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Large Scale Shoreline Protection with Minimized Downdrift Impact, Cotonou, Benin, West Africa

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ICCE Conference 2018, Baltimore

August 2, 2018



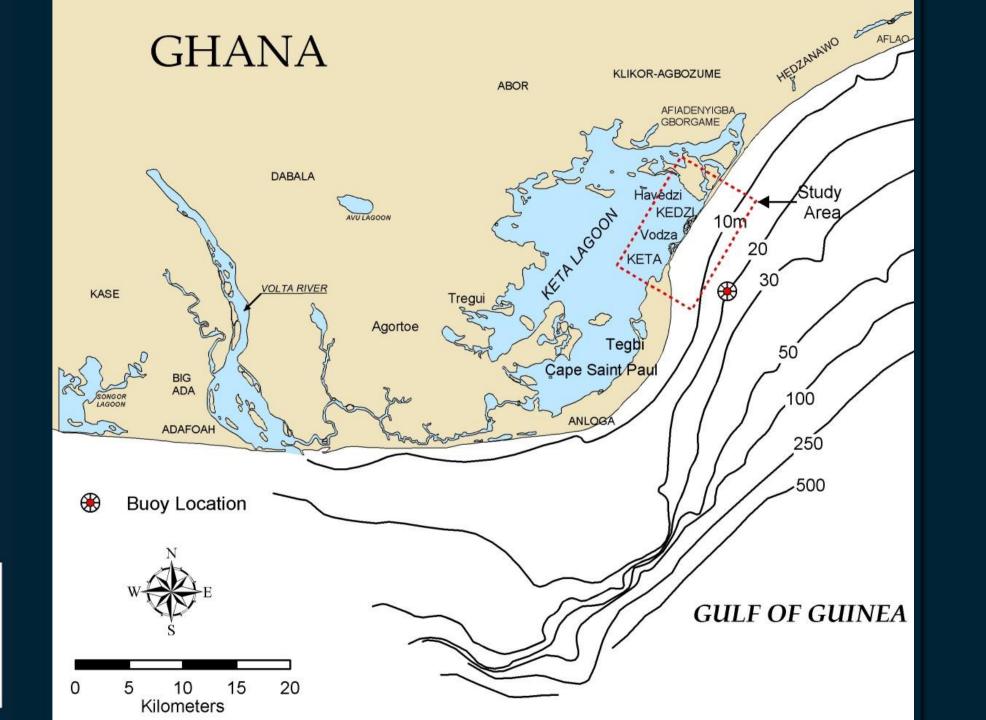
Outline

- 1. Review of predecessor project Keta, Ghana
- 2. Cotonou Sedimentation/Erosion Problem
- 3. Solution and Design
- 4. Construction
- 5. Post-Construction Assessment



Keta Sea Defence Project (KSDP)

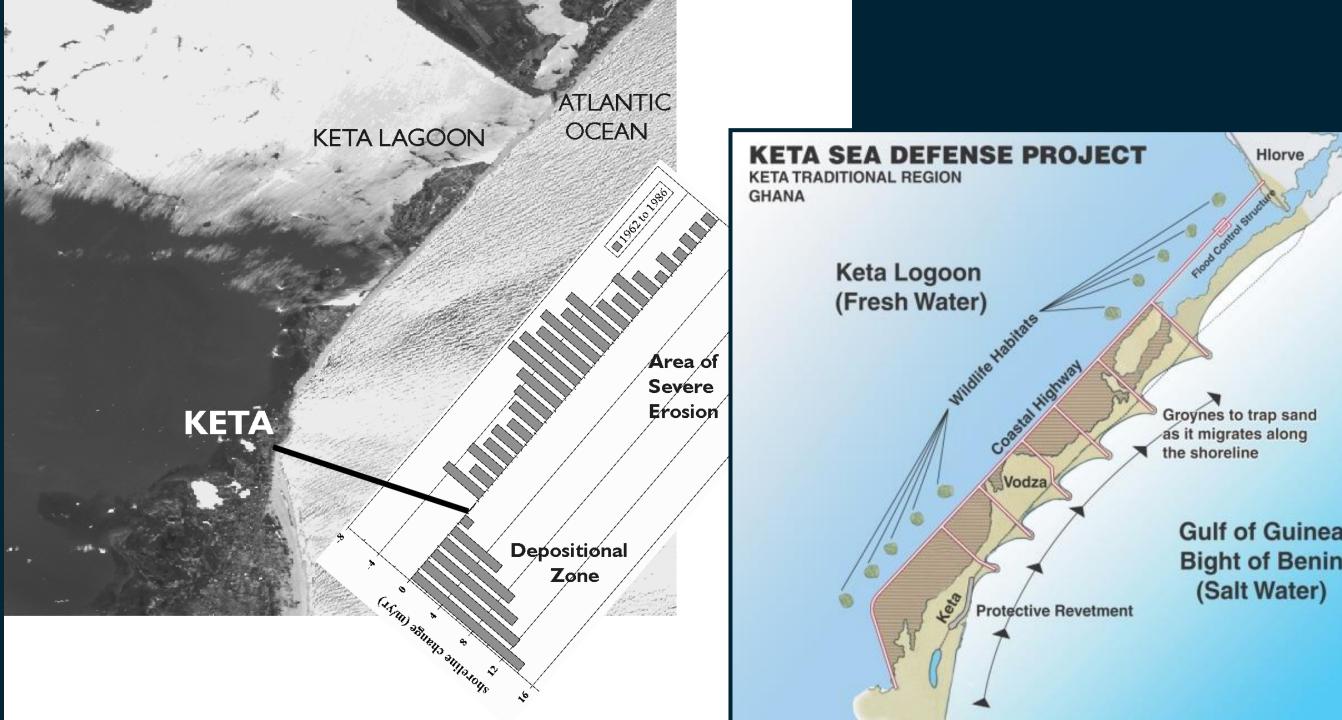
Design-Build: Great Lakes Dredge & Dock - Baird



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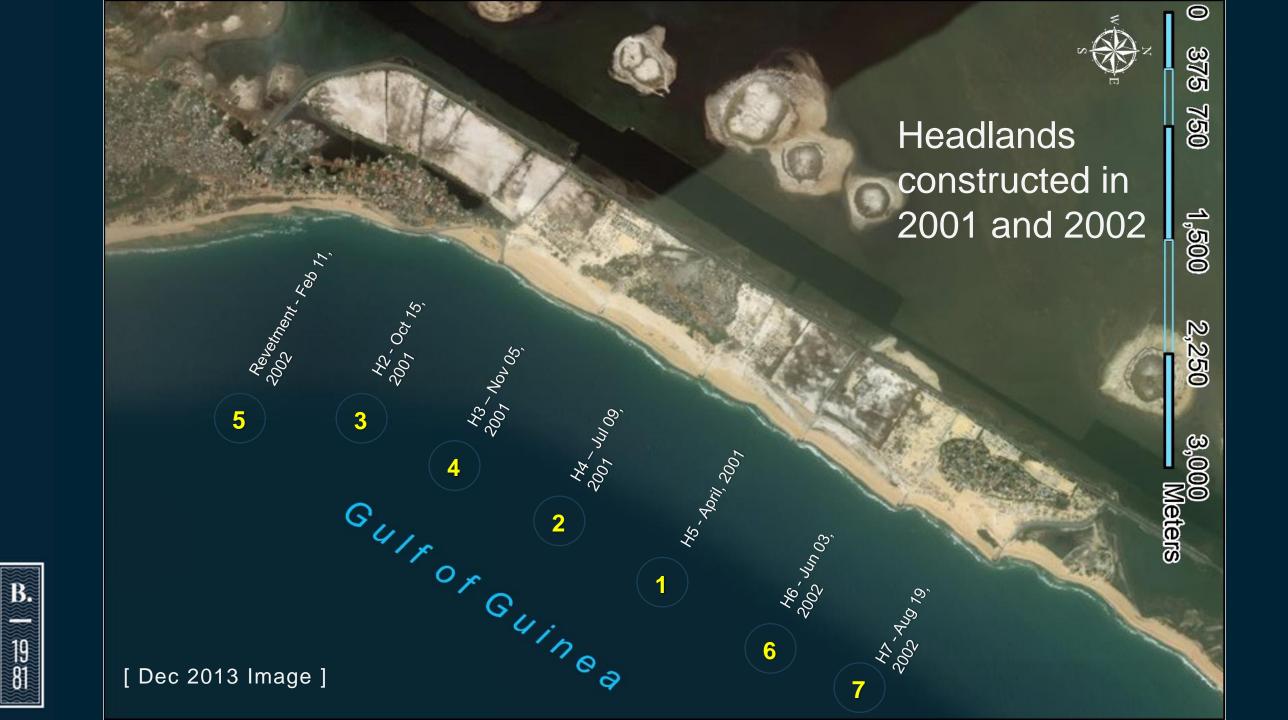


Erosion Rates of 2 to 7 m/year











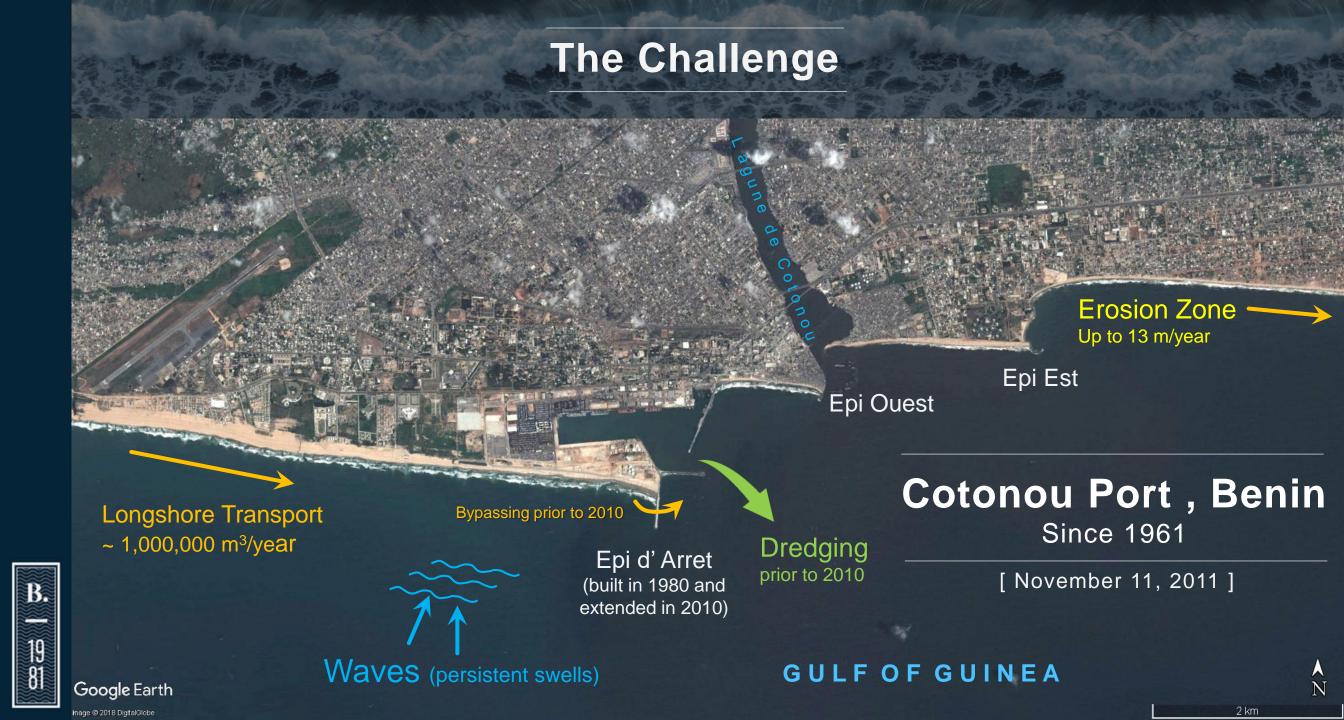


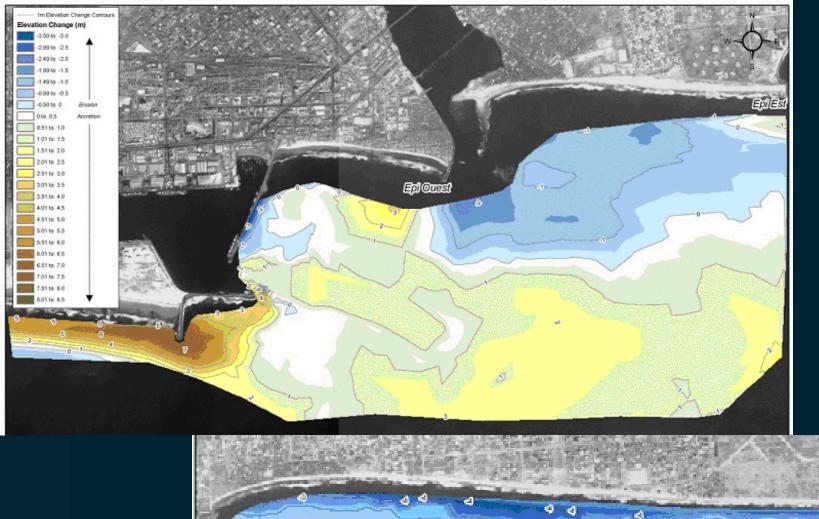
Keta Sea
Defence, Ghana
Since 2003

- Continuous supply of sediment from updrift
- Very limited downdrift impact (less than historic background rates)

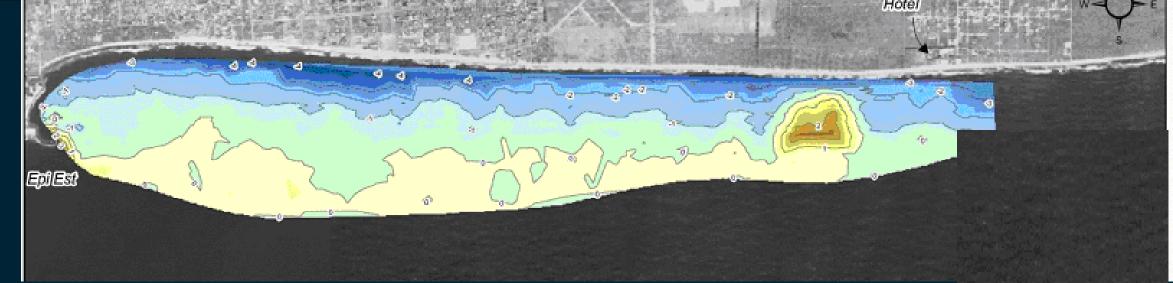
Cotonou Sea Defence Project (CSDP)

Design: Baird; Construction Administration: Norda Stelo; Construction: Boskalis





Bypassing Shoal Development 1980 - 2002





The Solution 2,000 Meters 500 1,000 4.9 mi (7.8 km) of protected shoreline 1000 ft (305 m) long breakwater 820 ft (250 m) long revetment 7 headlands each 625 ft (190 m) long Eldorado Hotel BH1 Headland 1 Headland 2 Headland 3 Headland 7 Headland 4 Headland 6 Headland 5 Zone 1 Zone 2 Existing Epil Est **GULF OF GUINEA** Borehole Locations Satellite image taken Dec 2002



Satellite image taken December 2002



Setback line for new development

Construction (2012-2014)

Construction Logistics

- 1. The quarries were far from the site (> 150 km) and required transport using conventional (on-road) trucks along public roads,
- 2. Had to rely on public roads for the transport from quarry to site. Impossible to control traffic and condition/maintenance of the roads that were in relatively poor condition,
- 3. Accordingly the supply of stone was not reliable and a very large stockpile was required before a headland could be started. This affected the order of the construction,
- 4. Built in a highly populated urban environment, preparation of the laydown areas (outside of the near term erosion zone) became an important early element,
- 5. Use of both armor stone and X-blocs (funding agency dependent).



Construction Sequence (2012-2014) 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 Meters Sept 2012 -Jul 2013 -Jul 2013 -Aug 2013 -Apr 2013 -Apr 2013 Sept 2012 -Jan 2014 Apr 2012 -Mar 2014 Jan 2014 Nov 2013 Dec 2012 Epi Est Nov 2012 Gulf of Guinea Apr 2013 -Baird Jan 2014 X-Blocs X-Blocs X-Blocs X-Blocs **Rock** Rock X-Blocs Rock Headlands 5 and 6 were constructed first. H7 was the last to be built. H6



experienced the greatest DD erosion requiring protection with revetment until H7 was built.





Epi Est



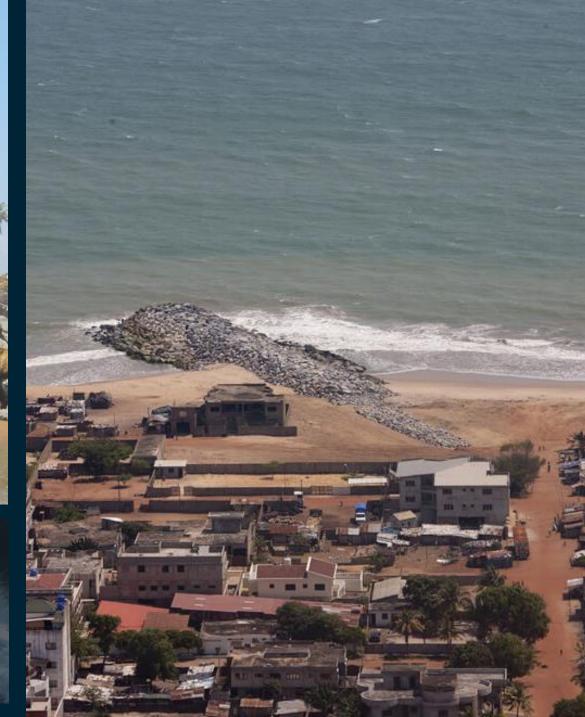




Construction (2012-2014)

Headland 1











Headland 1

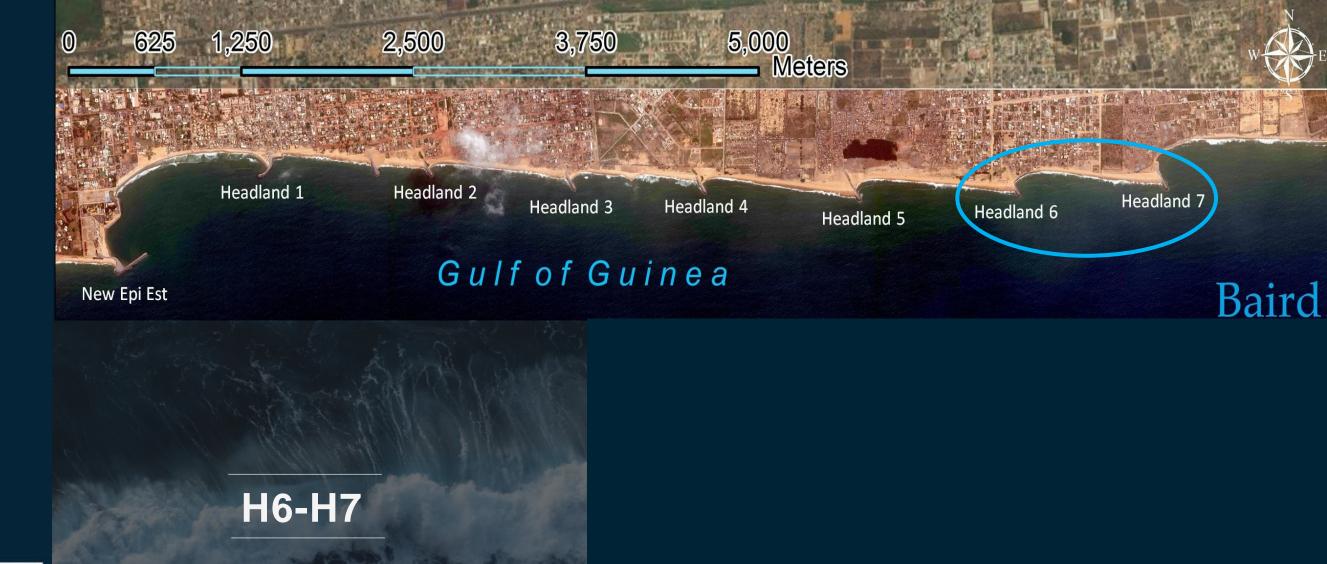
Post-Construction Shoreline Evolution Examples

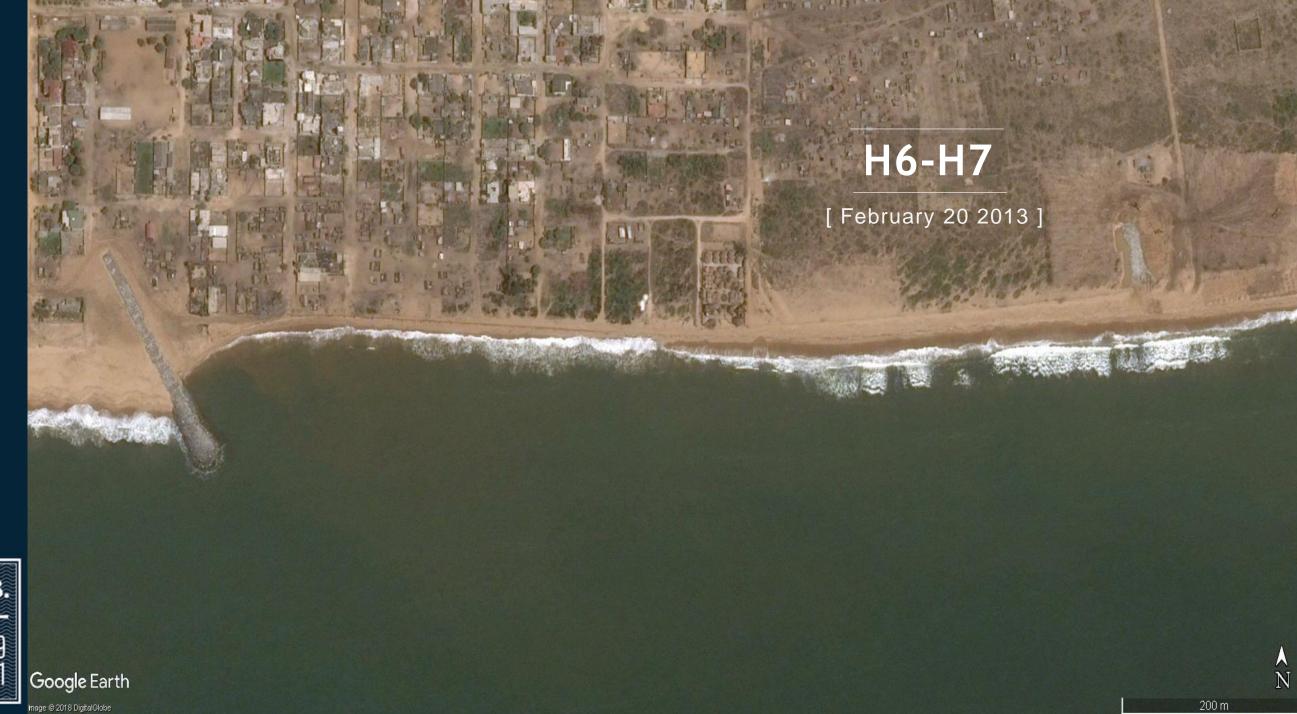


Epi Est – H1

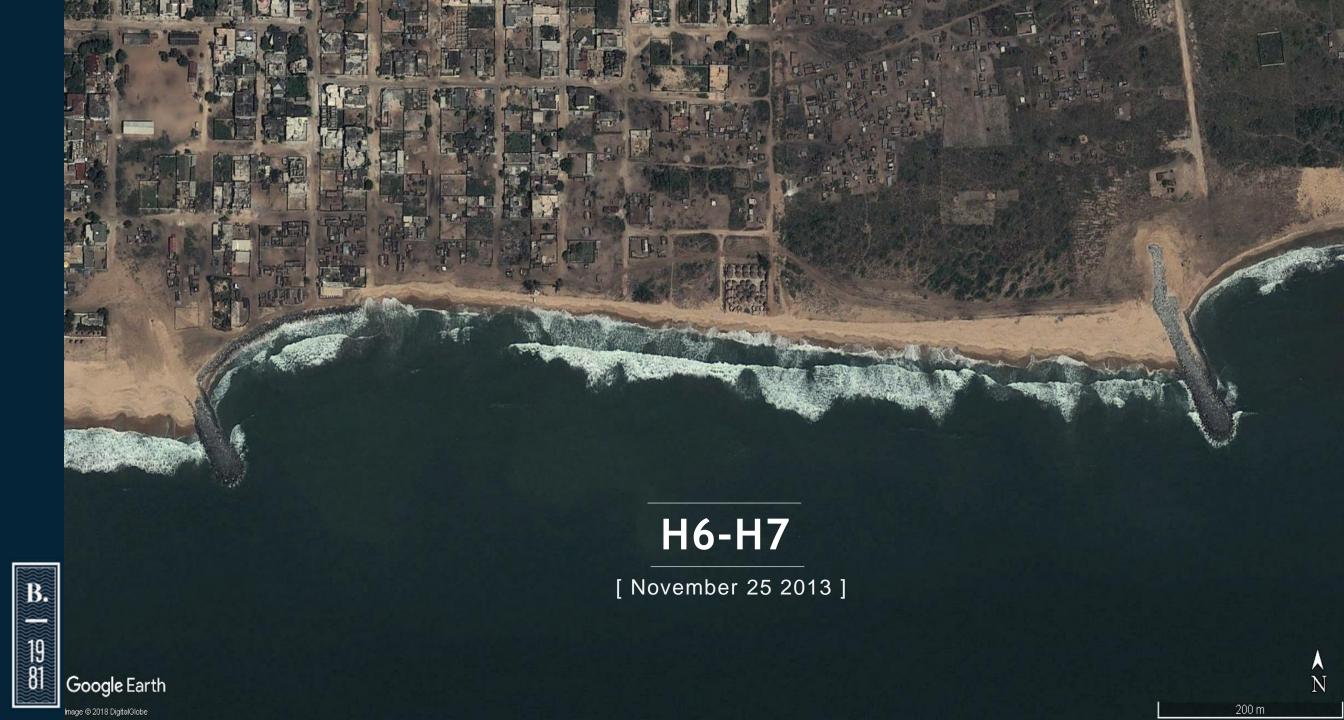
Critical bay to protect from the Client's perspective







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Downdrift Erosion

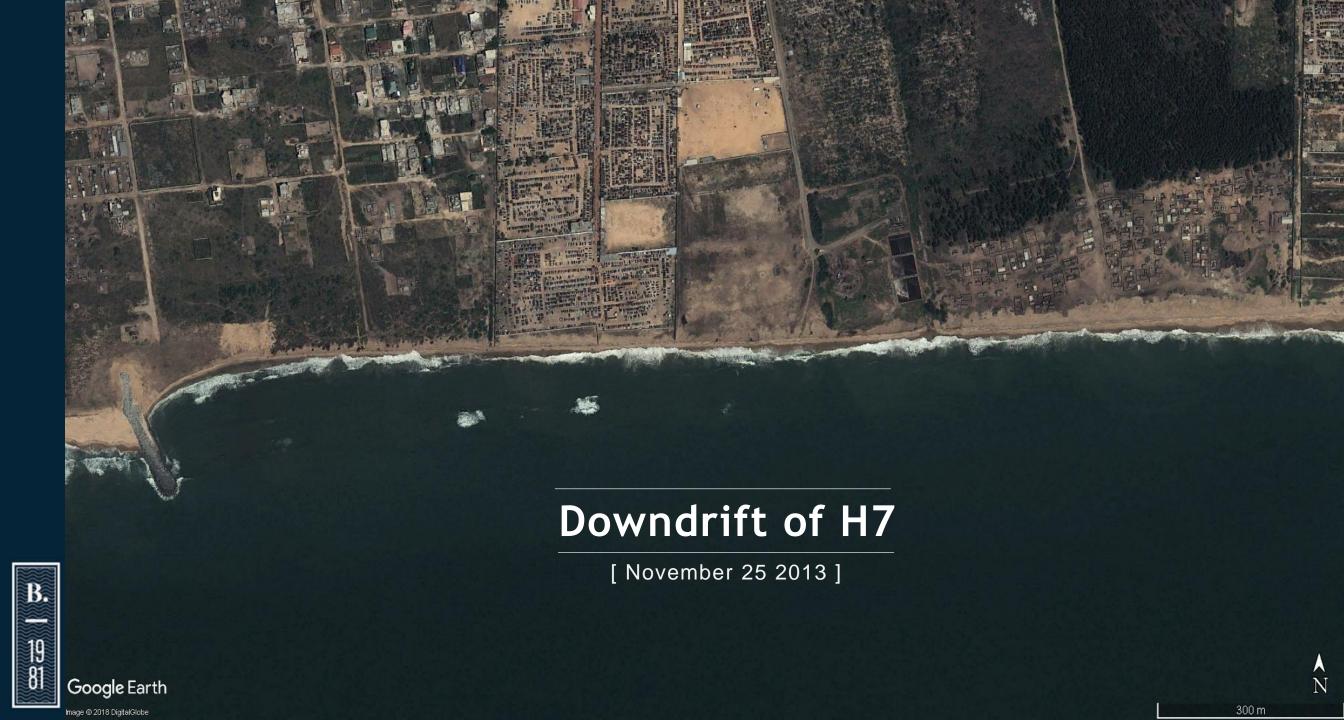


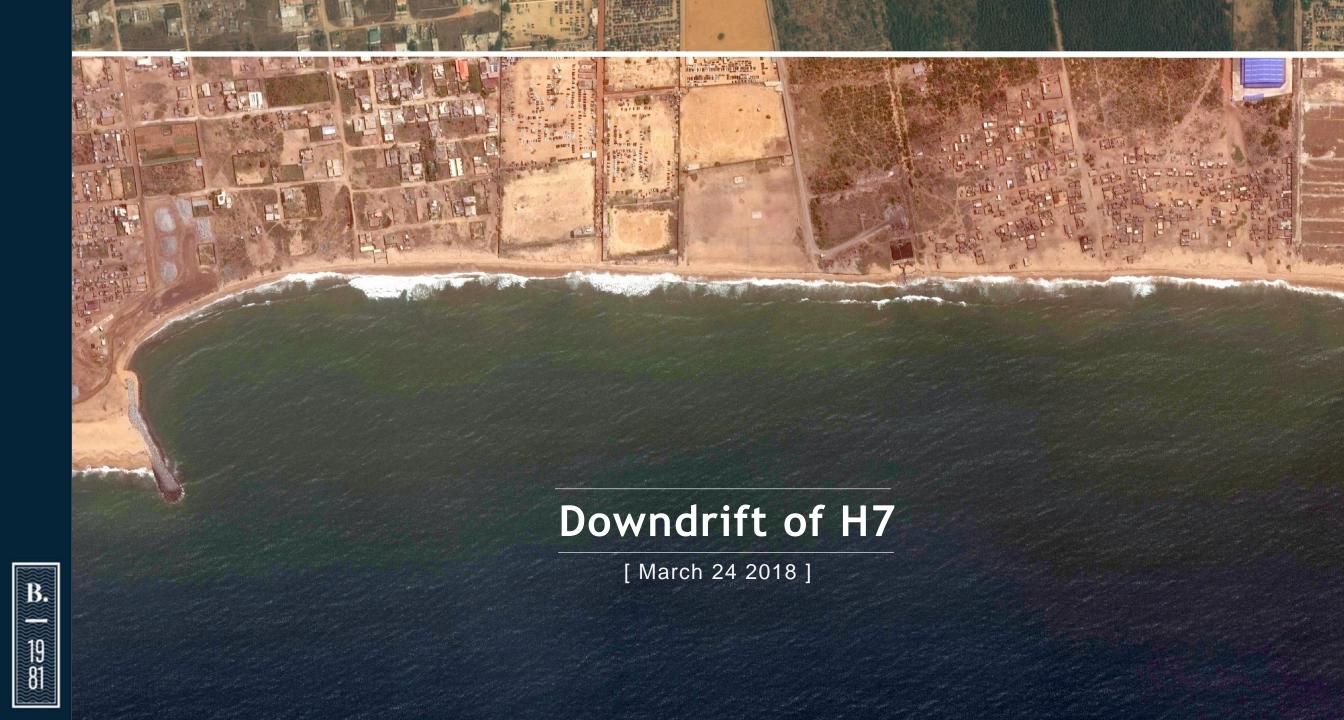


Downdrift of H7

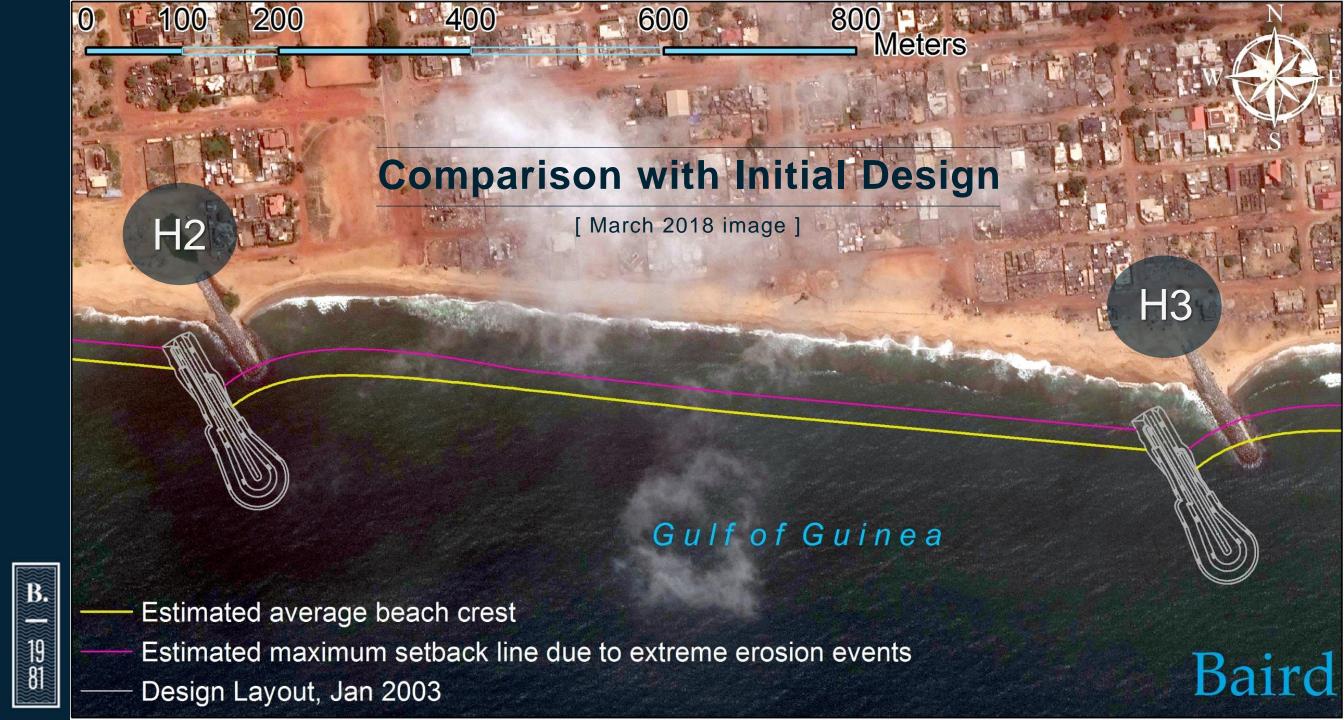
[January 08 2013]







Comparison with Design



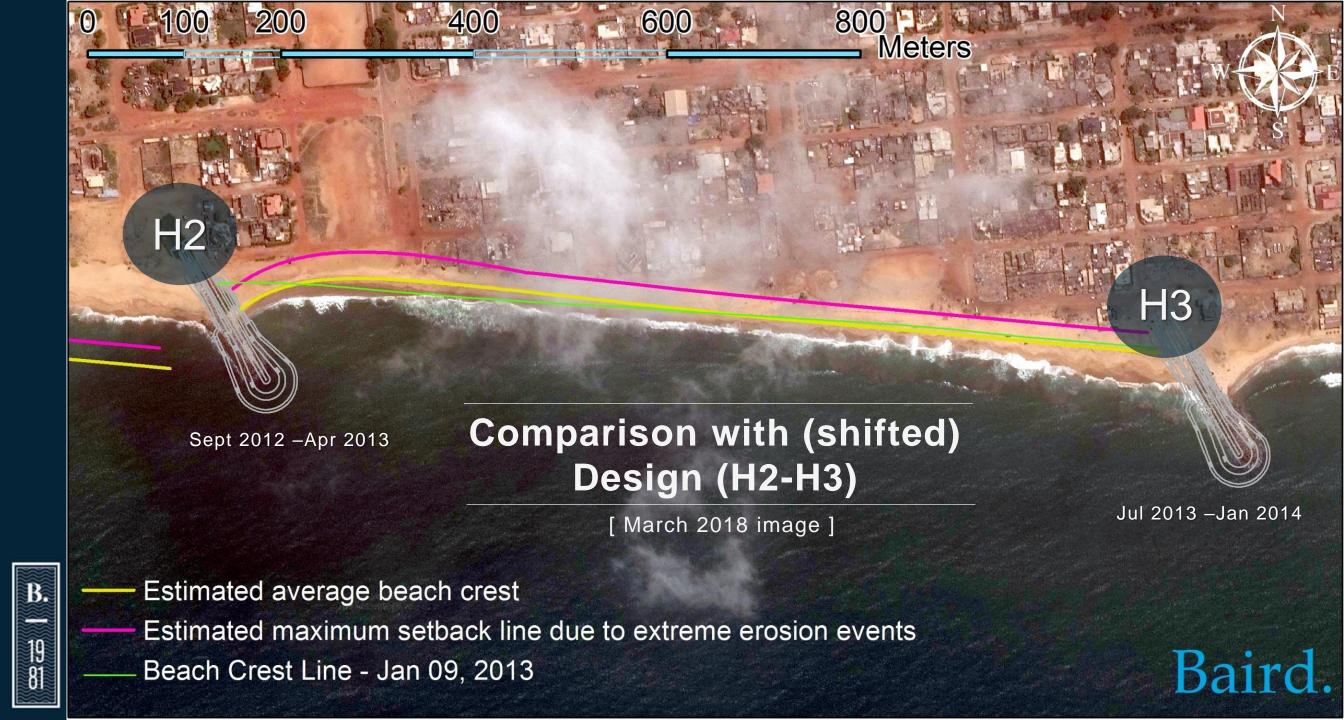


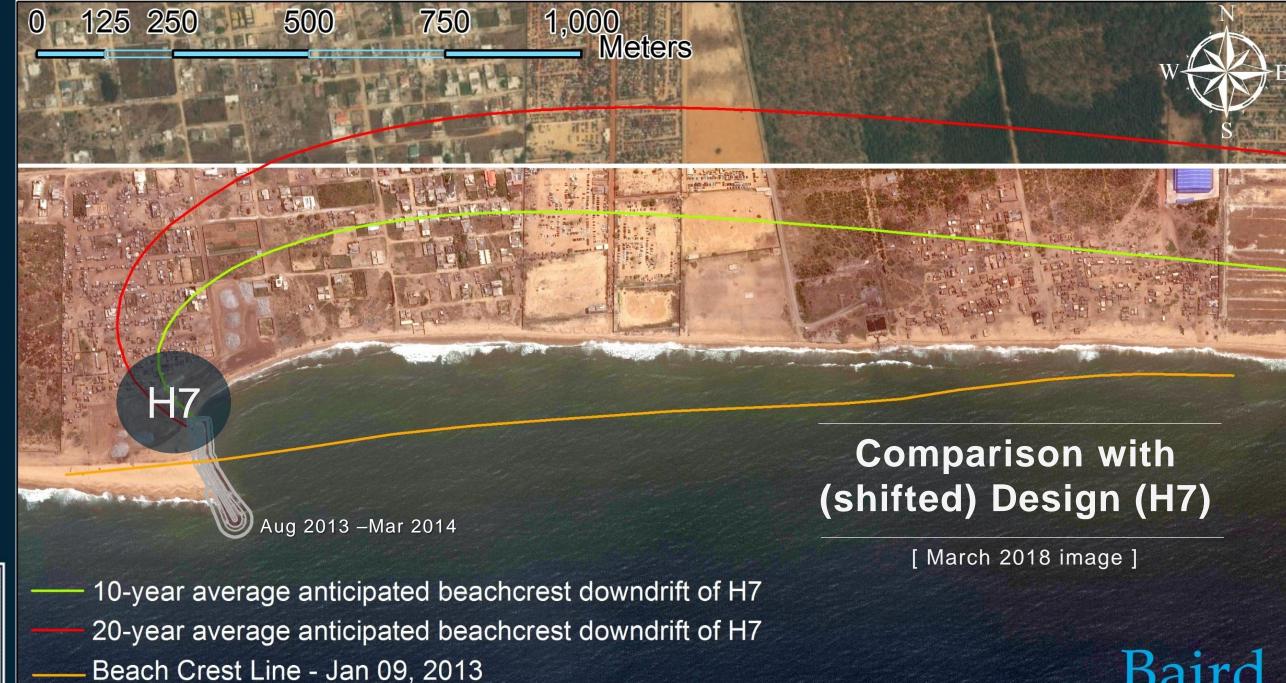
Estimated average beach crest

Estimated maximum setback line due to extreme erosion events

Beach Crest Line - Jan 09, 2013

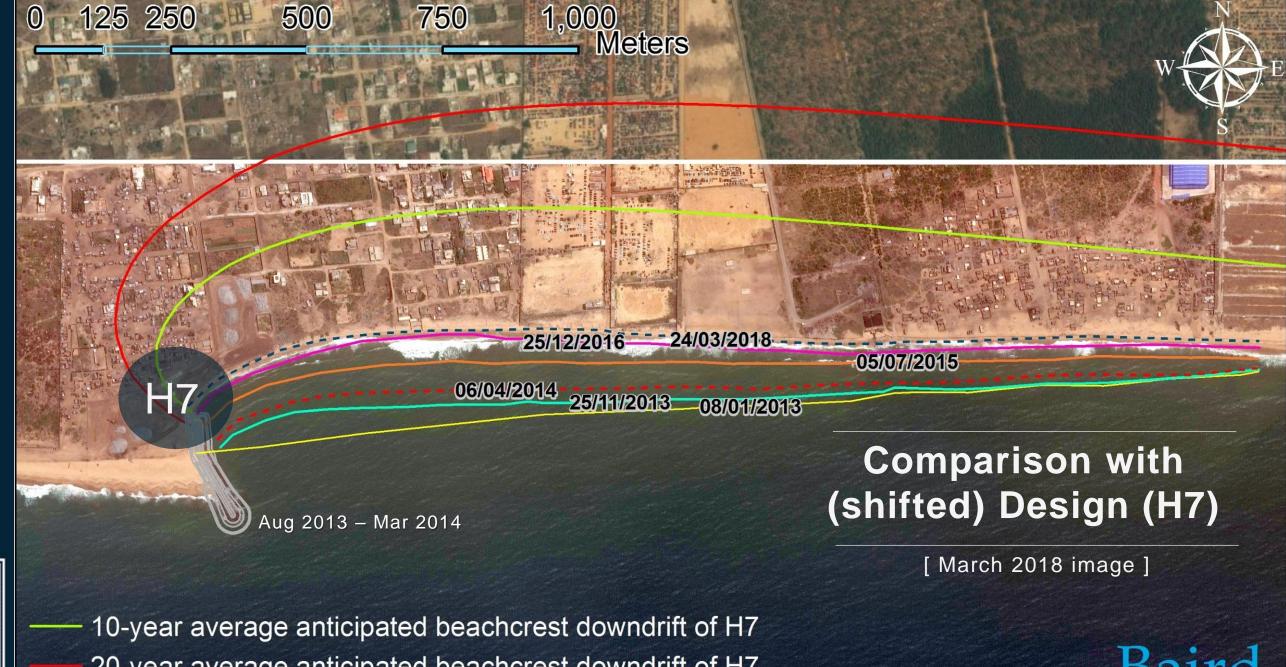






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20-year average anticipated beachcrest downdrift of H7

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Thank you.

Questions & Answers