

British
Geological
Survey



Monitoring coastal erosion from space: what is feasible and how confident are we on the changes detected?

Andrés Payo, PhD, MSc

British Geological Survey

Online lecture for THE CENTRAL SCOTLAND REGIONAL GROUP OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

25 February 2021

THIS RESEARCH IS PART OF BGS COASTS & ESTUARIES PROGRAMME

BGS Coasts and Estuaries provides independent and expert geoscientific tools and advice for collaborative decision making to assess different adaptation options for coastal flooding and erosion.



FOCUS OF THIS PRESENTATION



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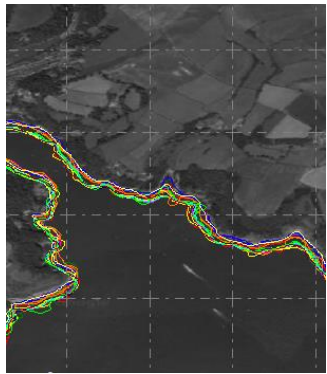


1D Vector

Waterlines OPTICAL



Waterlines SAR



Shorelines



- S2 | WL | Spurn Head
- S2 | SL | HAT
- S2 | SL | MHWS
- S2 | SL | MSL
- S2 | SL | MLWS
- S2 | SL | LAT

2D Raster

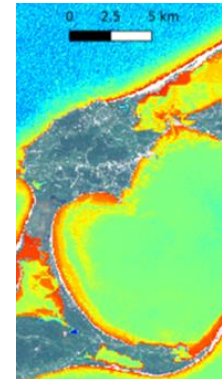
Land cover for backshore classification



- Spurn Head
- Industrial
- Build up type 1
- Build up type 2
- Crop 1
- Crop 2
- Crop 3
- Crop 4
- Crop 5
- Crop 6
- Forest type 1
- Forest type 2
- Soft Cliff
- SaltMarshes
- Sandy Beach
- Tidal areas
- Sea

Bathy Morpho Terrain Model

3D Raster

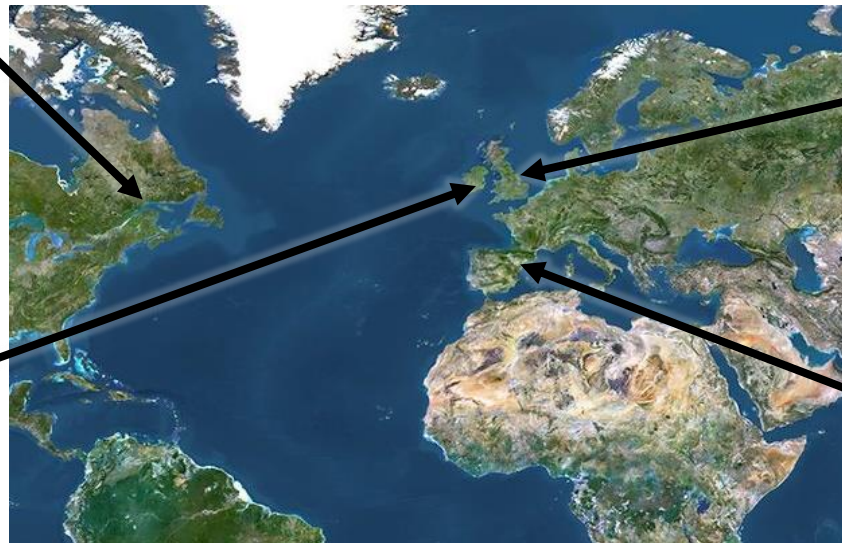


- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20

THE TEAM



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Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann



IH cantabria
INSTITUTO DE HIDRÁULICA AMBIENTAL
UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA



isardSAT®



DEFINITIONS



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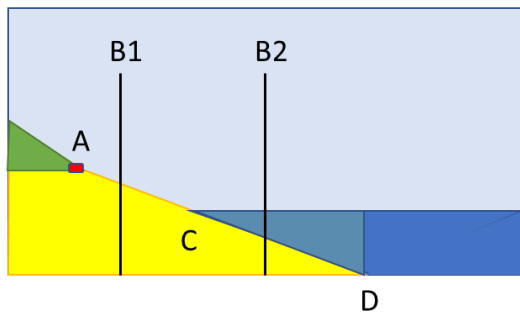
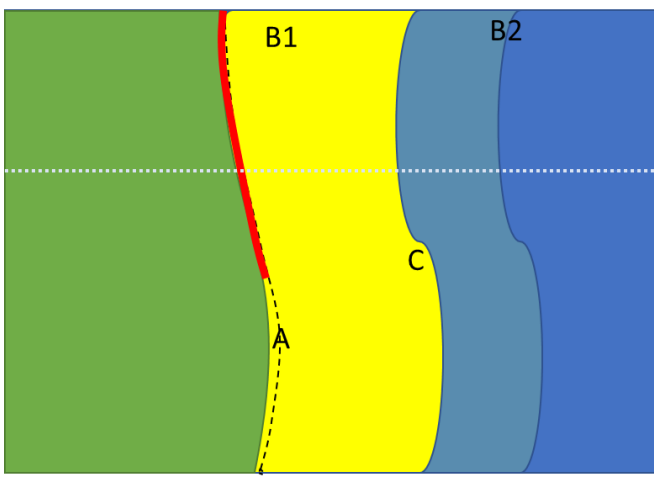
Waterline – the edge of the sea at a snapshot in time

Shoreline – the prediction of where the tidal waterline would be at a determined time

Littoral Line – a highwater line depicting a hard boundary where a fixed object

Time Series – a derived product based on a series of different shorelines or waterlines.

Depth of Closure – the depth beneath which erosion is not significant

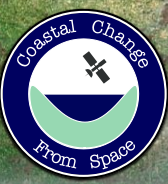


- Vegetation
- Beach
- Nearshore
- Offshore
- Seawall
- Littoral Line
- A Shoreline
- C Waterline
- D Depth of Closure
- B1. MHWS
- B2. MLWS

OUR PROCESSORS AND PRODUCTS



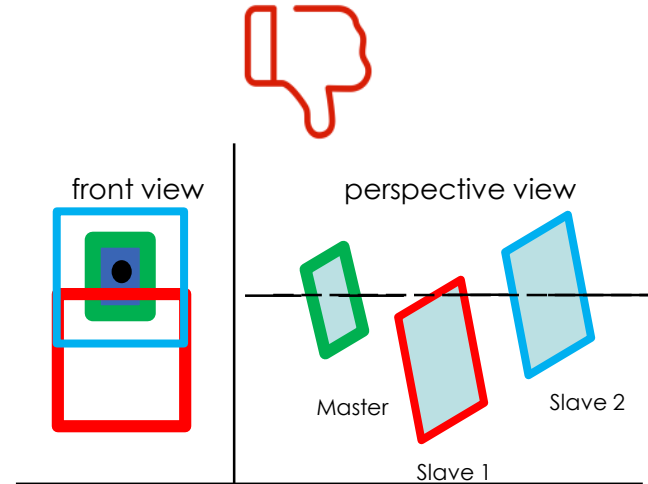
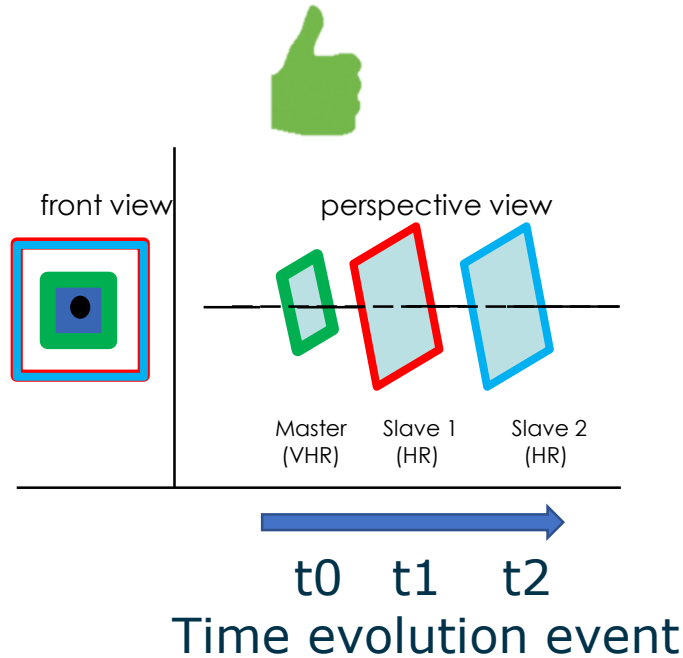
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GEOLOCATION PROCESSOR



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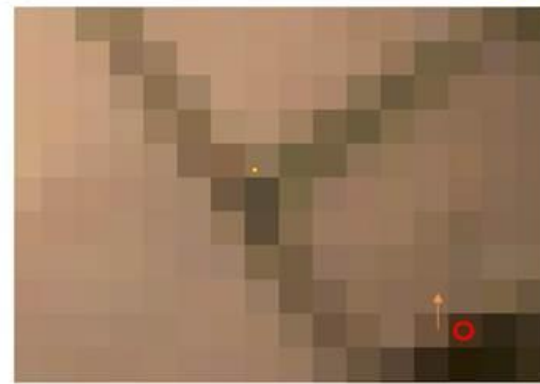
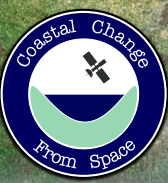


real case (different sensor)

GEOLOCATION PROCESSOR



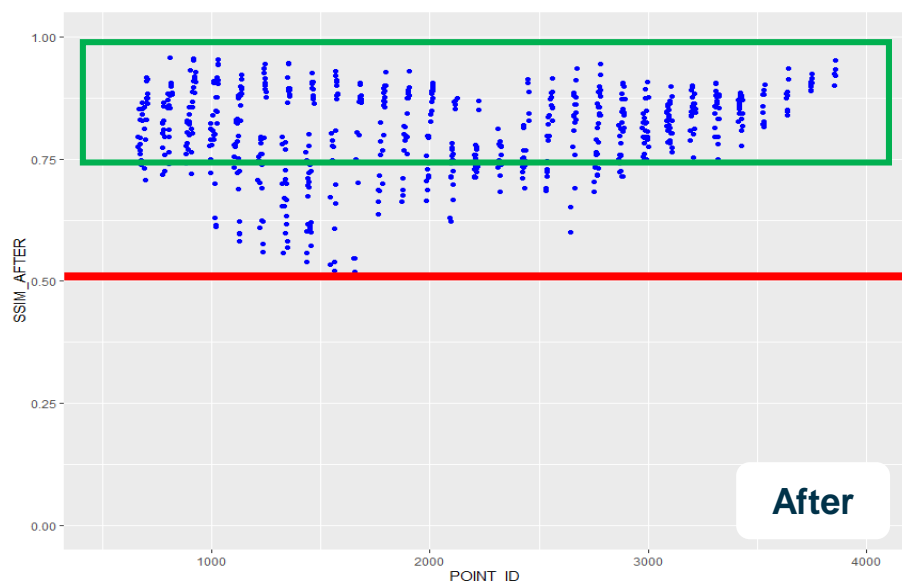
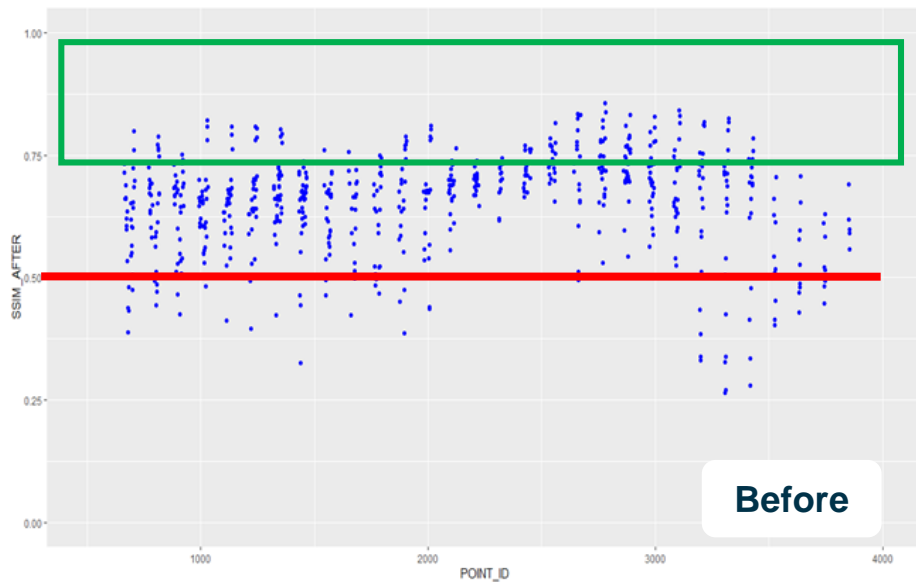
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GEOLOCATION PROCESSOR



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PRODUCTS



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Optical Waterlines



PRODUCTS



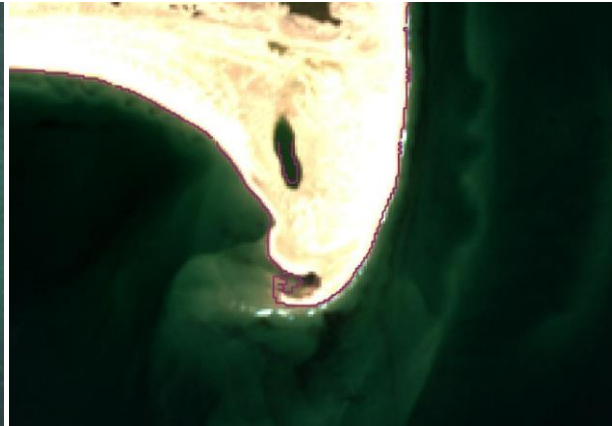
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Optical Waterlines



29 May
2016



30 July
2017



14 August
2018

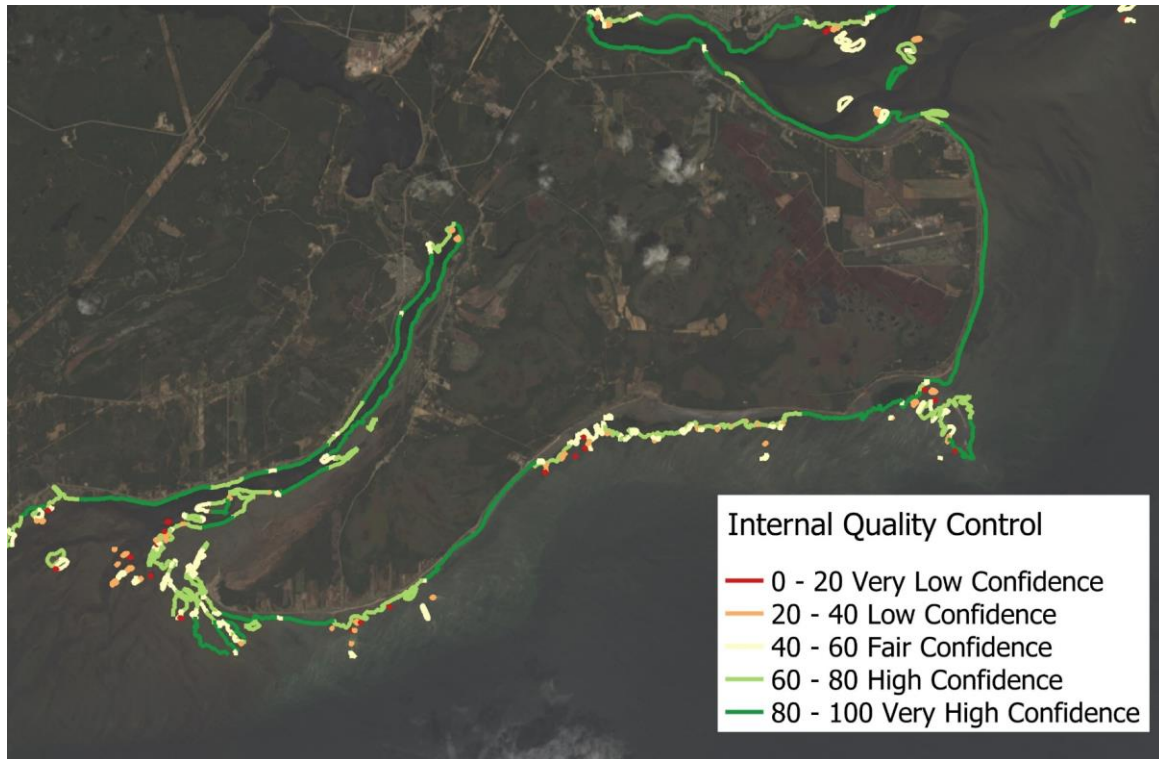
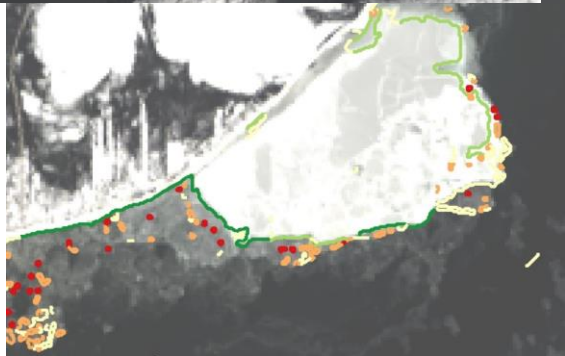
PRODUCTS



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Optical Waterlines

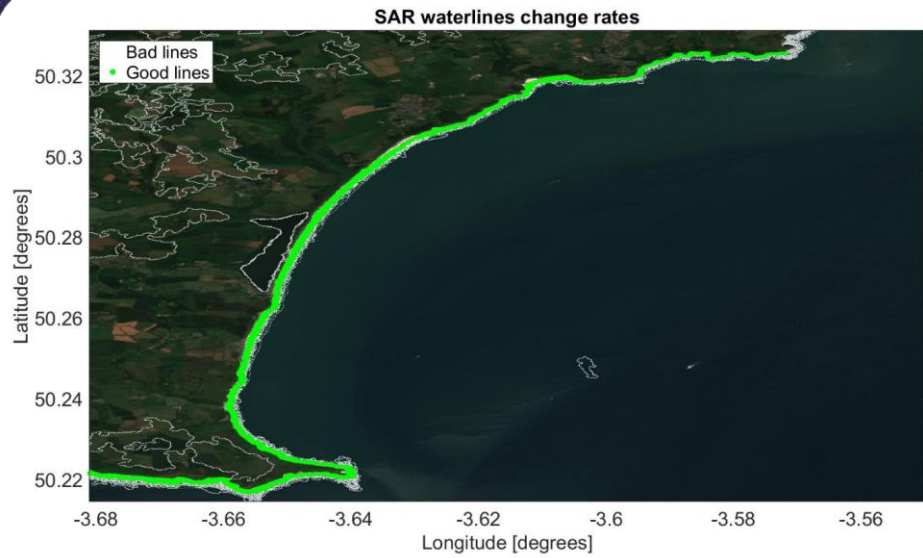
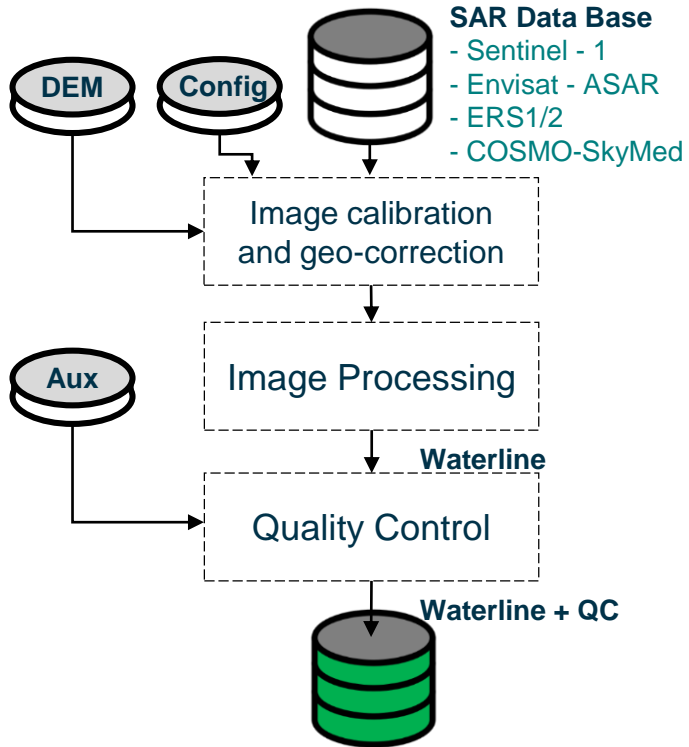


PRODUCTS

SAR Waterlines



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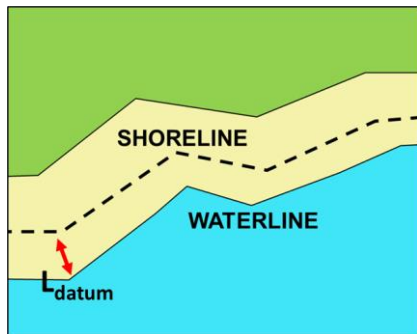
PRODUCTS



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Shorelines



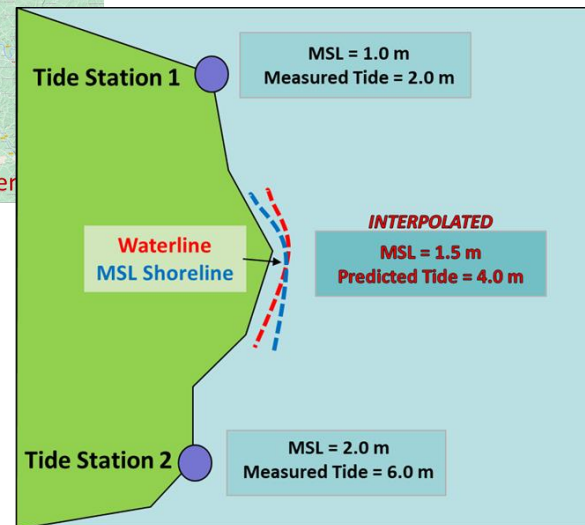
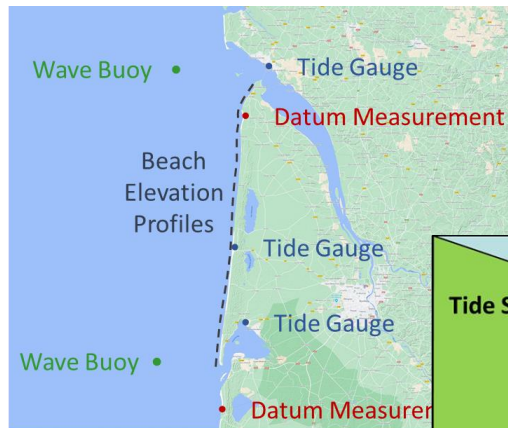
Shoreline Elevation

Waterline Elevation

L_{datum}

α

X



PRODUCTS

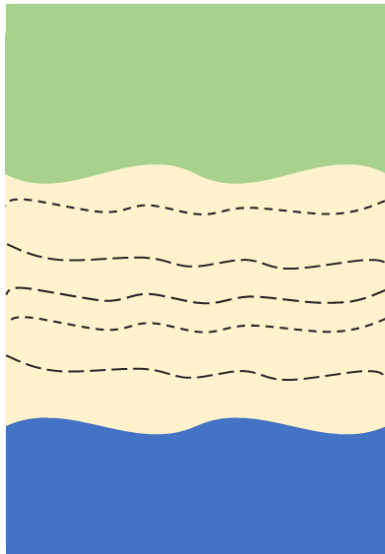


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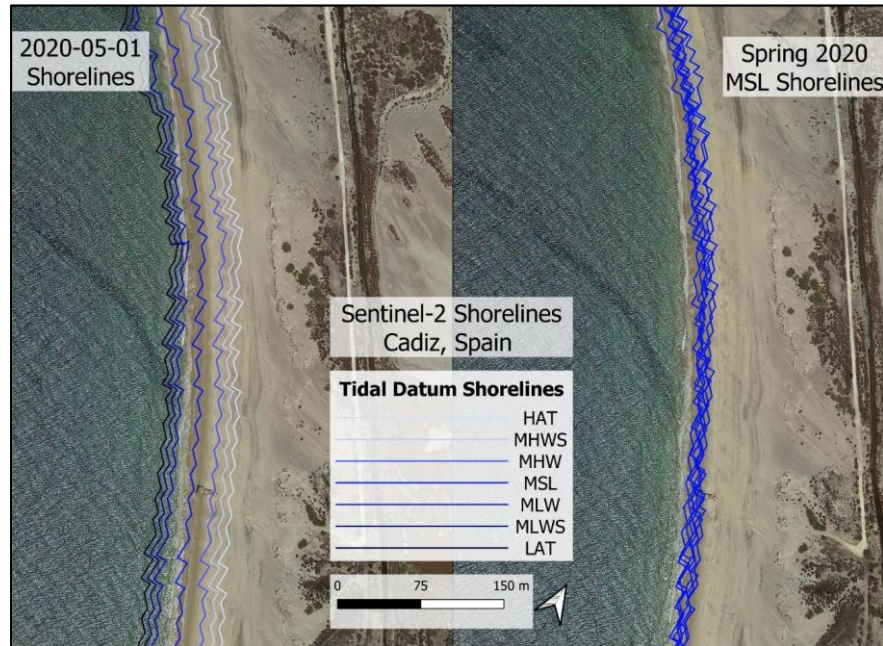
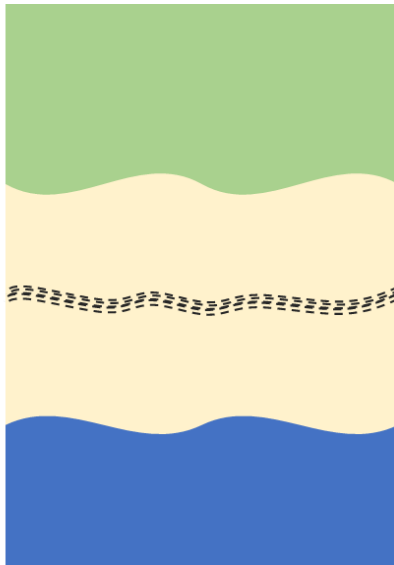
Shorelines

Instantaneous Waterline



SHORELINE
PROCESSOR

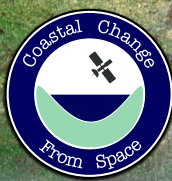
MSL Shorelines



PRODUCTS



British Geological Survey



Shorelines



PRODUCTS



British Geological Survey



Shorelines



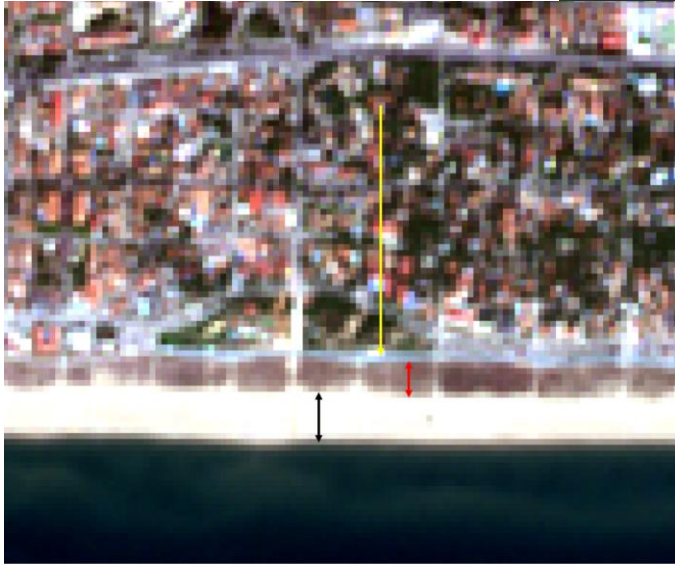
PRODUCTS



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Seafront



PRODUCTS



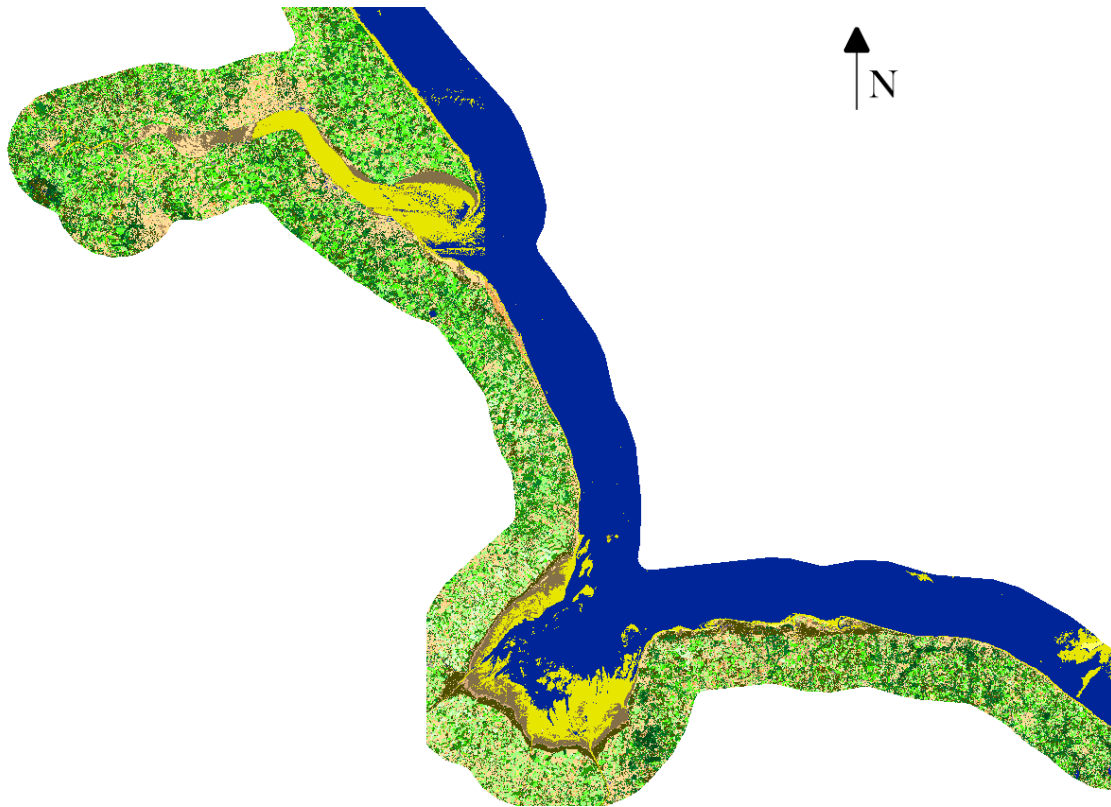
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Seafront

Spurn Head

- Industrial
- Build up type 1
- Build up type 2
- Crop 1
- Crop 2
- Crop 3
- Crop 4
- Crop 5
- Crop 6
- Forest type 1
- Forest type 2
- Soft Cliff
- Salt Marshes
- Sandy Beach
- Tidal areas
- Sea



PRODUCTS



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Seafront

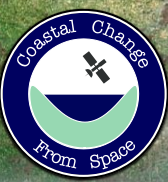


PRODUCTS

Seafront



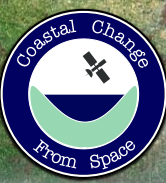
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PRODUCTS



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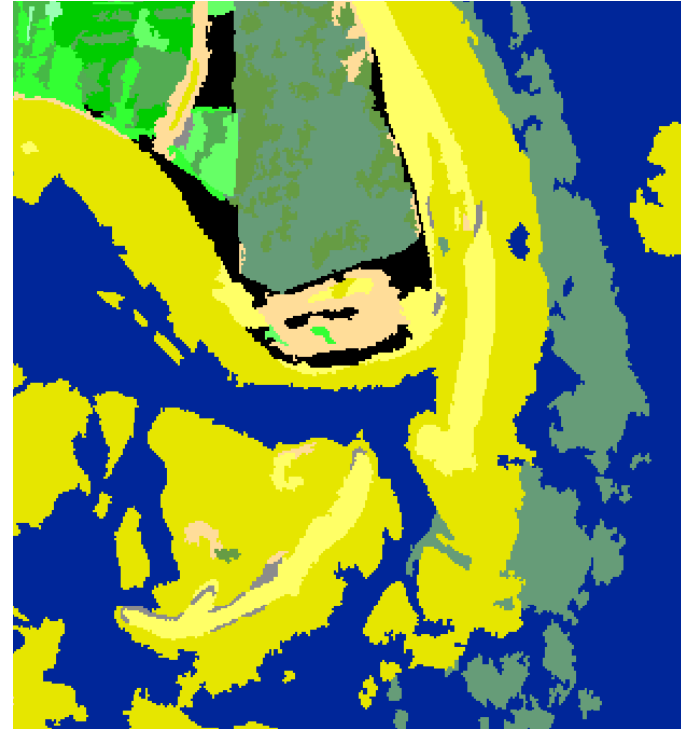


Seafront

2017



2019



PRODUCTS



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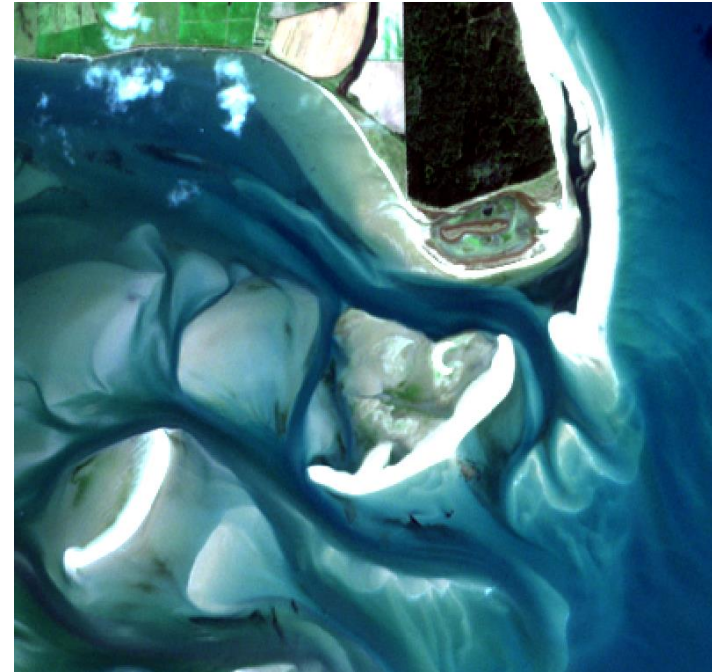


Seafront

2017



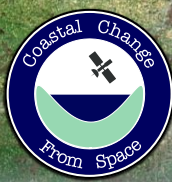
2019



PRODUCTS



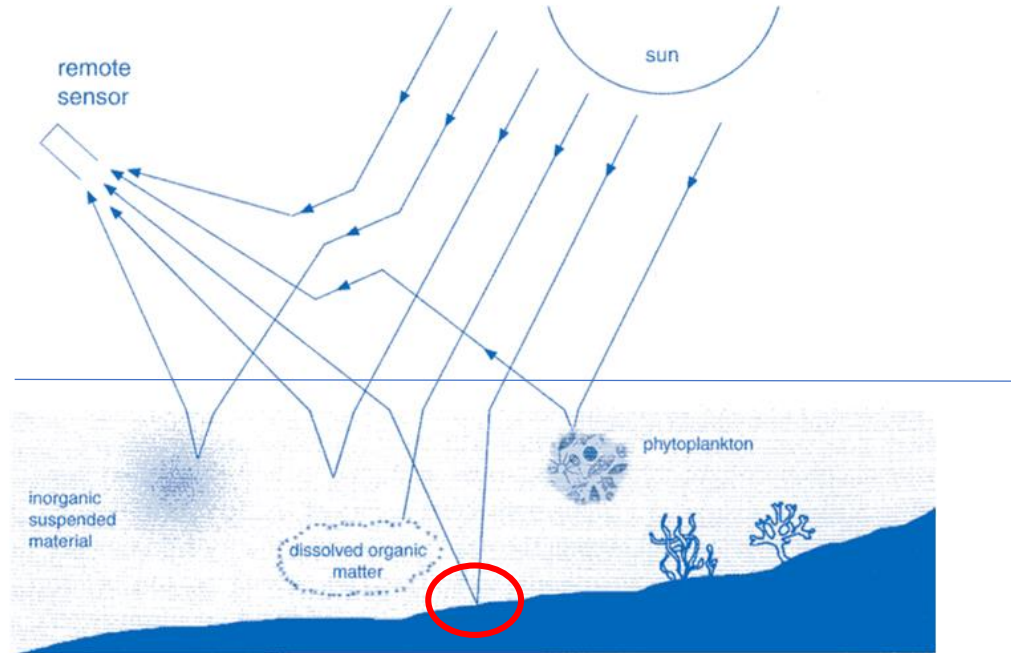
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Bathy-Morpho Terrain Models

Estimation of
ocean
morphology using
multispectral
sensors

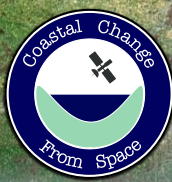
What we want :



PRODUCTS



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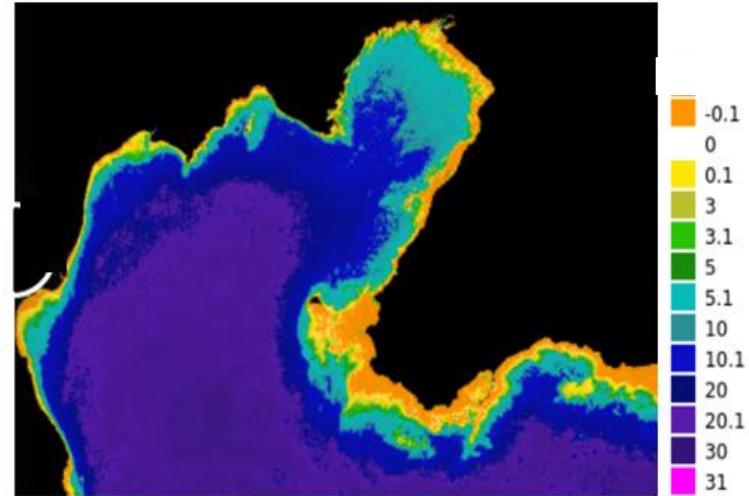


Bathy-Morpho Terrain Models

- Physics-based model, Method of Hedley et al., 2009
- Different method from Satellite Derived Bathymetry



Coral Harbour,
Canada



Coral
Harbour
SDB

PRODUCTS



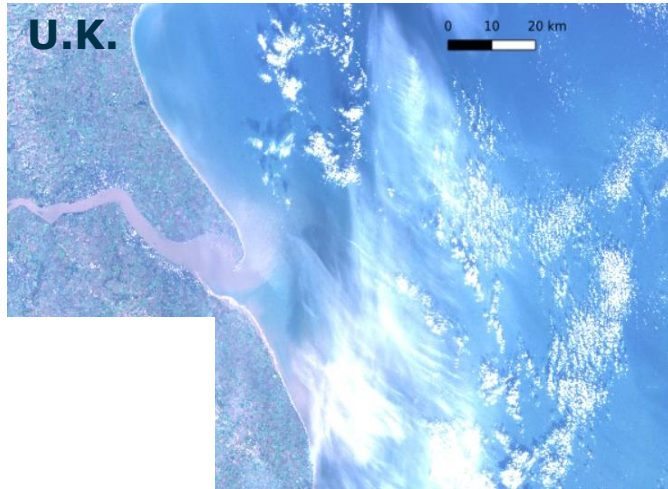
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Bathy-Morpho Terrain Models

1. Pre-Selection of images

One good single image – One Bathy-Morpho Terrain Model



Sediments and Clouds



Sediments and Glint

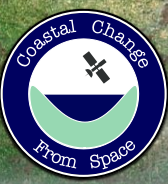


Ice
...and others

PRODUCTS



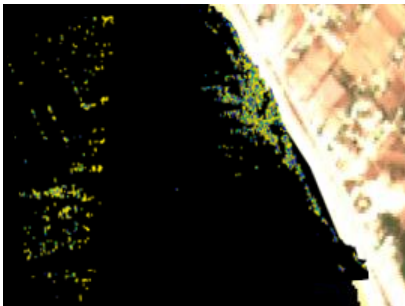
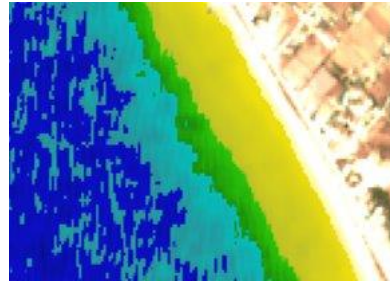
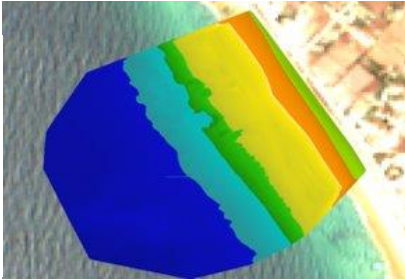
British Geological Survey



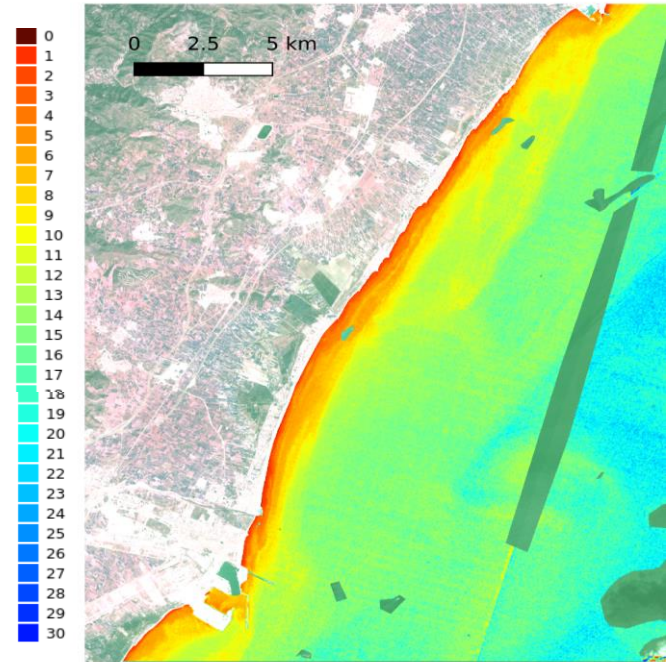
Bathy-Morpho Terrain Models

2. Atmospheric correction

(m)
0
0.1
3
3.1
5
5.1
10
10.1



Cádiz, Spain



PRODUCTS

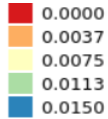


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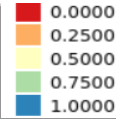


Bathy-Morpho Terrain Models

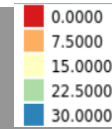
Reflectance



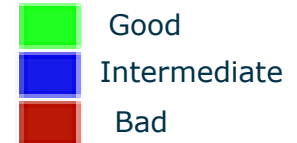
Coloured dissolved organic matter



Suspended particulate matter



Confidence maps



PRODUCTS



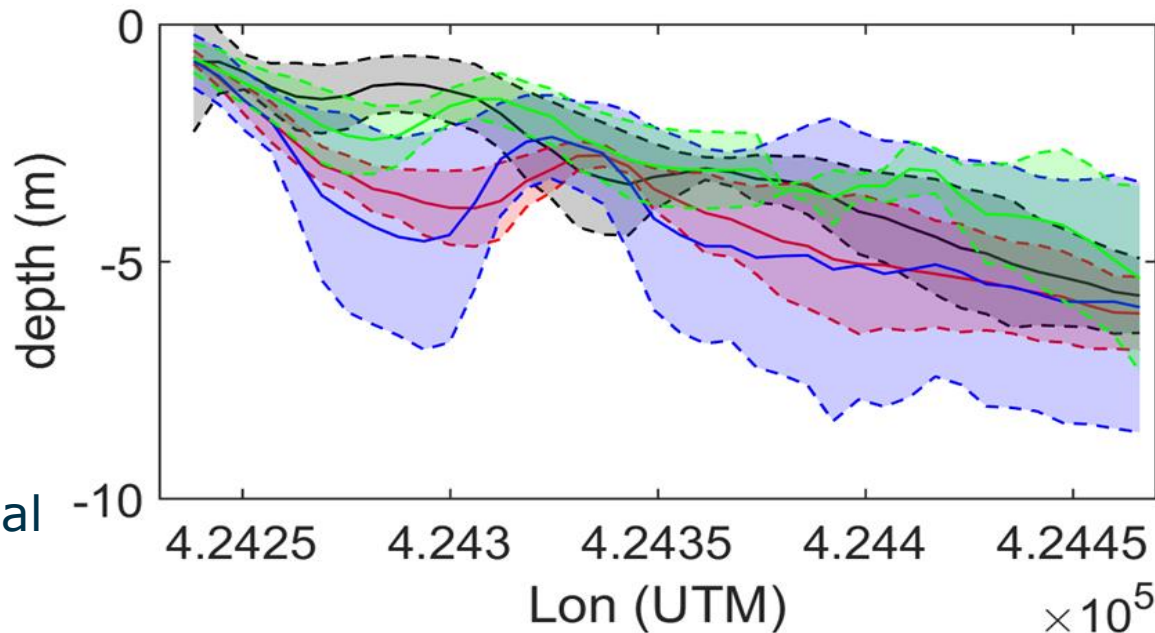
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Bathy-Morpho Terrain Models



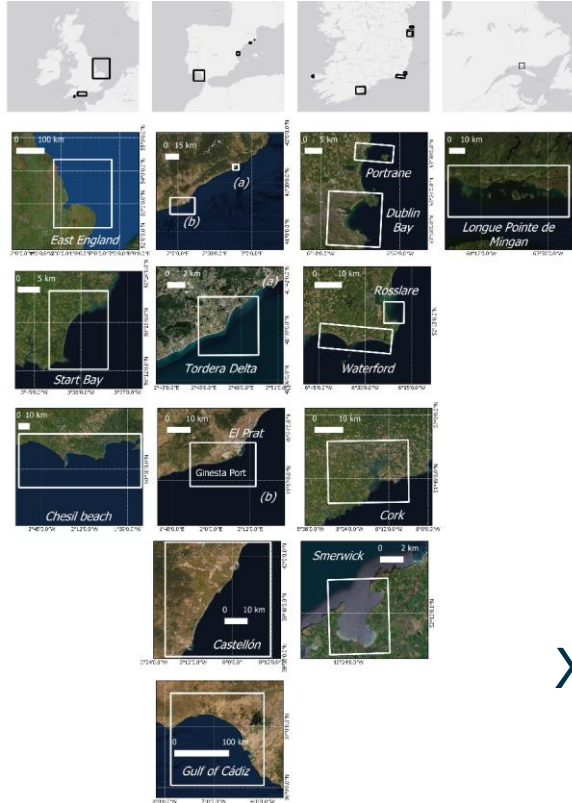
Potential time series
analysis for the annual
evolution 2016-2019



END USERS PRODUCT VALIDATION



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x 4 products

1D x 2 | 2D | 3D

USER'S NEEDS DRIVEN PROJECT



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What are the end users requirements?

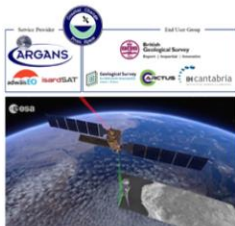


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Expert | Impartial | Innovative



ESA Coastal Erosion Project:
User Requirement Document

Coastal Resilience and Geohazards Programme
Technical Report CR19/055



Full URD consolidated version (122 pp)
User Requirement Document_v2.pdf



Summary of URD & Feasibility study (10 pp)
Payo_et_al_ICE_2019_LaRochelle.pdf



Slides presented at ICE 2019

Broader end user community inputs

END USERS OVERARCHING & SPECI USER'S NEEDS



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“Any policy for coastal erosion should increase coastal resilience by restoring the sediment balance and providing space for coastal processes”
(EUROSION, 2004)



+ f(Country, site specific, End-User Type)





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10th December 2020, recorded sessions [here](#)



17th November 2020, recorded sessions [here](#)



30th Nov, 14th December 2020, recorded sessions [here](#)



7th Dec 2020 recorded sessions [here](#)





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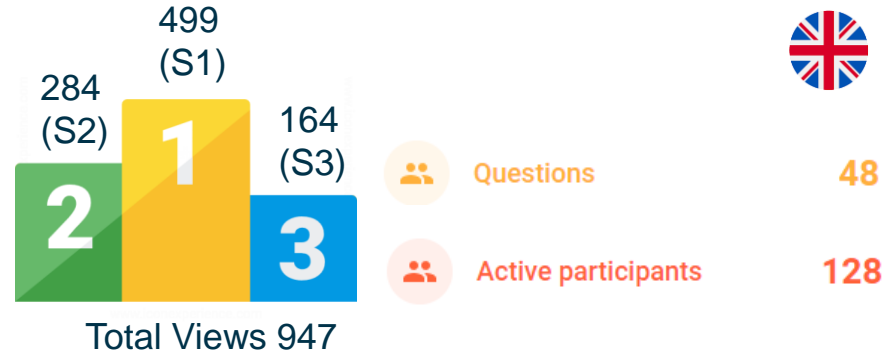
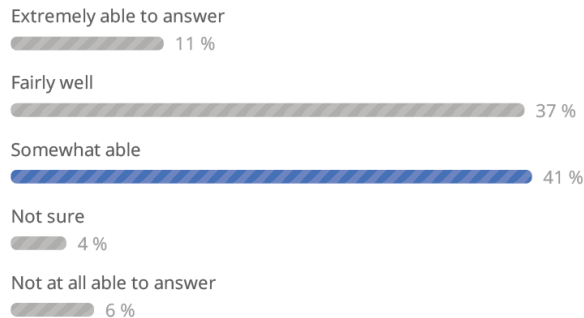
<https://bgscoastalerosion.siteonsite.es/>

AGENDA

- 1 What is feasible to observe from space with existing EO civil technology? (ARGANS Ltd and isardSAT)
- 2 How confident are we on the coastal changes detected from space? (BGS)
- 3 A Panel discussion on how this information can be used to build more resilient coastal management in the UK? Featuring key gov't institutions

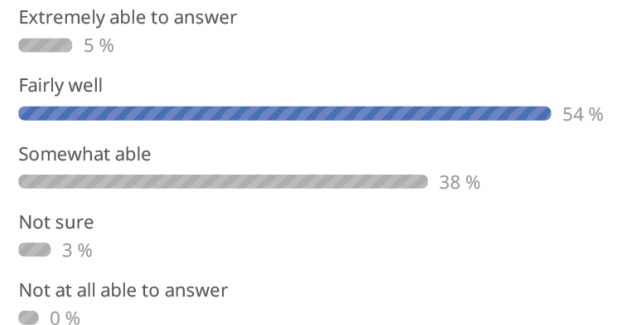
Before

1. Overall, how well are you able to answer the question addressed in this session? 0 7 0



After

2. Overall, how well are you able to answer the question addressed in this session? 0 3 7



Change over 25 years using SL | OPT

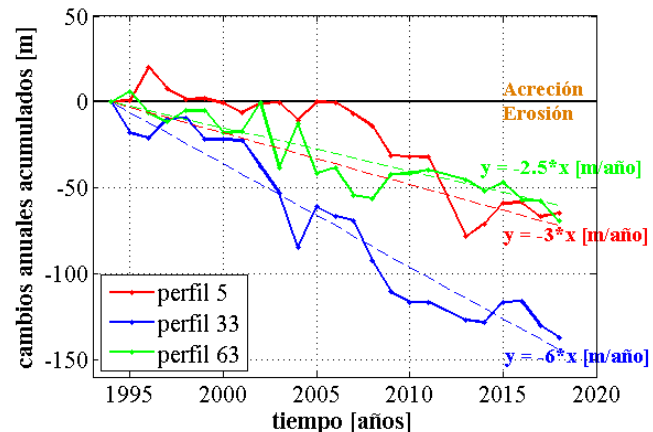
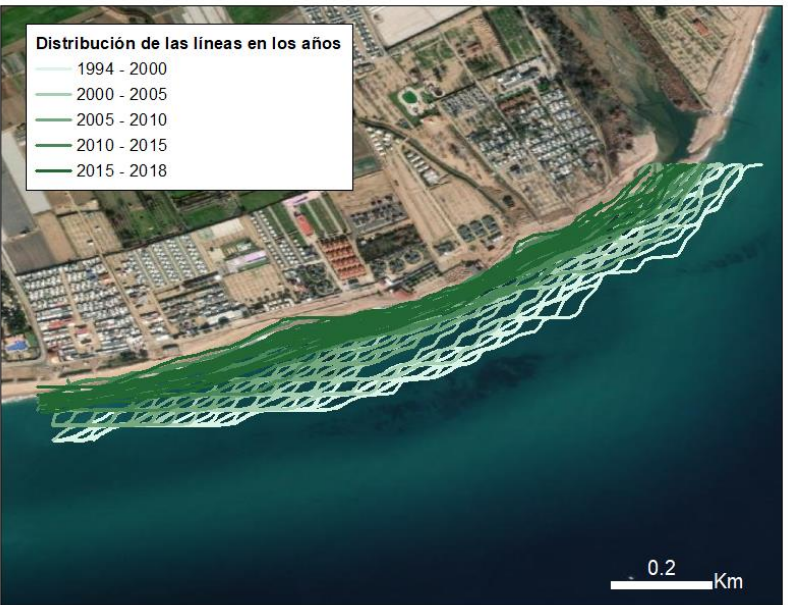


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Process: long-term shoreline evolution in Tordera

184 shorelines (1994 a 2018 – 24 years)



Source	Average erosion
Satellite	4.79 m/year
Aerial photogrammetry	4.68 m/year

SL OPT able to detect seasonal change

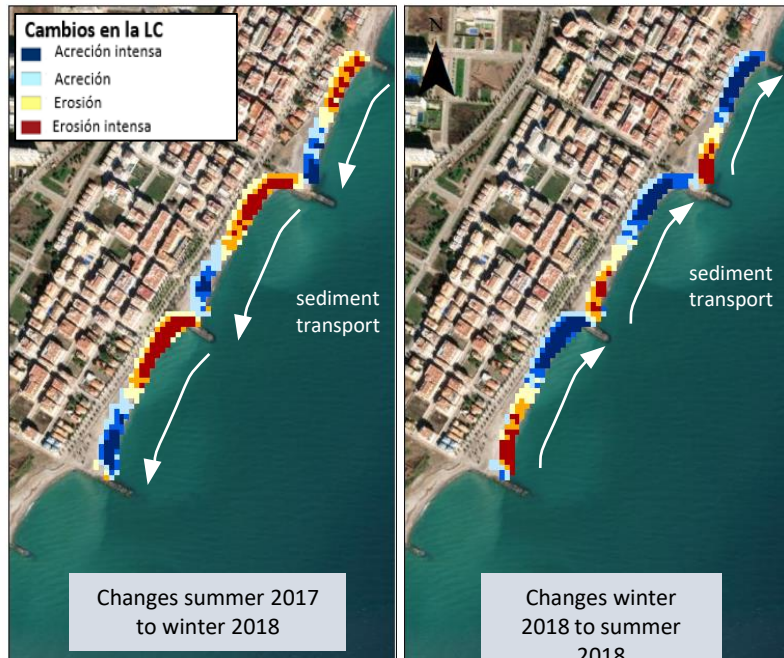


British Geological Survey

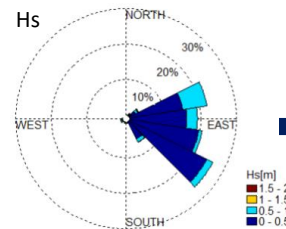


Process: seasonal beach rotation in Castellón

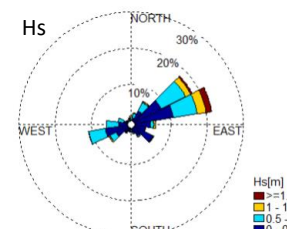
Analysis of Sentinel 2 shorelines:
Seasonal changes and beach rotation



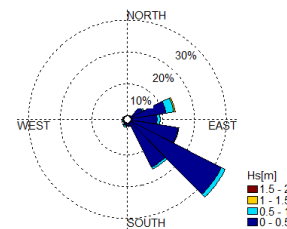
Summer 2017



Winter 2018



Summer 2018



0.15 Km

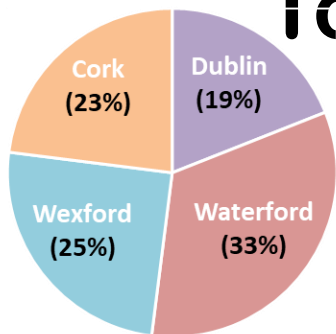
We are still validating large SL archive produced



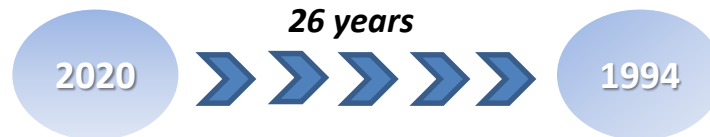
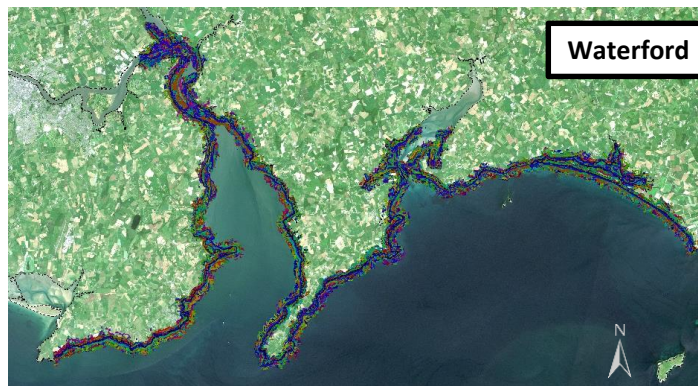
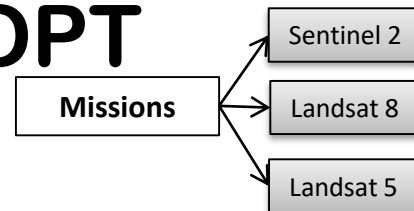
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Total number of shorelines OPT



1760
Products



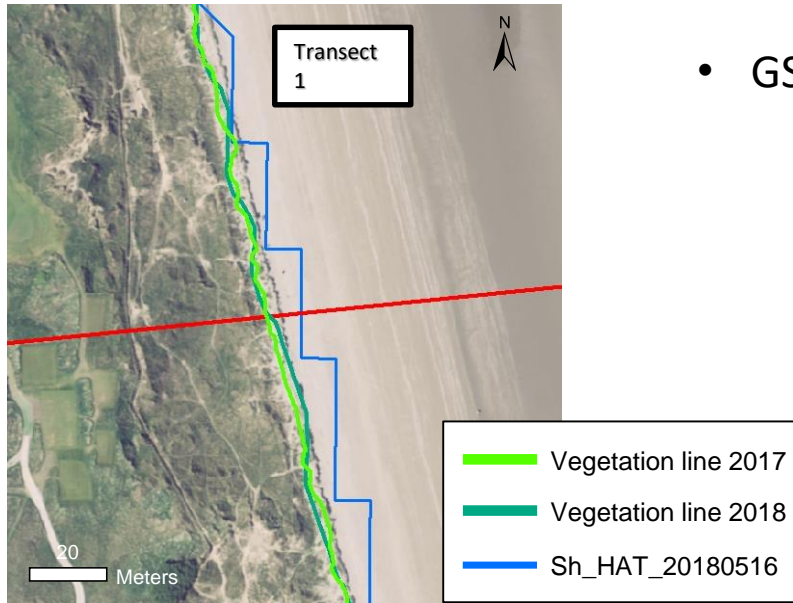
We use different ground truth data bases



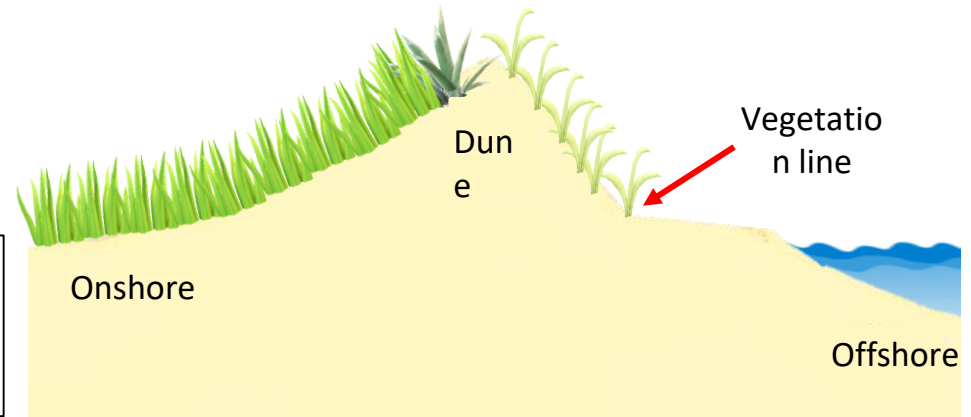
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Shoreline validation vs Vegetation lines



- GSI Vegetation line series from 1995 to 2020



Littoral lines & backshore maps



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2D backshore maps are used to delineate the littoral line which helps the QA of WL to SL transformations

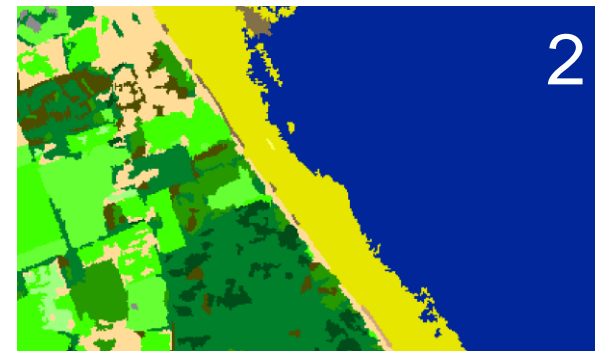


(c) Neil A White

Properties at risk at Aldborough, East, England.



1



2



S2 | WL | Spurn Head

S2 | SL | HAT

S2 | SL | MHWS

S2 | SL | MSL

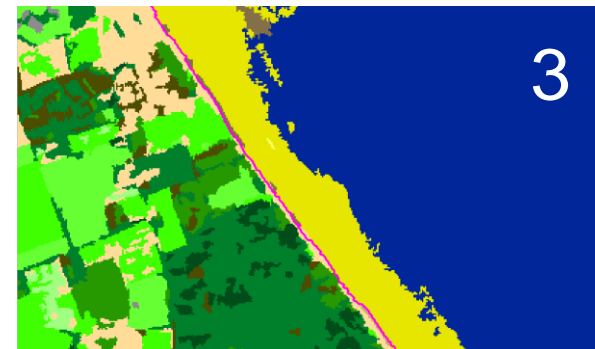
S2 | SL | MLWS

S2 | SL | LAT



4

Vegetation line
2018

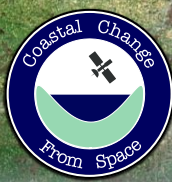


3

Old missions still require visual QA



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Start Bay Area – OS data vs Landsat 8 WL 2016 - 2020

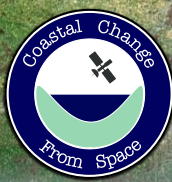
- OS HWM
- OS LWM
- **Waterline** is generally between the HWM and LWM.
 - Boats mapped as land
 - Pier /harbour breakwater = wider than it is



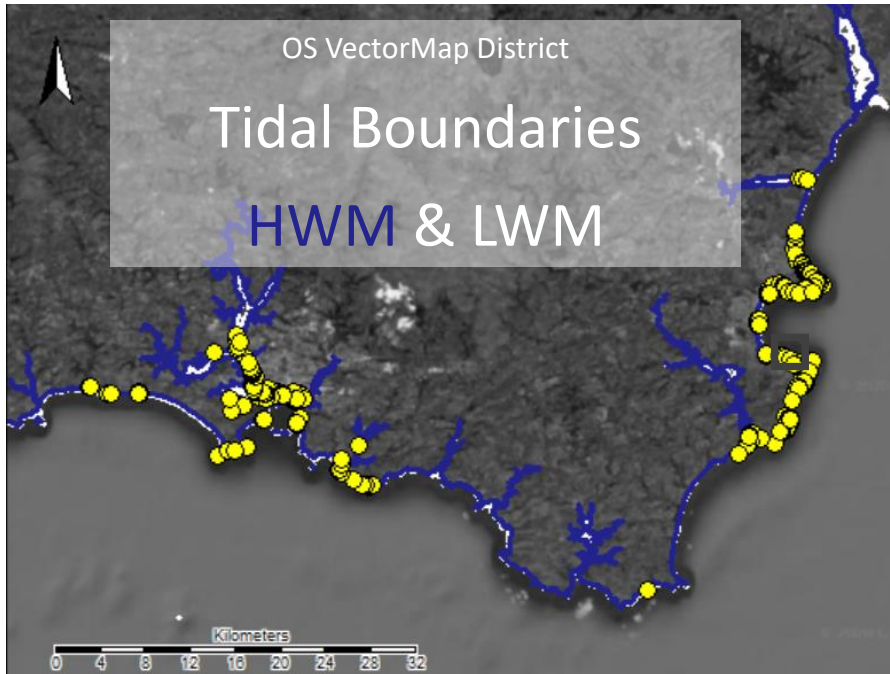
New methods developed for accuracy assessment



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Survey



As no standard method exist to assess absolute accuracy of waterlines we have chosen points with no foreshore



Accuracy

absolute, relative, geometric fidelity

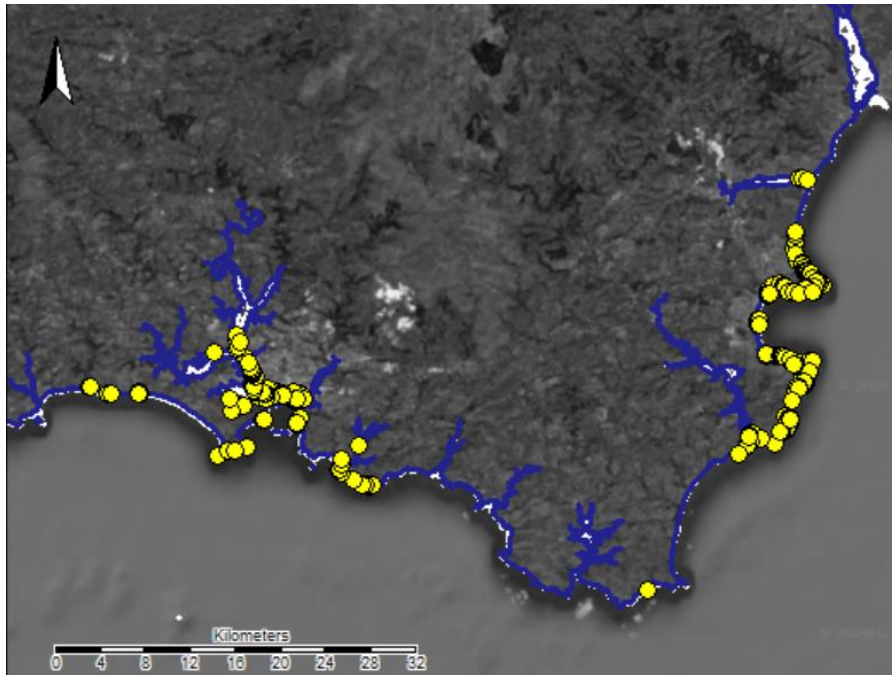
New methods developed for accuracy assessment



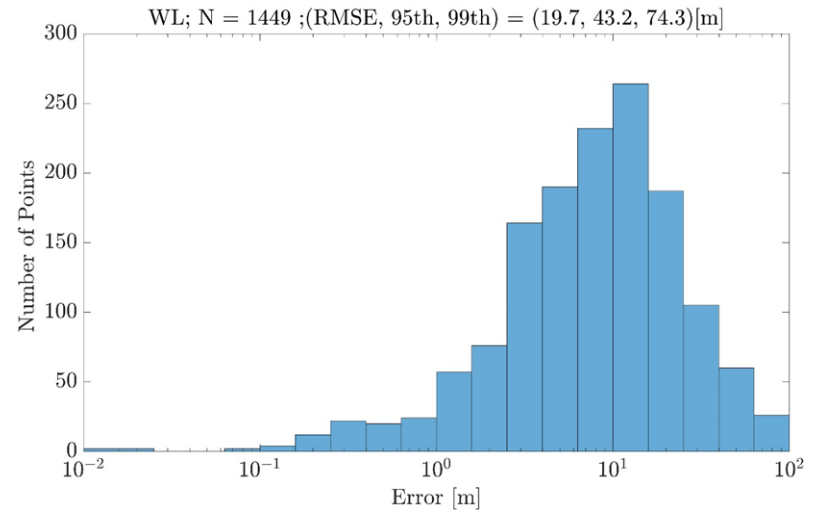
British Geological Survey



As no standard method exist to assess absolute accuracy of waterlines we have chosen points with no foreshore



Absolute accuracy



S2 | Start Bay | 2019-10-02

New methods developed for accuracy assessment



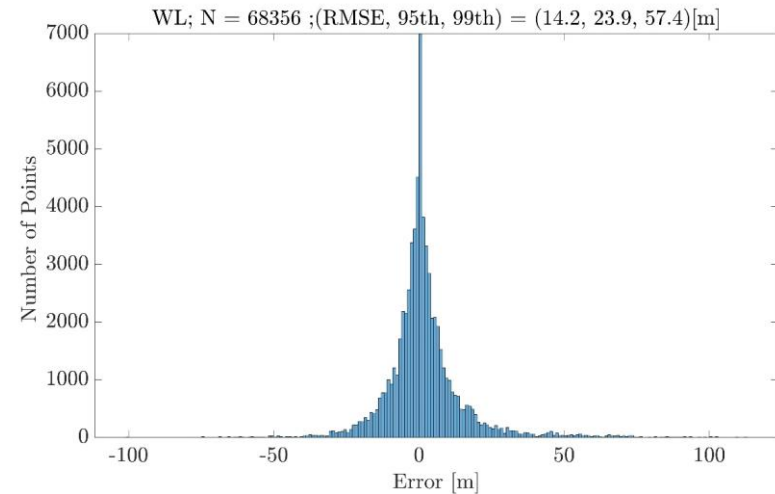
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As no standard method exist to assess absolute accuracy of waterlines we have chosen points with no foreshore



Relative accuracy

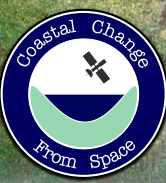


S2 | Start Bay | 2019-10-02

OPT WL extracted even in cloudy regions



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Iles de la Madeleine:
122 Water lines
183 km



Mingan:
216 Water lines
112 kms



Manicouagan:
233 Water lines
163 kms

SAR is transparent to clouds so more WL can be extracted



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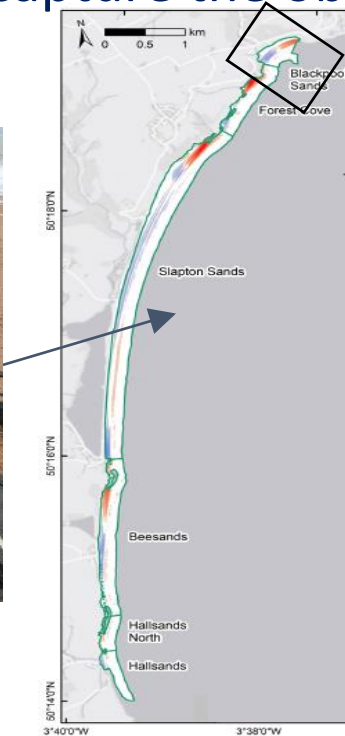


Are SAR waterlines able to capture the observed beach rotation?

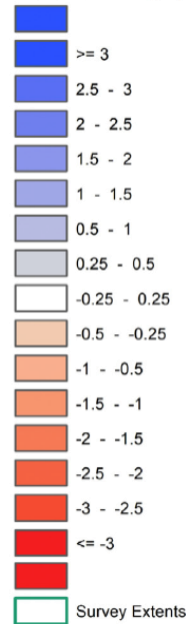


(c) Amanda Smalley

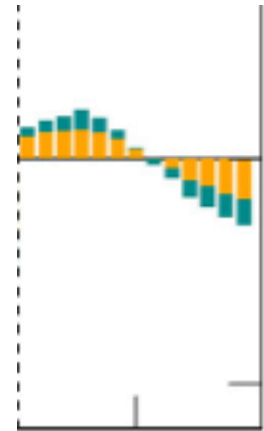
Slapton line Road damaged in 2018 causing local traffic disruption.



Elevation Change (m)



Volume change (m³)



Blackpool Sands

Wiggins et al. (2019) Geomorphology

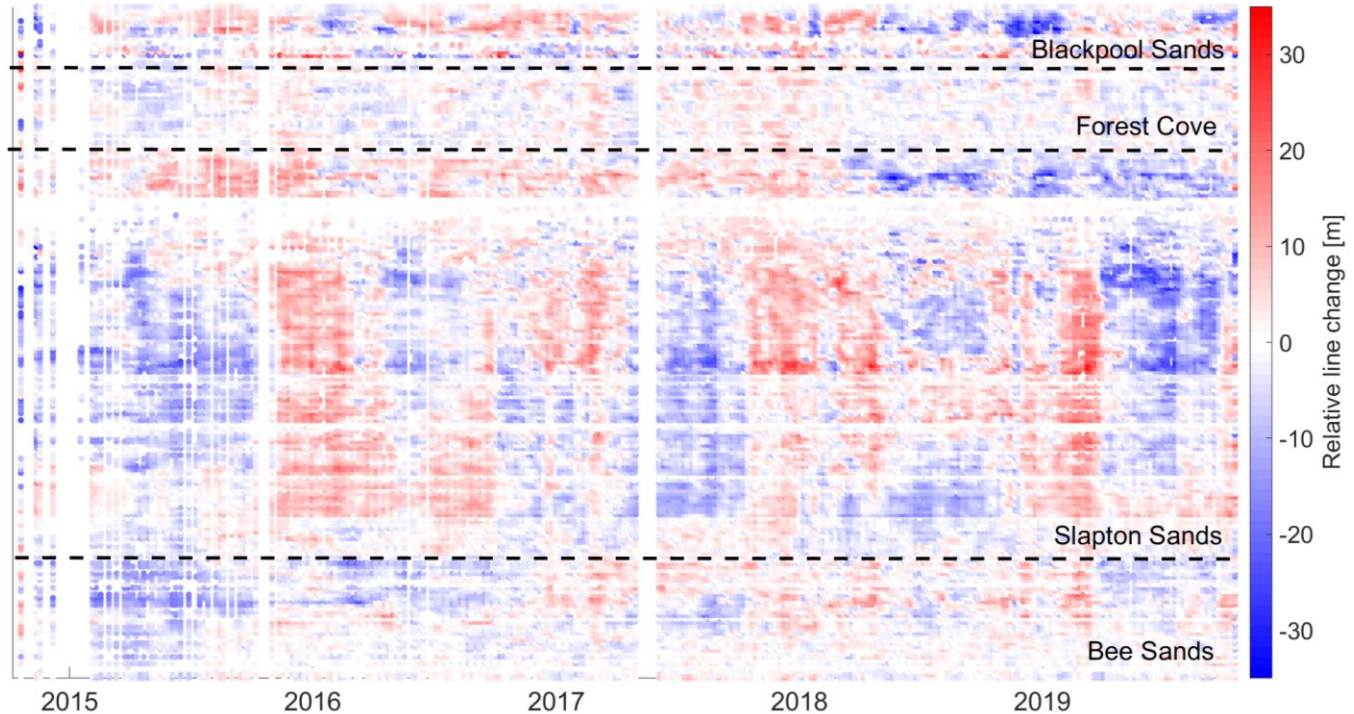
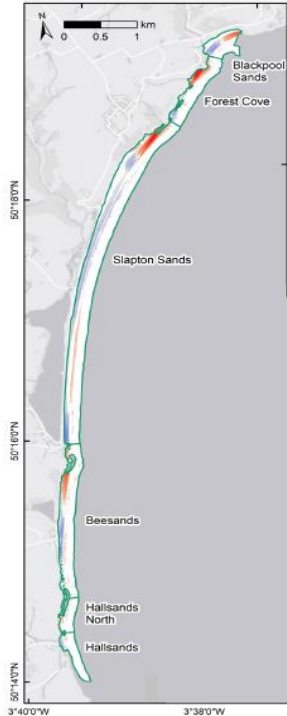
Are WL SAR able to detect beach rotation?



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High frequency of SAR waterlines allows a more detailed analysis



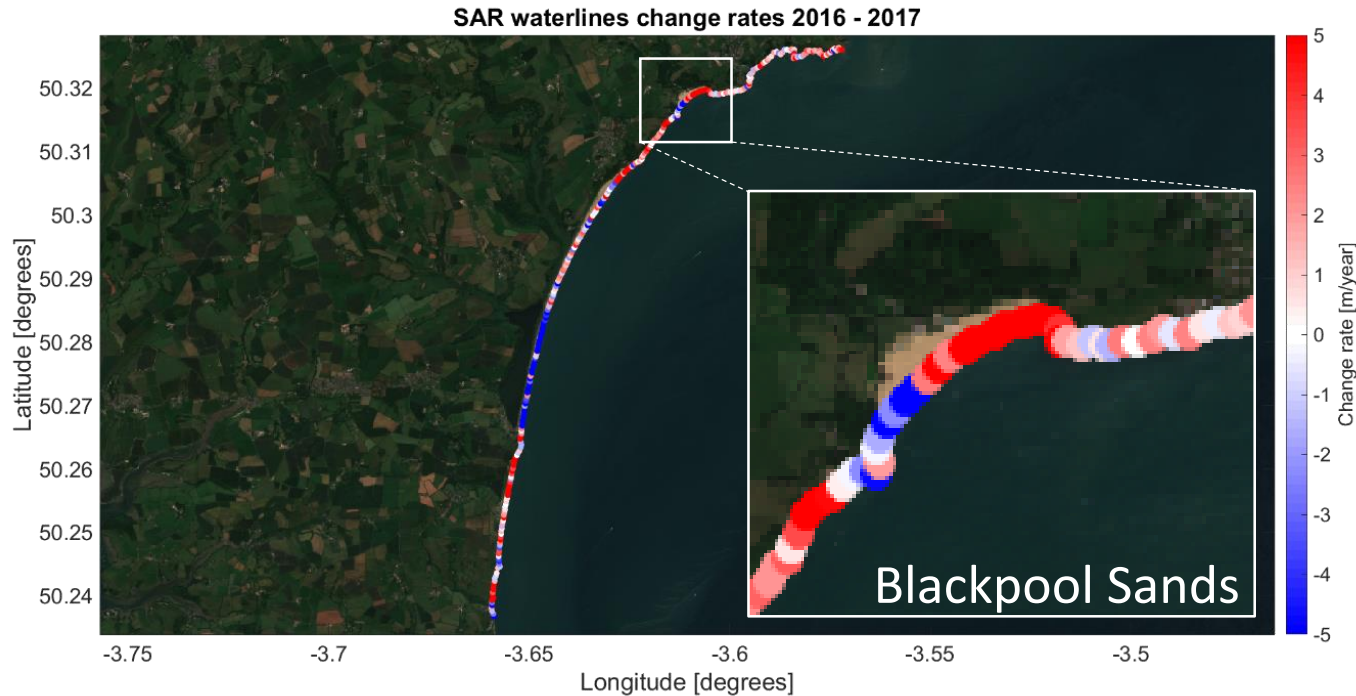
Are WL SAR able to detect beach rotation?



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Rotation is clear when annual mean values of SAR WL for years 2016 and 2017 are used



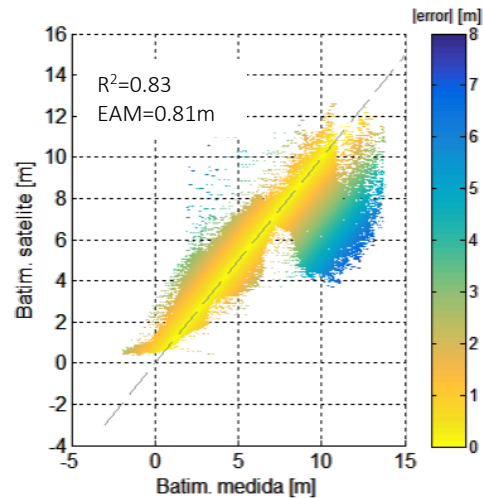
Validation Bathy-Morpho Terrain Model



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Example of results from Barcelona

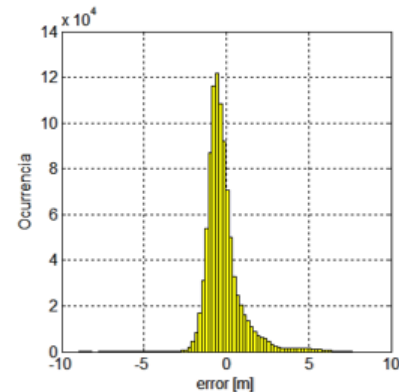


Absolute error [m]



Mean absolute error:

$$MAE = 0.81 m$$



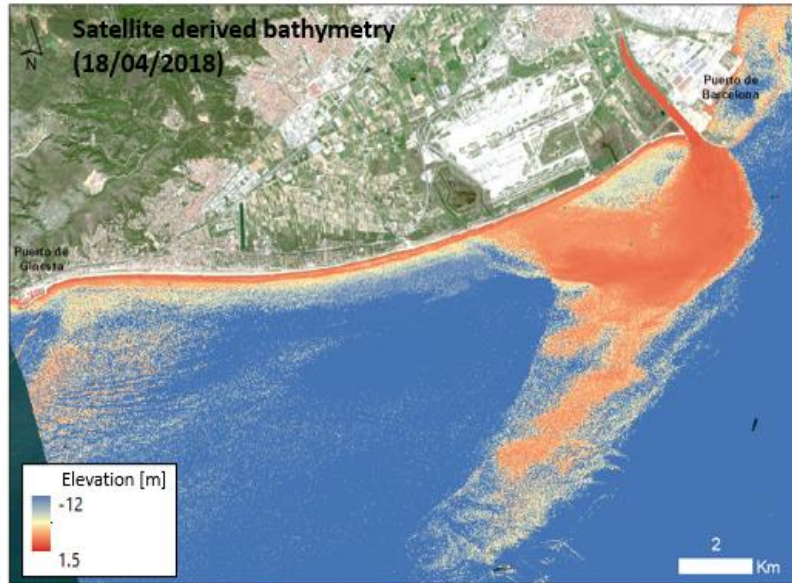
Confidence metadata prevent miss-interpretation



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Confidence index



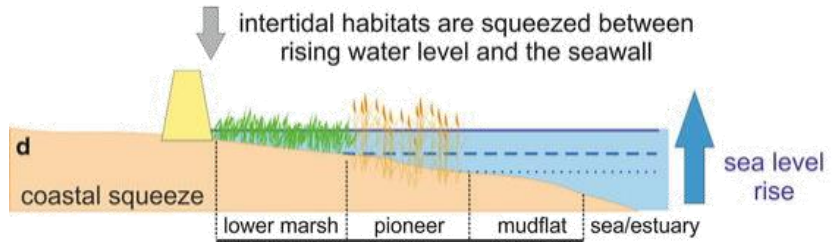
We are still exploring the potential of all EO products



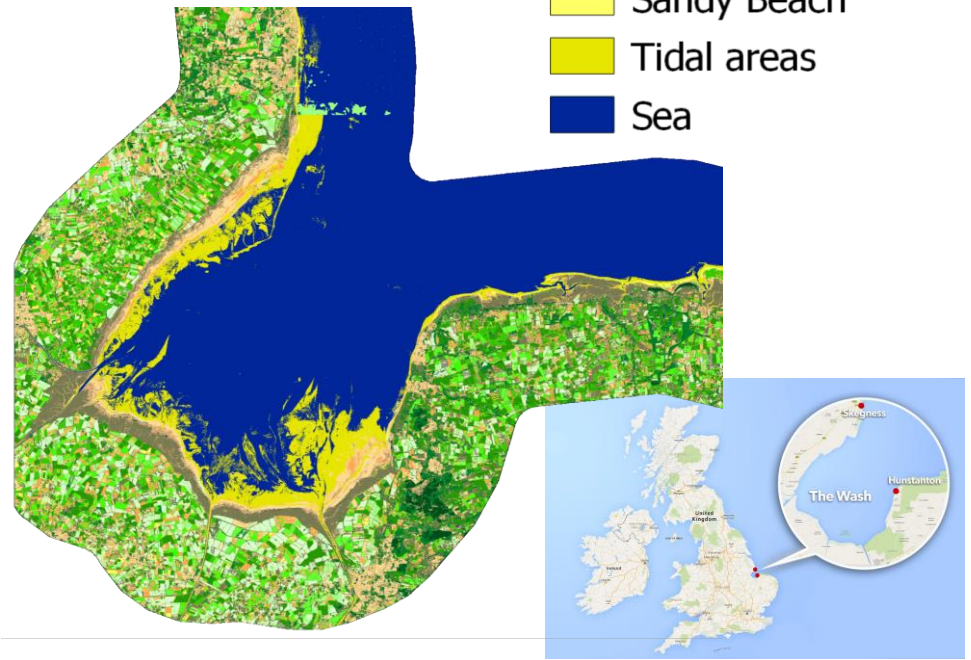
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Observing costal squeeze from space?



- Soft Cliff
- Salt Marshes
- Sandy Beach
- Tidal areas
- Sea



Thanks for your attention!



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10th December 2020, recorded sessions [here](#)



17th November 2020, recorded sessions [here](#)



7th Dec 2020 recorded sessions [here](#)



30th Nov, 14th December 2020, recorded sessions

