

PACCo Education Pack

The bilingual educational tools developed (educational packs and programmes for school visits) will embed understanding of the principles of PACCo into future generations. We will facilitate cross-border educational exchanges by working with existing exchange programmes. In collaboration with local education organisations PPs will jointly develop a bilingual educational pack. It will include interactive materials such as videos, citizen science data collection packs and historical maps. The packs will be used at the hubs and will be made available on the project website This education pack will give an overview of the resources developed for PACCo and point you in the direction of other helpful resources. It contains:

- Resources for primary and secondary.
- Project videos
- Information on relevant citizen science data collection methods
- Historical maps
- GCSE, KS3 and A Level Lesson Plans and Resources

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Videos

PACCo project explainer videos can be found on the project website: <https://www.pacco-interreg.com/downloads>.

The aim of these videos is to introduce the project, and present its objectives, the various components that make it up and the partners who are leading and carrying it out.



Historical maps

These maps represent a of knowledge source for the project partners, but they also enable us to better explain to the general public the evolution and development of the sites over the centuries.

Lower Otter

Historical drawing for the original 19th century embankments by James Greene

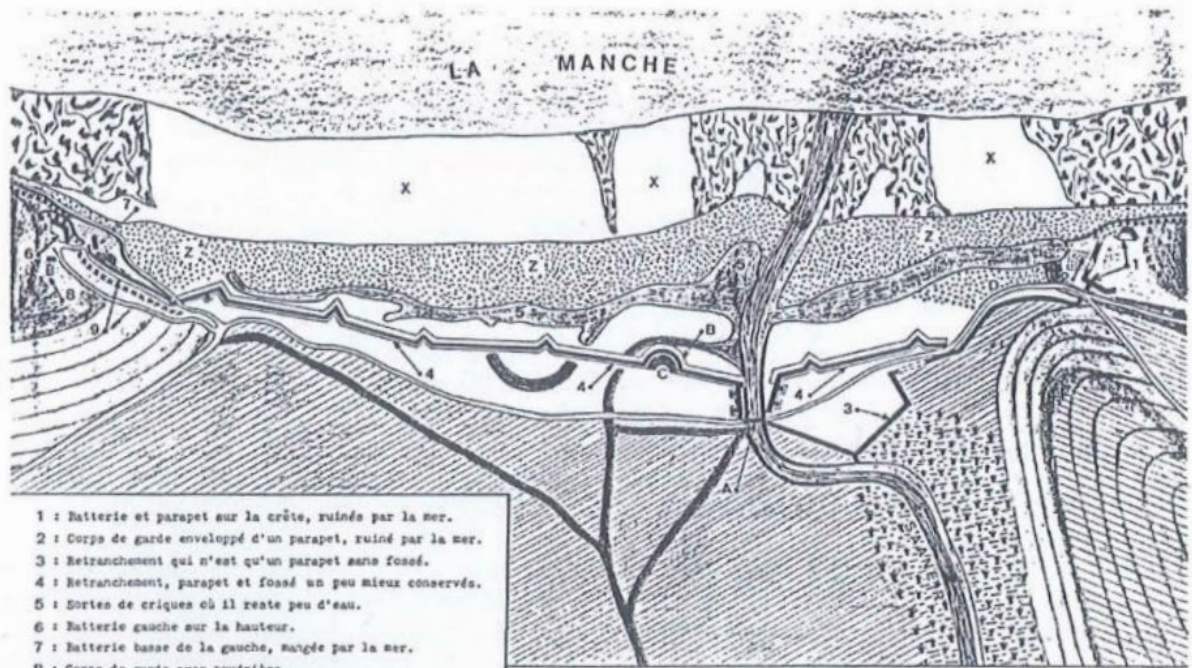


Map of the Saône Bay in 1768



AMENAGEMENT DE LA BASSE VALLEE DE LA SAONE

ETUDE ENVIRONNEMENTALE
DU PROGRAMME D'ESTUARISATION



- 1 : Batterie et parapet sur la crête, ruinée par la mer.
- 2 : Corps de garde enveloppé d'un parapet, ruiné par la mer.
- 3 : Retranchement qui n'est qu'un parapet sans fossé.
- 4 : Retranchement, parapet et fossé un peu mieux conservés.
- 5 : Sortes de criques où il reste peu d'eau.
- 6 : Batterie gauche sur la hauteur.
- 7 : Batterie basse de la gauche, mangée par la mer.
- B : Corps de garde avec poudrière.
- 9 : Chemin du retranchement à la batterie de gauche, taillé sur la pente, actuellement encombré d'éboulements.
- A : Passerelle. B : Bastion. C : Ancienne batterie gauche.
- D : Endroit où l'on peut rétablir la batterie de droite.
- X : Sable. Y : Rochers. Z : Calets. [Symbol] : Marais.
- [Symbol] : Prés. [Symbol] : Champs. [Symbol] : Haut de la falaise.

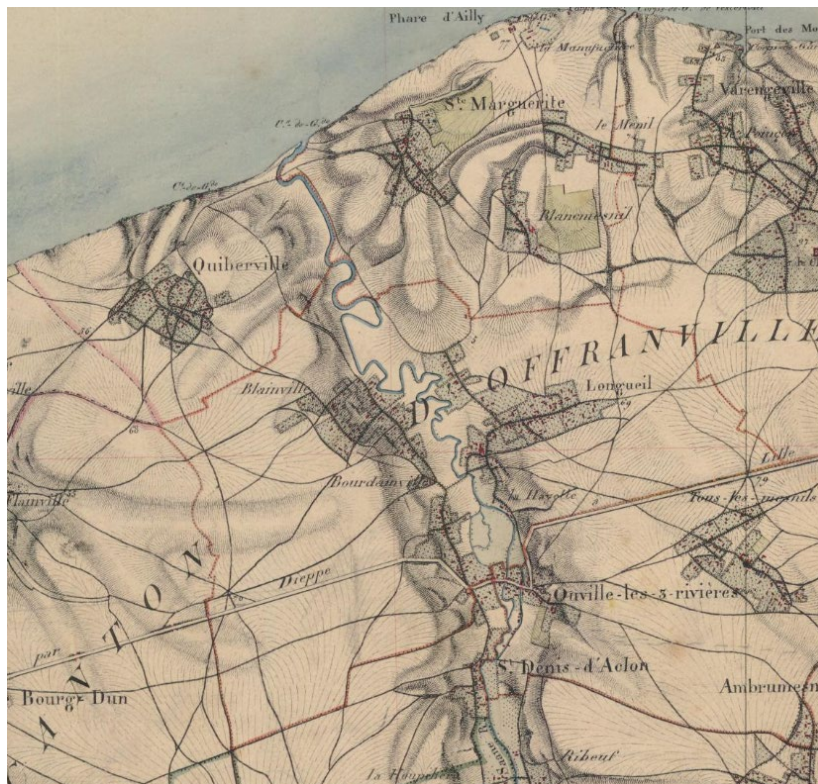
LA BAIE DE SAONE EN 1768

(D'après un document conservé aux Archives du Génie, à Vincennes)

Map of the lower Saône valley and the coastline up to Pourville in the 17th century



Saône military map 1820 - 1866



Citizen science data collection

Below we have signposted you to relevant citizen science resources where you can record your data centrally.

Bird Monitoring

<https://bto.org/our-science/projects/wetland-bird-survey>

Time / skill required



One visit per month, preferably on the Sunday Core Count priority date.



Identify waterbirds that regularly occur at your allocated WeBS site.



Contact your local organiser for information on training and mentoring opportunities in your area, or join one of the [BTO WeBS training courses](#).

WeBS surveyors monitor the UK's internationally important non-breeding waterbirds. Following a tradition begun in 1947, wetland sites are counted once per month, providing data for population and trends in abundance and distribution. "Waterbirds" includes wildfowl (ducks, geese and swans), waders, rails, divers, grebes, cormorants and herons. Gulls and terns are optionally included.

Over 3,000 volunteer counters contribute to the Core Counts survey, making over 40,000 visits each year to 2,800 sites. Each counter adopts a place to count monthly. Non-breeding waterbird numbers peak in different numbers for different species, so counting is done year-round where possible and reported on WeBS years running from July to June, although the core counting season is September to March. As non-breeding waterbirds can be very mobile, the Counts are nationally synchronised, with counters requested to visit during the day on priority Core Count dates (Sundays) if at all possible.

[Training courses | BTO - British Trust for Ornithology](#)

At coastal locations, counting is done at high tide. At large sites, several counters will be working as a team. Each counter surveys the whole of their defined count area, known as a WeBS sector, identifying all the waterbird species present and counting the number of individuals of each species. Counters can also add supplementary data, such as evening roost counts of gulls, or casual counts of notable numbers of passage species that are higher than those present on their Core Count visits. There is also a Low Tide Counts scheme where extra counts at low tide are occasionally made on estuaries.



CoastSnap

<https://www.coastsnap.com/>

CoastSnap is a global citizen science project to capture changing coastlines. No matter where you are in the world, if you have a smartphone and an interest in the coast, you can participate!

CoastSnap relies on repeat photos at the same location to track how the coast is changing over time due to processes such as storms, rising sea levels, human activities and other factors. Using a specialised technique known as photogrammetry, CoastSnap turns your photos into valuable coastal data that is used by coastal scientists to understand and forecast how coastlines might change in the coming decades. Photogrammetry enables the position of the coastline to be pinpointed from your snaps to an accuracy similar to that of professional coastal survey teams. All they ask is that you take the photos at the same location (by using one of our official CoastSnap camera cradles or a do-it-yourself adaptation) and record the precise photo time in the App. The more photos of a particular site, the better our understanding becomes of how that coastline is changing over time.



1

Download

Get the free Citizen Science App on Google Play for Android or in the Apple App Store.

2

Register

After the start of the app, you can register your own user account with just your eMail address.

3

Start!

Start observing! You are automatically logged-in after registering to add your first observation.

Download the App on your smartphone now or open the map in your browser:

