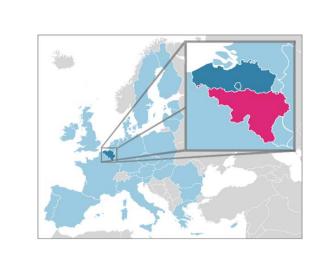


WebGIS tool supporting sediments management in Wallonia



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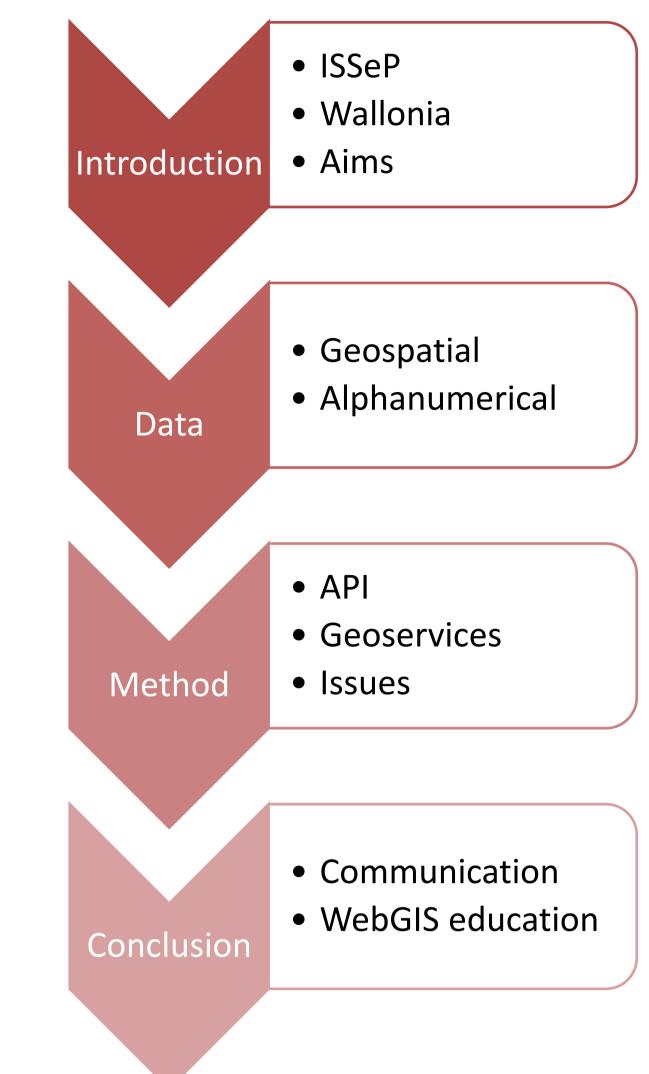
Research and technological assessment development

Context of sediment management in EU and Wallonia:

- Europe's River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) fail to reach the objectives of the Water Framework directive :
 - 80% of rivers in Central EU below the « good » level
 - River Sediments concentrating the pollutions (sinks and sources)
- **Sediment monitoring** is essential in water management to assess the ecological status and the effect of remedial actions
- There are few information about the level of this pollution and sediment composition has a natural, spatial and temporal variability which need site specific measures
- Wallonia is currently developing the RBMP and wants to develop a tool to centralise field information on sediments
 - Walloon legislation is under discussion for the levelling of sediments along the banks which would require an authorisation from the administration:
 - New legislation about soil and waste > adaptation of Walloon legislation on sediment propose a « management map » to provide access to information
 - Various information provided by various services in the administration
 - Navigable and unnavigable waterways are separately managed by two services (DGO2 and DGO3). For unnavigable rivers, managers are shared between 4 levels (see figure on the right)

Request to ISSeP:

WebGIS interface > provide data within a common communication channel WebGIS application using the intuitive aspect of internet and the functionalities of a Geographical Information System (GIS) to combine geodata in an harmonized system.



Various stakeholders Watershed = 100 ha Watershed = 5,000 ha

Various data

Data sources	format
Hydro Network (DGO3© SPW)	lines
Discharges (DGO3© SPW)	points
Ponds/lakes (DGO3© SPW)	poly
Quality samples (© ISSeP)	points
Storm basins (DGO1© SPW)	poly
Sewer plans (©SPGE)	geoserv
Land use map (DGO4© SPW)	geoserv
Cadastral map (© SPF)	geoserv
Topographical maps ((© IGN)	geoserv
Orthos and admin. Maps (© SPW)	geoserv
Natura (DGO3© SPW)	geoserv

Objectives:

- Harmonise data sources and spatial analysis
- Facilitate the **transfer** of information between the local manager and the central authority, and other different actors
- **Standardize** the dredging operations
- Support the managers and the **administration** in filling out the forms for the authorization
- Harmonize the reports and authorization requests
- Keep track of these operations in a central data base
- Develop adding-values sediments operations
- Provide data while enhancing their relevance and up to date level
- Ensure the **traceability** of works in line with the legislation
- Having a single consultation GIS interface

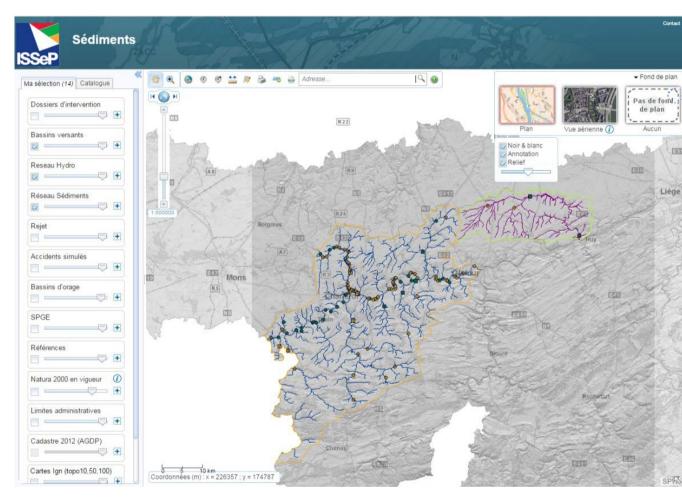
Profits:

- **Time** manager (0,5 dm/file)
- Time regional officer
- **Delay** reduction for authorisations
- Relevance of information : less mistakes and less time to find
- Standardisation / harmonization of report / forms • Digital information and easiness of database management
- **Communication** by automatic emails Keep track of data exchange and emails
- Support in deadline management workflow
- Visibility of information to all
- Geodata processing (nearest/buffer/...)

Data Issues:

- Digitalisation with **different specifications** and methodologies in terms of scale, quality, resolution,...
 - Official land use map manually digitised on 1/10 000 National Geographical Institute (©NGI) between 1977 and 1987 and scanned to produce the digital version at 1/25000 (DGATLP, 2007)
- Data evolution : new version, on-going validation, low resolution The prototype includes some temporary data
- Bad geoposition in reference to other dataset chosen as the georeference in Wallonia (Ortho-photos, PICC)
- **Legal value** of digital version ... « Geographical data available from the application have no legal value and are made available to inform the responsible user.» (Official land use map)
- GIS error propagation

Current prototype > operational interface



- Discussion and agreement about tool's objectives within the administration
- Testing needed **functionalities** and existing ones • Identifying and obtaining data : analysis of
- relevance / completion / precision / issues • Increase the communication between decision
- levels
- The prototype demonstrates the **feasibility** but the real version of the tool will be developed in a second phase by the responsible service

Why a WebGIS?

- Accessible anytime and anywhere: common tool (appropriation)
- Use of the same, accurate and up to date spatial information centralised and validated to all

Who?

- Technical / managerial / political actors from ≠ services and levels: roles, place of work and administration information
- Two roles in the application: front/back and emails exchange
- **Security** within a group > membership feeling

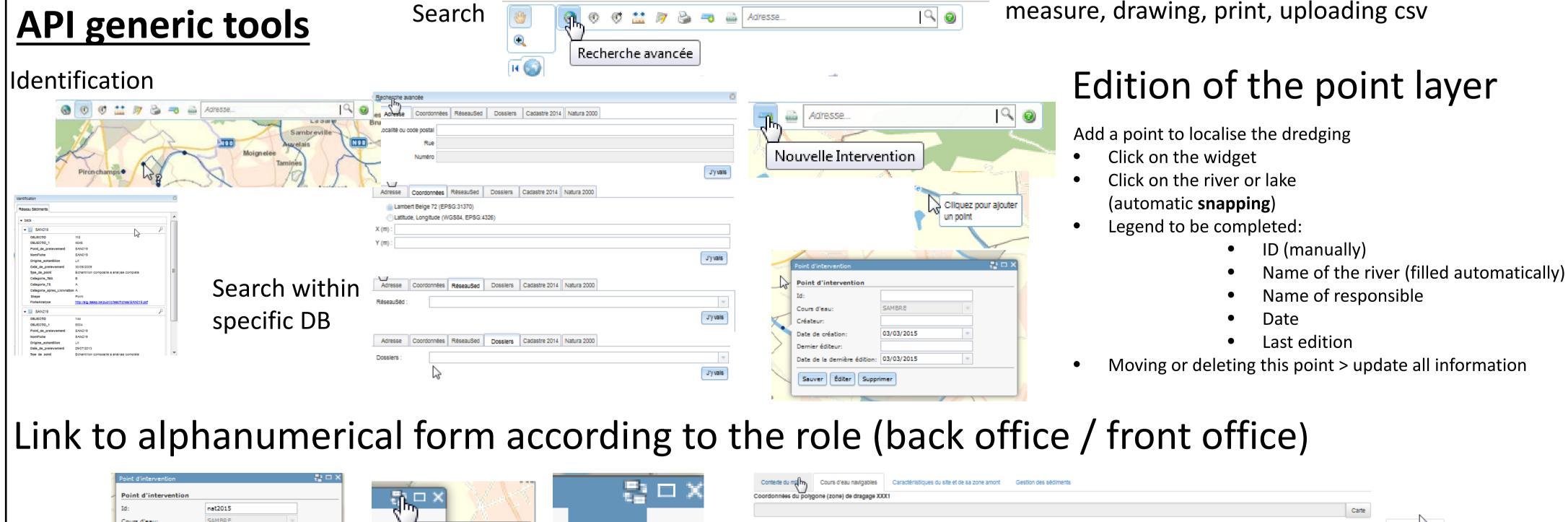
How?

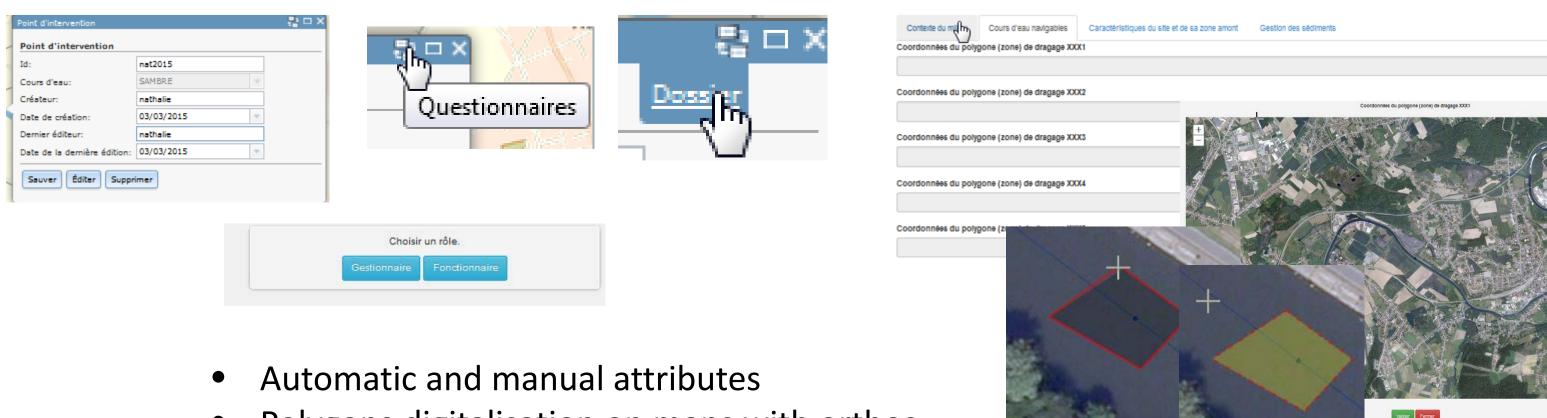
- From paper to digital form (easiness, standardization, centralisation, speed, less resources, support to management, spatial analysis...)
- Up to date **geoservices** (remote access to providers)

Conclusion:

- Internet and GIS = efficient communication tools: the discussion within the project committee was already improved by the prototype
- List of advantages in comparison to current paper process
- Identification of specific needs of users and existing tools
- GIS has some issues such as error propagation and all users are not aware of these: WebGIS needs some caution remarks and education in terms of precision / scale / legal value







- Polygons digitalisation on maps with orthos (georeference) and cadastral map

