

STN	Kvalita vody. Pokyny na hodnotenie hydromorfologie brakických a pobrežných vôd.	STN EN 16503 75 7203
------------	--	--

Water quality - Guidance standard on assessing the hydromorphological features of transitional and coastal waters

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 03/15

Obsahuje: EN 16503:2014

120250

Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR, odbor SÚTN, 2015
Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov sa môžu slovenské technické normy rozmnožovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

ICS 13.060.70

English Version

Water quality - Guidance standard on assessing the hydromorphological features of transitional and coastal waters

Qualité de l'eau - Norme guide pour l'évaluation des caractéristiques hydromorphologiques des eaux de transition et des eaux côtières

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Anleitung zur Beurteilung der hydromorphologischen Merkmale der Übergangs- und Küstengewässer

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 July 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents		Page
Foreword.....		3
Introduction		4
1 Scope		5
2 Terms and definitions		5
3 Principle		9
4 Survey requirements		10
4.1 General		10
4.2 Defining hydromorphological units		10
4.3 Survey strategy		10
4.4 Reference conditions		11
4.4.1 General		11
4.4.2 Morphological and hydrological conditions		11
5 Features for survey and assessment		12
5.1 Features and attributes		12
5.2 Pressures on hydromorphology		12
5.2.1 General		12
5.2.2 Classes of human pressures		13
5.3 Data sources and methods of obtaining information		16
6 Reporting hydromorphological assessment and classification		17
6.1 General		17
6.2 Data presentation		17
7 Training and quality assurance for survey and assessment		18
7.1 General		18
7.2 Areas for training		18
7.3 Data entry and validation		19
Bibliography		20

Foreword

This document (EN 16503:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 "Water analysis", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Hydromorphology of transitional and coastal (TraC) waters is one of the basic features of marine and coastal ecosystems controlling the presence of biota. Hydromorphology is the result of the interaction between the structure of the systems and their functioning. Structure includes sea-bed geology, sediment features, morphology and water depth, whereas functioning includes hydrodynamics, sediment dynamics and morpho-dynamic processes.

Over the past several millennia, human developments in TraC waters throughout Europe have caused substantial changes in the hydromorphological characteristics and ecological functioning of many water bodies. Hydromorphological changes are an important consideration in implementing the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). In addition, for the Habitats Directive there is a need to maintain certain 'features' in favourable condition, which has also given rise to a focus on hydromorphological assessments.

In a general sense, transitional waters (e.g. estuaries, fjords, some lagoons) are neither fully open coastal systems nor enclosed or flowing freshwater areas. (for the WFD definition, see Clause 2). Their boundaries may be defined by hydromorphological features and discontinuities, by salinity, or by any other hydrographic feature (e.g. water depth and tidal regime). The term 'coastal waters' has been defined for various legal and political purposes (e.g. see Clause 2) but in this hydromorphological standard they are defined as waters characterized by coastal features and influenced by coastal processes.

This European Standard:

- a) supports environmental and conservation agencies in meeting monitoring requirements of the WFD and MSFD;
- b) provides information supporting other environmental reporting requirements (e.g. in relation to biodiversity or environmental impact assessment);
- c) supports management and restoration initiatives;
- d) identifies and defines the main pressures affecting European TraC waters.

Note that in this standard, "assessment" is used as a broad term referring to the general description of features and the pressures that impinge upon them. It is not used to imply the judgement of particular levels of "quality" or "value", whether related to status under the WFD, MSFD or more generally.

WARNING — Persons using this European Standard should be familiar with usual laboratory and fieldwork practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

IMPORTANT – It is absolutely essential that tests conducted according to this European Standard be carried out by suitably trained staff.

1 Scope

This European Standard gives guidelines for characterizing the hydromorphology of transitional or coastal (TraC) waters, but does not prescribe detailed methods of assessment. The main aim of this document is to improve the comparability of hydromorphological survey methods, data processing, and the interpretation and presentation of results.

This European Standard:

- a) lists essential features and processes of TraC waters that should be characterized as part of a hydromorphological survey and used for determining hydromorphological condition;
- b) gives guidance on strategies for collecting and presenting hydromorphological data depending on the resources available and the anticipated use of the assessment;
- c) describes how to generate data sets appropriate for monitoring and reporting on the condition of Natura 2000 sites designated under the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive;
- d) provides guidance on data quality assurance.

This European Standard does not deal with biological assessments in TraC waters such as the presence or absence of individual species or community composition, nor does it attempt to link specific hydromorphological features with their associated biological communities. However, it is relevant where plants or other organisms form significant structural elements of the habitat (e.g. saltmarshes, biogenic reefs).

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN