

various mound structures. The workshop, consisting of highly qualified engineers mainly from USA will be kept small to stimulate the exchange of ideas in an open and scientific manner.

Approximately fifteen speakers will be invited to present seminars (approximately 30 minutes) dealing with the analysis, experiment, design and construction of various mound structures. The participants will discuss issues and ways to improve the state-of-the-art of the present design practices on the basis of the seminar presentations.

The materials presented at the workshop together with the summary and conclusions of the workshop will be published in *The Journal of Coastal Research* following the publication guideline of the Coastal Education and Research Foundation, USA (P. O. Box 8068, Charlottesville, VA 22906).

Organizing Committee

Per Bruun  
International Marine Science  
and Engineering  
Hilton Head, South Carolina

Miguel Losada  
Ib Svendsen  
Nobu Kobayashi

Department of Civil Engineering  
University of Delaware  
Newark, Delaware

**INQUA SUBCOMMISSION ON  
SHORELINES OF NORTHWESTERN  
EUROPE  
(18-22 September 1989)**

The INQUA Subcommission on Shorelines of Northwestern Europe is planning to hold a subcommission meeting in Tallinn, Estonia, U.S.S.R. in September 18-22, 1989. It will probably include a two-day paper session and two or three-days of scientific excursions to get acquainted with the evidences of relative sea level change and coastal processes along the Estonian coast. The main topic of the symposium will be "Protection and Evolution of Sea-coasts." Each paper presentation should have a maximum length of 20 minutes. Abstracts (no longer than 2 pages) will be published before the symposium (deadline February 1, 1989). Accommodations will be available at medium-priced hotels for approximately 60 US dollars single occupancy and 40 dollars double occupancy, per day.

Anto Raukas

7 Estonia Avenue  
Tallinn-1, Estonian S.S.R.  
200101 U.S.S.R.



**REPORTS OF MEETINGS**

**IGCP Project 274—COASTAL EVOLUTION  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 19-24 September 1988**

Project 274 is one of 12 new IGCP projects established in 1988. It held its inaugural meeting in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 19-24 September 1988. The meeting was attended by 67 delegates representing 29 countries. The meeting consisted of 1½ days of paper sessions, 2½ days of field trips and a full day to consider the future development of Project 274.

The basic idea behind the establishment of the project was to develop a better understand-

ing of patterns of variability in the Quaternary evolution of coasts and continental shelves. It was the intention of those who framed the proposal that a basis for comparative theoretical and applied research into coastal evolution could be established thereby developing on the successful outcomes of projects 61 and 200. These two projects have focussed on sea-level change, but it was initially envisaged that Project 274 take on a broader role by examining

past and present processes responsible for the evolution of various coastal and shelf depositional types.

At the meeting in Amsterdam, it was agreed that the project have two primary objectives:

- (i) To document coastal evolution of various regional coastal types leading to a better understanding of interactive forces and products responsible for past, present and future changes to coasts of the world; and
- (ii) To promote specific thematic studies which are necessary to solve problems of coastal change affecting human occupation of the coastal zone.

These two objectives will be met by members of national committees of Project 274 undertaking analyses of one or more regional coastal types significant to human occupation of coastal environments of their nations. It is considered that sufficient knowledge of geomorphology and stratigraphy exist to enable documentation to proceed but that information on processes, rates of coastal change and numerical modelling of evolution requires substantial input from selected areas which are better understood. Through correlation of known to lesser known areas of similar types, it is anticipated that there will be a successful application of knowledge to enable geologists to obtain a clearer understanding of the nature of change in such matters as shoreline position, sediment movement, rates of deposition and erosion within estuaries, and changes to the bed on shallow continental shelves.

The meeting confirmed Dr. Orson van de Plassche of the Institute of Earth Sciences, Free University, PO Box 7161, 1007 MC Amsterdam, The Netherlands, as Project Leader. An Executive Board consisting of seven representatives from United Kingdom, Tanzania, China, Australia, Argentina, France and the USA was elected.

Papers delivered at the inaugural meeting covered a variety of topics on the theme of coastal evolution. For instance, there was a

group of papers that dealt with tectonically or isostatically uplifted coasts. Another set of papers was more concerned with deltaic environments such as the Mississippi delta and parts of eastern Spain. The problem of estuarine evolution in relation to deposition during a transgression event was also discussed. Some emphasis was given to sandy barrier shorelines with Dutch geologists making a contribution towards the understanding of areas to be visited on the field trip. However, gravel-rich shoreline regions were not neglected. Finally, some attention was paid to particular events which have or may in the future modify coastal evolution. An example of such a paper was that by David Hopley on the status and future of coral reefs in a rising "Greenhouse" scenario.

Field trips went to three areas. First there was a half day excursion to the IJsselmeerpolders combined with a visit to the Delft Hydraulics Laboratory ("De Voorst") where participants learnt about the interest of Delft Hydraulics in management problems associated with sea-level rise. L. Van der Valk led a full day trip to the coastal barriers between Haarlem and The Hague. He made a valiant effort given the somewhat inclement weather to show how he and others have built on the classic work of Van Straaten. Participants were very impressed with quality of drill core and peels from the barriers. Another day was devoted to an inspection of the vast Deltaworks of Zeeland together with an examination of early Pleistocene inshore tidal deposits near Ossendrecht in North-Brabant. Here there was considerable discussion of facies characteristics and changing environments of deposition responsible for the vertical sequence.

It is proposed that the next meeting of Project 274 will be held in Opoh, Malaysia, 4-8 September 1989.

B. G. Thom  
Department of Geography  
University of Sydney  
Australia 2006