	<i>D50</i>	No Breakwater	Breakwater
		<i>Erosion (m³/m)</i>	
1:32	250	9.96	7.19
	200	11.20	8.20
1:37	250	7.73	5.62
	200	8.97	6.38

(a) Erosion for different runs

<i>Slope</i>	<i>D50</i>	No Breakwater	Breakwater
		<i>Erosion (m³/m)</i>	
1:32	250	Reference	72%
	200	112%	82%
1:37	250	78%	56%
	200	90%	64%

(b) Erosion in % w.r.t. reference run (1:32, $250\mu\text{m}$ & no Breakwater)

Table 6.3 – Condition 1: Erosion results design storms

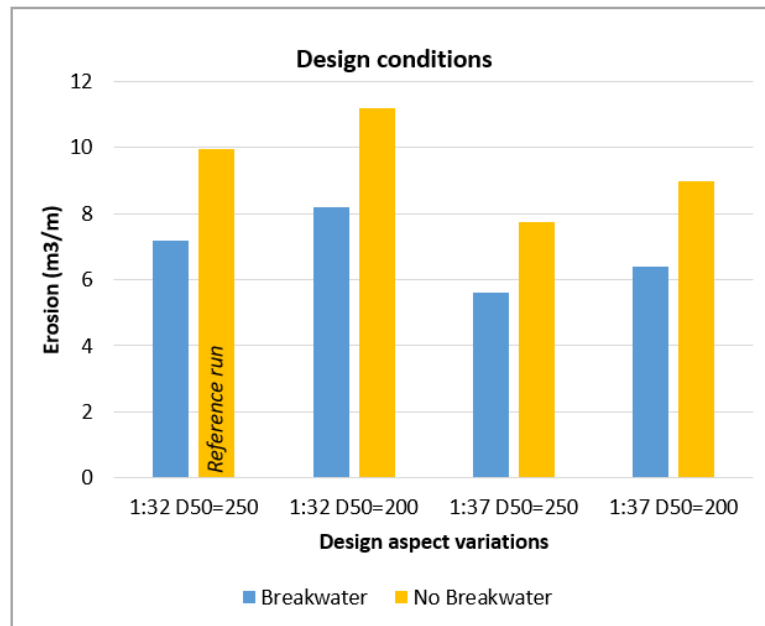


Figure 6.12 – Condition 1: Erosion results.

6.5.2 Condition 2: Annual storms

The results from condition 2 are summarised in Table 6.4 and are also graphed in Figure 6.13. The largest erosion occurs at the 1:32 slope if the D_{50} is at 200 μ m when there is no breakwater present. Conversely, the lowest erosion occurs at 1:37 slope if D_{50} is at 250 μ m.

On average there is in the order of 14 m³/m erosion without a breakwater and in the order of 5 m³/m erosion with a breakwater annually. The presence of the breakwater reduces the erosion volume by 67% on average. It is also clear that the gentler slope has less erosion and the smaller particle size distribution has more erosion. Note that the erosion rates displayed here are assumed to be in the order of 90% of what can erode due to not all waves taken into the simulations (see Table 6.1).

Slope	D50	No Breakwater	Breakwater
		Erosion (m ³ /m)	
1:32	250	14.26	4.74
	200	16.34	5.42
1:37	250	12.53	4.14
	200	14.29	4.74

(a) Erosion for different runs

Slope	D50	No Breakwater	Breakwater
		Erosion (m ³ /m)	
1:32	250	Reference	33%
	200	115%	38%
1:37	250	88%	29%
	200	100%	33%

(b) Erosion in % w.r.t. reference run (1:32, 250 μ m & no Breakwater)

Table 6.4 – Condition 2: Erosion results annual storms

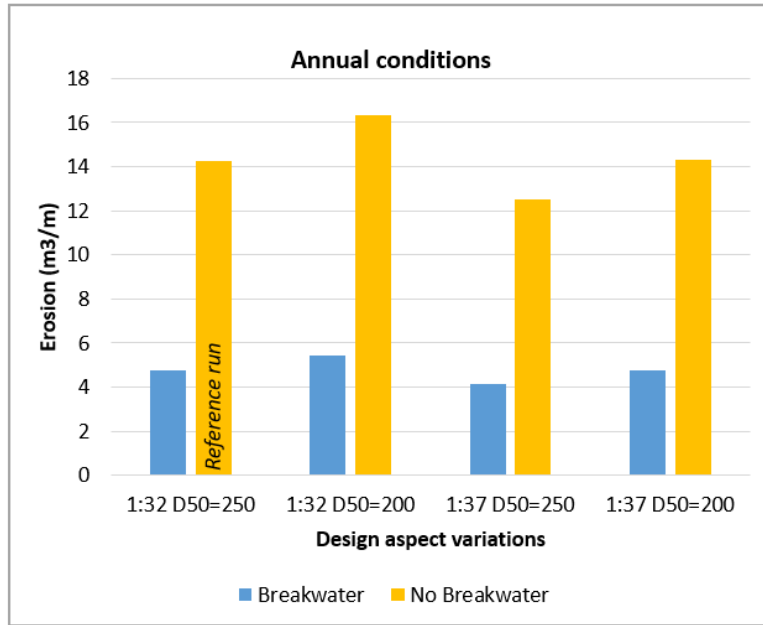


Figure 6.13 – Condition 2: Erosion results.

6.6 Discussion

Through simulating the Houtribdijk's foreshore solution with two conditions (design and annual storm conditions) the sensitivity of the design to changes is perceived. Still, the method employed to assess the sensitivity has its own sensitivity as well. As the Houtribdijk's foreshore is a novel implementation for flood defence in a lake environment, there is still incomplete knowledge about how the system behaves. Incomplete knowledge of the system's behaviour invites uncertainty which in turns affects how reliability of the flood defence solution is perceived.

The results should be interpreted by looking at the reference run (i.e. 1:32 slope, a D_{50} of 250 μm and *no* breakwater) and comparing that results to the results of the other runs. The reference run was chosen based on the expected design after construction [44] and the absence of the breakwater is due to it not being designed for design conditions and is left out of safety calculations [46]. The reference run is expected to also be the most extreme case, despite the 1:32 with a D_{50} of 200 μm having a larger erosion volume. This is due to the relation between slopes and particle size; steeper slopes are more likely to have coarser grain size distribution, while gentler slopes are not necessarily more likely to have finer grain size [30]. This means that the 1:32 slope with a D_{50} of 200 μm is less likely to occur in nature.

When looking at the results, the most important difference between the modelled runs is the use of a breakwater. For the case of no breakwater it is expected that most erosion will occur after construction (reference run) causing the slope to become gentler. A gentle slope has shown to have less erosion. At most there will be a 23% decrease in the erosion rate after construction. Realistically, the slope might not reach 1:37, but will be somewhere between 1:32 and 1:37. The same holds for the D_{50} , it might not reach 200 μm but will be between 200-250 μm .

6.6.1 Breakwater effect on wave attenuation

The effect of the breakwater is better shown by showing the wave height reduction after the breakwater. In section 6.5.1 it was shown that for the design storm the breakwater reduced the erosion on average by 27% while section 6.5.2 showed that for the annual-average the breakwater reduced the erosion on average by 67%, illustrated in Figure 6.14. On average waves are 42% damped after the breakwater, unrelated to the water level and wave height.

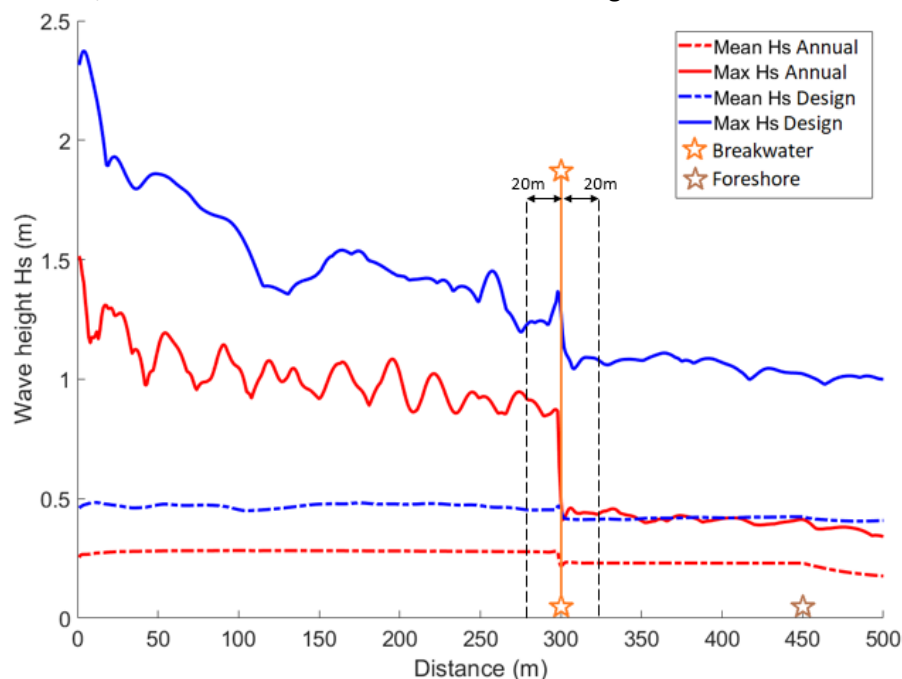


Figure 6.14 – Wave height attenuation after breakwater (at 300m) for reference runs.

Figure 6.15 shows attenuation factor with respects to the water level for different wave heights after they pass the breakwater for the reference run in the annual condition. This is calculated by taking the average wave height 20m before the breakwater and compare that with the average wave height after the breakwater after the wave has passed, see equation below. Notice that larger wave heights are attenuated more (smaller attenuation factor) than the smaller wave heights. The factor of larger than 1 for the attenuation factor means that the waves shoreward of the breakwater are larger than the waves offshore of the breakwater, this seems to only happen for waves smaller than 0.3m.

$$\frac{(Average(H_s)_{x_{o1}-x_{o2}})_{t_i}}{(Average(H_s)_{x_{s1}-x_{s2}})_{t_{i+1}}}$$

With:

- Average(Hs) = average wave height between x_{o1}-x_{o2} or x_{s1}-x_{s2} at timestep *i* or *i*+1.
- x_{o1} = offshore x location 20m before x_{o2}
- x_{o2} = offshore x location of the breakwater considering breakwater width
- x_{s1} = shoreward x location of the breakwater considering breakwater width
- x_{s2} = shoreward x location 20m after x_{s1}

The wave-growth after the breakwater for small wave height is unexplained (see Figure 6.15 for wave heights smaller than 0.3m). It is suggested to look more into depth in this phenomenon in further research, for this research however it is outside the scope and objective. It is suggested that by looking at the wave energy one could more accurately determine what is going on with the waves smaller than 0.3m after the breakwater.

Despite the inexplicable growth of small waves, the larger wave heights seem to behave within expectations. There is a clear trend reduced attenuation factor for larger wave heights at larger water depths (Figure 6.15). This is less apparent for the runs without the breakwater, as they are not attenuated due to lack of breakwater. Unsurprisingly, the attenuation factor for the design condition runs is lower as the waves experience a much larger water depth (Figure 6.16).

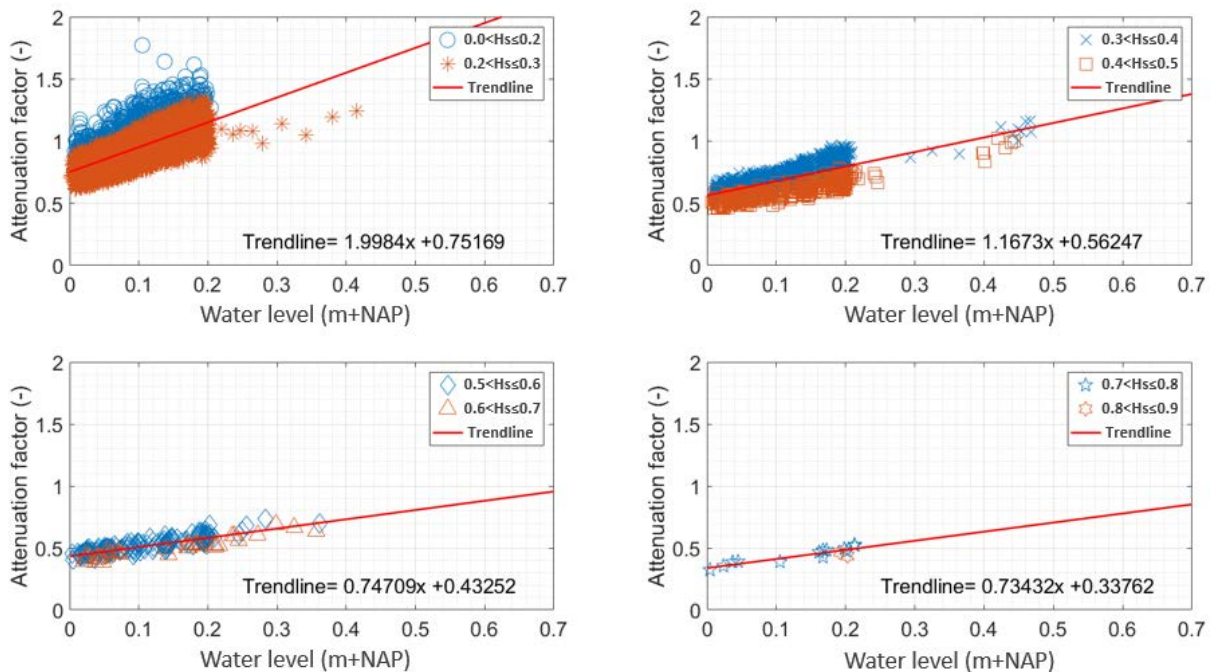


Figure 6.15 – Attenuation factor as a function of water level for different wave heights for the annual reference run with breakwater (Water level is + NAP)

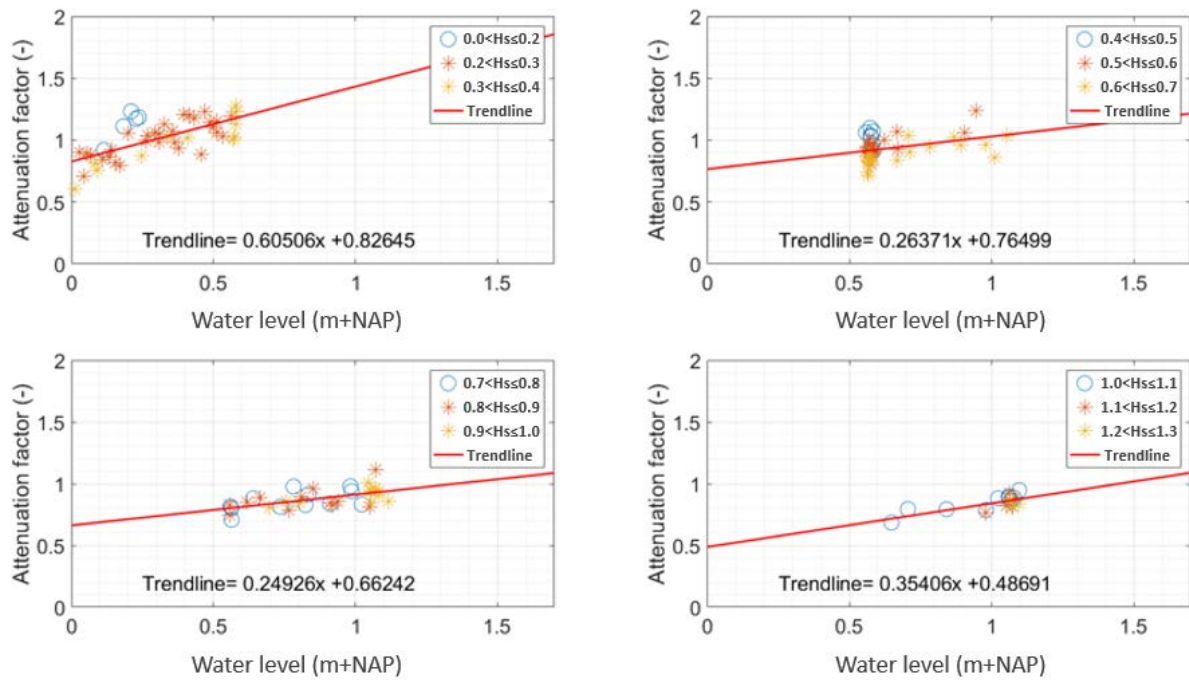


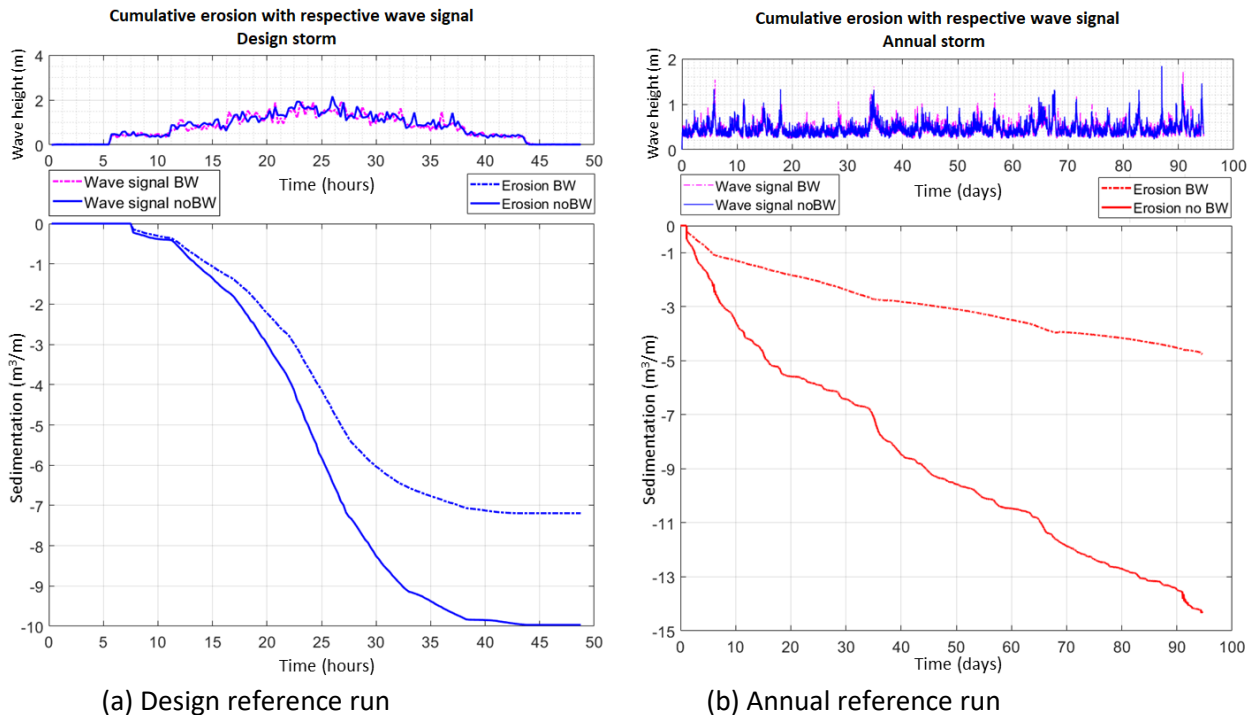
Figure 6.16 – Attenuation factor as a function of water level for different wave heights for the design reference run with breakwater (Water level is + NAP)

6.6.2 Erosion rate development

The annual erosion rate is expected to become constant and only grow in the first years, as it was seen that the foreshore in the pilot project developed a plateau within a half year after which the impact of storms on the profile will be limited [48]. Moreover, the results showed the erosion volume to be similar to the accreted volume for dyke-section 3, this is in-line with what was found in the pilot project which was also perpendicular to the principal wave direction [48].

Regarding erosion volume calculated from the model runs, Steetzel et al. (2017) in-situ measurements showed larger annual erosion rates (in the order of 20 m³/m compared to 14 m³/m found in this research). This is unsurprising due to the inaccuracies in the model and method described prior. Furthermore, Figure 6.17a shows that the erosion rate is still growing, and even though the profile shape of the erosion (see Appendix D) show an apparent bank developing at the foreshore, it was still not fully developed (i.e. flat as opposed to at an angle) meaning that there was still room for more erosion. Figure 6.17a also shows that the erosion development has larger tangents at certain intervals (around the 18, 38, 65 and 90-day mark). This seems to correspond to higher waves in the wave signal.

The erosion rate for the design condition, however, shows an erosion growth decline at the end of simulation (Figure 6.17b). This is explained by the shape of the wave signal used for the simulation (Figure 6.5) as the tangent of the erosion rate curve is largest around 25 hours, which is when the peak wave occurs.



(a) Design reference run (b) Annual reference run
 Figure 6.17 – Cumulative erosion development in time for reference run design condition (a) and reference run annual condition (b).

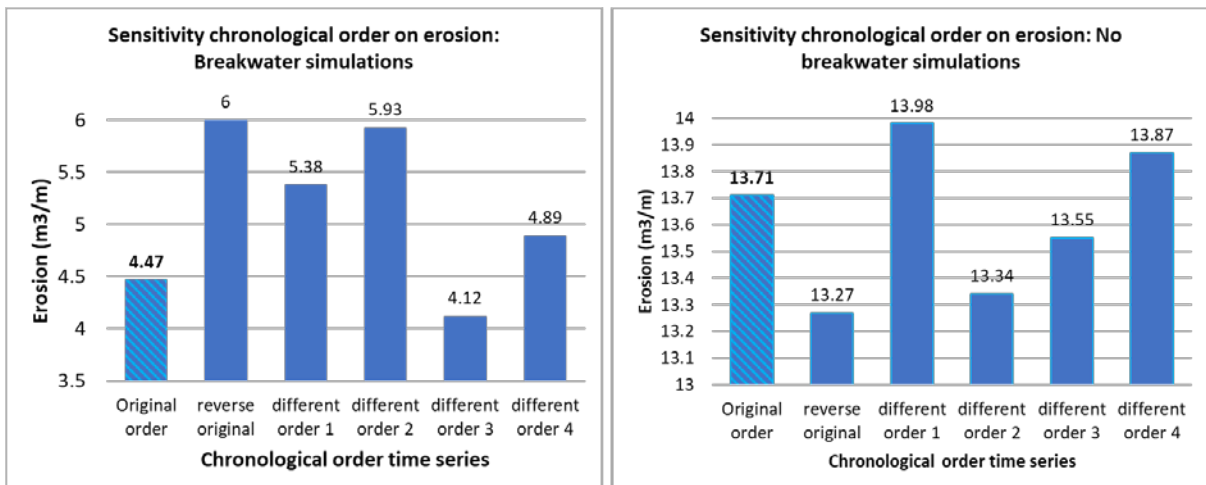
6.6.3 Limitations

The objective of the analysis performed is to assess the extent of sensitivity of the BwN flood defence solution to changes in design aspects. Reducing uncertainty, and in turn increasing reliability in the solution, is to show to what extent the solution meets the required safety guidelines.

First, the data generated for the annual storm conditions is based on fitting the Rayleigh-Weibull distribution to real measurements. The measurements, however, are statistically insignificant as it is only one-year worth of data; this means that the Rayleigh-Weibull distribution fit is none other than a fit based on single year data, which means that the distribution used to generate the data has an unknown reliability.

Second, the threshold chosen was shown to be responsible for erosion in the order of 10% of the total expected erosion if a full wave climate (i.e. all waves) was used. That estimation is based on using the actual wave height measurements for the run, again only one set of data was used and the results from that experiment show that the amount of erosion and the chosen threshold show a non-linearly relation. To improve this and the previous aspect of this research one needs (1) more field data and (2) a proper wave-climate reduction study.

Third, the order of the wave signal has been randomly assigned based on a function that the difference between wave heights cannot be large. The order for which the wave heights in the signal are arranged has a significant effect on the results (see Figure 6.18). Multiple simulations have been run with different a chronological order. The results for the erosion volume changed depending on the order of the signal in the order of 30% for the breakwater runs and 5% for without the breakwater. Changing the chronological order of the time series for the breakwaters simulations have shown to have more fluctuating results in terms of eroded volume (Figure 6.18a), while the simulations without breakwater have shown more resilience towards the chronological order of the time series (Figure 6.18b). The breakwater runs are therefore less more sensitive to the chronological effects of the time series wave signal.



(a) Breakwater

(b) No breakwater

Figure 6.18 – Sensitivity of the annual simulations due to chronological order of the time series

Fourth, neglecting longshore sediment transport for dyke-section 3 might be a simplification as the foreshore orientation can change over time depending on the incident wave direction with respects to the dyke-section. If an extreme storm reaches the dyke at a non-perpendicular angle it will shift the orientation of the dyke-section foreshore and that in turn will have an effect on the total erosion that occur. The assumption for this study has been that in the order of one year, the average direction would be perpendicular to the dyke-section. This means that even though storms will shift the orientation, other storms will shift the orientation back to 235°. Although, it is uncertain whether one year is a long-enough period of time to stabilize the shore-orientation.

Fifth, the breakwater modelled in the XBeach model is impermeable while in reality it is a rubble mound breakwater, which means that it will have a semi-permeable attribute. Additionally, earlier studies have shown that XBeach numerical model was unable to accurately model the morphological change for the foreshore in the lake system [57]. This means that the XBeach model itself shows a difference in erosion pattern and profile shape when comparing actual measured data to XBeach simulations.

6.7 Conclusions

The technical uncertainties regarding the BwN design for the Houtribdijk reinforcement project were related to the sensitivity of the sandy foreshore to be sufficiently adequate in protecting against flood events as per the safety requirements.

The safety requirements require the sandy foreshore to be able to withstand annual and design storm conditions. The BwN design addresses these requirements by claiming that the sandy foreshore is able to develop to an equilibrium state where nature will be able to accrete back that what have been lost in erosion due to storms.

The XBeach numerical model is not designed to simulate the ability for foreshores to accrete during calm periods. Instead, the XBeach model has been used to determine to what extent the sandy foreshore is sensitive to changes in design (and thus in foreshore). The slope, the particle size distribution (D50) and the breakwater in front of the foreshore have been examined in regard to erosion sensitivity.

A change in slope of the foreshore can lead to 20% more or less erosion due to storms. Different particle size distribution at the foreshore can lead to more or less erosion in the order of 15%. The biggest contributor with respects to erosion sensitivity is the role of the breakwater. For design storm conditions having a breakwater can reduce the amount of erosion on average in the order of 30%. While for annual condition the reduction is in the order of 70%. It was shown, however, that the simulations with breakwaters can have a 30% uncertainty, which is too large to confidently conclude the sensitivity of the breakwater's effect on erosion.

The safety requirements require to not take the breakwater's effect on erosion into account. Looking at the sensitivity of the slope changes and particle size distribution, their effect on the erosion can change up to 20%, which again is quite large. The field measurements showed that a perpendicular foreshore section should reach morphological stability after the first large storm. This did not occur with this model and therefore the XBeach model needs to be further looked at to determine which factors are the largest contributors in realizing a realistic output.

In conclusion, the sensitivity analysis with XBeach could not confidently determine whether the technical uncertainties in regard to the BwN design can assuredly meet the safety requirements. The XBeach model's inherent inaccuracies to model lake foreshores and the erosion reliability margin in regard to the slope and particle size distribution were too large to determine whether the technical uncertainties have been sufficiently met with this BwN design.

Further research is encouraged to mainly focus on understanding the wave climate in the lake system and translate that to model parameters. Reducing the model's inaccuracies should be paramount to be able to simulate and answer to what extent the technical uncertainties have been met.

General discussion

7

The objective of this research was to gain insight on the obstacles that create a hurdle for BwN-based flood defence solutions to compete against traditional flood defence solutions. Literature on the BwN philosophy declare that the BwN concept is unfairly competing against conventional methods and philosophies. Specifically, how the added benefits of a BwN solution are considered against the technical obstacles that BwN solutions face, namely uncertainty in efficacy.

For this research the focus lay in exploring the assessment that takes place when considering BwN as a flood defence solution by regarding its added benefits against its technical uncertainties. The BwN added benefit is that it promises to employ natural processes to stabilize a system to the extent that human intervention is not or barely needed, while simultaneously creating a socially-accepted natural design. Yet, the issue that prevents a fair consideration are the discussion regarding the efficacy of the BwN design.

This research looked specifically at the assessment of a BwN solution within five discussion fields (costs, function, policy, responsibility and support) and has identified how the added benefits are considered within these five discussion fields in relation to the technical uncertainties discussions. Two analyses were performed; the value analysis focused on relating the five discussion fields with each other in terms of relation and importance. The relations between the five discussion fields were looked at from a process view as well as from an influence view. The sensitivity analysis focused on assessing to what extent the technical uncertainties were addressed. By understanding to what extent the technical uncertainties, and thereby the efficacy discussions, were addressed one could relate that back to the role of added benefits within the five discussion fields. As example, if the design's technical efficacy remained to be an issue, yet the BwN solution was adopted, then one or more discussion fields relating to the added benefits have played a vital role in the adoption of the solution.

First, regarding the results of the value analysis. The value analysis found the discussion field relating to Function and Responsibility to be essential in the discussions to consider a BwN solution. The other discussion fields, such as Costs, Policy and Support, relate back to either the Responsibility or Function fields. From the co-design sessions with the expert discussions relating to the Responsibility field were also found as the main obstacle towards BwN solutions. Discussions regarding

the Function field were found to not necessarily be a main issue as they can be related back to Responsibility. The importance of Function as discussion field might be specific to the Houtribdijk case, although no clear conclusion can be drawn from only one case study. It is safe to assume that discussions regarding the Responsibility field are essential and are to be considered when regarding BwN solutions. This is further strengthened from literature:

That discussions on Responsibility are essential in the consideration of BwN solutions can also be explained by literature on Mega-projects where complexity, delays and exceeding budget are obstacles. Flyvbjerg (2003) stated that by increasing responsibility of involved stakeholders, better decision-making can take place. This was also seen from the Houtribdijk project and also confirmed from the co-design sessions. The acceptance towards a sandy foreshore grew as parties increased involvement and responsibility in regard to the development of the foreshore. Research and monitoring has been agreed upon and interests-groups have made agreements to aid in enforcing regulations with regards to eco-tourists.

Second, the regarding the results from the sensitivity analysis. While discussions on responsibility were settled, it still left the aspect of technical uncertainty. To what extent have the discussions regarding technical efficacy questions been settled? Although a pilot project was set up prior to the reinforcement project, the resistance towards the BwN solution was still present. De Bruijn (2008) clarifies that there are multiple options to deal with technical uncertainties. One of the options is by looking at the design characteristics of the solution and find out whether the design can achieve its lifespan. While it was outside of the scope of this research to investigate whether the BwN design is able to achieve its lifespan, the sensitivity analysis set out to look at the design's sensitivity to changes due to natural events as the design is expected to be exposed to and be able to withstand these events. Proper conclusions regarding the design's sensitivity could not be confidently drawn as there was too much variability (up to 30%) in the results; this is especially regarding the effect of the breakwater on the erosion.

The biggest limitation of this study is that it is based on only one case study. Due to this limitation, it is not possible to draw a general conclusion concerning obstacles that all BwN projects can and will face. Addressing responsibilities of parties would be a good starting point for future projects to allow consideration of BwN solutions. For the research's specific limitations, it is best to refer to sections 4.5.2, 5.4.2 and 6.6.3.

7.1 Further research recommendations

Only the surface of the discussion fields has been touched and follow-up research should look more in-depth on the Responsibility field and lay bare all relations and connections that influence decision-making from the aspect of the Responsibility field. For more specific recommendation, see section 4.5.

In regard to the sensitivity analysis, the XBeach model should be calibrated according to the field data and then validated to other lake shore measurements. For follow-up research regarding calibration, it is suggested to focus on the hydrodynamics of the lake system. Again, for specific recommendation, see section 6.7

General conclusions

8

This research set out to understand how obstacles faced by the BwN design-philosophy play a role in the consideration of a BwN flood defence solution during project development. The assumption has been that BwN flood defence solutions are at a disadvantage against traditional flood defence solutions even though research seems to agree that BwN solutions are more suited for flood protection.

In order to understand the consideration during project development, the focus was set on understanding how technical uncertainties faced by BwN designs are considered against the added benefits of said design. This is done by relating the assessment of possible flood defence solutions's added benefits and uncertainties within five discussion fields. These fields were on discussion during project development regarding Costs, Function, Policy, Responsibility and Support.

This conclusion is to be read as an advice or consideration for future flood defence project, and especially project teams that have to assess possible flood defence options. As the conclusion is based on a case study of a governmental-driven project, the advice is more suited for project teams that are involved with flood defence projects where governmental organisation – such as Rijkswaterstaat – have a stake and are involved with the project.

This research found that although BwN flood defence project face technical uncertainties and discussions on efficacy, there is willingness to embrace a BwN solution when involved parties can agree on shared responsibilities. The curators of a flood defence project were found to be least willing to accept a technically uncertain design as they are accountable should it fail. The curators' concern regarding their responsibilities can be mitigated and they can be more open to alternative solution if they are ensured of proper research and shared accountability when other values are destroyed in favour of flood protection. It was also found that the effect on stakeholders in financing and taking share of the responsibilities also have a positive effect on embracement of a BwN solution when the discussions on efficacy have not yet been settled.

To conclude, as a team dealing with a flood protection project it is best to consider the needs of the curator in terms of responsibilities and possible accountabilities. It is also wise to involve curators as well as other prominent stakeholders early in the development phase as agreements (regarding responsibilities and expectancies for instance) can be settled early in the project's development. This does not always mean that a BwN solution will be found to be the best suited, it does, however, mean that a fair consideration of alternative solutions can take place.

To strengthen this conclusion additional case studies need to be researched. Additionally, follow-up research could also focus on improvements in legislation or financial policies to improve consideration of alternative flood defence solutions.

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Appendix A – Interview questionnaire

Introductie

Building with Nature is in het veld van waterbouwkunde een nieuwe en innovatieve manier om om te gaan met een brede scala van technische en sociale uitdagingen zoals de bescherming tegen zeespiegelstijging en hoogwater. Echter Building with Nature oplossingen zijn vaak gepaard met onzekerheden, in termen van haalbaarheid, effectiviteit en sociale toevoegde waarde. Voor dit onderzoek ligt de nadruk op de onzekerheden ten gevolge van onvoorspelbaarheid –denk aan hydrodynamische processen en morfologie– en belemmeringen in besluitvorming en wetgeving om risico's te vermijden.

Dit onderzoek is multidisciplinair en kijkt vanuit het waterbouw vakgebied evenals het wetenschapscommunicatie vakgebied. Vanuit het waterbouw vakgebied ligt de nadruk op de onzekerheden ten gevolge van onvoorspelbaarheid. Vanuit het wetenschapscommunicatie vakgebied ligt de nadruk op belemmeringen in besluitvorming en wetgeving.

Het doel van dit onderzoek is om handvaten te creëren in Building with Nature oplossingen in vergelijkbare projecten -zoals de versterking van de Houtribdijk- die de toepasbaarheidsmarge uiteenzetten en de onzekerheid deels wegnemen.

Het interview zal naar verwachting één uur bedragen en bevat zes onderdelen. Alvorens te beginnen aan een onderdeel, zal kort toegelicht worden in welke context de vragen gesteld zijn. Sommige onderdelen kunnen overgeslagen worden als u daar geen oordeel of expertise over heeft.

De onderdelen zijn *Introductie, algemene begrippen, voortraject, onderzoek, verbetering en visie*. Hier volgt een korte toelichting op elk onderdeel:

- (1) Introductie omvat vragen over u en uw verantwoordelijkheden en werkzaamheden.
- (2) Algemene begrippen beslaan twee belangrijke termen voor dit onderzoek en de vraag is dan of u en de interviewer (ik) op één lijn staan.
- (3) Het onderdeel voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase, hierin wordt besproken welke knelpunten tussen de partijen er waren.
- (4) Onderzoek beslaat vragen over kennis die u denkt mist.
- (5) Onderdeel verbetering gaat over welke verbeteringen of veranderingen nodig zijn in technisch- en beleidsperspectief voor vergelijkbare projecten.
- (6) Tenslotte eindigen we met het onderdeel visie, dat zal over hoe u denkt over de visie en missie van vergelijkbare projecten als de versterking van de Houtribdijk.

Mocht u dat prefereren, dan kunnen de interviews geanonimiseerd worden.

De interviews zullen worden opgenomen, dit vergemakkelijkt het verwerken. Alleen de conclusies en enkele quotes zullen in het onderzoek terugkomen. Als u hier bezwaar op heeft, dan hoor ik dat graag.

A. Introductie

Dit onderdeel bevat twee vragen over u functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.

1. Wilt u alsjeblieft uw naam en functiebeschrijving noemen zodat het op de opname is.

2. Kunt u uw functiebeschrijving verder toelichten, met name tot uw huidige of voorgaande betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”. (Vraag naar welke fase zij betrokken waren).

B. Algemene begrippen

Het doel van dit onderdeel is om in te zien wat u verstaat onder de term “Building with Nature” en de term “Responsible (Research) Innovation”, waarna de interviewer het zal aanvullen of uitleggen. Dit zorgt ervoor dat alle geïnterviewde over een en hetzelfde spreken.

3. Wat begrijpt u onder de term “Building with Nature”?

Aanvullen of verbeteren wat er begrepen wordt onder de term “Building with Nature”

4. Wat begrijpt u onder de term “Responsible (Research) Innovation”?

Aanvullen of verbeteren wat er begrepen wordt onder de term “Responsible (Research) Innovation”

C. Voortraject

Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten tussen de partijen tijdens het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.

5. Welk fase in het voortraject was moeizaam vanwege onenigheid?

6. Wat waren de knelpunten tussen de partijen?

6a. Op het vlak van technische onzekerheden/haalbaarheid.

6b. Op het vlak van sociaal belang en toegevoegde waarde.

6c. Op het vlak van aanleg en beheer kosten.

D. Onderzoek

Voor dit onderdeel is het doel om te achterhalen of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.

7. Is er meer academisch onderzoek nodig om de zandige kust oever beter te begrijpen en de ontwikkeling te voorspellen?

Denk daarbij aan:

- Hydrodynamische processen (stroming en golven)
- Sediment transport (bodem of gesuspendeerd transport)
- Vegetatie
- Effect van gebrek aan getij

8. Kunnen we de opgedane kennis voor dit gebied en dit project nu met voldoende vertrouwen ook toepassen op vergelijkbare projectlocaties? Denk aan gebieden met een groot wateroppervlak met geen of gelimiteerd watergetij. Licht toe.

E. Verbetering

Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.

12. Wat moet er verbeterd of veranderd worden om de acceptatie en/of implementatie van Building with Nature oplossingen beter te stimuleren/accommoderen? Denk daarbij vanuit:

- Technologische vlak
- Bestuur vorming
- Wetgeving
- Kosten

F. Visie

Om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen is een sterke en gedeelde visie belangrijk. De volgende vraag zal daarover gaan.

13. Wat moet de visie voor soortgelijke Building with Nature projecten omvatten om een beter draagvlak te creëren?

Afsluiting

Heeft u verder nog iets toe te voegen wat niet ter sprake kwam?

Heeft u zelf nog vragen?

Interview afsluiten en geïnterviewde bedanken voor de participatie.

Appendix B – Interview Coding

B.1 Assigning codes

The interview transcripts were open coded. This is the process of analysing the transcribed interviews by labelling concepts. For instance, a transcript extract that mentions the design of the sandy foreshore can be labelled 'BwN design' or alternatively 'sandy foreshore'. Table B.1 gives an overview of all codes used and the concept needed to code them.

After open coding, the codes were grouped according to concepts found in literature. The open-coded codes were not directly translatable to the concepts from literature, there was much overlap. The relation of the open-coded codes to the six concepts is illustrated in Figure B.1.

Due to this overlap in codes, a re-coding was necessary. This can be seen as selective coding. The reason for not choosing to selective code from the start is to allow for the possibility of discovering new codes that would not fit the literature codes. This was not discovered and therefore the selective coding was adopted.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Concept</i>
<i>Applicability</i>	The applicability of a certain design or function.
<i>Consequences</i>	The consequence to stakeholders from to certain designs or functions.
<i>Costs (construction)</i>	The (estimated) cost to construct a solution, stone or sand option.
<i>Costs (maintenance)</i>	The (estimated) cost to maintain a solution, stone or sand option.
<i>Decisions</i>	The decisions taken during the exploration phase of the project.
<i>Design</i>	Design aspects of the solution, such as sandy foreshore or breakwaters.
<i>Effect design</i>	The effect of the design aspects with regards to solution requirements.
<i>Effect other projects</i>	Lessons learned from other projects.
<i>Effect vegetation</i>	The effect of vegetation as design aspect regarding flood safety.
<i>Expectations</i>	The expectations of a sandy foreshore solutions.
<i>Feasibility</i>	The feasibility of constructing a sandy foreshore.
<i>Function</i>	The envisioned function or use of the solution.
<i>History</i>	The historical background that lead to the reinforcement project.
<i>Hydraulics</i>	The hydraulic conditions of the lake system.
<i>Involved parties</i>	Involved parties and stakeholders that were involved in the project.
<i>Legislation</i>	The laws constructing certain design options to be considered.
<i>Morphology</i>	The morphological nature of the lake system.
<i>Other projects BwN</i>	Other BwN projects that are used as an example.
<i>Policy (law)</i>	The requirements for the solution as described by laws.
<i>Process (chronological)</i>	The chronological process, which includes decisions and steps taken, of the reinforcement project.
<i>Process improvement</i>	The proposed improvements to the project's process if done again.
<i>Process strategy</i>	The strategic vision that the project followed.
<i>Process Technical</i>	The technical vision that the project followed.
<i>Responsibilities</i>	The responsibilities of involved parties with regards to design functions.
<i>Safety</i>	The safety aspect with regards to design functions.
<i>Should've been</i>	How the project would have been done differently, not just process-wise.
<i>Utilization</i>	The (expected) intended function or use of the solution.
<i>Vegetation</i>	The expectation regarding vegetation growth and added value.

Table B.1 – Code and concept: description of the open-coded codes

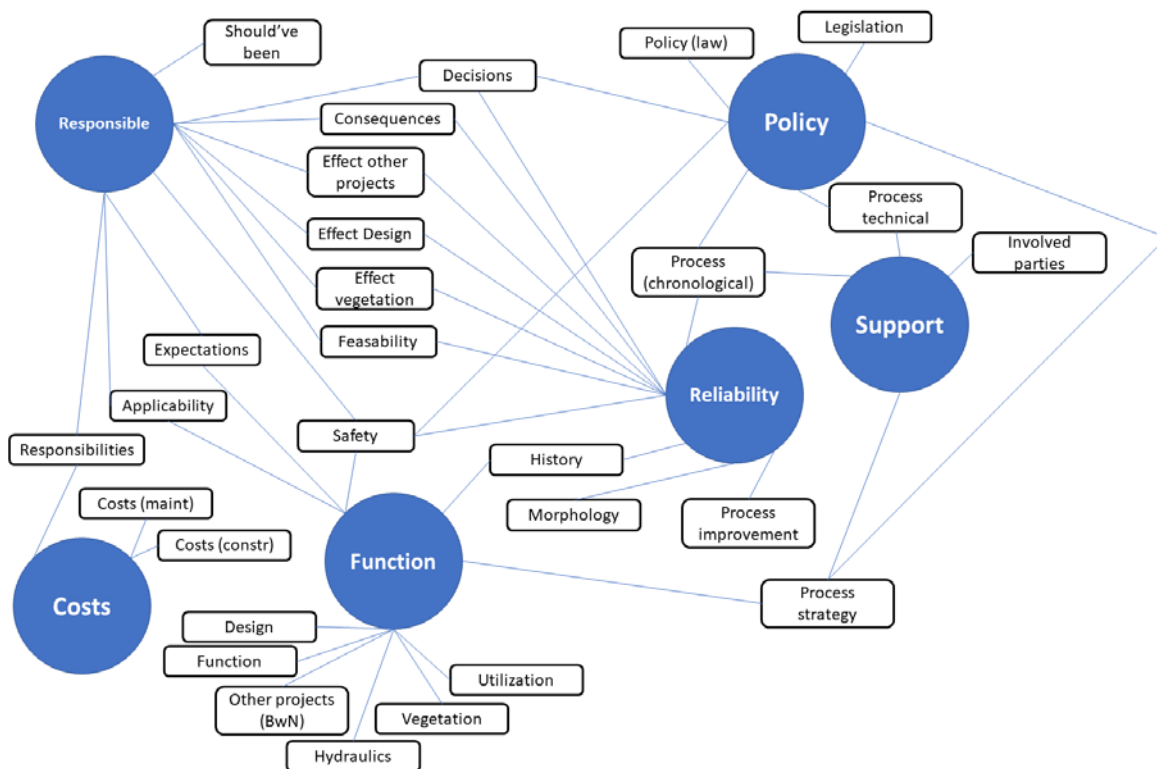


Figure B.1 – Relation open codes to selective codes (axial-coding)

B.2 Content coding

The overlap in the open-coded codes made sure that the literature codes had overlap as well. When looking at the content of the coded excerpts, all excerpts have been collected that had overlap in code. For instance, all excerpts that were coded under Function and Reliability have been collected. This is done for each code overlap.

A distinction in content analysis has been made between codes from advisors, curators and project team. Afterwards, the code overlap has been analysed per group and all excerpts were read and summarized to each overlap. This led to one summary per code overlap per group. The summary consisted of either a relation-diagram, a process-diagram or a rank-diagram.

From these relation-, process- and rank-diagrams the similarities have been collected in larger diagrams if possible and these are presented.

Appendix C –

Interview transcripts

This appendix contains the condense transcripts of the interviews in Dutch.

C.1 A1 Transcript

A. Introductie

Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.

Ik ben adviseur bij het project versterking Houtribdijk. Het advies richt zich op civieltechnische aspecten van de Houtribdijk zowel geotechnisch als waterloopkundig.

B. Algemene begrippen

Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.

Ik voel me minder comfortabel bij algemene begrippen zoals Building with Nature, ik zie graag de specificaties wat daar mee wordt bedoeld. Wat ik eronder begrijp is dat we afstand doen van traditionele versterking materialen zoals beton, steen en asfalt en meer gebruik te maken van natuurlijke materialen zoals bijvoorbeeld zand.

RI ben ik niet bekend mee. Na uitgelegd te hebben gekregen herken ik RI wel in het project proces van het project Houtribdijk. We waren ons van bewust door het geografisch groter oppervlak dat de zandige oever zal innemen, dat er veel meer gebruikers geraakt zouden worden. Denk aan vissers die een deel van hun vis gronden kwijt raken maar ook aan eenden die daar broeden en hun eten halen.

Er is toen heel duidelijk met betrokkenen gesproken hoe de gebruikers gecompenseerd zouden kunnen worden. Dit is al in een vroeg stadium gebeurd toen men zeker wist dat het een zandige oever zou worden. Het spitste zich in 9 van de 10 gevallen echt toe op een zandige versterking. De bewustwording dat het een grote impact met zich mee zou brengen dat was er zeker bij de projectteam en nu nog steeds.

De verantwoordelijkheid die was er wel degelijk, omdat wij als Rijkswaterstaat ook buiten ons gebruikelijke gebied de werkzaamheden gaan uitvoeren. Voorheen was ons beheersgebied zo'n 10-15 meter van de dijk en de weg, maar nu wordt dat gebied vergroot tot wel 300 meter.

C. Voortraject

Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.

Er waren verschillende inzichten in belevingen. Toen het duidelijk werd dat de Houtribdijk met een zandige versterking en deels met een traditionele versterkt zou worden was er vanuit beheer vragen gesteld. Wat betekent zo'n zandige versterking, hoe moet dat in de komende decennia beheerd en onderhouden worden, waarom moet dat in zand als het ook in steen kan? Op het vlak tussen het onbekende van de zandige versterking in relatie tot beheer en onderhoud, dat was best wel met wrijving onderhevig.

Daarnaast is deze zandige versterking nimmer in Nederland gerealiseerd, weliswaar wel aan de kust waar een getij heerst, maar nooit in zand oplossing waar geen getij heerst. Hoe het zal ontwikkelen en de financiële component die het met zich mee brengt waren onbekend.

35 *Er is bij het bepalen van de hoeveelheid zand rekening gehouden met wat er gebeurd met een storm, hoeveel er nodig is voor*
36 *onderhoud en allerlei onzekerheden, maar dat heeft veel discussie en wrijving opgeleverd. Elk m3 zand die er aangebracht*
37 *moest worden betekende ook dat de oplossing duurder werd en dermate het duurder werd des te meer je te horen kreeg dat*
38 *het misschien beter is om het in steen te doen. Ik weet niet wie het uiteindelijke besluit heeft genomen, de minister of directeur-*
39 *generaal van Rijkswaterstaat, maar er is toen gekozen voor een zandige versterking voor het deel van Trintelhaven tot*
40 *Enkhuizen en het andere deel in traditioneel steen.*

41 *We hebben er rekening mee gehouden dat het zand niet zal blijven liggen als het gaat stormen. We hebben voor een periode*
42 *van 10 jaar een inschatting gemaakt van de hoeveel zand die er nodig is om de reguliere storm erosie, de zware stormen,*
43 *maar ook de reguliere afkalving aan te kunnen. Er is dus een stormbuffer laag, een slijtlaag - voor reguliere afkalving - die 10*
44 *jaar mee gaat en dan pas komt beheer en onderhoud aan te pas. Verder hebben we ook een 'onderhoud' profiel aangelegd,*
45 *weliswaar valt dat niet binnen de financiering, maar we moesten tussen de regels kijken en dusdanig beargumenteerd dat dit*
46 *ook geldt voor een traditionele versterking wanneer in de design wordt gecompenseerd voor klink en zettingen. Kwestie van*
47 *anders framen, anders labelen en tussen de regels kijken. Met een traditionele versterking is dit nu procedure, met de zandige*
48 *versterking moesten we het opnieuw uitvinden. We zijn echt van de slechtste scenario uitgegaan en daarop gedimensioneerd.*
49 *De Houtribdijk is een primaire waterkering en hij moet volgens de normen een storm van 1:10,000 jaar aankunnen. Deze*
50 *criteria worden gesteld door het Rijk en het Hoogwaterbeschermingsprogramma (HWBP-2, nu HWBP) en zij zijn tevens degene*
51 *die de financiën vergoeden. Verder stellen de criteria dat de design sober, robuust en doelmatig moet zijn. De zandige*
52 *versterking is inderdaad sober en doelmatig, maar de schoen wringt bij robuust. De definitie van robuust is dat hij 50 jaar zijn*
53 *doel moet kunnen vervullen. Voor stenen bekleding hebben wij rekenmodellen die dat kunnen bepalen, voor de zandige*
54 *versterking voor een gebied zonder getij hebben we zulke modellen niet. Dat heeft het lastig gemaakt, want hoe kun je*
55 *aantonen dat hij 50 jaar mee kan gaan zonder ingrijpende werkzaamheden.*

56 *Begrijp wel, er was niet echt een partij of organisatie vanuit Rijkswaterstaat die er voor of tegen was. Twee dingen speelden*
57 *mee, de zandige versterking bleek goedkoper te zijn en het realiseerde ook een natuurwaarde. Deze twee meerwaarde hebben*
58 *meegespeeld in de keuze voor de zandige versterking. Daarnaast hebben de Marker Wadden denk ik ook wel mee gespeeld,*
59 *en in de slibstream van de Marker Wadden kon de zandige versterking van de Houtribdijk mee liften. Zo danig om de natuur*
60 *doelstellingen die Rijkswaterstaat heeft te realiseren en daarnaast zouden we goedkoper uitkomen.*

61 *Op een gegeven moment was de gedachte laten we lef tonen en dit gewoon proberen. Ik denk dat het ook heel erg in de*
62 *tijdsgeest of de flow past. Het zou goed kunnen dat als we de versterking 10 jaar geleden hadden gestart dat hij dan heel*
63 *traditioneel zou zijn geweest.*

64 *Er is dus inderdaad veel moeite gedaan om het voor elkaar te krijgen, echter de grote inspanningen waren niet het gevolg*
65 *omdat anderen er tegen waren maar meer omdat we tussen de regels van bestaande wet en regelgevingen voor*
66 *subsidie-regelingen moesten zoeken. Het was iets nieuws dus is er inderdaad veel geknokt om het voor elkaar te krijgen, vooral*
67 *creatief zoeken om het binnen wet en regelgeving en subsidie-regeling te laten passen.*

68 *Misschien was de wil om het voor elkaar te krijgen omdat het allemaal zo nieuw is. Het was niet omdat de ander zo hard tegen*
69 *drukte maar meer omdat we moesten zoeken hoe kunnen we voor elkaar krijgen.*

70

71 **D. Onderzoek**

72 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
73 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**

74 *Vanuit technisch inhoudelijk wordt er door de aannemer en ook de TU Delft allerlei metingen gedaan en onderzoeken verricht.*
75 *Daar liggen veel kansen. Naar mijn beleving liggen er ook vanuit politiek bestuurlijk kansen bijvoorbeeld door te kijken naar*
76 *beheer en onderhoud, die hebben koudwatervrees. Niet geheel onterecht want er wordt gedacht dat bestuurders makkelijk*
77 *willen scoren met een mooi project en de zij met de problemen worden opgezadeld. Misschien interessant of dat beeld klopt.*

78

79 **E. Verbetering**

80 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
81 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**

82 *Als we kijken naar hoe het is gelopen geen met de beslissing die genomen is om de dijk te versterken: eerst was een traditioneel*
83 *versterking beschouwd en op gegeven moment kwam Building with Nature in beeld. Dat zijn dan de krachten in de markt die*
84 *dat kunnen beïnvloeden. Het zou naar mijn beleving sneller tot besluitvorming gekomen kunnen hebben als ze vanaf het begin*
85 *ruim de deur open hebben gezet om Building with Nature achtige versterkingen toe te laten.*

86 *Rijkswaterstaat, heb nu het lef om te zeggen we gaan dit doen. Echter, de subsidie-regeling dwingt ons ook om een traditionele*
87 *oplossing te gaan maken. Dus de subsidie-regeling die past niet zo goed bij het ruimer en nieuwe denken. Gelukkig heeft het*
88 *nieuwe hoogwaterbescherming programma innovatie veel hoger in het vaandel staan dan hwbp-2.*

89 *Misschien is het ook wel dat waterbouw Nederland heel erg traditioneel is. Innovaties? Ja, wat zijn de echte innovaties? De*
90 *Afsluitdijk is gewoon eigenlijk heel traditioneel gewoon zand in het water met stenen. Het is een icoon absoluut en de*
91 *Oosterscheldekering ook, maar het zijn grote betonblokken, grote stenen. Ik onderschat het niet, let wel het is hartstikke*
92 *moeilijk om dat goed te maken. Maar heb dan het lef om het iets anders te doen en anders hoeft niet innovatief te zijn maar*
93 *durven anders te doen.*

94

95 **F. Visie**

96 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
97 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**
98 *In kader van actualiteit, de zeespiegelstijging, dat moet in de visie meegenomen worden. We moeten in de visie los gaan van*
99 *traditionele versterking want er liggen miljarden m3 zand en daar kunnen we veel creatiever mee werken met uitzicht op de*
100 *toekomst. Dus de visie moet zijn met traditionele versterkingen halen we het niet meer en misschien wel meer draconische*
101 *maatregelen durven nemen.*

102
103

C.2 A2 Transcript

1 A. Introductie

2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.**

3 *Mijn functieomschrijving is adviseur hoogwater veiligheid kust. Dat houdt in dat ik vanuit een technische achtergrond bezig*
4 *ben met de zandige kust van Nederland. Voor de Houtribdijk versterking ben ik technisch adviseur. Ik adviseer de technisch*
5 *manager over hoe wij dit project het beste kunnen insteken vanuit technisch beredenering. In principe is de aannemer*
6 *verantwoordelijk voor het maken voor het ontwerp, maar wij stellen eisen op en daar moet het aan voldoen. Daar toetsen we*
7 *naderhand op.*

8

9 B. Algemene begrippen

10 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
11 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**

12 *Building with Nature zie ik als een doel bereiken, zoals waterveiligheid, waarbij de natuur nog een stapje mee helpt om het*
13 *doel te bereiken.*

14 *Denk aan de suppleren van de kust krijgen we een hoeveelheid zand net iets van de kust af en de golven werken het langzaam*
15 *naar de kust toe. Dat vind ik een heel mooi voorbeeld van Building with Nature. Het idee voor de Houtribdijk is dat de natuur*
16 *dusdanig gebruikt wordt dat je slimmer om kunt gaan met onderhoud van de zandige oever: minder onderhoud en veiligheid*
17 *garant.*

18 *Veiligheid staat garant maar er is nog een stuk onzekerheid in hoe de natuur uiteindelijk een stap mee zal helpen om slimmer*
19 *te onderhouden. Wij weten niet exact wat de natuurlijke processen daar zijn maar in de toekomst, aan de hand van extra*
20 *onderzoek, zullen wij het gedrag van het lokale systeem beter begrijpen en kunnen benutten.*

21 *Ik ken de term RI niet, maar ik stel me voor dat je niet altijd oogkleppen moet opzetten en blindelings voor een vernieuwende*
22 *oplossing moet kiezen. Niet iedere vernieuwing is een verbetering; wanneer een vernieuwing wel een verbetering is dan zou*
23 *ik het pas Innovatie noemen.*

24 *Na jouw uitleg begrijp ik dat het betrekken van stakeholders ook een rol speelt bij RI en dat zie ik ook terug in dit project. In*
25 *de voorfase was er een communicatiestrategie opgesteld om de gebruikers te identificeren en bepaalde groepen zijn goed*
26 *geïnformeerd terwijl andere zijn expliciet bij betrokken geweest om mee te denken. Op dit moment, uitvoeringsfase, is het*
27 *vooral informeren, maar toch zijn bepaalde stakeholders -denk aan Natuurmonumenten- actief betrokken bij de laatste details*
28 *van het ontwerp en uitvoering.*

29

30 C. Voortraject

31 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
32 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**

33 *De beheersorganisatie die na deze versterking moeten gaan beheren stonden eerlijk gezegd niet te wachten op de zandige*
34 *oplossing en dat zit hem vooral in de onwetendheid wat je daarmee moet doen en verwachten. Zij hebben veel ervaring met*
35 *het beheren van steenbekleding dan weten ze waar ze aan toe zijn. Dat is een organisatie als Rijkswaterstaat best wel*
36 *belangrijk, want je moet jaren vooruit kunnen plannen wat betreft geldstromen plannen en aanbestedingen. De zandige oever,*
37 *waarvan je bij voorhand niet weet hoe hij gaat veranderen, zorgt voor onzekerheid bij de beheerder.*

38 *Er zit nu een vrij robuuste onderhoud laag op basis van een inschatting dat je een aantal jaar weinig of geen onderhoud hoeft*
39 *te gaan plegen. Daarmee is de beheerder gerustgesteld en kan hij in ieder geval wel vooruitkijken.*

40 *Is hij dan over-gedimensioneerd om geruststelling te wekken? Kijk, er moet wel een minimale hoeveelheid zand op een*
41 *bepaalde plek blijven om veiligheid te garanderen. Als je in het ontwerp wat meer zand neerlegt dan strikt nodig zou zijn voor*
42 *de beoogde onderhoudstermijn dan kun je spreken van over-dimensionering. Maar je kunt ook spreken over het verlengen*
43 *van de onderhoudstermijn waardoor je minder hoeft te onderhouden. Dus over-dimensionering is een kwestie van hoe je het*
44 *bekijkt. Het fijne aan zo'n dynamisch systeem is dat je te maken kunt hebben van een onderhoudsvrije termijn van 10 jaar -*
45 *zoals berekend- maar je kunt ook te maken krijgen van een termijn van 15 jaar.*

46 *Uiteindelijk wordt het bestuurlijk politiek besloten wat voor oplossing gekozen wordt en onze uitvoeringsteam doet gewoon*
47 *wat gevraagd is. Ze hadden aan de voorkant dit wel als een groter risico aangemerkt, omdat we er geen ervaring mee hebben.*

48 *Maar volgens mij staan wij er wel heel erg open voor om dit te doen, hoe het precies in de voorfase verliep dat weet ik niet.*

49 *We hebben samen met de aannemer, omdat het voor hun ook nieuw is, het hele ontwerpproces doorlopen. Dit was in dit*
50 *geval voor ons een heel prettig. De risico's voor het projectteam zijn geld, tijd en scope en deze zijn sterk vermindert omdat*
51 *we samen met de aannemer dit proces van ontwerpen hebben doorlopen. Ik geloof dat het berekent is dat een zandige*
52 *versterking even duur is, ik ken de getallen niet.*

53

54 **D. Onderzoek**

55 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
56 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**

57 *Dijken hebben zich in Nederland al 100-200 jaar al bewezen. Ze hebben bewezen dat ze de condities aankunnen. Deze zandige*
58 *oever heeft zich nog niet bewezen. Wat je eigenlijk nodig hebt is een soort bewijslast en dan bedoel ik niet dat hij volgend jaar*
59 *er nog ligt, maar eigenlijk over 50 jaar. Dan pas beginnen mensen vertrouwen in dit soort dingen te krijgen. Daarom wat je*
60 *eigenlijk nodig hebt vanuit onderzoek oogpunt is dat je de oever de eerste jaren in de gaten en moet je eigenlijk hopen op wat*
61 *zwaardere condities in de winter, dan zie je ook hoe hij op maatgevende condities gedraagt en dan een voorspelling kan*
62 *maken hoe hij er dan over 50 jaar bij ligt. Als je het slim wil insteken zou je moeten kijken hoe je het tijdspad van het einde*
63 *levensduur na eigenlijk een paar jaar kunt modelleren.*

64 *Een van de grote vragen die in dit project leeft is wat gaat het transport van zand doen? Omdat de condities meestal één kant*
65 *op staan en niet zoals bij de kust heen en weer schuiven dan zal er zand transport optreden. Ik vermoed dat het niet extreem*
66 *veel zal zijn, maar dat is gebaseerd op dat ik denk dat het systeem werkt maar dat moet we nog toetsen. Uiteindelijk zal zich*
67 *ook een soort evenwicht instellen. Hoe dat evenwicht ontstaat, dat is de grote vraag. De kans bestaat natuurlijk ook dat er*
68 *géén evenwicht ontstaat, daarom gaan we deze oever sowieso in de gaten houden om ervoor te zorgen dat veiligheid niet in*
69 *het geding komt.*

70 *Daarnaast zijn vegetatie niet meegenomen in de berekeningen omdat wij weten dat vegetatie in maatgevende condities geen*
71 *sterkte van kunnen ontlennen. Maar waar vegetatie wel een effect kan hebben is het dagelijks onderhoud. Maar daar weten*
72 *we gewoon veel minder van. Daarbij kent vegetatie natuurlijk ook een ecologische waarde.*

73 *Tenslotte, we weten goed hoe het golfbeeld in het midden van het meer is, maar hoe ze aankomen daar missen we nog kennis*
74 *in. Bijvoorbeeld het effect van strijklengte en het ondiepe Markermeer. Ten dele zitten er geul en plaatvorming her en der en*
75 *dat zal effect hebben op de golven. We hebben nu wel een model dat voorspelt wat de golven moeten zijn op de voet van de*
76 *dijk (HydraNL), dat is een model gemaakt op enkele meetpunten op het Markermeer zonder specifiek dichtbij de Houtribdijk.*
77 *Het is dus interessant om te kijken of dat model klopt. Nu komen er ook nog vooroever dammen voor de zandige oever aan*
78 *de Markermeer-kant. Wat voor effect hebben die precies op de golven? De golf die gaat daar op breken een hele kleine golfjes*
79 *kunnen misschien wel overheen wat doen de golven vervolgens erachter?*

80 *Mijn visie met het onderzoek achter deze Houtribdijk is dat we een project doen op een dusdanige schaal dat ik denk dat we*
81 *daarmee, met behoorlijk wat variatie en conditie, het gedrag van kunnen beschrijven. Dat is hopelijk genoeg bewijslast dat je*
82 *het ook op andere locaties kan toepassen.*

83

84 **E. Verbetering**

85 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
86 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**

87 *De Ecoshape pilot was voor het project Houtribdijk een goede initiator geweest, maar het had groter en langer gemoeten. We*
88 *hebben nu wel goed gezien over de groei van de vegetatie maar niet zoveel over de waarde in relatie tot onderhoudsbehoefte*
89 *van zo'n oever.*

90 *Wat betreft de beheerders, wat we hadden kunnen doen is bijvoorbeeld beheer mee te laten kijken hoe we aan de kust omgaan*
91 *met dat soort onzekerheden, want het is een ander regionaal beheer. Dat is niet helemaal gelijk dat systeem, maar met de*
92 *gedachte van de dynamiek is natuurlijk wel sterk aanwezig. Maar dat was lastig geweest omdat er niet zo veel capaciteit is,*
93 *je hebt een extra mannetje nodig om dat te leren en ze hebben het nu al ontzettend druk.*

94

95 **F. Visie**

96 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
97 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**

98 *Building with Nature is an sich niet nieuw. In 1970 1960 kwamen de eerste ideeën en in Nederland zijn we daar pas in 1990*
99 *eigenlijk actief mee bezig langs de kust. Toen werd het alleen geen Building with Nature genoemd. Pas rond 2008-2009, toen*
100 *Ecoshape opkwam, was besef gecreëerd van het gebruiken van natuurlijke processen om een doel te bereiken. Dat past ook*
101 *heel erg in de tijd: we vechten niet meer tegen de natuur, maar gebruiken de natuur om mee te bewegen. Dat zie je overal in*
102 *terug; mensen gaan steeds meer op klimaat en op duurzaamheid. Deze mind-shift wijzigt langzaam. Ik denk voor de toekomst*
103 *dat Rijkswaterstaat heel belangrijk is in het kenbaar maken dat we de politieke afgesproken doelen met een palet aan opties*
104 *kunnen bereiken.*

105 *We kijken toch altijd wel naar de optie die sowieso onze doelen behaald maar ook kosteneffectieve is. Toch kunnen we ook*
106 *denken aan hoe we met de natuur in plaats van tegen in te gaan kunnen gebruiken om die doelen te bereiken.*

107 *Mensen worden er steeds bewuster van. Moeten we dit tenslotte actief gaan doen? Dat denk ik zelf niet, want dan is de*
108 *keerzijde dat men dergelijke denkbeeld wil toepassen voor allerlei problemen waar dit niet de oplossing voor is. Je moet er*
109 *gewoon eerlijk in zijn, dit denkbeeld is gewoon niet toepasbaar voor elke oplossing. Door het natuurlijk te brengen dat bij de*

110 meeste mensen het besef er vanzelf van komt en dat er objectief overwogen kan worden of zo'n systeem zich leent voor een
111 dergelijke oplossing.
112 Dat zo'n oplossing werkt is de prioriteit anders ga je allerlei Building with Nature oplossingen aanleggen die niet werken en
113 dan serveer je eigenlijk de denkgedachte ook weer af. Dan is de publieke opinie al heel snel "het werkt niet" en dan heb je je
114 hand verspeeld. Dus als we nu een klein beetje terughoudend zijn om die bewijslast te verzamelen zodat we echt zeker weten
115 dan zou ik graag die shift maken. Dus ik denk dat het goed is dat we nu zo conservatief zijn.
116

C.3 A3 Transcript

1 A. Introductie

2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project "versterking Houtribdijk".**

3 *Ik ben technisch adviseur van het project dijkversterking Houtribdijk. De technisch team toetst of de opdrachtnemer aan de*
4 *technische eisen voldoet, zowel in ontwerp als in de uitvoering.*

5

6 B. Algemene begrippen

7 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
8 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**

9 *Building with Nature is het afwijken van de traditionele versterking methode en kijken of wij met een nieuwe versterking*
10 *methode zowel de waterveiligheid kunnen bedienen als de natuur component. Een win-win situatie creëren. In ons geval*
11 *bouwen we natuurlijk met zand maar zand op zich heeft geen natuurwaarden, de begroeiing van het zand geeft wel kansen*
12 *voor biodiversiteit. In tegenstelling tot harde materialen waar geen ecologisch component aan vast zit.*

13 *Ik ken de term RI niet. Na je uitleg herken ik gedeeltelijk in ons project. In eerste instantie is ons project een HWBP-2 project*
14 *en zit er geen ander component aan. Dat betekent dat het sober, robuust en doelmatig moet zijn. De kosten speelt hier een*
15 *belangrijke rol. In de verkenning bleek dat de zandige oplossing en de harde oplossing dicht op elkaar zaten qua kosten. Dan*
16 *is toch liever voor een zandige oplossing gekozen want voor hetzelfde budget kun je meer realiseren en krijg je een win-win*
17 *met het creëren van natuurwaarden.*

18

19 C. Voortraject

20 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
21 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**

22 *Ik was niet betrokken bij de verkenning, dus weet niet zo heel goed wat de knelpunten waren. Wat ik begrepen heb is dat er*
23 *vooral vanuit provincie en het adviesbureau gekeken werd naar verschillende varianten waaronder een zandoplossing, maar*
24 *die werd in eerste instantie afgewezen omdat men dacht dat het vele malen duurder was. Hoe er uiteindelijk gekozen werd*
25 *voor een zand oplossing dat weet ik niet precies.*

26 *Kijk, het project is berekend qua aanlegkosten doormiddel van een Life Cycle Analysis en daarmee kwam hij minimaal op*
27 *hetzelfde uit. Onder de criteria van sober, robuust en doelmatig is hij zeker ook wel robuust, want hij is voor 50 jaar levensduur*
28 *uitgerekend. Na 50 jaar is de versterking makkelijker bij te houden (suppletie) en goedkoper dan een harde versterking*
29 *helemaal vervangen. En dat zie je ook als je de LCA doortrekt naar 100 jaar, want een totale vervanging is niet nodig. Dat zie*
30 *je ook terug bij de kusten, je brengt wat zand aan en dat is vele malen goedkoper dan een harde versterking na einde*
31 *levensduur helemaal vervangen. Dat is een gigantische kostenpost tegenover de kosten verspreiden door middel van het*
32 *bijhouden.*

33 *De hoogwaterbeschermingsprogramma betaalt de aanlegkosten en er zit geen onderhoudsbudget in, maar het is niet zo dat*
34 *in alle berekeningen de LCA kosten niet meegenomen worden. Anders zou je een hele goedkope kering aanleggen, terwijl hij*
35 *de komende jaren onderhevig is aan hoge onderhoudskosten. De HWBP kijkt naar de gehele kostenplaatje om op basis*
36 *daarvan een keuze te maken, maar ze betalen alleen voor de aanleg.*

37 *Wat ik heel erg merkte in het begin van de planstudie is dat de beheerder er veel moeite had met het uiteindelijke besluit,*
38 *terwijl de beheerder wel meegenomen is in de verkenning. Maar op een gegeven moment heeft de minister het besluit*
39 *genomen –hoe en waarom precies weet ik niet– en dan kan de beheerder er weinig aan doen, want daar was de*
40 *verkenningfase voor. Als technisch team hebben wij ook veel met de beheerder gesproken, wij snappen dat het eng is, iets*
41 *voorgeschiedt krijgen waar je helemaal geen ervaring in hebt. Maar het is nu een feit en we moeten nu kijken hoe we de*
42 *beheerder kunnen ontzorgen door samen te kijken en betrekken met het ontwerp. Mede daardoor is een*
43 *monitoringsprogramma gestart zodat nadat het project opgeleverd is er nog een club overblijft die met de beheerder nadenkt*
44 *over beheer en onderhoud. Want dat was ook de angst van de beheerder, dat nadat het project opgeleverd was iedereen zich*
45 *zou terugtrekken en dat hij opgezegd zou zijn met het project. Door de beheerder veel te informeren en mee te laten denken*
46 *denk ik dat de beheerder op dit moment redelijk tevreden is, maar hij had toch liever een harde versterking gezien.*

47 *Behalve beheer en onderhoud, maakt de beheerder zich ook zorgen over recreatie die er mogelijk ongewenst gaat*
48 *plaatsvinden. We gaan maatregelen nemen tegen ongewenste recreatie door bebordingen te plaatsen, er wordt een*
49 *surfstrand aangelegd en bepaalde plekken voor recreatie faciliteren zodat mensen niet op elk punt kunnen recreëren en de*
50 *veiligheid gegarandeerd blijft. Er is ook afgesproken dat er in het begin flink gehandhaafd moet worden, sowieso door de*
51 *provincie. Ervaring leert dat als je een paar keer flink handhaaft dan verspreid je het idee als een lopend vuurtje en dan blijven*

52 recreanten weg van ongewenste plekken. Zowel de beheerder als provincie zullen beide de taak serieus op moeten pakken om
53 te gaan handhaven.
54 Waar de beheerder ook zorgen over maakte is dat bij calamiteiten hij zijn werk niet kan doen door bepaalde natuurwaarden.
55 We hebben uitgelegd dat dat niet het geval zal zijn, dat op het moment veiligheid in het geding komt de beheerder gewoon
56 kan handelen en achteraf kan verantwoorden; dat is ook juridisch uitgezocht dat het kon, je moet achteraf volgens wet
57 aantonen dat je in het belang van veiligheid hebt gehandeld.

58 59 **D. Onderzoek**

60 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
61 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**

62 *De Ecoshape pilot had waarde, want we hadden morfologische inzichten gekregen. Alleen de pilot was maar 500 meter met*
63 *een damwand en dat is niet echt representatief. Je krijgt daardoor een morfologisch benadering. Daarom gaan wij nu ook*
64 *monitoren om te kijken wat er echt zal gebeuren. Maar de Ecoshape pilot had denk ik geen effect op de beslissing, volgens mij*
65 *was het besluit voor een zandige oever toen al genomen. Misschien was het idee dat als er gekke resultaten uit de pilot*
66 *kwamen dat de boel nog wordt overwogen. De pilot is volgend jaar maart pas echt klaar en dan is het project lang al*
67 *aanbesteed, dus qua tijd planning loopt het niet echt lekker, maar gelukkig waren de eerste resultaten positief van de pilot.*

68 *Onze huidige modellen moeten op allerlei vlakken nog worden aangescherpt en dat zit allemaal nu in de*
69 *monitoringsprogramma die is opgezet. Het model dat wij destijds gebruikte was DUROSS en dat is al een oud model, maar*
70 *dat kon de beste benadering geven. Bij Ecoshape wordt XBeach gebruikt. Met de monitoring kunnen we straks kijken welke*
71 *model het beste is, ik verwacht zelf dat het XBeach gaat worden. Het punt is dat al deze modellen uit de kust morfologie*
72 *komen en de doelstelling moet zijn hoe moeten wij een model zodanig inrichten dat het ook geschikt is voor een merengebied.*
73 *Maar ook ecologisch gericht, wat doet ecologie op de morfologie en andersom.*

74 *Voor dit project, omdat we nog veel kennis misten, hebben we veel onzekerheden gehad. Voor het huidig ontwerp is er ook*
75 *behoorlijk veel zand aan de dijk gezet. Wij willen geen risico's nemen en dan zijn er voor bepaalde parameters extra veiligheid*
76 *toegepast, toch vanwege de onzekerheden. Als we onze modellen kunnen aanscherpen hierna, dan kunnen zandige oevers*
77 *toch wel concurreren met harde oevers omdat er straks misschien minder onzekerheden zijn en het ontwerp geoptimaliseerd*
78 *kan worden (denk aan minder zand).*

79 *Van jouw onderzoek hoop ik te zien dat wij goed bezig zijn (haha!), maar ook dat je adviezen kunt geven hoe wij beter samen*
80 *kunnen werken: denk aan beheerders beter mee nemen in verkenning en planfase. Ik ben benieuwd of je onderzoek laat zien*
81 *dat beheerders heel terughoudend zijn op nieuwe dingen.*

82 83 **E. Verbetering**

84 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
85 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**

86 *Ik vind dit lastig om nu te zeggen, ik denk dat we pas over een paar jaar antwoord kunnen geven of wat we nu hebben bedacht*
87 *ook daadwerkelijk gaat werken en of het waard is. Ik denk dat we op technisch of morfologisch gebied nog geen uitspraak*
88 *kunnen doen. Echter, op bestuurlijk gebied, de provincie is natuurlijk heel erg blij want die hecht veel aan natuurwaarde. De*
89 *beheerder is sceptisch of het wel goed werkt, maar als straks goed ligt en werkt dan zal hij omdraaien.*

90 91 **F. Visie**

92 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
93 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**

94 *Een éénduidig visie voor het Markermeer is er niet, als je heel breed kijkt dan zie je vooral beweging op ecologisch gebied*
95 *maar op hoger bestuurlijk niveau zijn er hier en daar wel wat groepen maar de visies sluiten niet aan. Wat willen we eigenlijk*
96 *met het gebied doen? We zijn hier met zand bezig, de Marker Wadden wordt daar gemaakt en je ziet wel dat er overal rondom*
97 *het gebied wel iets gedaan wordt, maar er zit geen structuur in. Maar dat is heel lastig, je ziet hoe meer mensen bij elkaar*
98 *komen hoe meer meningen en hoe sneller ze met elkaar oneens zijn.*

99 *Wij doen ook nog de Trintelhaven gebied, maar als je groter kijkt naar het Markermeer, tja, dan zijn het allemaal kleine*
100 *projecten, postzegeltjes. Die postzegeltjes hebben geen samenhang, want elk postzegeltje denkt 'dit is wel goed' maar een*
101 *totaal visie ontbreekt nog. Ik denk dat de provincie daar een trekkend rol in moet hebben, maar je ziet dat heel moeizaam*
102 *gaat. Onze zand is eigenlijk gebaseerd op waterveiligheid, maar de provincie hebben het als mee koppel kans gezien.*

C.4 C1 Transcript

1 A. Introductie

2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.**

3 *Ik ben netwerkverantwoordelijke voor de keringen en de hoofdvaarwegennet binnen Rijkswaterstaat Midden-Nederland.*
4 *Midden-Nederland Noord is het hele IJsselmeer gebied.*

6 B. Algemene begrippen

7 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
8 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**

9 *BwN is een probleem wat in de praktijk voordoet zodanig oplossen dat de natuur er ook een voordeel uit heeft. Maar in het*
10 *kader van jouw onderzoek zie ik dit niet terug in dit project. Deze oplossing is niet dusdanig opgesteld dat hij op een*
11 *dynamische manier zichzelf in stand zal houden.*

12 *Ik heb niet eerder van de term RI gehoord. Maar na het horen van wat het inhoud denk ik dat wij allen altijd verantwoordelijk*
13 *zijn voor innovatie. In design moet het niet uitmaken of het vanuit beheerder of vanuit het project team moet komen, er wordt*
14 *altijd met elkaar nagedacht over of traditionele oplossingen geschikt zijn en of ze ook vervangen kunnen worden door anderen*
15 *oplossingen die voor meer opbrengsten kunnen zorgen. Ik denk niet dat er één iemand of groep verantwoordelijk is voor RI*
16 *maar dat het vanuit ons allen is.*

18 C. Voortraject

19 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
20 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**

21 *Als netwerkverantwoordelijke ben ik verantwoordelijk voor het beheer en onderhoud voor de keringen en zijn wij in wezen de*
22 *opdrachtgever voor de versterking van de Houtribdijk. Deze kering voldoet niet aan de wettelijke bepaling en de projectteam*
23 *moet de beheerder helpen om de kering weer op orde binnen de normen te krijgen. In principe hebben we daar een standaard*
24 *bedrag voor per kilometer en de kering wordt getoetst aan of hij a) voldoet aan de norm en b) uit komt met beheer en*
25 *onderhoudsbudget.*

26 *Op een gegeven moment kwam het voorstel naar voren dat de versterking in zand in plaats van steen gedaan zal worden.*
27 *Heel veel vragen gesteld over of je dan wel de veiligheid kan garanderen en of het projectteam dan ook zorg kan dragen dat*
28 *onze onderhoudskosten niet uit de pan gaan rijzen. Het baart mij zorgen als ik kijk naar hoe vaak ze op de Noord-Hollandse*
29 *kust moeten suppleren en wat voor kosten daarbij komen.*

30 *Het is denk ik een mooie methode maar wat betreft de prijs per strekkende kilometer is het onzeker of dat uit komt. Aan de*
31 *andere kant er is een grote mate van onzekerheid om een nieuw element in een gebied te tackelen waar nog onvoldoende*
32 *kennis in is binnen de organisatie. Hierdoor worden wij te afhankelijk van kennis en informatie van andere partijen. Tenslotte,*
33 *onzekerheid wat betreft de veiligheid, want hoe zit het met het gedrag van recreanten?*

34 *Ik zag een toename van werkdruk want wie moest er nou gaan handhaven? Het was een moeilijke periode want ik kreeg het*
35 *gevoel dat de wensen en belangen van derden een belangrijker rol speelde dan de verantwoordelijkheid van de beheerder.*
36 *Volgens mij was het kantje boord qua kosten om een zandige oever ten opzichte van breuksteen aan te leggen. Maar ik heb*
37 *het gevoel dat het aan de zandkant veel gerekend is om die zo goed mogelijk te maken*

38 *Wij worden geacht om een wettelijke norm van 1:10,000 te hanteren en dat vast te houden en het moet niet zo zijn dat er een*
39 *grote hoeveelheid zand neergelegd wordt dat bij de eerstvolgende storm verdwenen is. Ik kreeg niet het gevoel dat dit*
40 *voldoende was overwogen bij de mensen die voor een zandige versterking waren. Op een gegeven moment is er voor gekozen*
41 *om zoveel zand ervoor te plaatsen dat het rekenkundig uit komt. Maar wat als het er eenmaal al ligt en hij blijkt op een*
42 *gegeven moment niet meer te voldoen? Het is dan de beheerder aansprakelijk en is er van de andere partijen niets te bekennen*
43 *qua verantwoordelijkheid.*

44 *Daarnaast was er de Ecoshape pilot, dat is nou typisch Rijkswaterstaat en particuliere bedrijven, de pilot heeft zijn conclusies*
45 *nog niet eens rond en de methode wordt al toegepast. De eindresultaten zijn nog niet binnen en halverwege wordt al besloten*
46 *de methode toch toe te passen. Dan is de vraag, is de pilot wel geschikt, want er wordt nu iets gebouwd wat daar niet op lijkt,*
47 *ik zou de pilot dan geen ‘pilot’ willen noemen. Wij hebben bovendien veel praktijkervaring met natuurontwikkeling in het*
48 *IJsselmeer gebied, daar werd onvoldoende naar gekeken: hoe was het oorspronkelijk, hoe is het nu en wat hebben we geleerd?*
49 *Ik kreeg het gevoel dat het zand gewoon moest komen, in ieder geval natuurorganisaties en een paar grote marktpartijen*
50 *hebben er belang bij. Als ik het nu zelf bekijk denk ik dat er op de achtergrond ingenieursbureaus elkaar wel de ballen elkaar*
51 *hebben toe gespeeld dat dit er moest komen.*

52 *De projectteam heeft wel rekening gehouden met onze commentaar en onze aantekeningen maar uiteindelijk is daar samen*
53 *met de directeur de keuze gevallen voor zand. Ze hebben wel gezegd dat het past binnen de huidige onderhoud plaatje en dat*
54 *dat is gebaseerd op allerlei berekeningen maar de praktijk moet dat gaan bewijzen en daar zie ik wel wat risico's. Ik weet niet*
55 *hoe ze het hebben berekend, maar het is berekend op basis van geen ervaring. Het IJsselmeer-Markermeer gebied is niet te*
56 *vergelijken met de Noordzee kust.*

57

58 **D. Onderzoek**
59 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
60 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**
61 *We weten dat als we die dammen niet hebben gelegd dat er dan veel zand verloren gaat en voldoet hij niet meer aan de*
62 *wettelijke bepaling. Die dammen maken dus een onderdeel van de primaire waterkering. Het wordt nogal een ingewikkeld*
63 *systeem om iets 'natuurlijks' gerealiseerd te krijgen*
64 *Bovendien, let op, het is een primaire waterkering en dat betekent dat als er echt ingegrepen moet worden dat wij niet beperkt*
65 *worden omdat er bijzondere organismen zijn of vogels broeden; ik moet gewoon kunnen suppleren. Ik denk dat wij dat beeld*
66 *niet goed hebben gecommuniceerd met elkaar, er is onvoldoende tijd en energie gestoken om duidelijk te maken wat dat*
67 *betekent. Ik ben bang dat dat ons later zal beperken. Daarnaast mag na suppletie het niet verstuiven en op de weg komen.*
68 *Extra natuur langs de weg zorgt ook voor extra dode vogels langs de weg, dat is een heel spectrum aan gevolgen waar naar*
69 *mijn mening gemist is om daar zo objectief naar te kijken. Ik kijk niet alleen naar waterveiligheid maar ook naar*
70 *verkeersveiligheid.*
71 *Onder het mom van wetenschappelijk onderzoek hadden we misschien moeten kiezen voor een traditionele dijkversterking en*
72 *doe dan maar een pilotproject van een paar kilometers. Dan heb je tenminste een stevige kering en kan je natuurdoelstellingen*
73 *en wetenschap tegemoet komen. En dan heb je ook meer optie in design, want je waterveiligheid is gegarandeerd. Maar het*
74 *is ook de vraag of je zulke structuren nodig hebt in het IJsselmeer gebied.*
75
76 **E. Verbetering**
77 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
78 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**
79 *Wat ik in de toekomst zou willen verbeteren is als je voor zulke grote beslissingen staat dat je ook op dat niveau werksessies*
80 *houdt. Wat zijn de kansen en de bedreigingen dat het niet alleen maar bij een mooi plaatje blijft.*
81 *Ik vraag me af of het reduceren van het mooi plaatje tot kansen en bedreigingen voldoende doordrongen is bij de bestuurders*
82 *of bij degene die zo'n bestuursbeleid kiezen. Zo ja, dan kun je ervoor kiezen om de risico's te nemen, zolang maar goed de*
83 *haken en ogen bij zo'n oplossing goed doorgronden zijn. De keuze voor innoveren moet niet uit een gedreven optimisme*
84 *komen, daarentegen wil dat niet zeggen dat je altijd stil moet staan. Elk ontwikkeling heeft voor en nadelen en het is belangrijk*
85 *dat je dat goed met elkaar deelt. Er zijn wel allemaal dingen gediscussieerd, maar ik denk niet dat we rustig de tijd hebben*
86 *genomen om het echt goed te doorgronden wat de haken en ogen zijn.*
87 *Misschien is het nut en noodzaak van woningbouw en snelwegen tastbaarder dan natuurkwaliteit. Niet iedereen is een*
88 *natuurliefhebber ten opzichte van de noodzaak van woonwijken of een mooie snelweg. Voor een politicus is dat natuurlijk*
89 *hanteerbaar, de kwaliteit van een leefomgeving. Dit is waar een brede maatschappelijke discussie een rol in moet gaan spelen.*
90 *Dan is het maar de vraag of de natuur wat je overal wil realiseren wel een bijdrage levert aan de natuur die je moet hebben*
91 *voor de kwaliteit van Nederland. Je kan wel zeggen Je hebt straks een hele mooie moeraszone maar de vraag is: zijn moeras*
92 *zones de meeste bedreigende natuurkwaliteit die we missen in Nederland? We moeten elkaar wel eens zijn over de bodem*
93 *van de pizza want wat er bovenop komt dat kan iedereen individueel bedenken.*
94
95 **F. Visie**
96 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
97 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**
98 *Volgens mij wordt er hard gewerkt aan een gemeenschappelijke visie. Maar ga me niet vertellen dat het systeem dood is, wat*
99 *nu ook vaak gezegd wordt. Het is een Natura 2000 gebied en er komen nog steeds vogels voor dus het watersysteem is niet*
100 *dood, het kan wel in kwaliteit verbeteren. Maar of dat nou allemaal met die grootschalige dingen moet plaatsvinden. Volgens*
101 *mij moet het ecosysteem denken weer terugkomen.*

C.5 C2 Transcript

1 A. Introductie

2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.**

3 *Ik heb de toetsing van de Houtribdijk in 2006 getrokken. Daarna ben ik projectleider geweest voor de verkenning tot 2009 en*
4 *toen was door de economische crisis het project gestagneerd om financiële redenen. Tot dat het een paar jaar geleden weer*
5 *begon toen was er een plan rond versterking opgave die dan sinds september in uitvoering is. Ik zit nu in de rol van beheerder*
6 *Midden-Nederland.*

7

8 B. Algemene begrippen

9 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
10 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**

11 *Aan Building with Nature denk ik dat je de natuurlijke processen (abiotisch & biotisch) inzet om daar mee te bouwen. Dusdanig*
12 *op een manier dat de natuur bevordering zich het meest mogelijk te zien is.*

13 *Ik herken Building with Nature in het kader van jouw onderzoek niet in de zandige versterking, omdat de zandige versterking*
14 *bestaat uit het kunstmatig plaatsen van een hoeveelheid zand naar een andere locatie, in dit geval tegen de dijk aan en daar*
15 *stopt het bij. Op de locatie aan de Markermeer-zijde vind ik het wel kansrijk dat het blijft liggen, maar gegeven de*
16 *overheersende zuidwestelijke windrichting dat we hier ook aan de IJsselmeerzijde hebben ben ik benieuwd of het blijft liggen.*
17 *De term RI ken ik niet. Na je uitleg herken ik het ook niet in dit project. De keuze voor deze versterking is een beetje achter*
18 *onze rug om bedacht. Volgens de (Best Value Procurement) BVP-procedure, maar helemaal buiten de beheerder*
19 *Rijkswaterstaat Midden-Nederland om. Het adviesbureau (RHDHV) heeft het nodige bedacht en ik weet niet hoe de*
20 *besluitvorming is gegaan. Ik heb niet meegemaakt dat ze bij ons onderzocht hebben welke kennis van het watersysteem er is.*
21 *Ik weet niet wie de besluit heeft genomen uiteindelijk.*

22

23 C. Voortraject

24 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
25 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**

26 *Sterke mate personeelsgebrek en kennisgebrek over grootschalig dijkversterking zoals deze. Het is van het houtje-touwtje*
27 *gegaan. De onzekerheden brachten wij in kaart, rapporteren aan management en dan weer verder.*

28 *Grootste technische onzekerheid was de stabiliteit van de teen van de dijk aan de Markermeer-zijde. Wij hadden het*
29 *vermoeden dat de dijk na aanleg was verbreed en uitgebouwd naar de Markenmeer-zijde en daarbij buiten de*
30 *grondverbetering was gekomen. Daarnaast misten wij in de loop van de jaren het onderhoud, totdat in de loop van de tijd de*
31 *klei ondergrond verdween.*

32 *Kijk het lokale belang bij de dijk is plat gezegd een rechte lijn door het water en daar rijden er auto's overheen. Daarnaast wat*
33 *visserslui die wat netten neerleggen en daarmee houdt het belang op. De Markermeer en IJsselmeermeer is ver economisch*
34 *en planologisch leeg. Dan is er de natuur, daar wordt vooral gebruikt voor het foerageren door vogels. Maar die waarde wordt*
35 *niet aangepast door de oorspronkelijke versterkingsplan die ik zelf heb ontwikkeld. En of die waarde nu zo door die zandige*
36 *versterking verbeterd wordt dat vraag ik mij af.*

37 *Verder heb ik de kosten nu niet paraat en kan ik alleen maar naar gokken hoe dat speelde wat betreft de overweging. Laat ik*
38 *het zo zeggen ik zie dat grote aannemer (Boskalis) die het nu uitvoert die heeft ook een groot zand project in het gebied,*
39 *namelijk de Marker Wadden. Boskalis is hier ook al jaren in het gebied actief en wil zich een positie in de zand markt veroveren.*
40 *Wat je nodig hebt om een dergelijke positie te verwerven zijn er een paar grote opdrachten. Nou is de Marker Wadden een*
41 *grote opdracht en de Houtribdijk ook een grote opdracht. Dat geeft een economisch impuls. Dus ik denk dat op de een of*
42 *andere manier voor de Marker Wadden een paar hoge Haagse heren elkaar hebben gevonden en zo besloten om een zandige*
43 *versterking te doen met met de label Building with Nature.*

44

45 D. Onderzoek

46 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
47 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**

48 *Deze oplossing voor de zandige versterking is gebaseerd op een boel aannames en wat kennis op gebied van morfologie en*
49 *sediment. Wat ik hierin niet zie is dat er goede kennis over de waterstromingen in het Markermeer en IJsselmeer is toegepast.*
50 *Wat je namelijk op de Noordzeekust wel ziet door jarenlang onderzoek naar de zand voorraad, de aanvoer van sediment, de*
51 *stroming naar het zuiden en noorden, maar voor het IJsselmeer gebied hebben we die informatie niet.*

52 *We hebben een paar 2D modellen die niet gekalibreerd zijn en daarmee worden alle besluiten genomen. Met name op het*
53 *gebied van stromingsmodellering mis ik die nodige onderbouwing. Nou onderzoek naar de sediment huishouding in het*
54 *IJsselmeer gebied is heel summier. Echt structureel onderzoek naar dat mechanisme is hier in het IJsselmeer gebied nooit*
55 *gedaan. Dus de keuze om dat pak zand hier neer te leggen die is misschien ergens op gebaseerd, maar niet op kennis op het*
56 *gebied van sedimentatie en morfologie en het IJsselmeer gebied.*

57 *Dus wat betreft het transport van het zand, ja, dat zal een verrassing zijn. Er wordt op theoretische gronden grote*
58 *hoeveelheden zand aangebracht in de hoop dat het blijft liggen. Maar een echt een hard bewijs om die verwachting te staven*
59 *zit niet in de onderbouwing van deze plannen.*

60

61 **E. Verbetering**

62 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
63 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**

64 *De onderbouwing van de keuze had beter gedaan kunnen worden. Wat wij missen in de besluitvorming is een behoorlijke*
65 *beschouwing over ander gebruik van deze zandige versterking dan deze bedoeld is. Denk maar aan recreatief gebruik. Dat is*
66 *een hele grote risico, talloze recreanten die de zandige versterking zien als een strand en dan langs de Provinciale weg de auto*
67 *tot stilstand brengen. Dat risico is door de hele planvorming door ons genoemd maar door niemand opgepakt. Formeel is het*
68 *de taak van de provincie om dat te handhaven, maar door dit initiatief zijn wij degene die uitnodigt tot zo maatschappelijk*
69 *ongewenst gedrag. Daarom voelen wij ons zo betrokken en als er straks doden vallen op die weg doordat wij de gelegenheid*
70 *bieden, dan gaan er politieke discussies plaatsvinden waarbij onze minister in het geding komt te staan en dat is een politieke*
71 *risico.*

72 *Bij de voorfase is deze risico geïdentificeerd maar is tot op heden niets mee gedaan.*

73

74 **F. Visie**

75 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
76 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**

77 *Dat vind ik een lastige. Dat heeft te maken met verantwoordelijkheid nemen, wie neemt verantwoordelijkheid en waarvoor.*

78 *Door te kiezen voor een zandige versterking dat uitnodigt voor onnodige risico's, denk aan de recreanten, dan wordt*
79 *Rijkswaterstaat alleen maar verantwoordelijk voor extra zaken.*

80 *In het algemeen vind ik Building with Nature, dat het nodige jaren al loopt, een beetje vaag verhaal. Ik denk dat ik daar*
81 *fragmenten van informatie over krijg, daarnaast weet ik ook niet wie er achter zit en wie daar initiatiefnemer voor is.*

C.6 C3 Transcript

1 **A. Introductie**

2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.**

3 *Ik ben Regisseur Asset Management (RAM) van de regio Midden-Nederland. De RAMer is de bindende schakel tussen de*
4 *beheerder enerzijds en het project anderzijds, het project heeft op die manier een single point of contact richting de beheerder.*
5 *Dat wil niet zeggen dat de beheerder helemaal niet spreekt met het project want er is gewoon op regelmatige basis*
6 *voortgangsoverleg. Maar voor de dagelijkse gang van zaken heeft de RAMer verantwoordelijkheid.*

7 *Ik was deels betrokken bij het voortraject, een kleine jaar voordat het in uitvoering ging. Omdat ik toen pas bij de afdeling*
8 *samenwerking landelijke uitvoering onder ging vallen. Ik ben bij dit project betrokken geraakt omdat voor de beheerder dat*
9 *nodig was, dan hoeft hij niet zelf alles te doen.*

10

11 **B. Algemene begrippen**

12 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
13 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**

14 *Wat ik onder Building with Nature versta is -letterlijk vertaald- bouwen met natuur. Dat betekent dat je als je iets van plan*
15 *bent om te doen dat je dan kijkt of je dat met natuur kunt realiseren. Ik begrijp na jouw uitleg dat je een ander kader gebruikt*
16 *en dat zie ik ook deels terug in het project Houtribdijk.*

17 *Uiteindelijk is het wel zo dat er rekening gehouden werd met beheer door een onderhoud laag en een storm toeslag. Dat zijn*
18 *lagen waarvan de verwachting is dat de natuur dat niet kan oplossen voor ons.*

19 *Ik ken de term RI niet. Maar na uitleg herken ik het wel. Er zijn wel degelijk stakeholders in een vroeg stadium bij betrokken.*

20 *De provincie is sowieso stakeholder want die heeft de weg liggen over de dijk, maar ook Staatsbosbeheer en*
21 *Natuurmonumenten hebben belang, net zoals de vissers en daar wordt wel input van betrokken.*

22

23 **C. Voortraject**

24 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
25 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**

26 *Toen ik bij het project kwam was er discussie tussen de beheerder en het project. De beheerder wilde de zandige versterking*
27 *in eerste instantie niet, omdat natuurontwikkeling ook onderhouden moet worden zodat de natuur in stand blijft en daar is*
28 *geen budget voor. De primaire doel is de dijk te versterken en niet om natuur te ontwikkelen.*

29 *Ik heb gezegd maar wij zijn de ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu, dus een milieu ontwikkelingsproject zal je ook aan mee*
30 *moeten doen. Echter, er zat een dieper achterliggende gedachte: het waren niet alleen de extra kosten, maar ook de extra*
31 *verantwoordelijkheid die de recreatieve aantrekkingskracht van zo'n natuurgebied met zich mee brengt.*

32 *Er is geen vluchtstrook, geen parkeergelegenheid en recreanten gaan de auto in de berm plaatsen, wat absoluut niet de*
33 *bedoeling is. Je kunt zeggen dat verkeersveiligheid is een probleem van de provincie en die moet daarop handhaven, maar wij*
34 *zien de provincie nu al niet daarop handhaven want we hebben nu al met kit surfers te maken die hun auto op de berm*
35 *parkeren. Met een strand wordt de aantrekking alleen maar groter en de situatie onveilig. Dus met name daarover is veel*
36 *discussie geweest. Dus niet zo zeer tegen de natuur, maar tegen de aantrekkende werking van toeristen.*
37 *De provincie ziet het probleem niet en uiteindelijk gaat het project wel gewoon door. Het is uiteindelijk door de minister of de*
38 *directeur goedgekeurd dat de zandige oplossing er komt. Weliswaar met voorwaarden: waterveiligheid staat voorop en dat*
39 *betekent dus concreet als er risico's gaan ontstaan om de dijk veiligheid dan moeten wij de mogelijkheid hebben om de natuur*
40 *te vernietigen om de dijk weer sterk te maken.*
41 *Bijvoorbeeld als je er planten groeien of habitat is voor één of ander diersoort. Ja, dat is dan heel vervelend maar dan moet*
42 *de dijk veiligheid voor gaan. Ik weet niet of het laatste woord erover gezegd is want nu zegt iedereen natuurlijk 'ja' totdat*
43 *straks het zover is.*
44 *Het project Houtribdijk die voert die besprekingen en die nemen onze randvoorwaarden mee, maar wij hebben*
45 *Natuurmonumenten en Staatsbosbeheer nog niet echt aan boord om verantwoordelijkheid te nemen. De gedachte luidt 'het*
46 *is jullie dijk en het is jullie strand'.*
47 *Vooralsnog houdt iedereen zich afzijdig en roept zijn wensen. Het is leuk dat iedereen met initiatieven komt en daar willen we*
48 *ook zoveel mogelijk aan tegemoet komen, maar er zit wel een grens aan. De provincie heeft bijvoorbeeld geopperd om een*
49 *loopbrug te plaatsen om de natuur toegankelijker te maken, maar verwacht vervolgens dat Rijkswaterstaat het betaald. Dus*
50 *je ziet dat er nog wat spanning is. Ik denk misschien te makkelijk, maar wij leggen daar een project neer voor 100 miljoen of*
51 *het nou 10,000 meer of minder kost zo'n brug zal mij een zorg zijn. Maar op dit moment wordt het op bestuurlijk niveau niet*
52 *zo gespeeld.*

53

54 **D. Onderzoek**

55 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
56 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**

57 *Het project zoals wij dat hier doen is nog nooit eerder gebeurd: een zandige versterking aanbrengen in een zoetwater*
58 *omgeving. De zandmotor bij Monster was puur gericht op gebruik maken van de stromingen om het strand en duinen te*
59 *versterken, daar zat, naar mijn beeld, niet echt een natuurontwikkeling doelstelling in. Dat is hier wel het geval, althans niet*
60 *de primaire doel Rijkswaterstaat, maar wel het doel van natuurbeheer organisaties.*

61 *Wij hebben programma's als KRW (Kader Richtlijn Water) en Natura2000 die proberen een aantal doelstellingen te bereiken*
62 *met de zandige oplossing, dus dat wordt steeds meer in elkaar verweven.*

63 *Er ligt nu een oplossing die niet is gevalideerd gebaseerd op een rekenmodel wat gebruikt werd om de zandige versterking*
64 *aan te leggen. Uiteindelijk zal naar aantal jaar monitoren blijken of dat het model de werkelijkheid benaderd of aangepast zal*
65 *moeten worden. Daar zit een stukje wetenschap in. Laat ik het zo zeggen: we weten niet wat er gaat komen, we kunnen alleen*
66 *maar naar gissen. Er zou meer onderzoek moeten komen die kan voorspellen dat als dit er nou ligt wat dat betekent. Want*
67 *dan kun je ook beter inspelen op de natuurdoelstellingen van de Natura2000, nu nemen wij ze wel mee maar of we ze ook wel*
68 *echt gaan bereiken dat weten we niet.*

69 *Volgens mij zijn er twee aparte dingen die dat knelpunt vormen. Enerzijds het onbekende hoe het zich ontwikkelt en hoe dat*
70 *beheerd moet worden anderzijds wordt het een beetje geschoven onder het mom van de provincie die handhaaft niet en die*
71 *doet niet zijn best om de verkeersveiligheid daar goed te krijgen. Volgens mij moet je die twee dingen niet zo niet helemaal*
72 *met elkaar vermengen.*

73 *Maar je zou ook als provincie kunnen zeggen 'als Rijkswaterstaat dat zo belangrijk vindt dan gaan wij zorgen voor een*
74 *verkeersveilige situatie zolang die natuurontwikkeling er komt'. Bijvoorbeeld snelheid naar beneden, verkeerslichten plaatsen,*
75 *rotondes plaatsen, parkeerplaatsen maken, je kan van alles verzinnen. Kan me haast niet voorstellen dat als er 70 meter meer*
76 *strand komt dat je niet een deel kan afsnoepen om parkeerplaatsen te realiseren.*

77

78 **E. Verbetering**

79 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
80 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**

81 *Ha! dat is wel een lastige. Wat betreft de waterveiligheid en het milieu zijn dat best wel in wetten in vastgesteld. Alleen ik*
82 *denk dat de verbinding mist. Zelfs toen Milieu nog onder dezelfde minister viel was het niet gelukt een goede beleid verbinding*
83 *te leggen tussen de milieu-matige ontwikkelingen en infrastructurele zaken. Ik denk dat daar een goede verbinding zou*
84 *moeten komen tussen het beleidsdirectie of ministerie. Dus ik denk dat binnen de ministeries ook een soort consensus*
85 *samenwerking overkoepelend orgaan moet komen die de zaken verbind en voor schrijft.*

86 *Want naar mijn idee vind ik het raar als je beheerder bent binnen een ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu dat je kan roepen*
87 *'ik ben niet voor natuur ontwikkeling'. Misschien hoort natuurontwikkeling niet bij Milieu maar bij LNV (Landbouw*
88 *Natuurontwikkeling en Veeteelt).*

89

90 **F. Visie**

91 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
92 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**

93 *Ik bof wel een beetje met het feit waar ik bijna dagelijks tegenaan lopen dat er altijd wel meerdere belangen zijn en dat is hier*
94 *ook zo.*
95 *Ik zal een voorbeeld geven dat niks te maken heeft met de Houtribdijk. Duurzaamheid dat staat hoog in het vaandel bij*
96 *Rijkswaterstaat. Nou hebben is er in Utrecht bij Vianen een brug die al jaren niet meer gebruikt wordt -ik geloof al 12 jaar*
97 *niet- en die staat al jaren op de nominatie voor de sloop. Omdat er geen geld was en niet in de weg ligt is hij nooit gesloopt.*
98 *Nu is het zo dat de aanbesteding voor de sloop op [tenner net?] gezet is en dan blijkt dat er in Rotterdam een brug nodig en*
99 *is het idee de brug bij Vianen te hergebruiken. Dan blijkt dat het slopen van de brug in Vianen en nieuw brug bouwen veel*
100 *goedkoper is dan de brug weghalen, opknappen en naar Rotterdam rijden. Dat is veel duurder, maar wel duurzamer. Maar*
101 *dat is dan weer een prijskaartje waarbij niemand zegt vanuit duurzaamheid voorstellen gaan we gewoon die brug*
102 *hergebruiken ondanks dat het misschien wel twee of drie keer zo duur is als de oplossing hier slopen en opnieuw bouwen.*
103 *Zo zie ik dat met natuurontwikkeling precies hetzelfde iemand moet gewoon een knoop over kunnen doorhakken als er*
104 *verschillende belangen zijn. We blijven nog een beetje vast discussiëren over kosten en doelstelling en de bal heen en weer*
105 *kaatsen zonder dat iemand de verantwoordelijkheid neemt en de knoop doorhakt.*

C.7 P1 Transcript

1 **A. Introductie**
2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.**
3 *Ik ben projectmanager versterking Houtribdijk, dat wil zeggen eindverantwoordelijke en ik stuur de opdrachtnemer aan.*
4
5 **B. Algemene begrippen**
6 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
7 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**
8 *BwN is een concept om een aantal functies die er bestaan toe te kennen aan de fysieke leefomgeving om die met elkaar te*
9 *combineren. BwN is in veel gevallen een combinatie van het creëren van waterveiligheid met andere functies en mogelijkheden*
10 *die een omgeving biedt. Denk daarbij aan de ontwikkeling van vegetatie aan een zandige oever.*
11 *Ik heb niet eerder van RI gehoord. Na uitleg herken ik het wel en we zijn degelijk bezig met het vroeg betrekken van*
12 *belanghebbenden. Daar zijn vooral de natuurpartijen de natuurontwikkeling organisaties en voor een deel overheden en*
13 *vissers die we proberen te betrekken bij een zo duurzaam mogelijke BwN oplossing. Ik denk dat BwN zowel innovatief als*
14 *verantwoordelijk is.*
15
16 **C. Voortraject**
17 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
18 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**
19 *Zowel het project Houtribdijk als de Houtribdijk zelf hebben een lange ontstaansgeschiedenis. De Houtribdijk is een dijk die*
20 *bedoeld is voor het inpolderen van het markermeer die er nooit van gekomen is. Dus als je het hebt over BwN dan hebben we*
21 *er al een dilemma; gaan we polders inpolderen of niet?*
22 *In 2006 is de Houtribdijk afgetoetst en hij voldeed niet aan de normering. Van 2006 tot 2014 a 2015 zijn er discussies geweest*
23 *over de nut en noodzaak van zo'n grootschalige versterking. Dat had te maken met het feit dat wellicht de versterking niet*
24 *nodig is met de nieuwe normering. De discussie is beslecht met een analyse die uitwees dat je moest versterken zowel onder*
25 *de oude of nieuwe normering.*
26 *Aanvankelijk was de bedoeling om de Houtribdijk helemaal van steen te versterken: traditioneel. Voornamelijk vanuit*
27 *Provincie Flevoland was de wens om meer met zand te werken, dat is een beeld waarvan ik niet precies weet waar het vandaan*
28 *komt. Wellicht is dat beeld ook deels vanuit Rijkswaterstaat, maar ik denk dat de provincie er wel het meeste nadruk op gelegd*
29 *heeft.*
30 *De discussie om in steen of zand te versterken heeft heel lang geduurd omdat voor waterveiligheid wel eenduidige normen*
31 *zijn over hoe je een dijk moet versterken met breuksteen maar niet met zand. Bovendien is er nergens ter wereld ervaring met*
32 *het doen van een grootschalig zandige versterking in een zoet water zonder getij. Dat zorgde voor veel discussie over de*
33 *haalbaarheid en technische specificaties zoals de hoeveel zand die ervoor moet zorgen dat het voldoet aan de normering en*
34 *dus veilig is, maar ook discussie over wat het zal betekenen voor beheer en onderhoud en of het duurder of goedkoper zal*
35 *uitvallen ten opzichte van een traditionele versterking. Uiteindelijk is er een keuze gemaakt om voor de ene helft van de dijk*
36 *met zand te versterken, wat betreft het ondiepe deel, de andere helft wordt breuksteen.*
37 *Er is met XBeach gekeken hoe zo'n zandige oever eruit moeten zien wat betreft de volume zand om dezelfde waterkerende*
38 *functie te hebben als een dijk van die hoogte. De eerste uitkomsten van de pilot zijn nog net meegenomen in de rekenwijzer*
39 *voordat het contract opgetekend was. Er is uitgegaan van een hoeveelheid zand die 10 jaar onderhoudsvrij moet garanderen.*
40 *Er is berekend voor stormtoeslag, dagelijkse afkalving en beheer en onderhoud toeslag van 10 jaar. Bovendien waren de*
41 *vooroever dammen zowel als de dijklichaam zelf niet meegenomen in de berekening, ik verwacht dat die een groot rol spelen*
42 *in de veiligheid.*
43 *Hiermee krijg je een versterking die voldoet aan de waterveiligheid maar ook een toegevoegde waarde heeft aan*
44 *waterkwaliteit en ecologie. Waterkwaliteit verbeterd omdat er meer slib wordt opgevangen door de zandwinputten die*

45 gecreëerd worden. Ecologische waarde verbetering doordat je een zachte overgang krijgt tussen hard en water. De
46 verwachting is dat je veel meer natuurontwikkeling krijgt; vissen, planten, schaaldieren. Dat is in tegenstelling tot een harde
47 dijkversterking waar je dat veel minder hebt.
48 De raming van ons was dat het uit kon. Dat het dus even duur is als een traditionele versterking. de verwachting is dat de
49 beheer en onderhoudskosten vergelijkbaar zullen zijn als met een reguliere versterking.
50 Nu wordt samen met de aannemer, natuurmonumenten en andere partijen gekeken om een plan te maken hoe de zandige
51 oever bekleedt gaat worden. Ons doel is waterveiligheid garanderen maar ook de andere functies te realiseren. Dus met in
52 acht neming van waterveiligheid wat kun je maximaal doen om de beheerskosten te minimaliseren en de ecologie
53 maximaliseert. Dat zijn drie verschillende belangen die je met elkaar in overeenstemming moet brengen en zoveel mogelijk
54 kijken naar wat mogelijk is. En eigenlijk zijn het niet drie, want waterveiligheid staat voorop en de twee andere zijn mooi
55 meegenomen.
56

57 **D. Onderzoek**

58 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
59 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**

60 *Het blijkt dat XBeach niet goed geschikt is om goed te voorspellen, dus je zult XBeach moeten verbeteren als je het ook wil*
61 *gebruiken in een niet-getij omgeving. Het tweede punt, dat vinden wij toch wel een ingewikkelde vraag, hoe gaan we om met*
62 *waterveiligheid in relatie met de ecologie en beheer en onderhoud. Dus wat voor strategie kan je verzinnen voor een zandige*
63 *oever. Ik denk wel dat het afhangt of je wel of niet een zandige oever betreedbaar wil laten zijn.*

64 *De situatie ter plekke leent zich niet voor recreatie want je kunt er bijna niet komen. Vanaf het Markermeer is het heel ondiep*
65 *en er liggen dammen dus je kan daar slecht bij. Vanaf land is het heel lastig want het is een 2x 100 weg waar je mag inhalen*
66 *zonder een middenberm of vluchtstrook. Je kan en mag dus niet stoppen. Alleen bij Trintelhaven is er parkeergelegenheid,*
67 *maar dan moet de weg nog overgestoken worden. Het is niet veilig. Wij willen niet dat het te betreden is vanwege de onveilige*
68 *situatie, maar de provincie die ziet daar potentie in. Het is de verantwoordelijkheid van de provincie omdat het hun weg is en*
69 *zij zijn ook voorstander van betreedbaar maken.*

70 *Dus het is ook wel kijken hoe we er samen uit kunnen komen want vooralsnog komt er geen loopbrug op dit moment over de*
71 *weg vanaf Trintelhaven naar de andere kant. De bedoeling is dat de provincie de loopbrug aanlegt, maar het is nog niet*
72 *helemaal uit wie het moet bekostigen. De discussie over recreatie potentie is toch een neven effect van zo'n zandige oever.*

73 *De waterbouw wereld is vrij traditioneel want het gaat over waterveiligheid en dat gaat over ons hart. Volgens mij moet je de*
74 *komende jaren de gok niet wagen om dit als eerste lijn van defensie in te zetten, ik denk dat we met z'n allen deze risico niet*
75 *durven te nemen. Maar als vegetatie eenmaal is aangeslagen en z'n rol vervult in het vasthouden van zand en deze oplossing*
76 *z'n vruchten afwerpt dan heeft het potentie. Maar het zijn allemaal oplossingen die niet 100% zekerheid kunnen geven en in*
77 *de waterveiligheid sector willen mensen wel 100% zekerheid. Daar zit volgens mij de grote dilemma met BwN in. Op dit*
78 *moment staan alle seinen op groen, maar je wil van 99.99% zekerheid 100% van maken voordat je het toe gaat passen in een*
79 *gebied waar 60,000 man onder water van zouden kunnen staan.*

80 *Deze oplossingen vergen gewoon veel tijd voordat je iets kunt zeggen over hoe goed ze zijn, maar dat is mooi want in de*
81 *tussentijd is onderzoek weer een stuk verder evenals het denken. Ik acht de kans echt miniem dat het hier mis kan gaan, no*
82 *way. Maar je moet het ook in perspectief zien, er mogen gaten in komen want hij voldoet dan nog in het behouden van de*
83 *scheefstand van het water, de N302 is dan wel een paar dagen afgesloten. Maar ik heb het vermoeden dat er onzekerheden*
84 *op onzekerheden zijn meegenomen in het rekenmodel, en daarom acht ik de kans op falen onwaarschijnlijk.*

85 **E. Verbetering**

86 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
87 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**

88 *Ik denk dat je veel moet doen aan PR, zulke zaken moeten meer toegankelijkheid zijn voor het publiek.*

89 *Voor mensen het te zien, te bezoeken en dat het te lezen is op Facebook en Twitter; dat het gaat leven. Dat kan een hele grote*
90 *incentive hebben om meer draagvlak voor dergelijke BwN oplossingen te creëren. De Marker Wadden eilanden is een goed*
91 *voorbeeld van.*

92 *Die exposure daar kun je niet tegenop met inhoudelijke rapporten van waterveiligheid, dat zorgt namelijk voor een publieke*
93 *draagvlak om dergelijke oplossingen te kunnen financieren. Er is namelijk altijd een verhaal nodig om uit te kunnen leggen*
94 *waarom je dergelijke uitgaven nodig hebt in het publieke domein. De concurrentie is er, gaan we een zandige oever aanleggen*
95 *of de snelweg verbreden of een extra woonwijk bouwen, het is allemaal publiekelijk geld. Een goed verhaal is doorslaggevend.*
96 *Wat zou hebben geholpen is een visie vanuit de Provincie Flevoland, want wat wil je nou met dat gebied?*

97 **F. Visie**

98 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
99 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**

100 *Ik zou een visie interessant hebben gevonden die iets zegt over de ontwikkeling van het gebied en dan in betrekking tot de*
101 *provinciale weg: hoe ga je om met recreanten, als dat je doel is? Parkeergelegenheden aanleggen, combineren met*
102 *wandelroutes, iets doen aan Trintelhaven –want dat is nu een dood deel- dat is de visie die ik mis vanuit Lelystad. Zo'n visie*
103 *betekent dat het ook wat zal kosten, maar daar zul je dan meer prioriteit aan moeten geven.*

C.8 P2 Transcript

1 A. Introductie

2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.**

3 *Ik ben technisch manager bij GPO Rijkswaterstaat. Voor het project Houtribdijk was ik technisch manager in de*
4 *verkenningfase. Met de projectmanagers destijds, JvdB en MBB, en samen met het adviesbureau Royal Haskoning hebben*
5 *wij de verkenning uitgevoerd.*

6 B. Algemene begrippen

7 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
8 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**

9 *Ik versta onder BwN dat je veel meer gaat kijken naar het lokaal toepassen van materiaal om een groter grondtransport te*
10 *voorkomen. Dus niet alleen een CO2-reductie omdat je lokale materialen gebruikt, maar ook een win-win situatie creëren met*
11 *bepaalde gebiedsgerichte opgave voor de omgeving. Dat kan natuur zijn maar kan ook recreatie zijn met natuurvriendelijke*
12 *oevers.*

13 *BwN is veel meer project overstijgend te noemen onder drie pijlers: 1) hoe kunnen we de impact naar de omgeving zoveel*
14 *mogelijk beperken, 2) veel meer naar het systeem kijken en naar de maatschappelijke wensen, dus het gebiedsgerichte*
15 *opgave, 3) oude tradities en ontwerpprincipe durven loslaten, wel gefundeerd, en meer op een innovatieve manier kijken naar*
16 *de opgave.*

17 *Ik merk ook dat er betere bereidheid is om de handen in elkaar te slaan vanuit partijen om niet alleen maar aan project belang*
18 *te denken maar veel meer aan gebiedsgerichte aanpak te kijken. Partijen staan meer open om out-of-the-box te denken.*

19 *In eerste instantie herkende ik dit niet in het project, want deze gedachte waren wij het project niet begonnen. Er was toch*
20 *wel een belemmering om nieuwe concepten toe te passen. Ik kijk puur technisch naar de verschillende oplossingsrichtingen*
21 *en dan is het terecht dat een variant naar voren is gekomen dat op meer draagvlak kon rekenen vanuit de omgeving.*

22 *Ik ken de term RI niet. Na je uitleg herken ik dat zeker in het project. We hebben in de verkenning echt dagen gehad waarbij*
23 *stakeholders uitgenodigd waren om input te leveren en ideeën te delen. Deltares heeft die sessies geleid en er was actieve*
24 *participatie. Er werd wel gekeken naar wat is haalbaar aan de ene kant met vergunningen en andere kant qua kosten.*

25

26 C. Voortraject

27 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
28 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**

29 *De belemmering kwam in eerste instantie omdat in de verkenning de (onjuiste) aannname was genomen dat de aanwezige*
30 *natuurwaarden te hoog waren om een zandige versterking te overwegen, aldus het adviesbureau. Om die reden is in eerste*
31 *instantie die variant verworpen.*

32 *Wij werken in de verkenningfase volgens het [MIRT](#) systematiek en daar zijn twee fasen te onderscheiden, ‘Safe1’ en ‘Safe2’.*
33 *Safe1 is kijken naar verschillende deeloplossingen en Safe2 is uiteindelijk 3 kansrijke alternatieven selecteren, waarvan één de*
34 *focus alternatief is. Zo ga je van veel oplossingen naar een focus oplossing. De zandige oplossing verviel omdat het*
35 *adviesbureau onderbouwde dat door de aanwezige natuurwaarde het op veel weerstand kon rekenen, voornamelijk van*
36 *Natura2000. Daarom zijn we toen verder gegaan met een traditionele oplossingsrichting.*

37 *Uiteindelijk bleek dat de eerder aangenomen aannname onjuist was. Dus de belemmering was door een onjuiste aannname dat*
38 *we door de natuurwaarden de juiste vergunningen niet konden krijgen. Al toon je aan dat er tijdelijk een verslechtering plaats*
39 *vindt en dan een verbetering t.o.v. de natuurwaarden, vergunning technisch is dat onacceptabel. Later, nadat vooral de*
40 *omgeving en juristen hebben gekeken bleek dat de aannname genuanceerder lag en dat vergunningen haalbaar waren. De*
41 *wens vanuit de omgeving was ook de zandige oever meer naar Lelystad te trekken, maar daar is de omgeving te diep (en dus*
42 *te duur).*

43 *Toen is alles opnieuw uitgerekend en gevoerd en bleek de zandige oplossing een haalbare case te zijn. Maar dat was eigenlijk*
44 *al heel laat in de verkenning. Achteraf zou ik zeggen dat er in het begin al bereidheid was om breed te kijken maar vergunning*
45 *technisch werden wij belemmerd. Je merkt dat we dan allen toch geneigd zijn om naar bestaande technieken te kiezen.*

46 *Verder speelde de subsidie criteria van HWBP-2 mee, die wil een sober, robuust en doelmatige oplossing. De HWBP-2 zou*
47 *alleen op basis van die drie criteria subsidiëren, daarom was het continu een uitdaging voor het project om samen met het*
48 *programmabureau aan te tonen dat de zandige versterking in z’n geheel voldeed aan de criteria (anders zou een deel door de*
49 *omgeving betaald moeten worden).*

50 *De gesprekken zijn dus niet alleen met de omgeving maar ook belangrijke stakeholders zoals HWBP-2 en daarmee afstemmen*
51 *en aantonen door kosten-baten analyse en kostenramingen dat de gekozen alternatief haalbaar is. Je moet heel transparant*
52 *en traceerbaar zijn om inzichtelijk alle belangen en deeloplossingen te tonen en hoe ze scoren in de kosten, want uiteindelijk*
53 *komt het neer op de kosten.*

54 *Eenzijds zijn kosten een belemmering, maar dus ook vergunning zijn dat ook. Vandaar dat je ook een MER uitvoert en daar*
55 *probeer je een verantwoord keuze te maken. Er blijven gewoon onzekerheden spelen, wij gaan een zandige versterking*
56 *toepassen waar dat nooit eerder is gedaan en waar de modellen die wij hebben niet direct toepasbaar zijn. Vanuit de driehoek*
57 *van technisch-omgeving-subsidie zoek je naar een plan die op het meest draagvlak kan rekenen.*

58 *Wat heeft geholpen is dat de Marker Wadden de droomfonds van de Staatsloterij heeft gewonnen en zo een wens van*
59 *Natuurmonumenten in vervulling zag gaan. Toen speelde ook de discussie, ja, oog op de toekomst en ontwikkeling van het*
60 *Marker gebied is het misschien niet de bedoeling om de Houtribdijk helemaal weer in steen te versterken. Dit speelde allemaal*
61 *in de tweede helft van de verkenningsfase. Als het in begin anders was geweest, dan was dit er sowieso uitgerold.*
62 *De gesprekken waren vooral of een oplossing vergunbaar is (provincie en Beheer van Waterschap) en subsidiabel is (HWBP-*
63 *2). Iemand van de provincie of beheer die toetst puur op vergunningsvoorwaarden. Daar heb je mee te maken. Het is wel*
64 *belangrijk dat je het met elkaar verifieert anders zit je met verkeerde uitgangspunten zoals bij de natuurwaarden en eindig je*
65 *met nieuwe informatie die je teruggooit naar het begin van de verkenning. Maar dit is niet uniek aan de Houtribdijk, bij iedere*
66 *verkenning heb je te maken met voortschrijdend inzicht waardoor je bepaalde oplossingen die je eerder hebt afgeschreven*
67 *toch kansrijk blijken te zijn. Dat is de uitdaging in iedere verkenning.*
68 *Ik ben ook van mening dat de Best Value Procurement (BVP) niet geschikt vindt voor de verkenning. De essentie van BVP is*
69 *dat je vanuit een klein team een integrale uitvraag hebt gedaan naar een verkenning en de marktpartij echt de expert is. Dat*
70 *is dan de uitdaging, want uiteindelijk is de expert verantwoordelijk voor bepaalde uitgangspunten. Ik vind dat in zo'n*
71 *dynamisch en complex proces het lastig is om experts te vragen om de interactieve omgeving en strategie mee moeten nemen*
72 *in hun analyse.*

73

74 **D. Onderzoek**

75 **Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen**
76 **of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.**

77 *Zonder resultaten van de Ecoshape pilot was het besluit hetzelfde geweest. Het idee achter Ecoshape is dat je met onderzoek*
78 *dingen kunt aantonen zodat ze ook in de aanbeveling komen, dat is prima. Alleen Ecoshape bestaat ook uit een combinatie*
79 *van verschillende partijen die onderzoek doen en die ook allemaal een eigen belang hebben. Ik merkte dat voor ons project*
80 *dat de pilot voor ons geen nieuwe informatie gaat opleveren, misschien wel in de toekomst. Dus Ecoshape is niet puur voor*
81 *de Houtribdijk project maar een interessant onderzoeksproject an sich.*

82 *Het ontbrak aan scherpste, dat merk ik bij zulke onderzoeksprojecten. Wat heeft de maatschappij er aan, wat zijn de*
83 *belemmeringen, zijn de modellen toepasbaar en is er een intentie om de modellen te verbeteren? Er was veel enthousiasme*
84 *om die vraagstukken concreet te krijgen, maar uiteindelijk was zo'n 60% van de scope eruit gehaald omdat ze het gewoon*
85 *niet konden waarmaken. Dat zie ik als een gemiste kans. Desalniettemin onderschrijf ik het initiatief, alleen de verbinding had*
86 *beter gekund.*

87 *Dat heb ik ook gemerkt met de Houtribdijk. Je hebt verschillende modellen voor de kust, Duross, XBeach, en die modellen*
88 *hebben allemaal een plussen en minnen. Daar zit veel meer het vraagstuk: hoe kan je ervoor zorgen dat de modellen ook voor*
89 *meer condities toepasbaar zijn? Dat is de uitdaging voor technische managers, hoe ga je nou met een model om wat eigenlijk*
90 *niet voor die situatie gemaakt is.*

91

92 **E. Verbetering**

93 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en**
94 **proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.**

95 *Vind ik een lastige vraag. De opdracht was te kijken naar een gebiedsgerichte oplossing met meerwaarde voor de omgeving.*
96 *De twee stuurlijnen, vanuit MIRT en HWBP-2, maakte de opdracht uitdagend.*

97 *Als we al kijken naar de geschiedenis van de Houtribdijk zien we al dat het moeizaam ging. Eerst bedoeld voor inpoldering die*
98 *er nooit is gekomen. Vervolgens twee keer toe was hij afgetoetst maar er was nooit de knoop doorgehakt wat met de dijk*
99 *moest gebeuren. We kunnen het niet toelaten dat de dijk onderuitgaat, want waterveilig of technisch gezien heb je niet een*
100 *gigantisch effect, maar maatschappelijk belang is er wel. In de tussen tijd werd er vanuit beheer summier onderhoud gepleegd,*
101 *begrijpelijk. Toen is eindelijk besloten er geld voor vrij te maken en een serieuze verkenning te starten en in de opdracht brief*
102 *is expliciet de opdracht gegeven om te kijken naar een meerwaarde voor de omgeving. Dat is heel essentieel geweest en past*
103 *ook bij de tijd.*

104 *Wat ik hiermee wil zeggen is dat het niet soepel loopt, maar dat hoort er gewoon bij. Ik denk dat het vooral belangrijk is dat*
105 *je geen tunnelvisie krijgt, en dat is ook erg lastig als je belemmert bent door vergunning, aannames en subsidies. Je merkt dat*
106 *je toch geneigd bent naar bekende oplossingen, daar naar toe te werken. Niet zo zeer bewust, maar oude tradities en*
107 *ontwerpprincipes geven mensen ook wel wat meer houvast.*

108 *Meer hybride constructies zoals Building with Nature hebben een inhaalslag nodig om een bepaalde kennisniveau te behalen*
109 *om dat soort concepten toch op gelijkwaardig niveau te kunnen krijgen van traditionele versterkingen, omdat die concepten*
110 *ook als bewezen technieken worden ervaren.*

111 *Ik ben echt van mening dat we het proces zo goed als mogelijk voor de Houtribdijk project hebben opgepakt, dus daar lag het*
112 *niet aan. Als ik terugkijk denk ik ook wel dat wij heel zuiver het proces zo opgezet hebben dat we niet in een tunnelvisie zouden*
113 *komen. Achteraf kun je zeggen dat we hadden op dat punt ten aanzien van natuurwaarden een second opinion moeten*
114 *vragen. Het is lastig. Het is achteraf de koe in de kont kijken en dat is niet omdat ik niet kritisch ben op eigen werk. Ik vind de*
115 *BVP methode gewoon niet geschikt voor verkenning.*

116

117 **F. Visie**

118 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
119 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**
120 *Een eenduidige strategie die is er nooit. Het is juist de bedoeling in de verkenning om te kijken wat het maatschappelijke*
121 *probleem is en welke oplossingsrichtingen er voorhanden zijn in technische zin. Maar ook welke oplossingen kunnen rekenen*
122 *op draagvlak.*
123 *Er zijn verschillende visies en structuurvisies, dus dat is het probleem niet. Alleen al die documenten, visies en wensen sluiten*
124 *niet op elkaar aan. Dat is eigenlijk in ieder project wel zo. Ieder project heeft dus de uitdaging om van die verschillende*
125 *beleidsvisies om daar met de projectopgave en met de omgeving tot voorkeursalternatief te komen. Dat is de dynamiek van*
126 *de verkenning en dat is niet alleen maar binnen de Houtribdijk maar binnen ieder project is dat echt de uitdaging. Ik (of mijn*
127 *collega's) heb tot nu toe nog nooit een project meegemaakt waarvan je kunt zeggen iedereen heeft dezelfde visie en gaat*
128 *daarvoor. Het is allemaal anders, de een wil dit en de ander wil dat.*
129
130 **Geïnterviewde had een laatste commentaar aanvullend op het interview.**
131 *Als techneut denk ik, in sommige situaties doe toch inderdaad de stenen in plaats van klei of zand omdat ik daar toch een*
132 *beter gevoel bij heb. Aan de andere kant denk ik binnendijk versterkingen en de uitbreidbaarheid van natuur oplossingen zijn*
133 *wel heel groot. Je kunt weliswaar zeggen als het zand niet voldoende blijkt te zijn of de hoogte of de dimensionering dan kun*
134 *je ook gewoon zand bij doen. Dat vind ik echt een pre ten opzichte van allerlei traditionele constructies.*
135 *Als je BwN echt als volwaardig oplossingsrichting in de verkenning mee wordt genomen dan heb je al een gigantische stap*
136 *gemaakt, want nu zijn ze denk ik in heel veel projecten expliciet al afgeschreven. Dat moeten we niet willen.*

C.9 P3 Transcript

1 **A. Introductie**
2 **Dit onderdeel gaat over uw functie en uw betrekking tot het project “versterking Houtribdijk”.**
3 *Ik werk nu als senior adviseur projectsturing bij GPO, dienst grote projecten en onderhoud. Bij het project Houtribdijk was ik*
4 *projectmanager, ik heb het overgenomen net na de start van de verkenningsfase en ik ben daar weggegaan redelijk aan het*
5 *begin van de planuitwerkingsfase.*
6
7 **B. Algemene begrippen**
8 **Dit onderdeel gaat om herkenning en begrip van de algemene termen zoals Building with Nature en Responsible**
9 **Innovation. Het doel is om de geïnterviewde op één lijn te krijgen in kader van het onderzoek.**
10 *BwN zie ik dat je voor bepaalde oplossingen daar natuurlijke oplossingen kiest. Denk aan ergens een zandbank ter*
11 *bescherming van de kust of dat je de rivieren breder maakt om ruimte aan water te geven in plaats van een hogere dijk.*
12 *In dit project herken ik dat deels. De Houtribdijk project heeft gezorgd voor een kunstmatig systeem, ik vind dat een oplossing*
13 *in het kader van Building with Nature ook natuurlijk daar zou moeten kunnen voorkomen. Het heeft geen zin als je een*
14 *duingebied wil aanleggen in een gebied waar nooit duinen zijn geweest. Ik kan niet helemaal beoordelen of de oplossing dat*
15 *nu gekozen is bij de Houtribdijk of dat ook echt de natuurlijke oplossing is voor dat gebied.*
16 *Ik kon me wel iets voorstellen bij RI, maar na jouw uitleg zou ik zeggen dat ik het wel herken in het project. Stakeholders zijn*
17 *vroeg betrokken en het was ook vanuit de regio gewenste om meer natuur te creëren in dat gebied ten behoeve van recreatie.*
18 *Het lastige punt in dit verhaal was de aantoonbaarheid. het aantoonbaar kunnen voldoen van de veiligheidseisen voor de dijk.*
19 *Dat er natuur gecreëerd is aantoonbaar, want het gebied is leeg en met deze oplossing breng je biodiversiteit mee terug.*
20 *Recreatie creëren is een kwestie van slim omgaan van de toegankelijkheid van de locatie. Dus je kan wel vroeg in gesprekken*
21 *gaan met belanghebbende, maar zolang je het niet kan aantonen of het zijn primaire functie kan vervullen dan is het gesprek*
22 *voeren lastig.*
23
24 **C. Voortraject**
25 **Dit onderdeel behandelt de invloeden en belangen van partijen die betrokken waren in het voortraject en de knelpunten**
26 **tussen de partijen in het voortraject. Het voortraject beslaat alle fasen voor de realisatiefase.**
27 *De Houtribdijk was afgetoetst en moest versterkt worden. Dan wordt er geld gezocht binnen de overheid en dat was gevonden*
28 *in het hoogwaterbeschermingsprogramma. Aan het HWBP betalen ook waterschappen, provincies en andere partijen mee,*
29 *oftewel dat is maatschappelijk geld. Niet bedoeld om mooie nieuwe dingen te doen maar om die dijk te versterken voor zo*
30 *laag mogelijke kosten. Vervolgens is er ook al een taakstellend budget direct aangehangen en werd gezegd 150 miljoen daar*
31 *moet je het voor doen. Elke oplossing die daar overheen dreigt te komen was al bij voorbaat afgeschreven.*
32 *Het HWBP is voornamelijk waterschappen, maar RWS heeft daar leiding over en er werd strak aangestuurd op de planning.*
33 *Dus de andere beperkende factor was dat er een heel duidelijk deadline gesteld werd van 31 december 2018 dat het project*
34 *klaar moet zijn. Dat bood weinig ruimte om met nieuwe oplossingen te komen waar je aan de voorkant toch wat meer tijd*
35 *nodig hebt om dat af te stemmen en te verifiëren.*

36 Maar er kwam nog een gecompliceerde factor bij. Het was een MIRT project geworden en die stuurt aan om heel erg aan
37 gebiedsontwikkeling te denken bij alle oplossingen. Alles wat je verzint doe je samen met de omgeving en dat is juist een heel
38 breed gestoken verkenning. In het begin hebben we geworsteld met de strakke kader waarbinnen wij alles moeten reduceren
39 en daarnaast de brede kader vanuit het MIRT op zoek gaan naar de mogelijkheden en samenwerking.
40 Omdat wij uiteindelijk het geld nodig hadden hebben wij in eerste instantie heel strak gestuurd op de eisen van HWBP namelijk
41 sober, robuust en doelmatig en dat heeft in het begin is echt de toon gezet. Dus gesprekken met partners waren allemaal wel
42 gevoerd maar al die oplossingen zijn eigenlijk buiten de deur gehouden omdat ze niet pasten binnen tijd, geld, sober, robuust
43 en doelmatig.
44 Dit was allemaal in de vroege fase voordat ik het overnam in 2013. Je moet niet denken dat als iets vandaag afgekeurd is dat
45 morgen een nieuw project komt, zo werkt dat niet binnen de overheid. Ze hebben eerst lang gediscussieerd over de nut en
46 noodzaak over het versterken van de dam.
47 Het is aan het begin van de verkenning dat er belanghebbende betrokken waren. Dat waren de provincie Flevoland en Noord-
48 Holland, Gemeente Lelystad en Enkhuizen, maar dan ben je er nog niet; je hebt nog Rijkswaterstaat dat is een veelkoppig
49 monster. Bovendien was de weg wel van provincie Flevoland, maar dan heb je twee wethouders die daarover gaan, dus twee
50 stakeholders aan tafel. En vervolgens ook Natuurmonumenten en clubs in het Wadden gebied.
51 Als we de kader van HWBP-2 volgen dan zou de dijk op een traditionele manier versterkt worden, maar bij MIRT betrek je al
52 in een vroeg stadium stakeholders bij aan de voorkant. Maar omdat HWBP-2 de toon heeft gezet moesten wij aan betrokken
53 het wel mooie ideeën zijn maar ze passen niet voor deze versterking en dat heeft helaas continue voor conflicten gezorgd
54 binnen de verkenning.
55 Je ziet gewoon dat het heel lastig is om grootschalig te innoveren in overheidsprojecten, want het is geld van de
56 belastingbetaler. Wij moeten voldoen aan allerlei wet en regelgeving en zolang zo'n oplossing aan de voorkant niet
57 aantoonbaar kan voldoen aan de huidige wetten en regelgeving dan mogen wij eigenlijk niet er toch voor gaan.
58 We hadden dus eerst de deur dicht gehouden voor innovatieve oplossingen omdat het niet past binnen de randvoorwaarden
59 en de dijk niet veilig gemaakt kon worden ermee. Vervolgens heeft het ingenieursbureau (RHDHV) op de een of andere manier
60 toch een vinger tussen de deur gekregen om te zeggen dat dit soort oplossingen veel goedkoper zijn. Dan is de ministerie
61 geïnteresseerd omdat het goedkoper kan. Zulke oplossingen waren eerst een 'nee' en nu is het in 'ja'. Je zet jezelf richting je
62 partners in een lastig parket want dan moet je opeens gaan uitleggen dat de lijn dat je heel hard hebt verdedigd is er opeens
63 niet meer en dat nu alles kan. De aantrekkelijke prijskaartje was eigenlijk het enige doorslag punt en toen werden er allerlei
64 dingen aan gekoppeld zoals mooie natuur creëren.
65 Er werden natuurlijk ook zorgen geuit met betrekking tot de zandige versterking vanuit belanghebbende. De provincie maakte
66 zich zorgen over zand verstuiving op de weg en het gevaar van het aantrekken van recreanten. Vissers zouden een deel van
67 visgronden kwijt raken. Er waren ook partijen die zeiden dat je een deel van het ecosysteem vernietigd. Ik ben een beetje
68 afgehaakt op het moment dat die discussies beslecht werden. Ik weet dat de vissers claim werd beslecht met afkopen van de
69 schade en geen nieuwe vergunning afgeven voor dat gebied. Met de provincie weet ik dat er gesproken was over meer
70 parkeerplaatsen of een veilige oversteek plaats bij Trintelhaven. En ook veel met Natuurmonumenten samengewerkt om te
71 kijken wat voor onderwater landschap kunnen we aanleggen dat het ook vergunbaar is. Van alle partijen was de beheerder
72 van de dijk vanuit Rijkswaterstaat wel het lastigste omdat je anders aan de slag gaat dan normaal.
73 Met Life-Cycle kosten systematiek heeft RHDHV aangetoond dat het goedkoper kan, maar dan was de discussie dat aanleg
74 wel goedkoper is maar dat onderhoudskosten hoger zullen uitvallen. Onderhoud geld en aanleg geld zijn twee verschillende
75 potjes van de overheid en aanleg geld is makkelijker aan te komen. Omdat het voor de beheerder onbekend was hoe zo'n
76 zandige oever moet beheer en wat voor kosten daarbij komen kijken, was daar veel weerstand op.

77

78 D. Onderzoek

79 Dit onderdeel behandelt het effect en nut van academisch onderzoek op het project proces. Het doel is om te achterhalen
80 of er meer academisch onderzoek nodig is en waar die zich op moet richten.

81 Ik denk dat specifiek voor de Houtribdijk de pilot onderzoek niet direct en toegevoegde waarde is. Ik denk wel dat juist dit
82 soort onderzoeken nuttig zijn om de werking van zulke oplossingen aan te tonen.

83 Neem bijvoorbeeld [ENW](#) (Expertise Netwerk Waterveiligheid) die toetsen of die dijken veilig zijn, zo'n pilot kan informatie
84 geven waarop zij de eisen of de toets systematiek kunnen gaan bouwen voor dit soort oplossingen. Maar je hebt daar wel
85 wetenschappelijk onderzoek voor nodig om de aantoonbare werking en functie van de oplossing te onderzoeken.

86

87 E. Verbetering

88 Dit onderdeel behandelt de verbeteringen die moeten plaatsvinden vanuit verschillende oogpunten om de acceptatie en
89 proces van vergelijkbare projecten in de toekomst te vergemakkelijken.

90 Een van die spelregels kaders van tevoren kiezen; HWBP2 - dan had je nu niet de natuurlijke oplossing gehad - of kiezen voor
91 MIRT - dan was je misschien nog aan het onderzoeken geweest.

92 De HWBP2 heeft ook wel voor druk gezorgd voor de besluitvorming, anders zou het veel langer duren voordat er uiteindelijk
93 iets komt. Het zou geholpen hebben als je aan de voorkant had onderkend dat we iets anders willen dan het traditionele
94 dijkversterking, waar we inderdaad iets met Building with Nature willen. Dan was de pilot misschien eerder opgestart en heb
95 je specifiekere dingen kunnen aantonen.

96 *Je ziet nu wel dat HWBP (het vervolg op HWBP-2) veel minder focust op sober, robuust en doelmatig en meer vanuit het MIRT*
97 *gedachte en daar is nu veel meer ruimte voor innovatie oplossingen en gebiedsontwikkeling te koppelen aan dijkversterking.*
98
99 **F. Visie**
100 **Dit onderdeel behandelt welke visie nodig is om verschillende partijen op een kamp te krijgen om zodanig een (meer)**
101 **gestroomlijnd proces en draagvlak te creëren.**
102 *Ik moet er bijvoorbeeld denken aan project icoon Afsluitdijk. Daar hebben we gezien dat de communicatie en de berichtgeving*
103 *heel belangrijk is voor de beeldvorming. Als je dat bewust aan de voorkant al in zet, maar dan wel vanuit de gezamenlijke*
104 *partijen die betrokken zijn, dan kun je ook wel wat mee bereiken.*
105 *Dan hoeft de communicatie en berichtgeving in eerste instantie niet zoveel wetenschappelijke waarde te hebben maar dan is*
106 *de media zo bepalend in de publieke en politieke beeldvorming dat je daarmee toch dingen voor elkaar kunt krijgen die je*
107 *anders niet lukt. Waar je intern tegen wet en regelgeving oploopt kan communicatie in de media ervoor zorgen dat er gekeken*
108 *wordt naar wet en regelgeving en gezegd worden dat we het moeten aanpassen of even weg laten.*

Appendix D – XBeach model results

In all the figures in this appendix the dashed red line indicates the initial profile, the green line indicates the final profile, the dark blue line indicates the water level and the light blue line indicates an incoming wave height. Furthermore, in all figures the x-axis indicates the distance in metres, while the y-axis indicates the elevation in metres +NAP.

D.1 Annual conditions

The model duration for the yearly winter condition runs is 349,200 seconds, with a morphological factor of 50, this amounts to 202 days (or a little over 6 months). The wave spectrum is generated from a wave height input. The wave heights vary from 0.70m to 1.26m, according to the probability distribution function described in Chapter 6. Similarly, the water level varies between 0.00m+NAP to 0.5m+NAP.

D.1.1 *Runs with breakwater*

Winter conditions: 1:32 slope, $D_{50}=250$

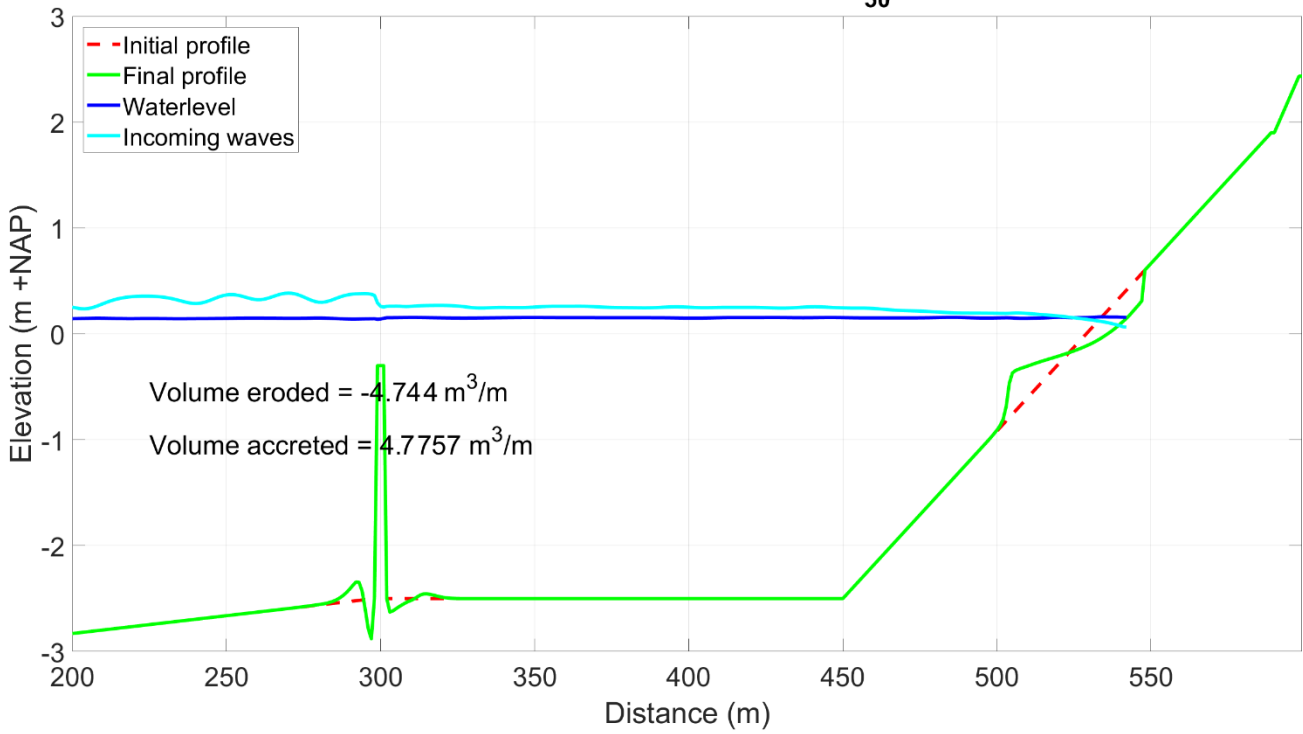


Figure D.1 – Breakwater run 1 (slope 1:32, $D_{50}=250\mu\text{m}$)

Winter conditions: 1:32 slope, $D_{50}=200$

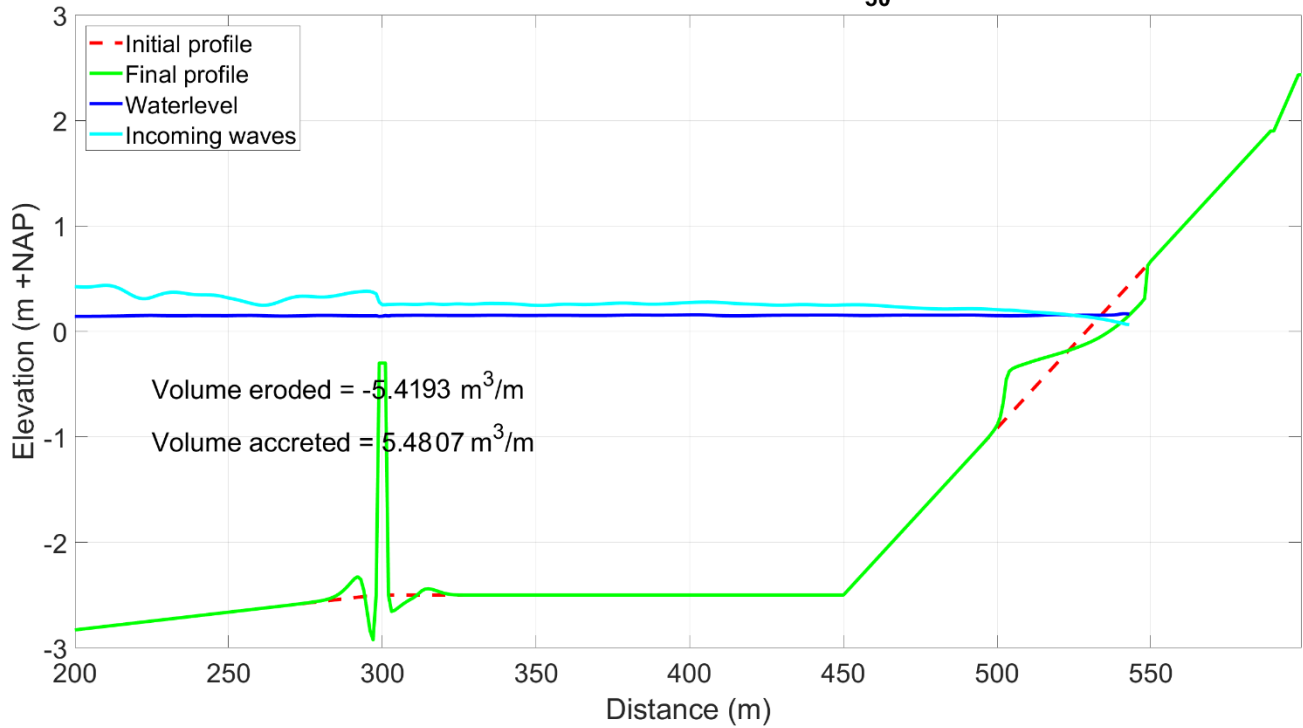


Figure D.2 – Breakwater run 2 (slope 1:32, $D_{50}=200\mu\text{m}$)

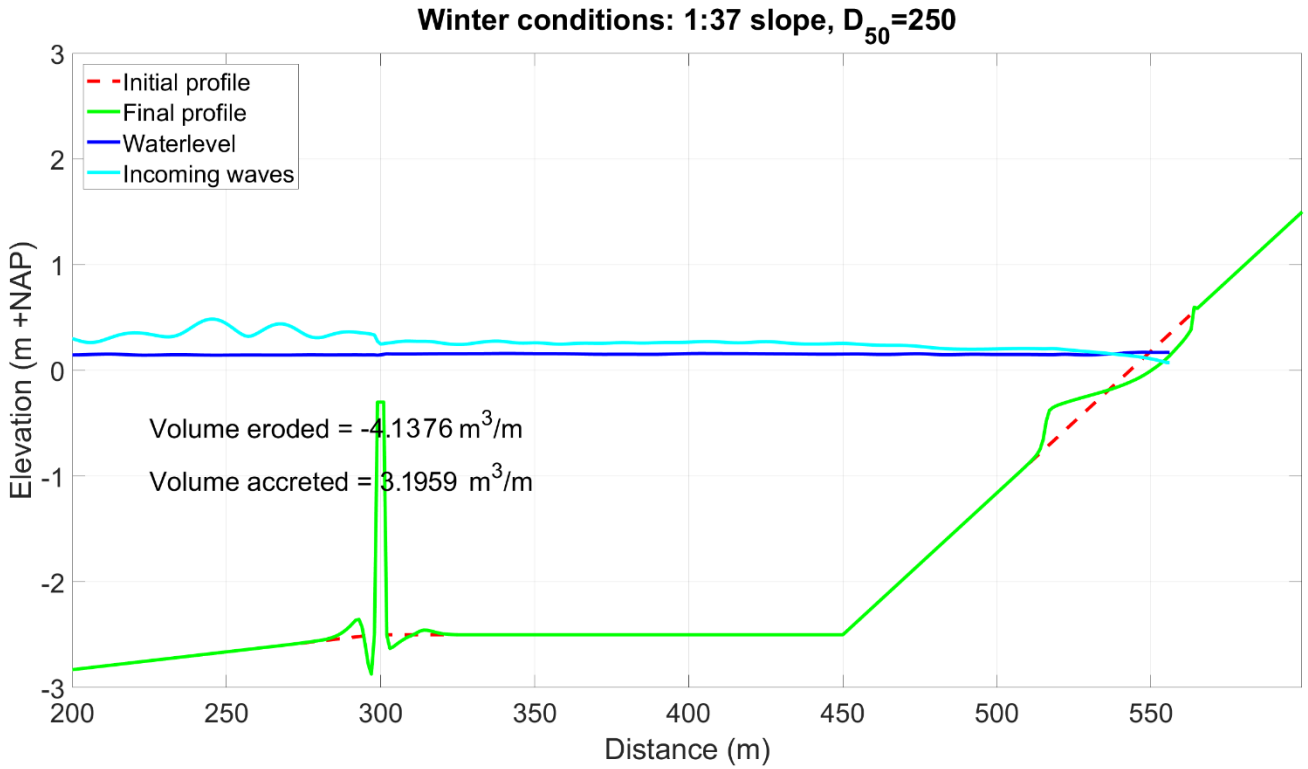


Figure D.3 – Breakwater run 3 (slope 1:37, $D_{50}=250\mu\text{m}$)

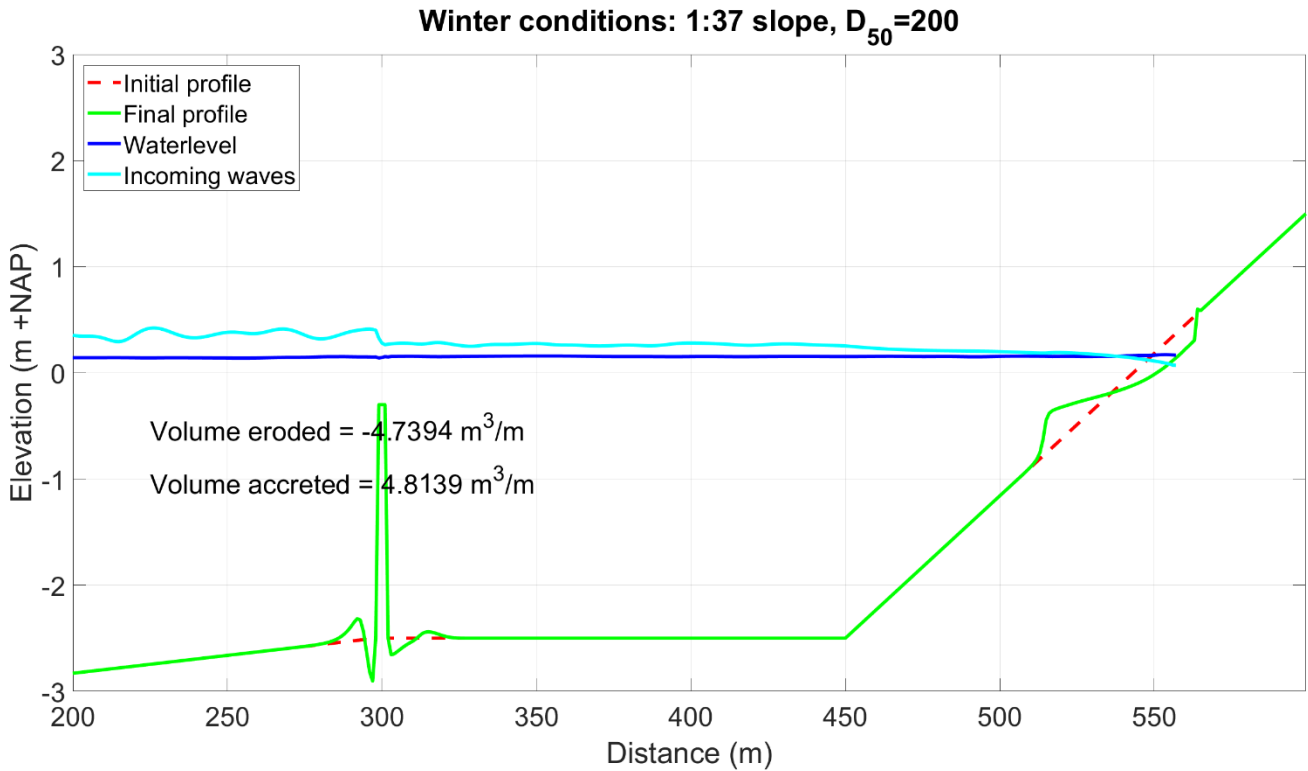


Figure D.4 – Breakwater run 4 (slope 1:37, $D_{50}=200\mu\text{m}$)

D.1.2 *Runs without breakwater*

Winter conditions: 1:32 slope, $D_{50}=250$

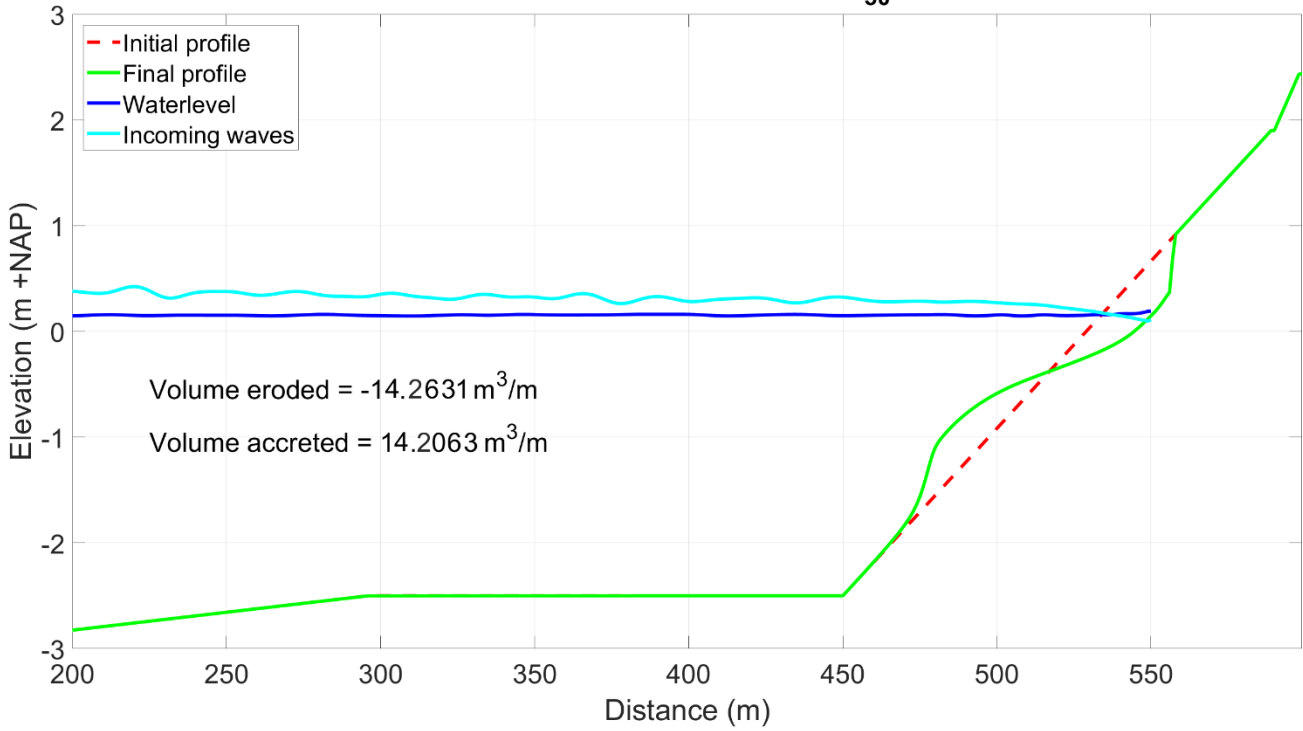


Figure D.5 – No breakwater run 1 (slope 1:32, $D_{50}=250\mu\text{m}$)

Winter conditions: 1:32 slope, $D_{50}=200$

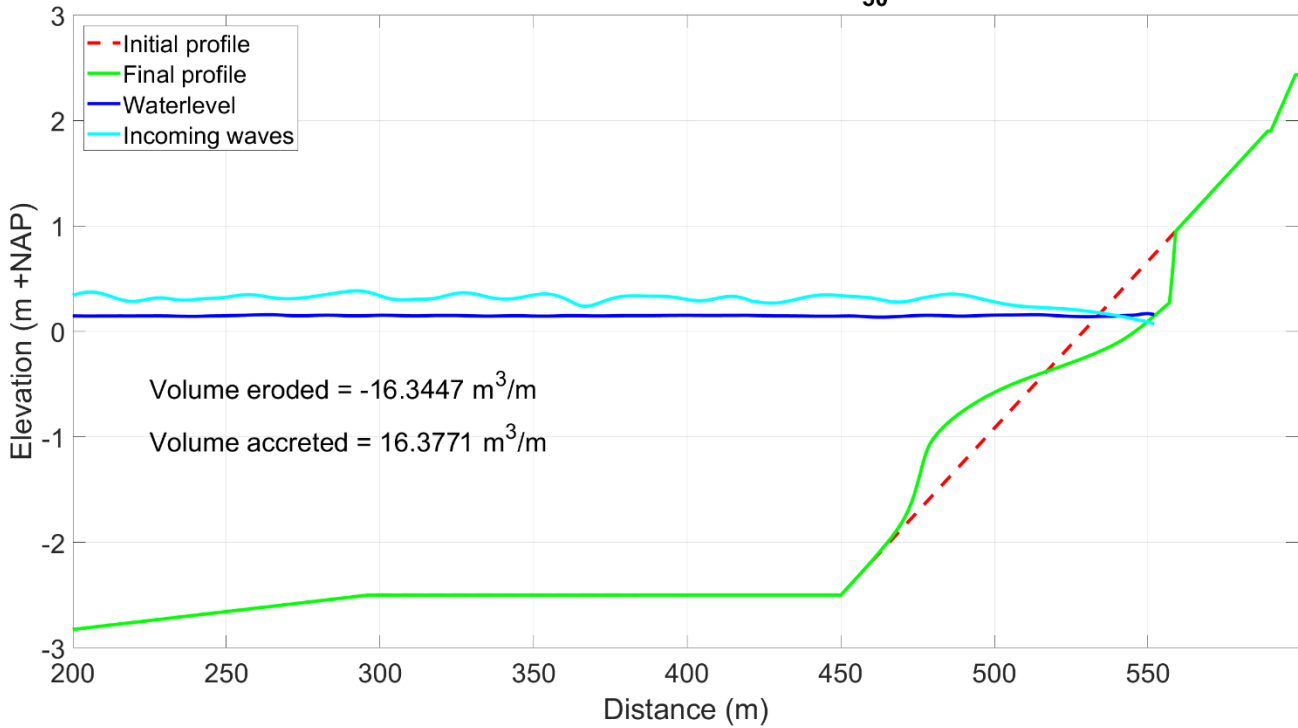


Figure D.6 – No breakwater run 2 (slope 1:32, $D_{50}=200\mu\text{m}$)

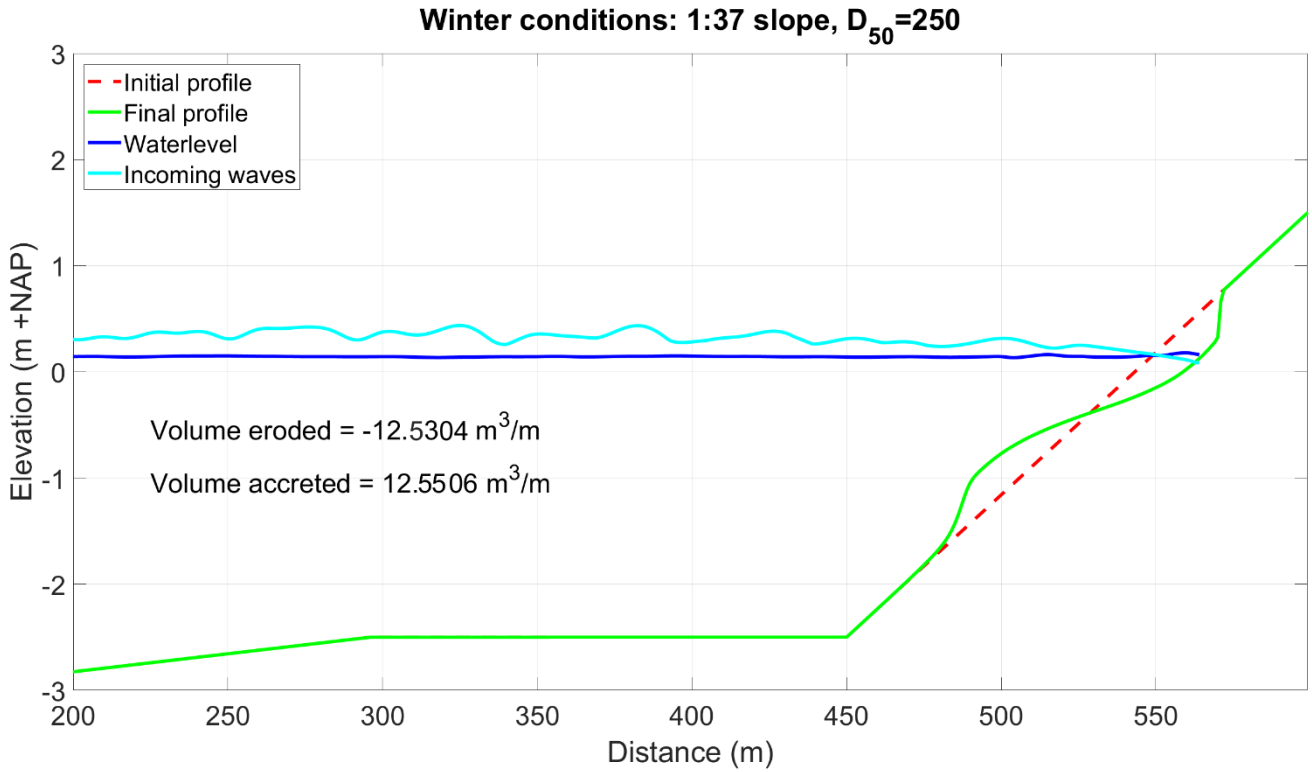


Figure D.7 – No breakwater run 3 (slope 1:37, $D_{50}=250\mu\text{m}$)

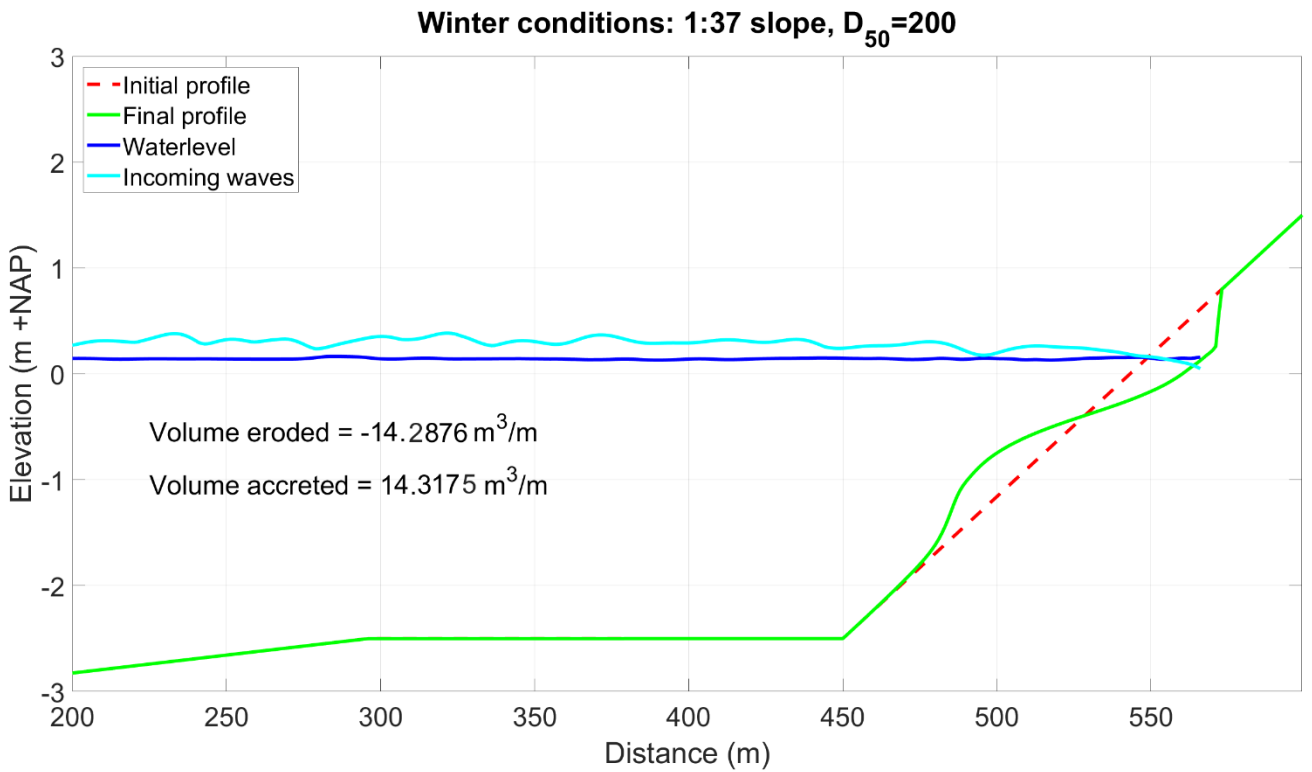


Figure D.8 – No breakwater run 4 (slope 1:37, $D_{50}=200\mu\text{m}$)

D.2 Extreme storm conditions

The model duration for the extreme storm condition runs is 194,400 seconds, this amounts to 54 hours. The wave spectrum is generated from a wave height input. The wave height starts from 0.01m and go up with 0.40m every 6 hours until 1.59m is reached, afterwards the wave height decreases with 0.40m every 6 hours. This is done to create a trapezium-shape for the wave-input. Similarly, the water level starts at 0.00m+NAP, is 0.57m+NAP for the waves that are between 0.40m and 1.59m and is 1.07m+NAP for the 1.59m wave.

D.2.1 Runs with breakwater

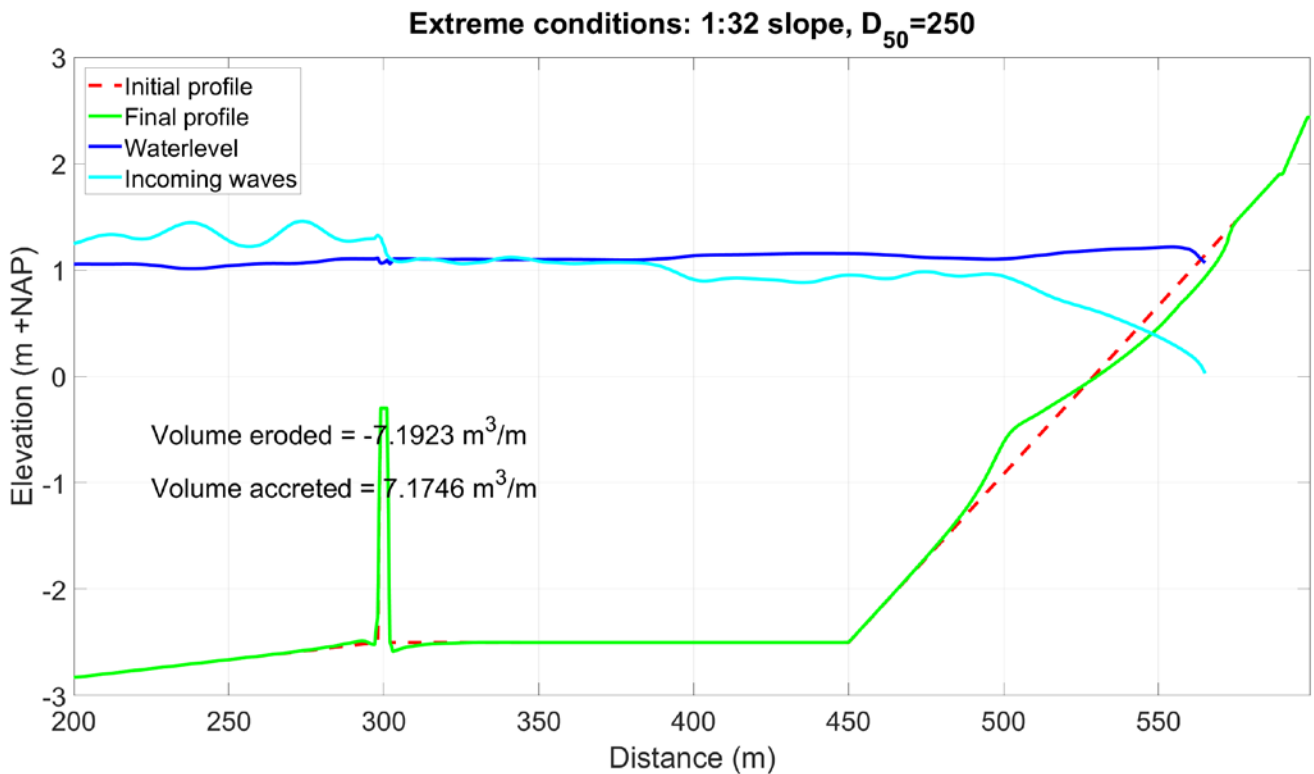


Figure D.9 – Breakwater run 1.

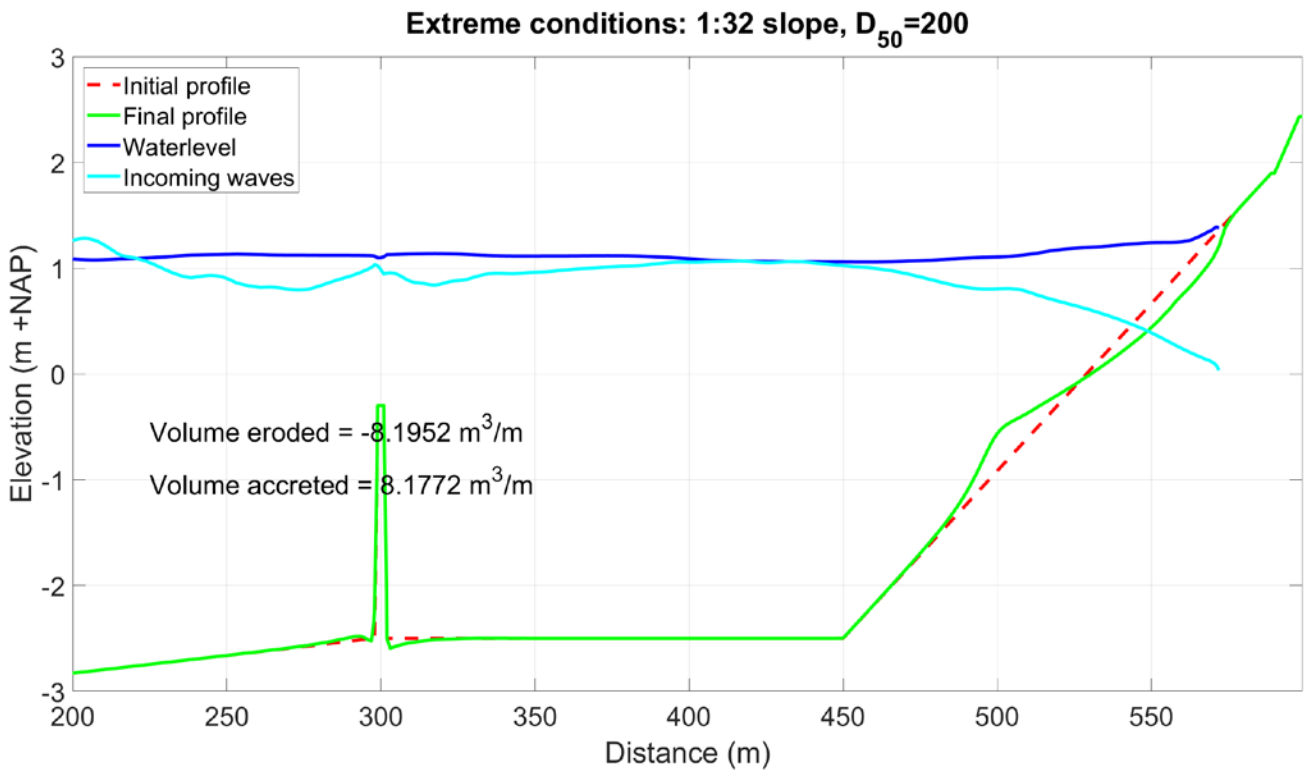


Figure D.10 – Breakwater run 2.

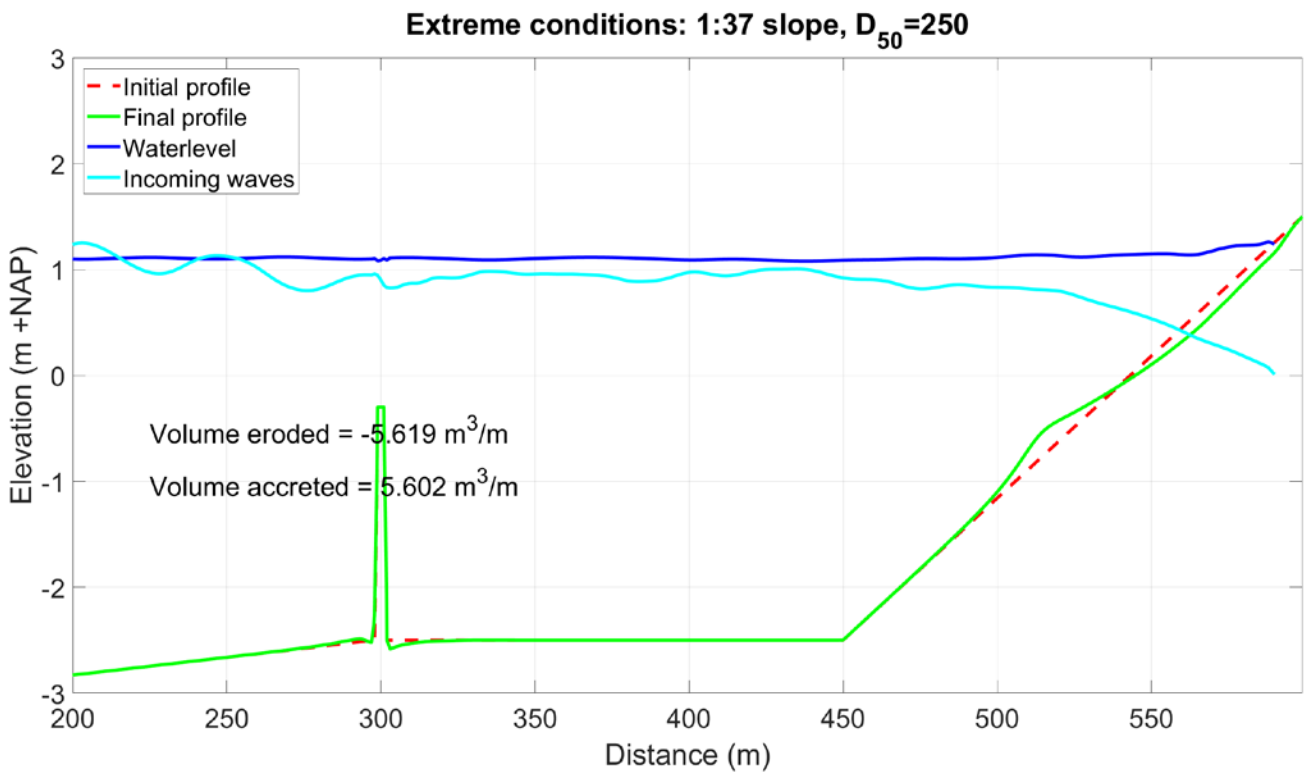


Figure D.11 – Breakwater run 3.

Extreme conditions: 1:37 slope, $D_{50}=200$

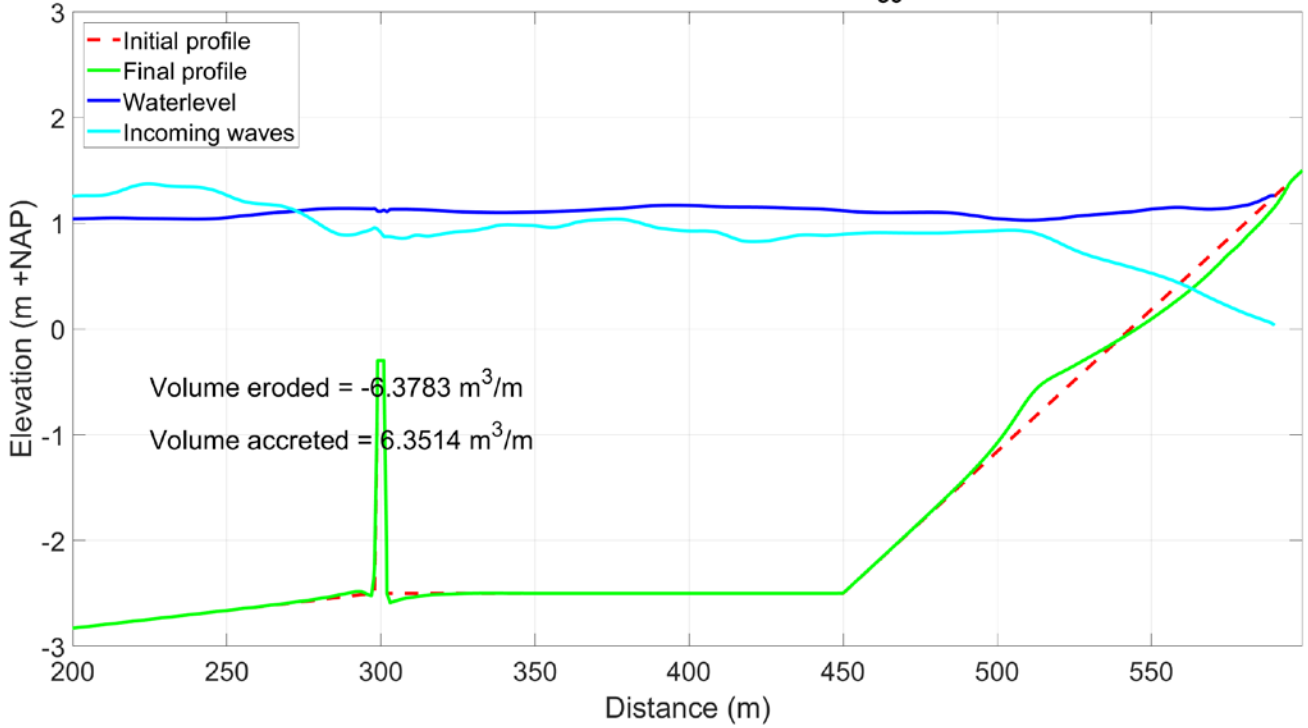


Figure D.12 – Breakwater run 4.

D.2.2 Runs without breakwater

Extreme conditions: 1:32 slope, $D_{50}=250$

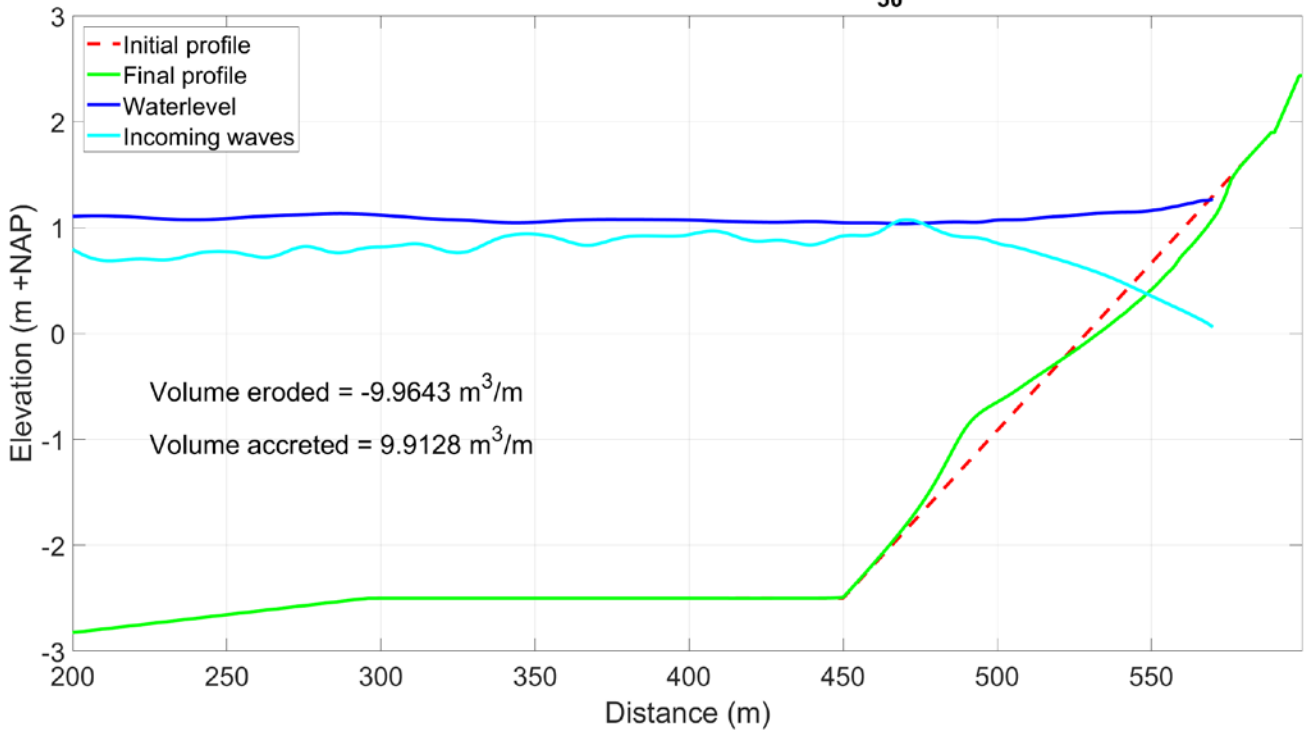


Figure D.13 – No breakwater run 1.

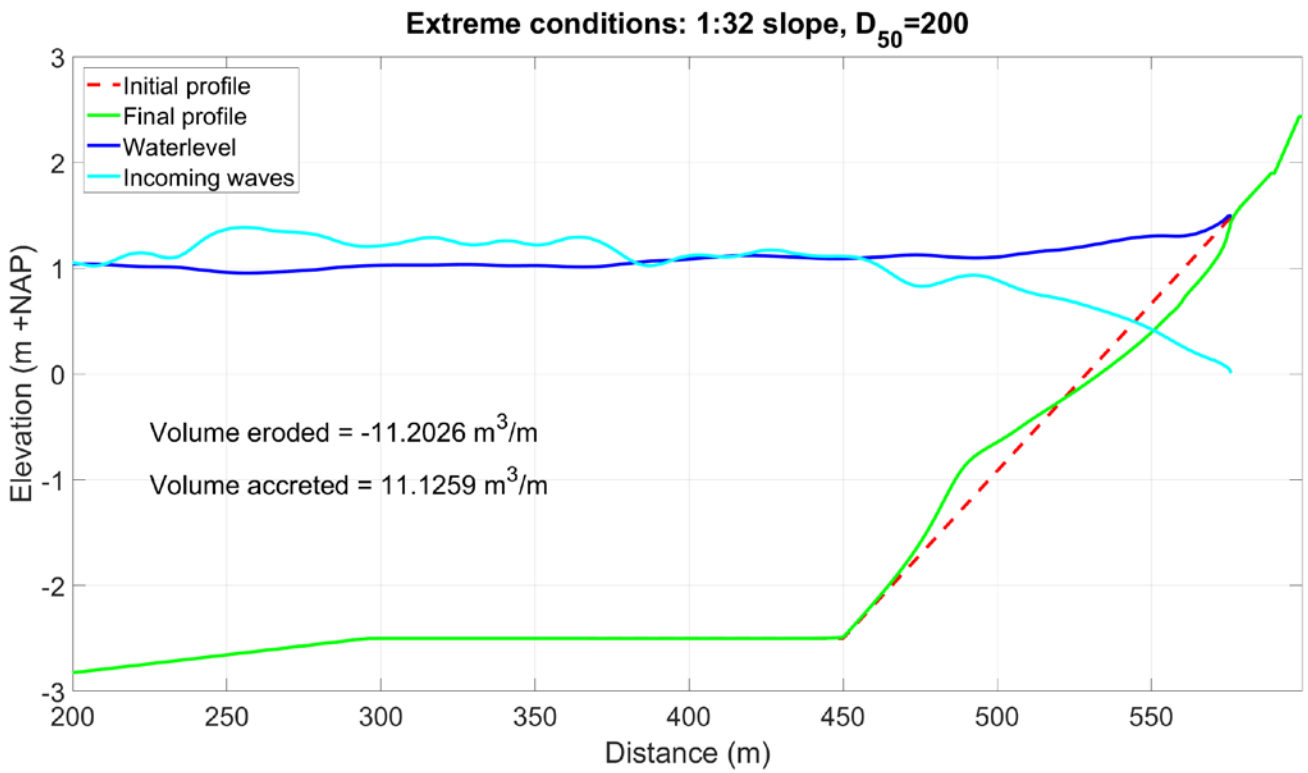


Figure D.14 – No breakwater run 2.

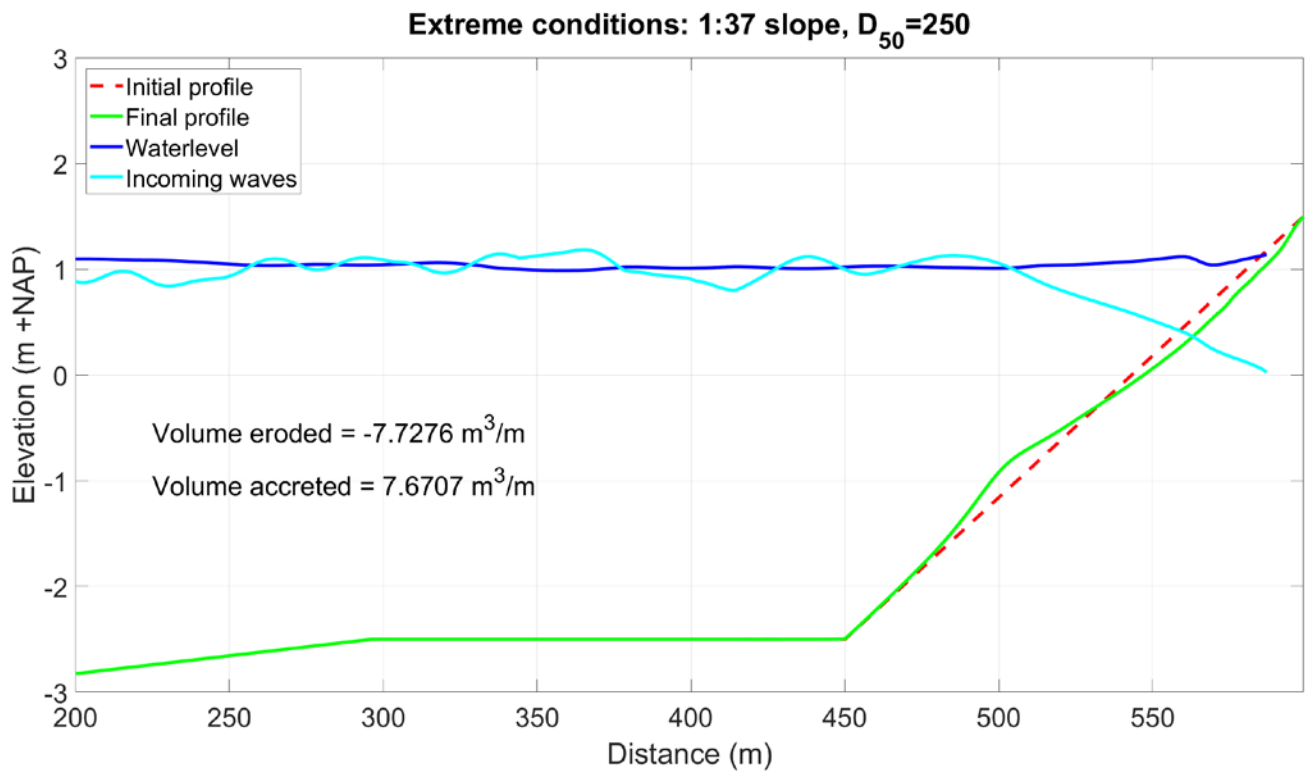


Figure D.15 – No breakwater run 3.

Extreme conditions: 1:37 slope, $D_{50}=200$

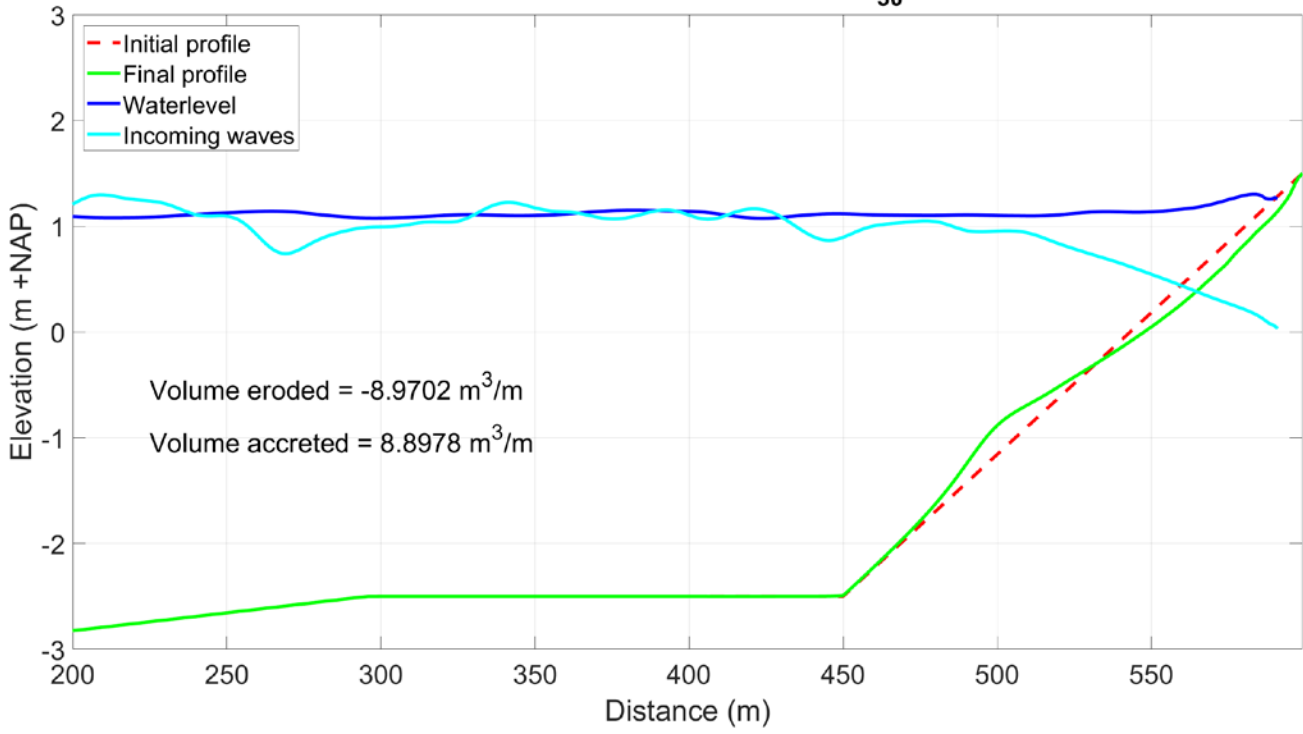


Figure D.16 – No breakwater run 4.