



Building resilient urban coastal environments & communities through science based eco-engineering

Shimrit Perkol-Finkel – Session Moderator Intro

1) Shimrit Perkol-Finkel, EConcrete – Bringing Concrete to Life

2) Mart Black, TPCG – Promoting Resiliency through Science-Based Eco-Engineering

3) Tyler Ortego, ORA Technologies – Let The Oysters Do The Work

4) Leslie Suazo, Ducks Unlimited – Powerful Partnerships Promote Community Resilience

Time permitting - Q&A

Global Climate Change → Coastal Protection

2018 HURRICANE NAMES

- ALBERTO
- BERYL
- CHRIS
- DEBBY
- ERNESTO
- FLORENCE
- GORDON
- HELENA
- ISAAC
- JOYCE
- KIRK
- LESLIE
- MICHAEL
- NADINE
- OSCAR
- PATTY
- RAFAEL
- SARA
- TONY
- VALERIE
- WILLIAM

Global Climate Change → Coastal Protection

Environment ► Climate change Wildlife Energy Pollution

Climate
Change

Climate change made Louisiana's catastrophic floods much more likely

Human-derived rising temperatures increased the risk of the natural disaster by at least 40%, a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration study found

By **John R. Milman**

johnr.milman

September 2016 18:10 BST



This article is over 1



Global Climate Change → Coastal Protection

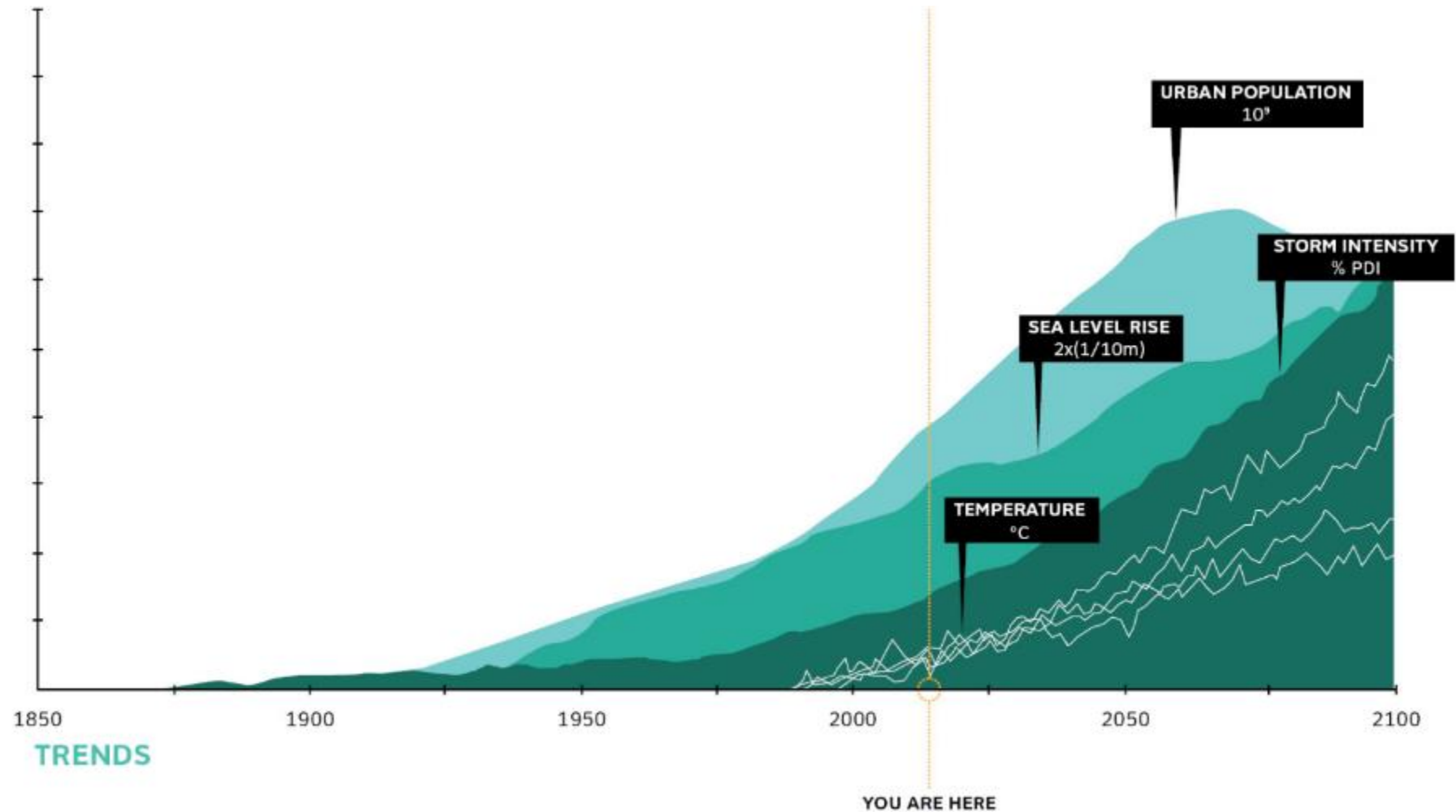
HURRICANES - TYPHOONS · just in

Storm drifts away from Hawaii 'almost biblical' rains

AUDREY McAVOY and CALEB JONES | Associated Press



Global Climate Change → Coastal Protection



TRENDS

Increase proliferation of coastal defense structures

SCAPE TEAM

Coastal Development → Severe Stress on Natural Ecosystems

Habitat Loss

Pollution

Low Biodiversity

Invasive Species





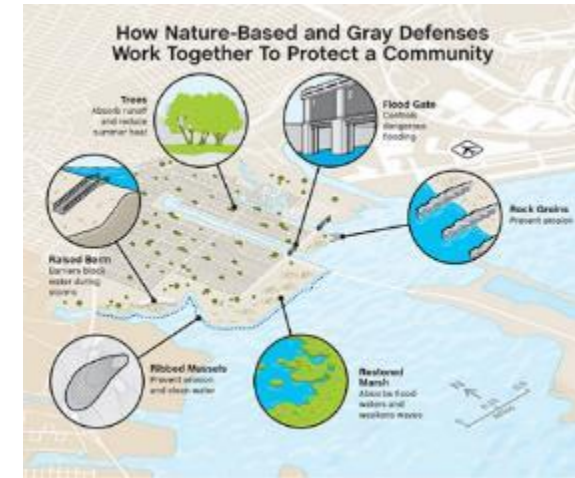
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

<p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>
<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	

Ecosystem Restoration - Engineering Change



<http://oppla.eu/green-infrastructure-conference-nature-based-solutions-sustainable-and-resilient-cities>



<http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/unitedstates/newyork/ucr-infographic.pdf>



http://www.ecoshape.nl/files/paginas/ECOSHAPE_BwN_WEB.pdf



<http://nebula.rowan.edu/>



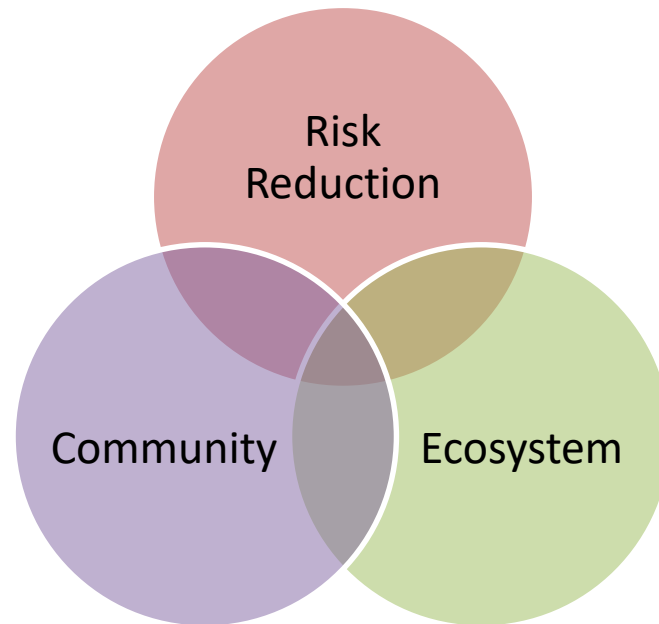
<http://www.t-book.unina.it/>



National Conference on Ecosystem Restoration

Building connections from the local to the landscape scale

Building resilient urban coastal environments & communities through science based eco-engineering



Bringing Concrete to Life

Harnessing biological processes for building resilient coastal infrastructure

Shimrit Finkel, PhD

Shimrit@econcretetech.com





Climate Change





A Concrete Problem



Destruction of Natural Coastal Habitats



Ecosystem Restoration - Engineering Change

Rural



Urban



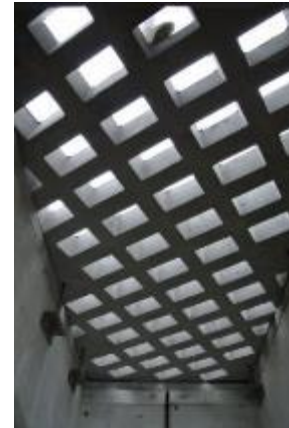
Design solutions

Seattle Waterfront 2015- in progress

<http://waterfrontseattle.org/>



- Light penetration
- Vertical Habitats
- Sloping Habitats

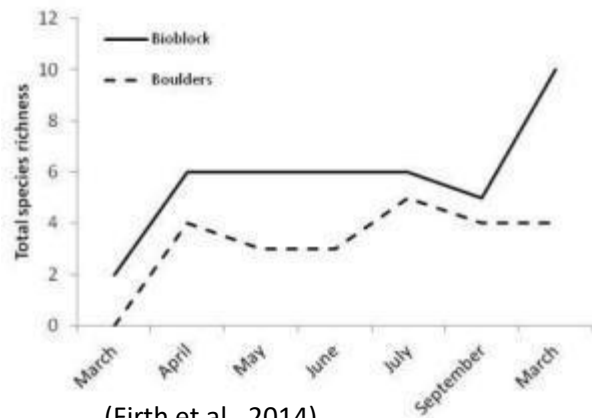
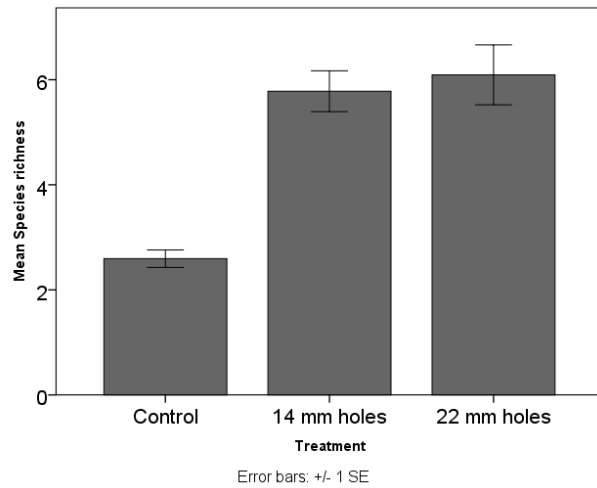


Design solutions



THESEUS - coastal risk assessment and mitigation funded by the EU Commission

<http://www.theseusproject.eu>



(Firth et al., 2014)



Bringing Concrete to Life

Material composition



Surface complexity



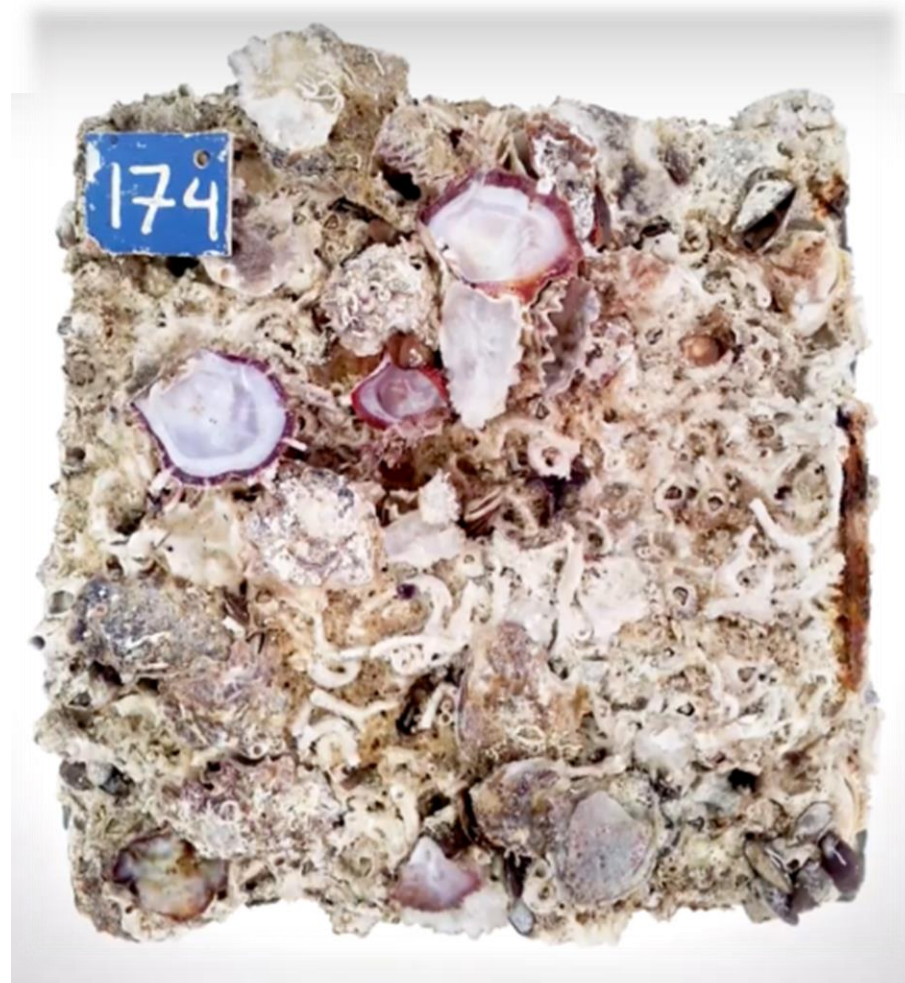
Macro Design



- ✓ Rich and Diverse Marine Life
- ✓ Enhanced Ecosystem Services
- ✓ Improved Structural Performance

- ✓ Low Carbon Solution
- ✓ Cost Effective
- ✓ Aesthetic

Bringing Concrete to Life



Changing Paradigms: Biofouling → Bioprotection



**The icing on the cake:
Bioprotection of concrete structures by
fuccoids and barnacles**

Dr. Larissa Naylor & Dr. Martin Coombes
Universities of Glasgow and Oxford
With Prof. Heather Viles and Prof. Richard Thompson

[http://urbaneproject.org/assets/pdf/\(7\)%20Larissa%20Naylor_BIOPROTECTION.pdf](http://urbaneproject.org/assets/pdf/(7)%20Larissa%20Naylor_BIOPROTECTION.pdf)

Changing Paradigms: Biofouling → Bioprotection

Structural Advantages:

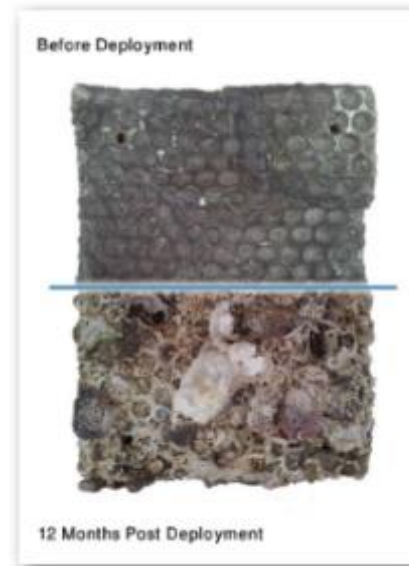
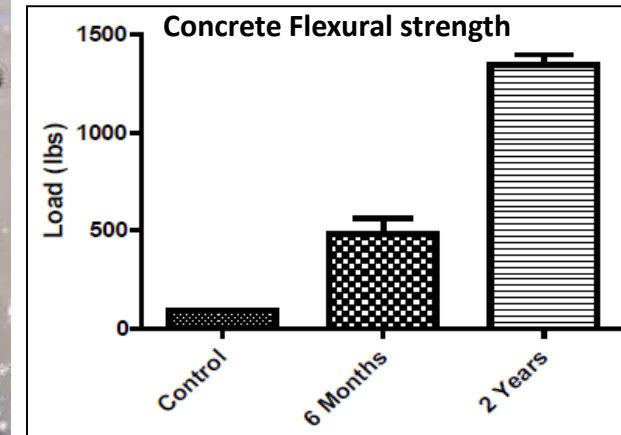
- Strength and durability
- Reduced chloride penetration
- Absorption of wave energy
- Microclimate buffering
- Reduce maintenance

Biological & Ecological Advantages:

- Biological niches
- Ecosystem services
- Carbon Sink
- Water quality (filter feeders)
- Reduce ratio NIS/native species
- Esthetics

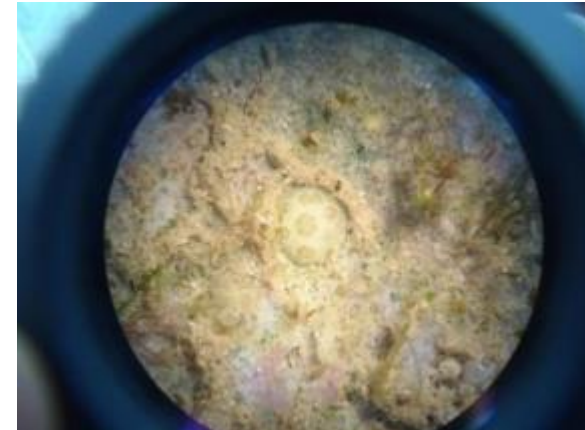
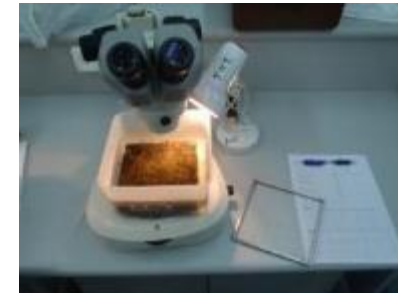
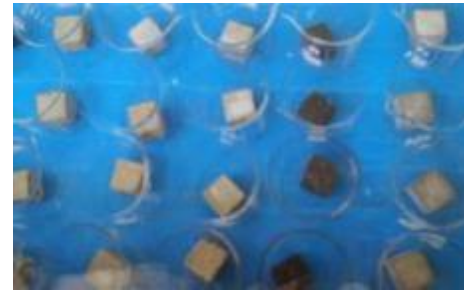
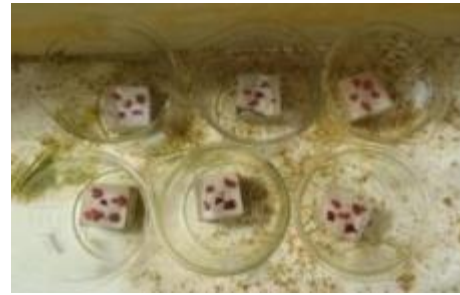


Concrete strengthens with time as oyster growth develops (Risinger, 2012)



Bringing Concrete to Life

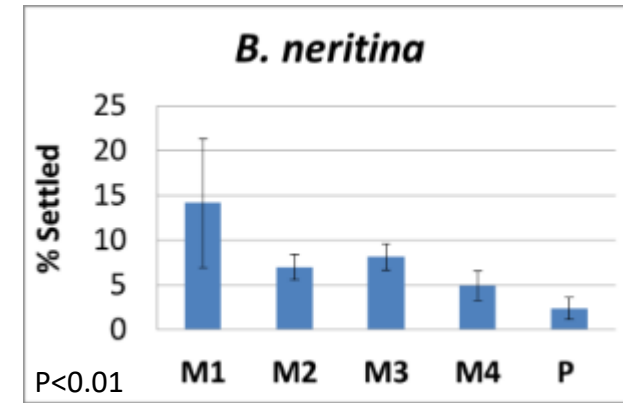
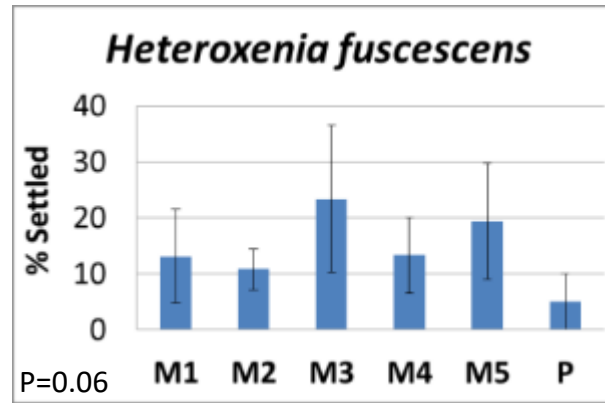
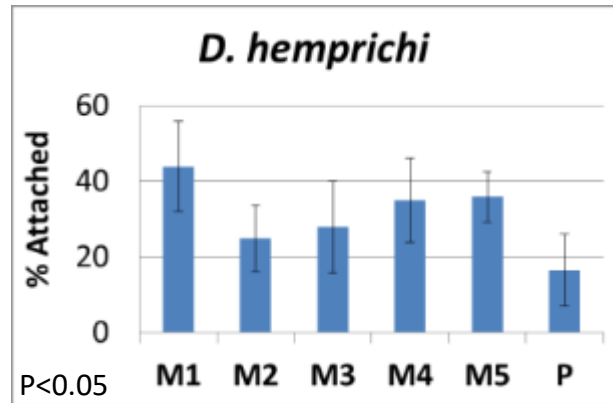
Two years of
Field and Lab
Experiments:



Bringing Concrete to Life

Lab settlement experiments:

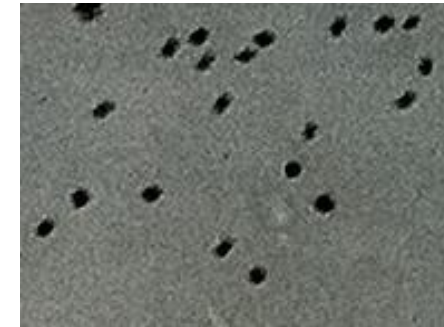
- Significant differences between concrete matrices
- Portland based concrete - lower results than other matrices in all experiments



Red

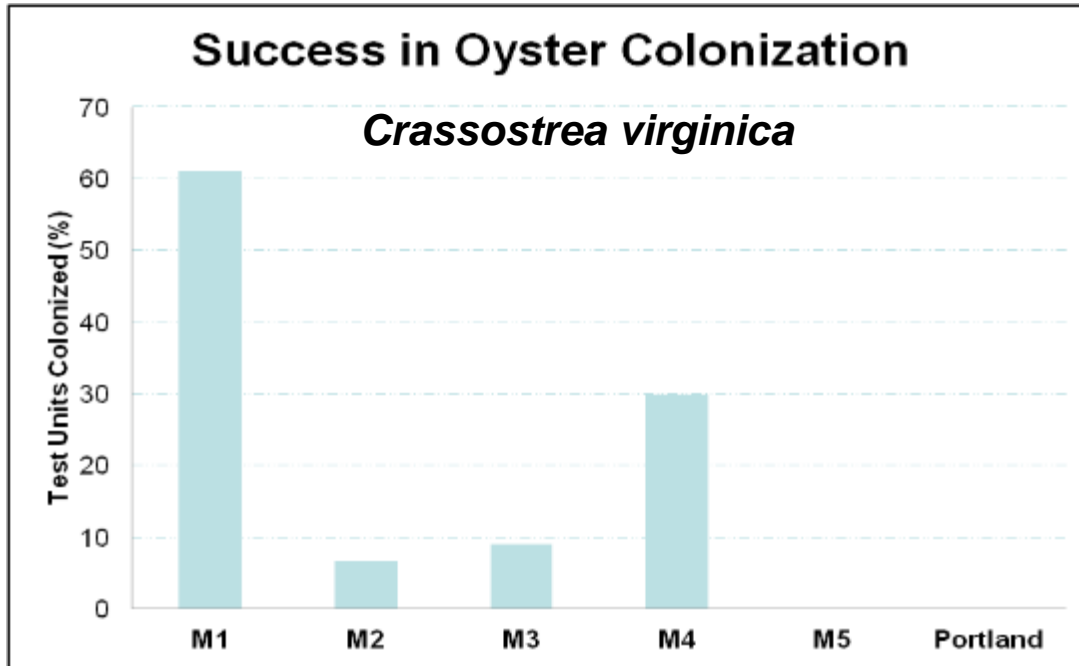


Red



Med

Bringing Concrete to Life



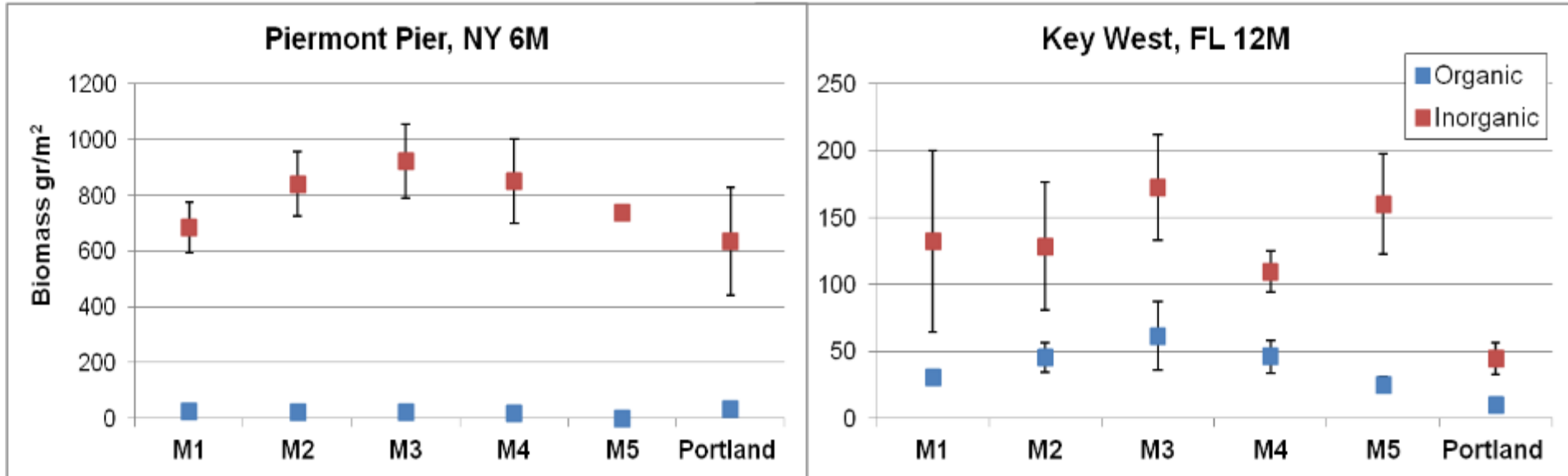
Matrix	Avg #
M1	2.73
M2	1.00
M3	1.00
M4	1.33
M5	0.00
Portland	0.00

Lab settlement experiments

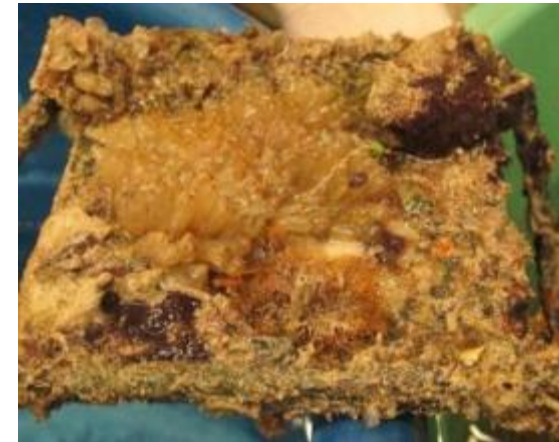


Bringing Concrete to Life

- **Inorganic matter:** significant differences
 - Concrete composition: Portland < Other Matrices
 - Months post deployment: 3 < 6 < 12 M
 - Marine Environments: Temperate > Tropical



Maximal values:
Temperate 1 kg/m²
Tropical 0.5 kg/m²



Harnessing biological processes for building resilient coastal infrastructure - Herzliya Marina

Tel Aviv Metropolitan Area: > 3.6 M people

Herzliya Marina: One of the biggest & most innovative marinas in East Mediterranean
Blue Flag Marina

Hosts the World Harbor Project Green Engineering experiment

In the process of transforming its infrastructure to Bio-enhanced



Harnessing biological processes for building resilient coastal infrastructure - Herzliya Marina

1) Armoring Units



2) Anchorage Systems



3) Seawalls

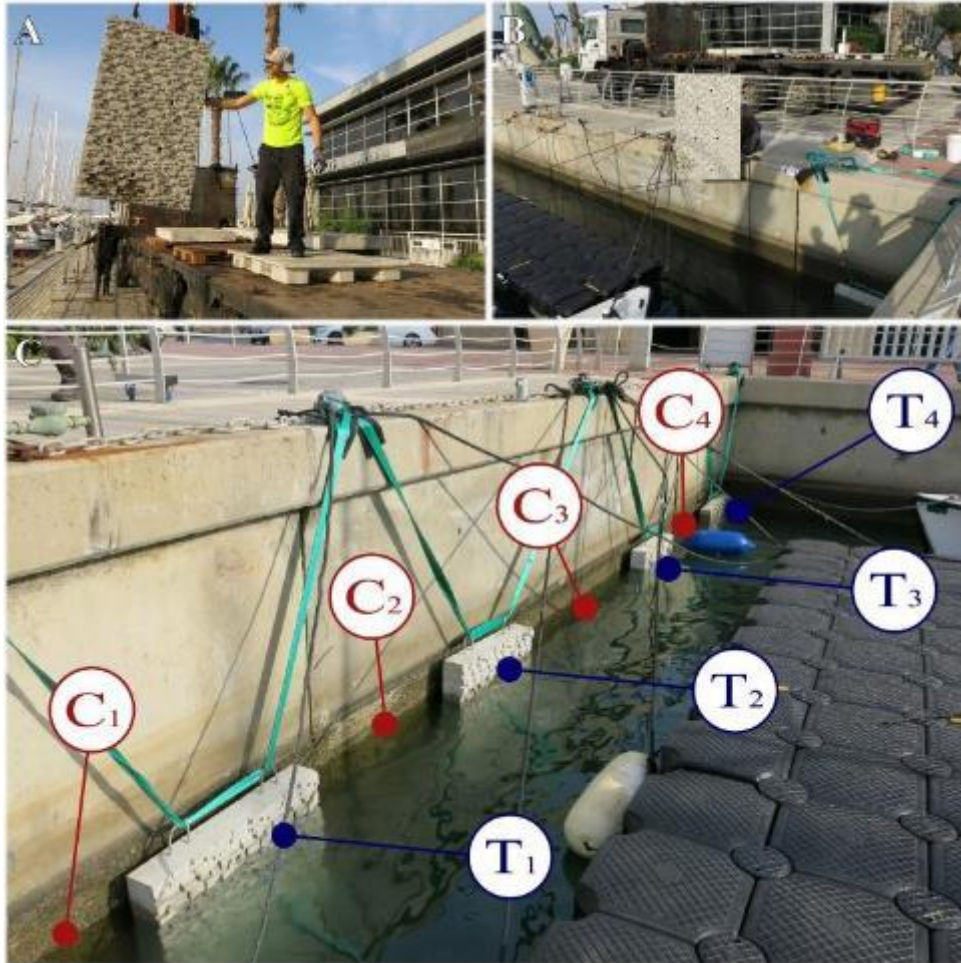


4) Tide-pools



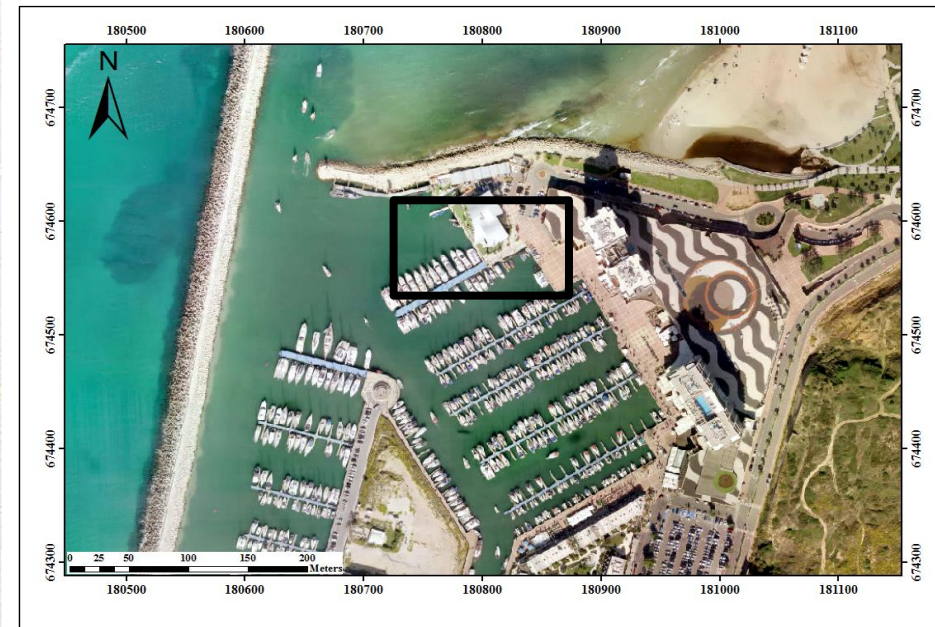
Experimental Array

- Treatment panels (150x90x13cm, 300Kg) placed vertically intertidal to sub-littoral
- Control plots composed of existing concrete seawall, same depths zones (scraped after baseline)



Intertidal
4 Treatment + 4 Control

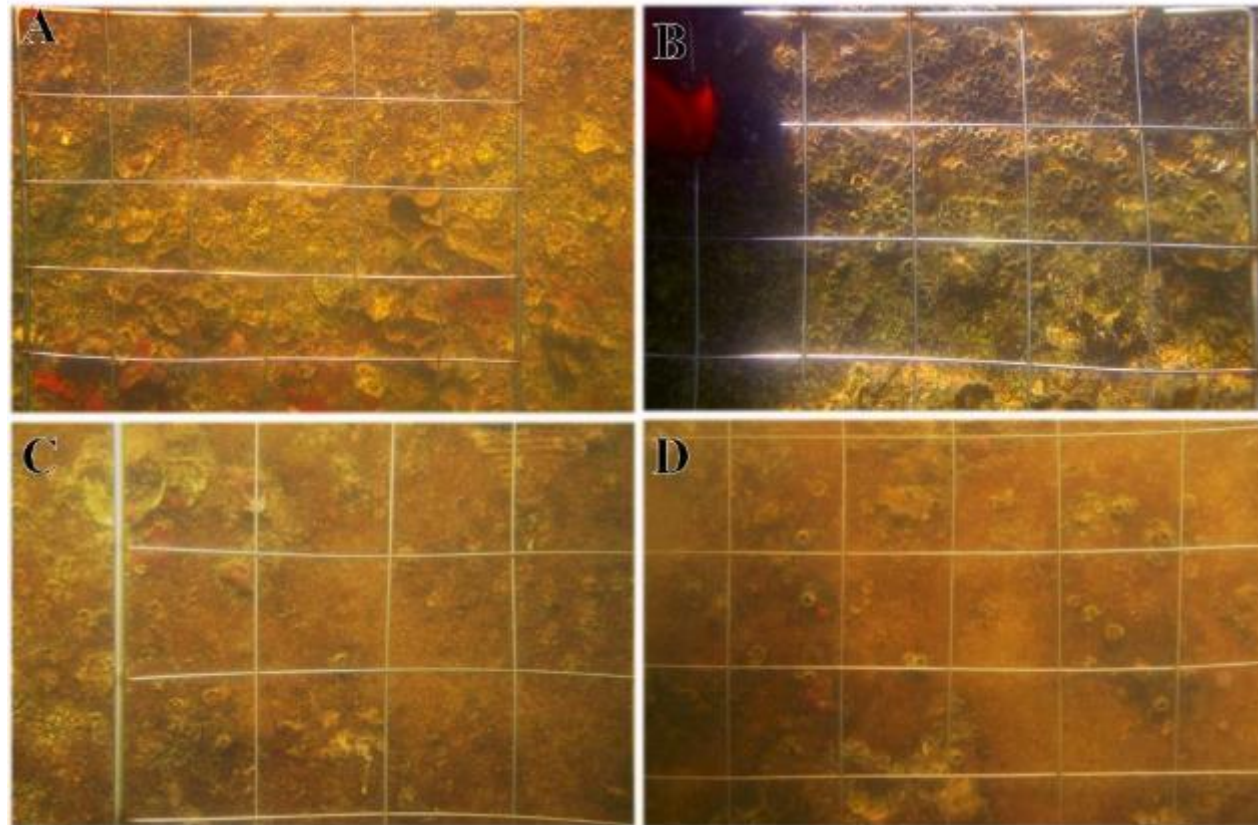
Sub-littoral
4 Treatment + 4 Control



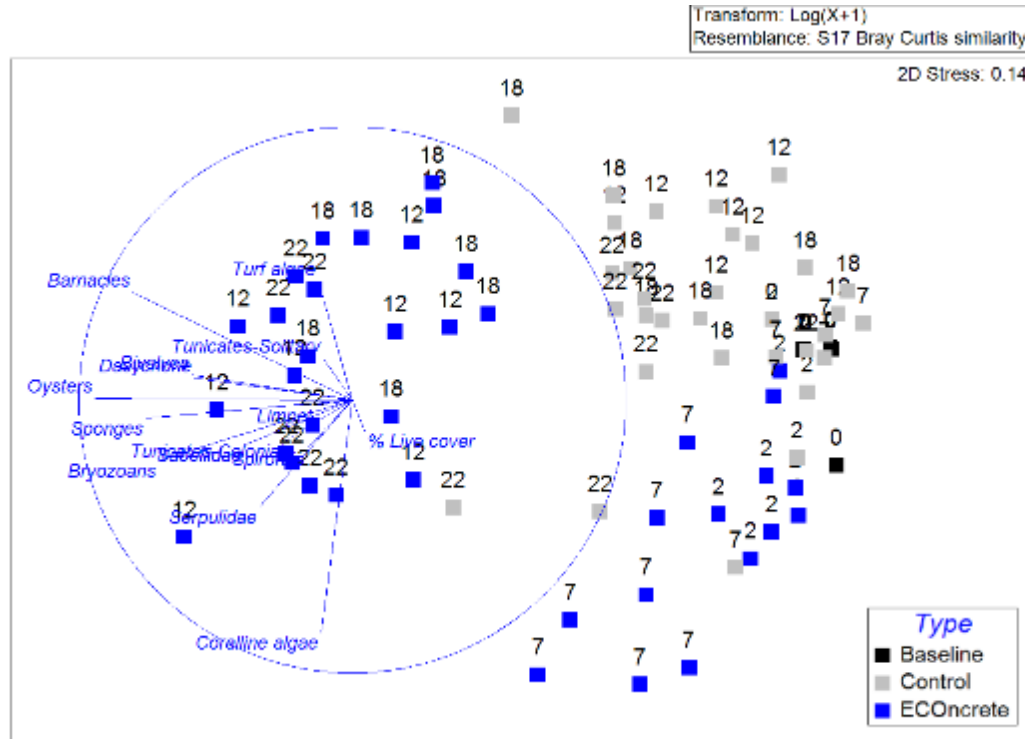
Results

Baseline Survey – Existing Marina Concrete Seawall

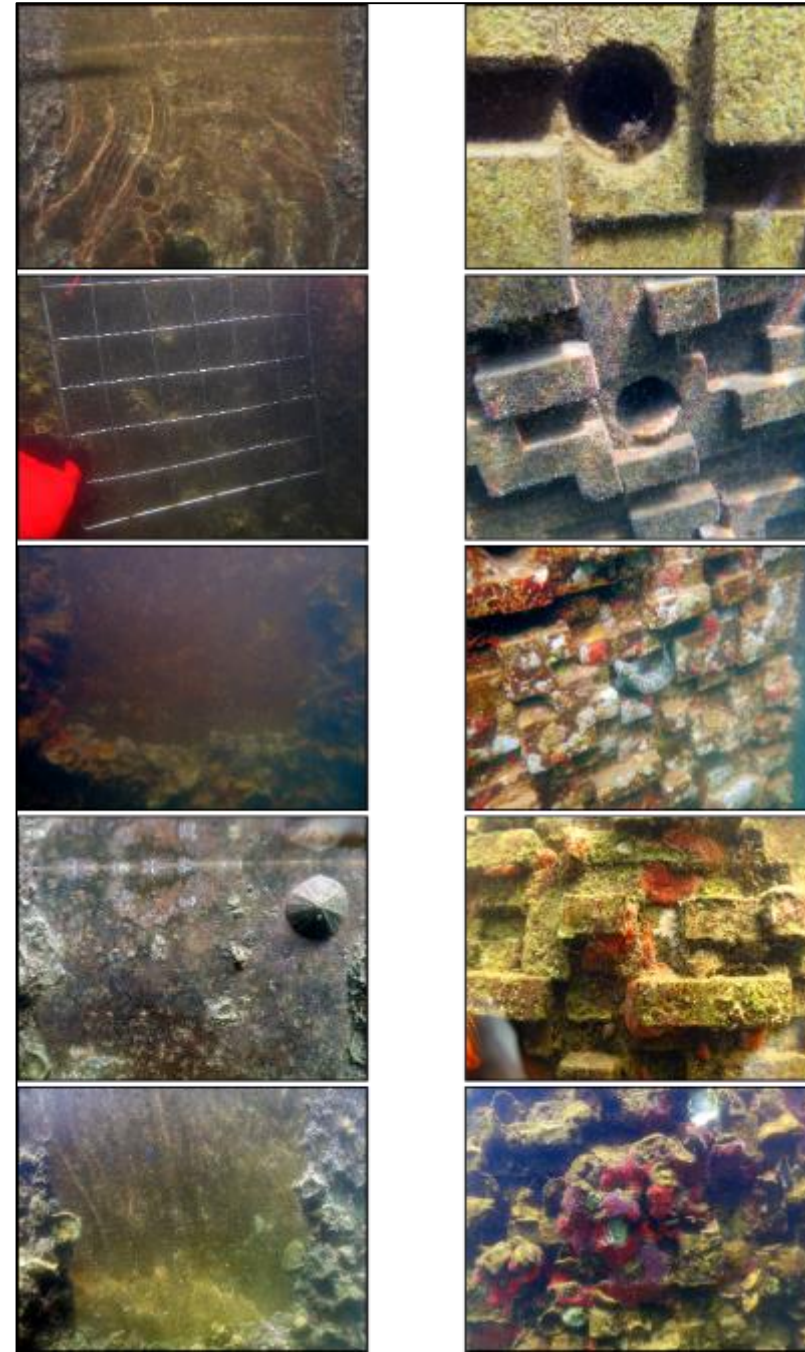
- 8 taxa
- 100% cover turf algae
- Thick layer of dead barnacles
- Few small patches of *Mycale erythraeana* sponge
- Some live oysters (sub-littoral)



Results



- Following 2 years of monitoring, EConcrete seawall panels supported 23 different taxa compared to only 12 taxa identified on the marina seawall
- Frequent appearance of motile species (fish, crabs, shrimps) on enhanced panels





WHP Partners



Original partners	New since 2015	New since 2016
Abu Dhabi, UAE	Coquimbo, Chile	Boston, USA
Auckland, New Zealand	Darwin, Australia	Penang, Malaysia
Bremerhaven, Germany	Dublin, Ireland	
Chesapeake Bay, USA	Galway Bay, Ireland	
Heraklion, Greece	Hobart, Australia	
Hong Kong, China	Plymouth, UK	
Jakarta, Singapore	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	
New York, USA	San Francisco, USA	
Qingdao, China	Santander, Spain	
Ravenna, Italy	Shanghai, China	
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Taipei, Taiwan	
St Georges, Grenada	Tel Aviv, Israel	
Sydney, Australia	Xiamen, China	
Vigo, Spain		



The efficacy of eco-engineered interventions for enhancing the native biodiversity of seawalls in harbours across the globe

World Harbour Project Supporters



Credit: Strain, Steinberg and Bishop - Green Engineering Group - World Harbour Project

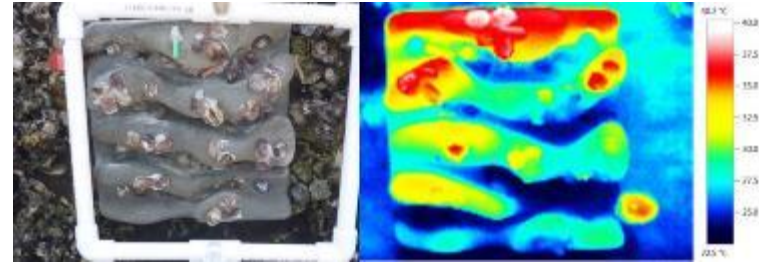
Harnessing biological processes for building resilient coastal infrastructure - WHP

Comparison of benthic recruitment on different substrates

Data collection included full biological survey and biomass measurements

7 typologies x 5 reps at 1.5 meter depth

- EONcrete Flat
- EONcrete Complex
- RDL Flat
- RDL 2.5cm
- RDL 5cm
- Portland Concrete Flat
- Cleared Marina Seawall (existing Portland Concrete)

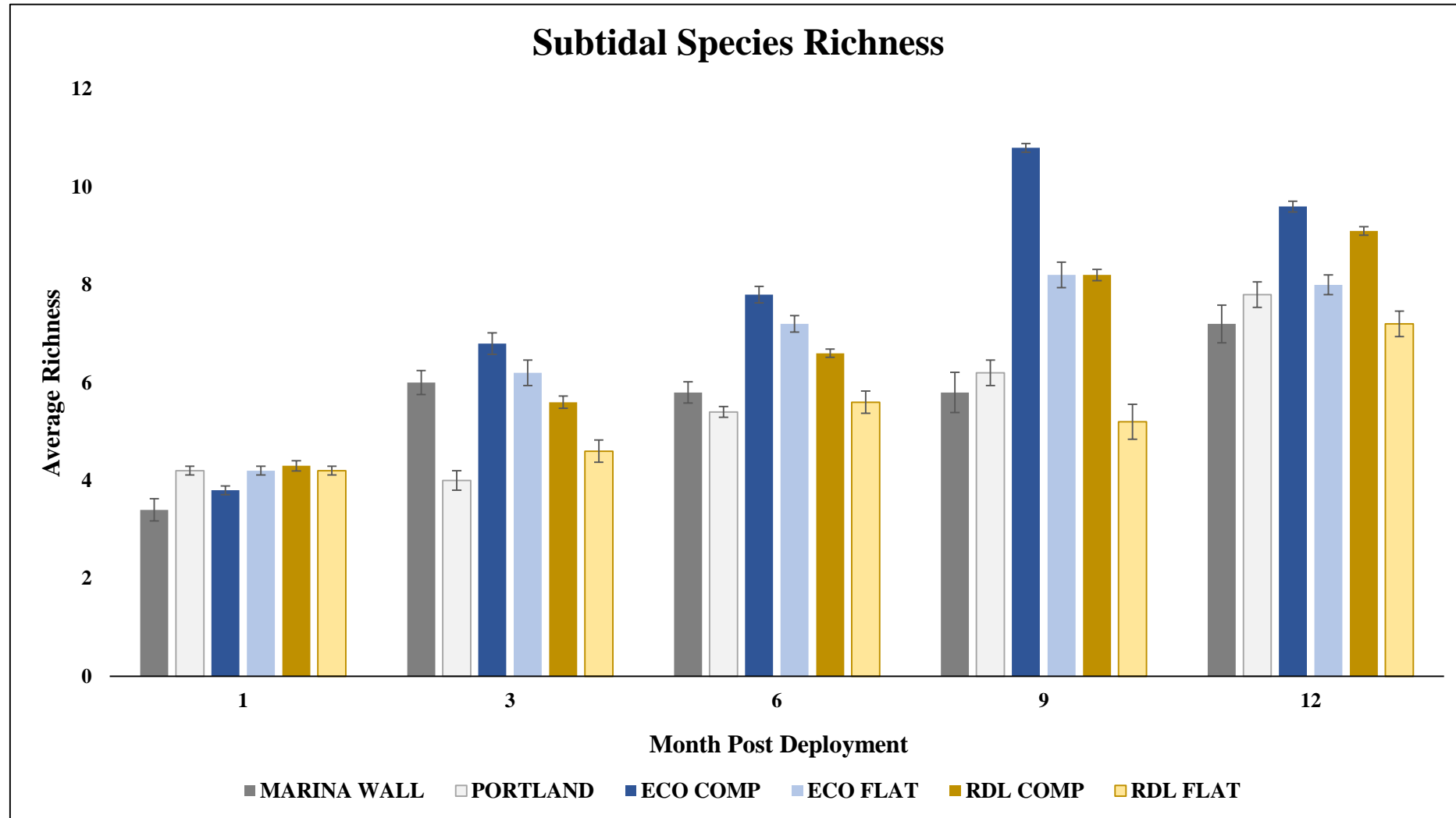


Tiles on the day of deployment, and existing seawall scraped as baseline control



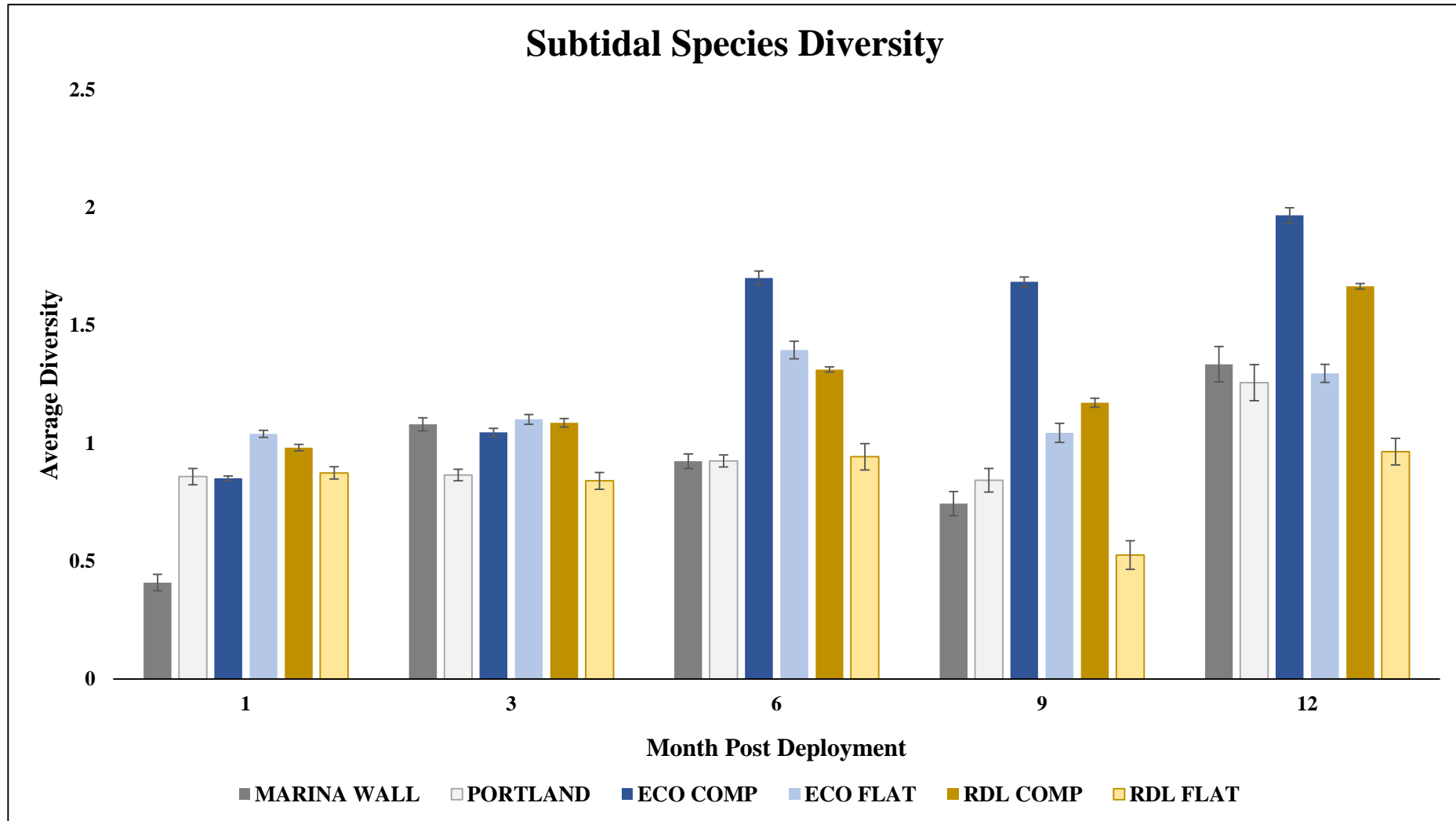
Tiles covered with marine growth 12 month post deployment

Harnessing biological processes for building resilient coastal infrastructure - WHP



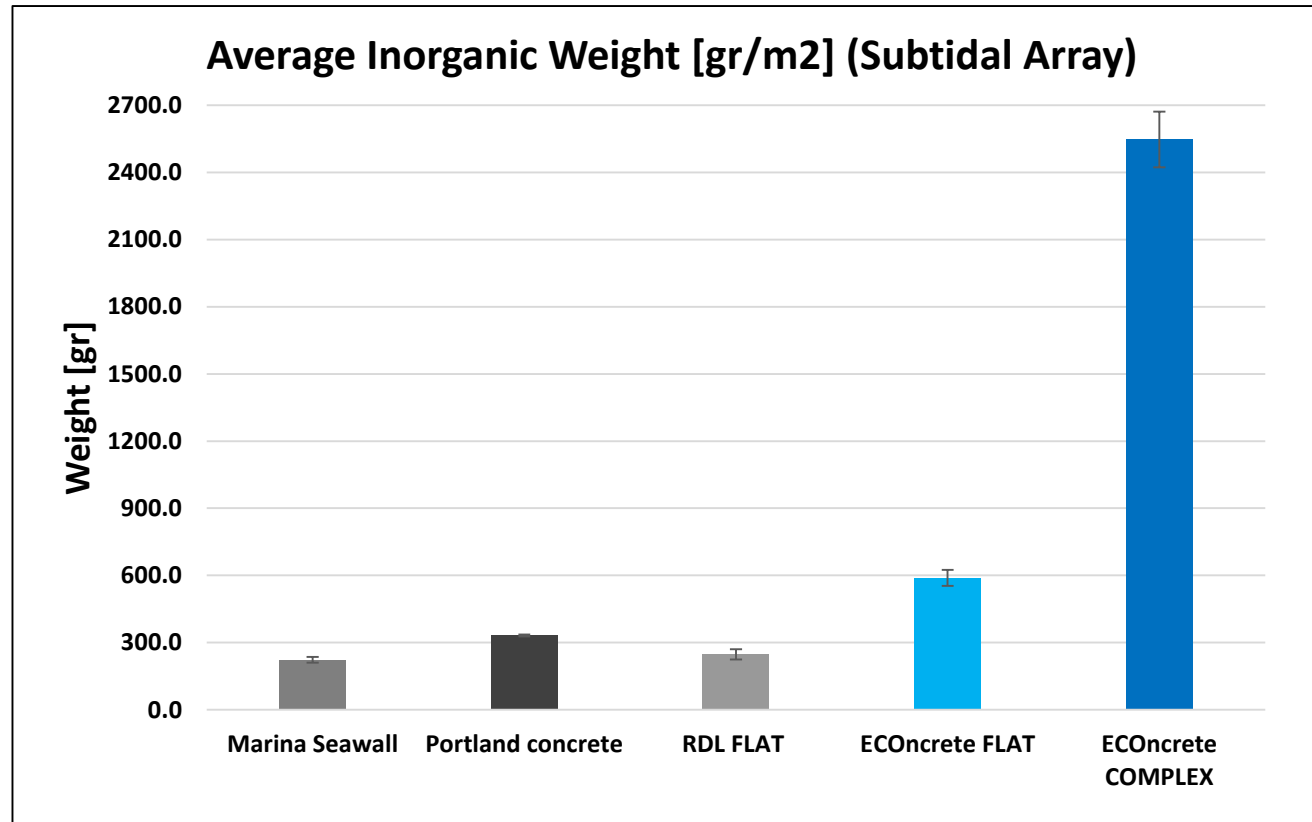
Species richness was significantly higher on complex EConcrete tiles compared to all other tiles as of the 9 months sampling ($P < 0.05$)

Harnessing biological processes for building resilient coastal infrastructure - WHP



Species diversity was significantly higher on complex EConcrete tiles compared to all other tiles as of 6 months sampling ($P < 0.05$)

Harnessing biological processes for building resilient coastal infrastructure - WHP



Inorganic biomass on complex EConcrete tiles was significantly higher than all other substrates sampled (Permanova $P < 0.05$)

ECO Flat X 2 RDL Flat/Portland/ Seawall ($P < 0.05$)

ECO Comp* X 4 ECO Flat X 11 Marina Seawall ($P < 0.05$)

* Surface area of ECO Comp tile (0.0910m^2) is X 1.5 compared to Flat tiles (0.0625m^2), yet recruited X 4 inorganic biomass than ECO Flat and more than x 8 than Flat/Portland/ Seawall

Enhanced Biogenic Buildup → Carbon Sink

ECOncrete® - Up to 86% Reduced Carbon Footprint



- I. Combination of proprietary admix integrating by-products and recycled materials
- II. Unique ability to enhance biological processes:
 - Biocalcification
 - Photosynthesis

In temperate environments, ECOncrete gained an average of 2.5 Kg/m²/y of inorganic matter from biogenic buildup by calcifying species storing up to 0.3 Kg/m²/y CO₂



Eco Engineering for Climate Change

Working Together to Build a More Resilient Region

Secretary
Donovan
announces
the winners
of Rebuild
by
Design.



REBUILD
BY
DESIGN

Join the conversation


 /rebuildingbydesign
 @rebuildbydesign
#rebuildstronger

Photo 1 of 1

← Prev Next →

Since June 2013, ten interdisciplinary design teams have been working with a diverse range of stakeholders throughout the Sandy-affected region to develop innovative solutions to rebuild. On June 2nd, Secretary Shaun Donovan of HUD announced the winning proposals. [Read More](#) about the final designs.

Winning Proposals



LIVING BREAKWATERS

SCAPE / Landscape
Architecture
Staten Island, New York



Hunts Point Lifelines

PennDesign/OLIN
Bronx, New York



Resist, Delay, Store, Discharge: A Comprehensive Strategy for Hoboken

OMA
Hoboken, New Jersey



New Meadowlands: Productive City + Regional Park

MIT CAU + ZUS +
URBANISTEN
The Meadowlands, New Jersey



Living with the Bay: A Comprehensive Regional Resiliency Plan for Nassau County's South Shore

Interboro Team
Long Island, New York



BIG U



Eco Engineering for Climate Change

LIVING BREAKWATERS & TOTTEVILLE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT



Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery

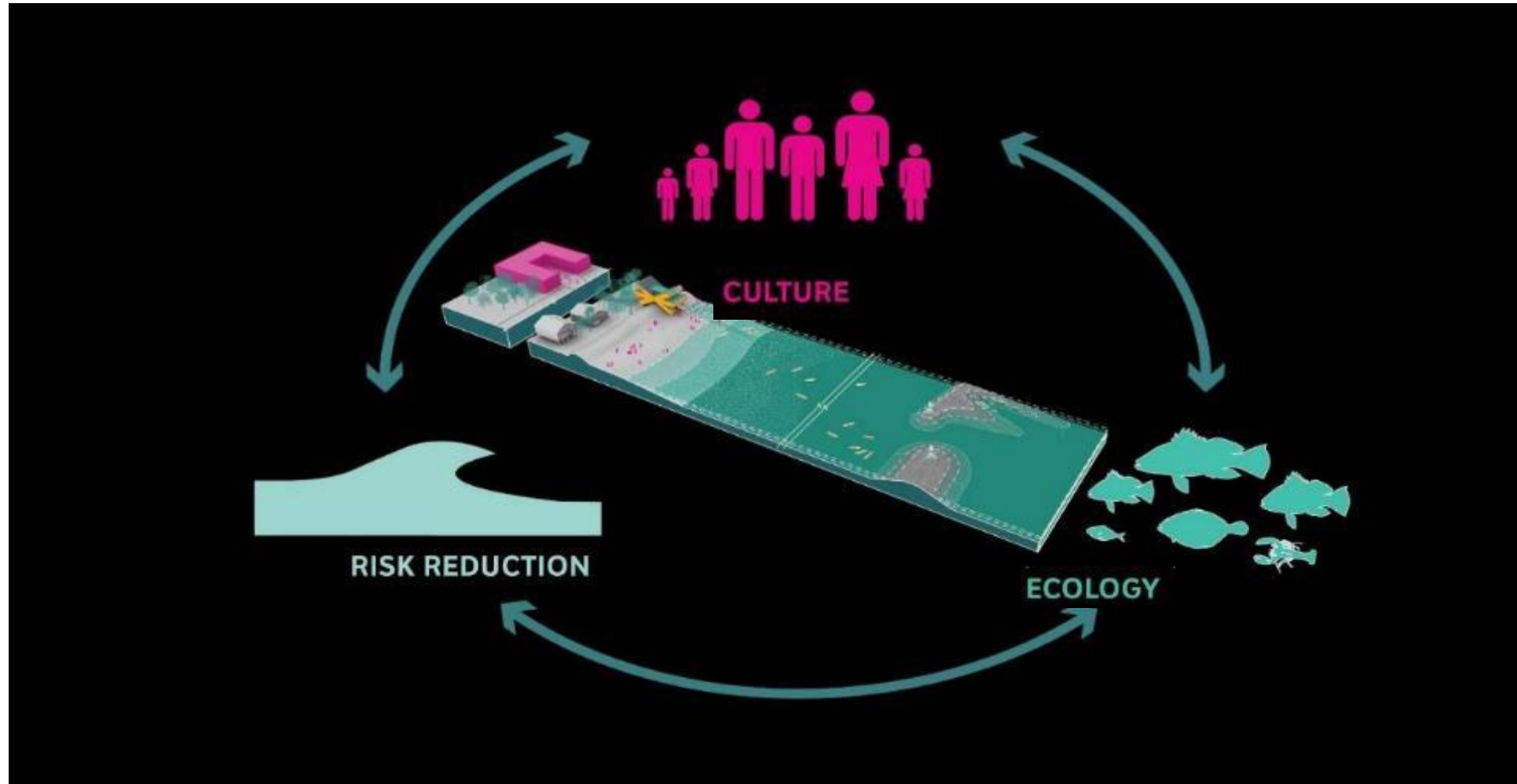
SCAPE TEAM

SCAPE / LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
OCEAN AND COASTAL CONSULTANTS
PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF
ARCADIS
SEARC ECOLOGICAL MARINE CONSULTING
NEW YORK HARBOR FOUNDATION
LOT-EK ARCHITECTURE
MFS CONSULTING ENGINEERS
PRUDENT ENGINEERING



Eco Engineering for Climate Change

LIVING BREAKWATERS & TOTTENVILLE
SHORELINE PROTECTION



SCAPE TEAM

Eco Engineering for Climate Change

LIVING BREAKWATERS DESIGN PRELIMINARY 60% DESIGN

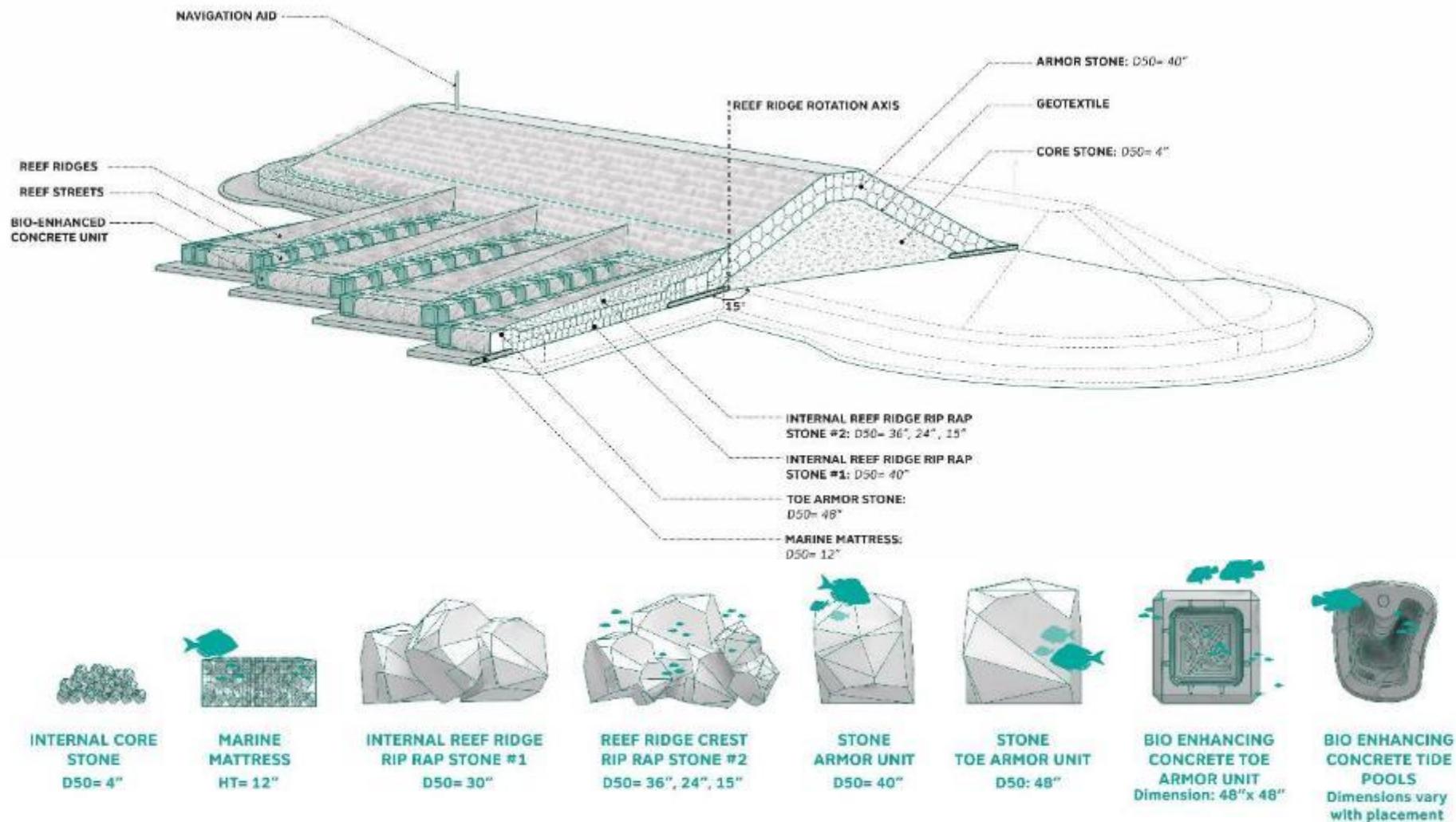
LIVING BREAKWATERS & TOTTENVILLE SHORELINE PROTECTION



Eco Engineering for Climate Change

BREAWATER MATERIALS

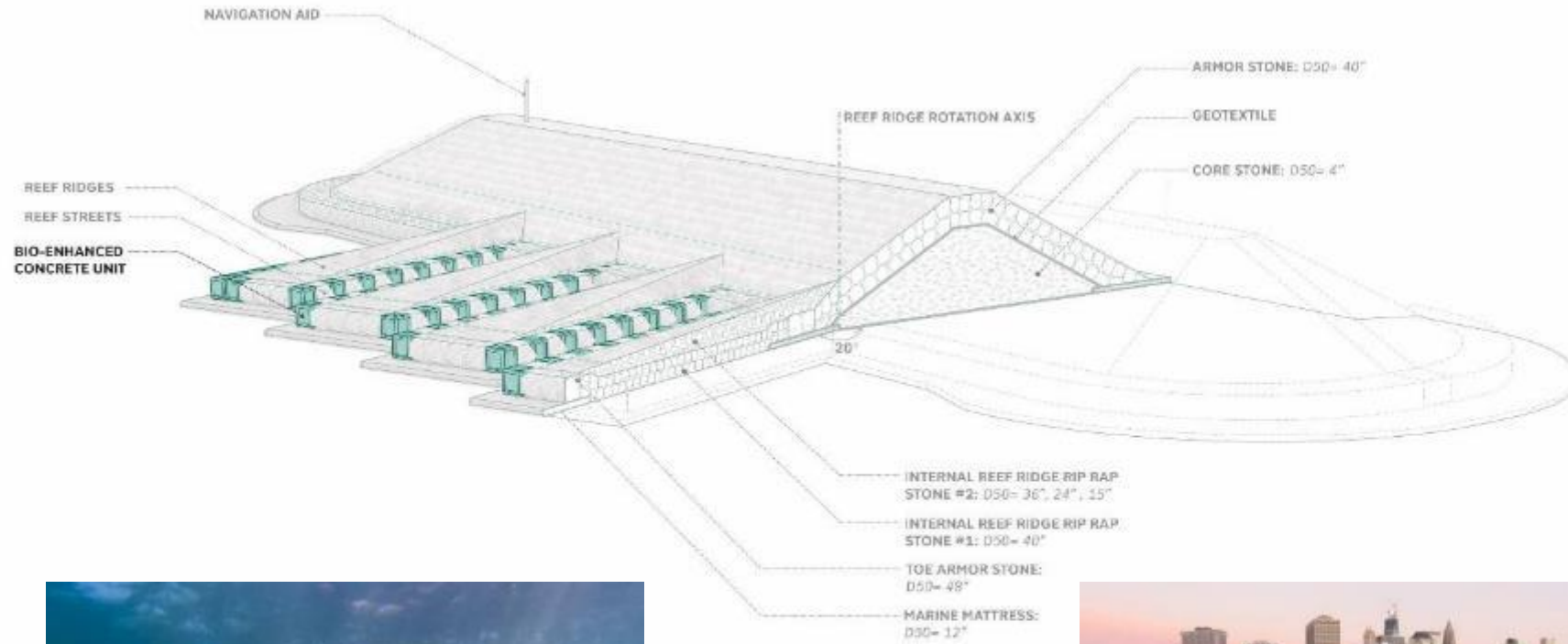
LIVING BREAKWATERS & TOTTENVILLE
SHORELINE PROTECTION



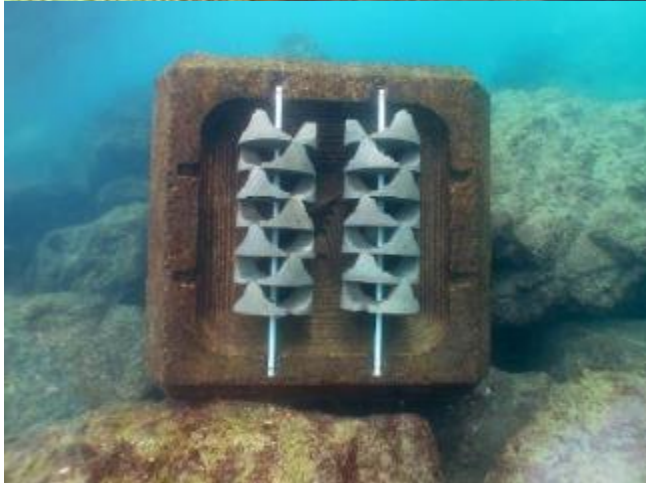
Eco Engineering for Climate Change

BIO-ENHANCED CONCRETE UNITS

LIVING BREAKWATERS & TOTTENVILLE SHORELINE PROTECTION



Eco Engineering for Climate Change



**BIO ENHANCING
CONCRETE TOE
ARMOR UNIT**
Dimension: 48" x 48" x 48"



**BIO ENHANCING
CONCRETE TIDE
POOLS**
Dimension: 44" x 48" x 27"



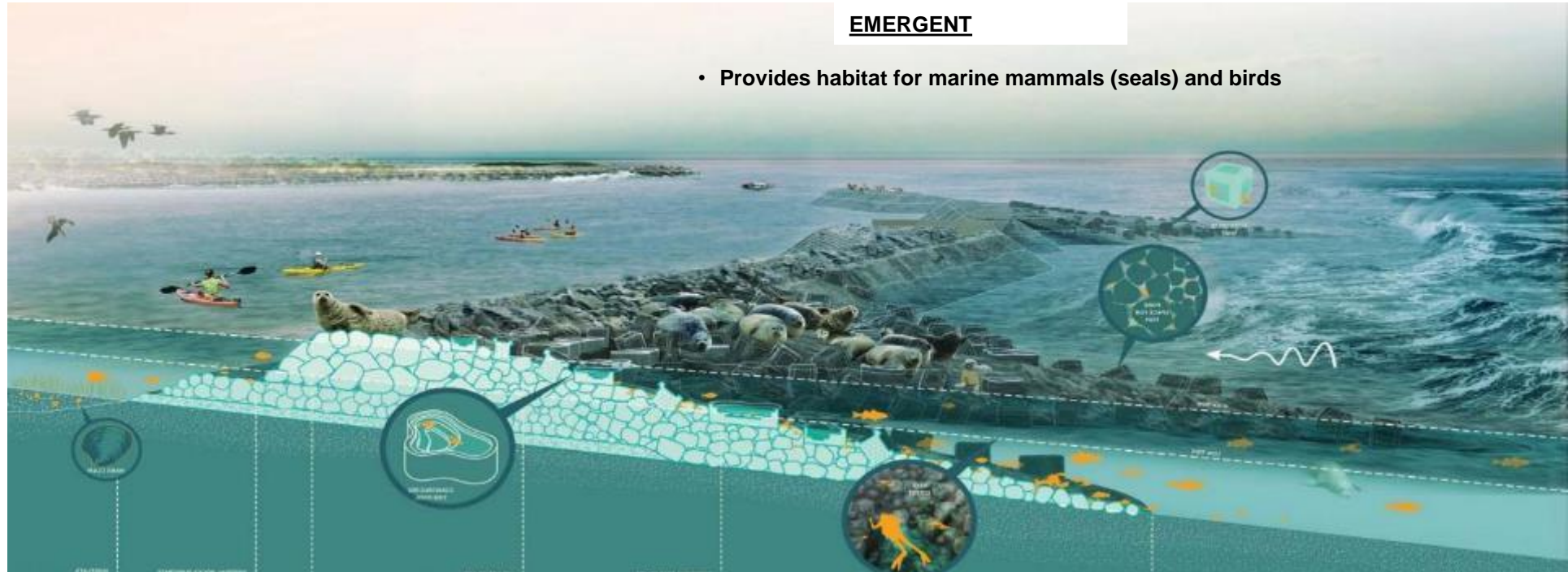
Eco Engineering for Climate Change



Eco Engineering for Climate Change

Breakwater Cross-section: Habitat Potential

LIVING BREAKWATERS & TOTTENVILLE
SHORELINE PROTECTION



CORE / LEESIDE

- Higher likelihood of fine grain sediment build up
- Habitat for Hard Clams and Flounder
- Eelgrass habitat creation

CORE / WAVESIDE

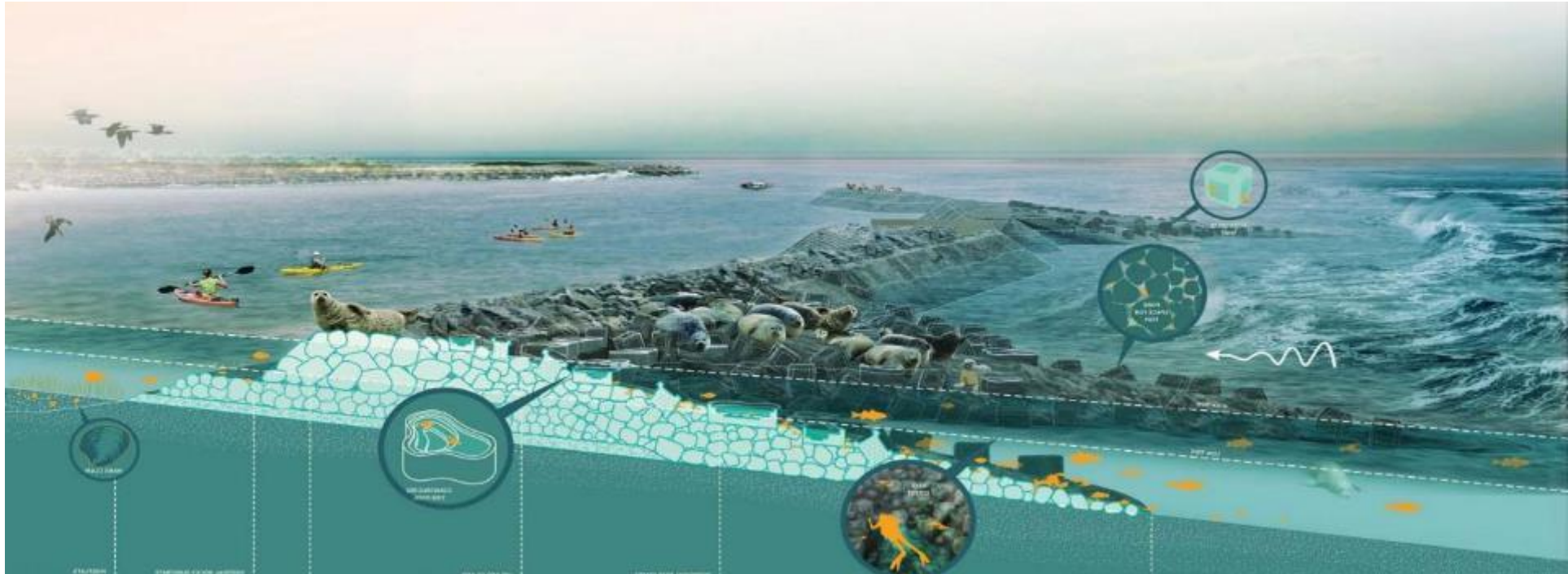
- Habitat for predatory fish and other larger animals
- Likely to have low amounts of sedimentation

REEF FINGER / STREET

- High diversity of niche ranges & varied habitat
- Habitat for juvenile fish and crustaceans
- Sediment halo provides enhancement to soft-bottom
- Increased water circulation through streets

Eco Engineering for Climate Change

LIVING BREAKWATERS & TOTENVILLE
SHORELINE PROTECTION



- **Eco-Design reduced mitigation penalty by over 50%**
- **All Breakwater regions below MHHW = Habitat Creation**

Blue is the new Green

Need for established incentives/regulations

While “green” building standards such as the LEED system are applied globally, “blue” standards for coastal infrastructure are only now spurring (Envision™, WEDG) calling for further R&D of innovative environmentally sensitive technologies

Waterfront Edge Design Guidelines (WEDG)

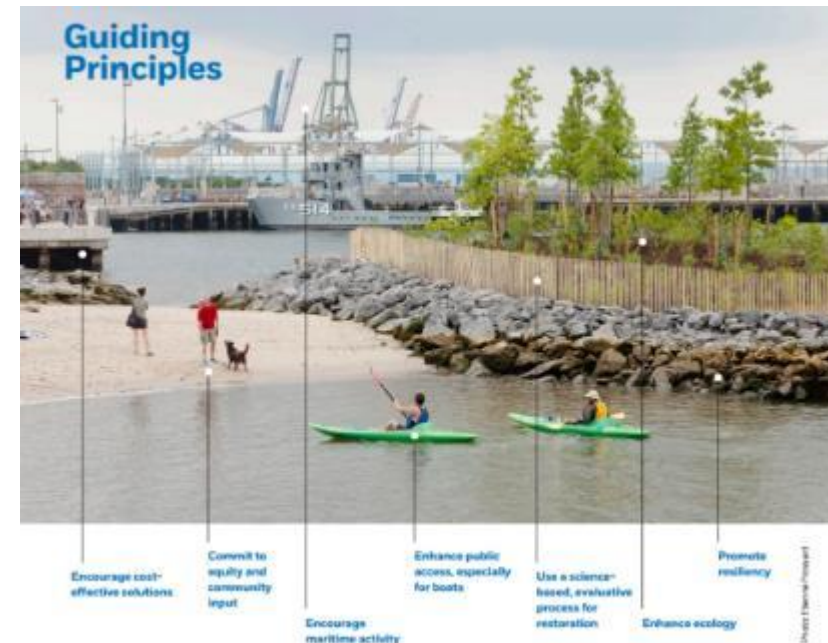
"A well-designed edge is one where waterfront access, resilience, and ecological benefits are all incorporated into an integrated design."

INTRODUCTION pg. 3

PART 1
Residential/Commercial
Project Type pg. 11
SCORECARD pg. 31

PART 2
Parks
Project Type pg. 33
SCORECARD pg. 87

PART 3
Industrial/Maritime
Project Type pg. 51
SCORECARD pg. 117



Blue is the new Green

Introducing Waterfront Edge Design Guidelines

WEDG

Shape Your Waterfront

How to promote access, resiliency, and ecology at the water's edge

WEDG
Metropolitan Water Board, Missouri

EcoShape

The Building with Nature Design Guideline

The Building with Nature Design Guideline offers practical information and tools for developers and planners to integrate nature into their projects. The guideline is targeted at a broad range of users, including:

- Individuals, independent of the development, design, construction and operation of the project (e.g., researchers, consultants, NGOs, etc.)
- Individuals or organizations that can potentially influence the outcome of a project and can challenge the design process (e.g., regulators, policy makers, etc.)

Guideline

The guideline is structured into a general chapter that sets the context for the guideline, followed by four specific chapters that provide practical advice and tools for implementation.

The natural environment perspective

world harbour project

Building resilient urban ports and harbours through globally integrated research and management

World Harbour Project

World Harbour Project

World Harbour Project

Making Great Lakes Coastal Structures Greener

Opportunities for Environmental Enhancements

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center
Environmental Laboratory - Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

BUILDING STRONG.

Designing breakwaters, piers, jetties, bulkheads and revetments to provide wildlife habitat

Environmentally Friendly Seawalls

A Guide to Improving the Environmental Value of Seawalls and Seawall-lined Foreshores in Estuaries

CMAA
Sydney Metropolitan Water Sewerage & Stormwater Authority

ENVISION

Version 7.0

A RATING SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Green Building Council

Coastal Shore Stewardship

A Guide for Planners, Builders and Developers

in Canada's Pacific Coast

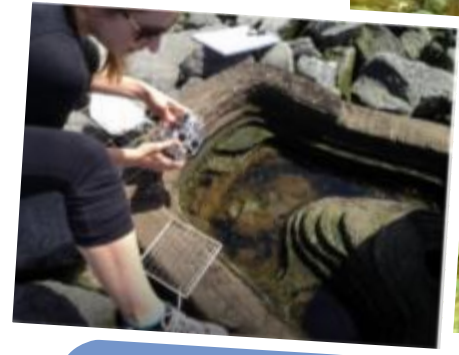
Canada

Province of British Columbia

Including Ecological Enhancements in the Planning, Design and Construction of Hard Coastal Structures: A process guide

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center
Environmental Laboratory - Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

Blue is the new Green



Invasive & Nuisance Species

Sensitivity to
Wave/Temp/Chlorides

ECOSYSTEM GOODS & SERVICES
Biodiversity, Nursing grounds,
Food & Shelter, Water Quality

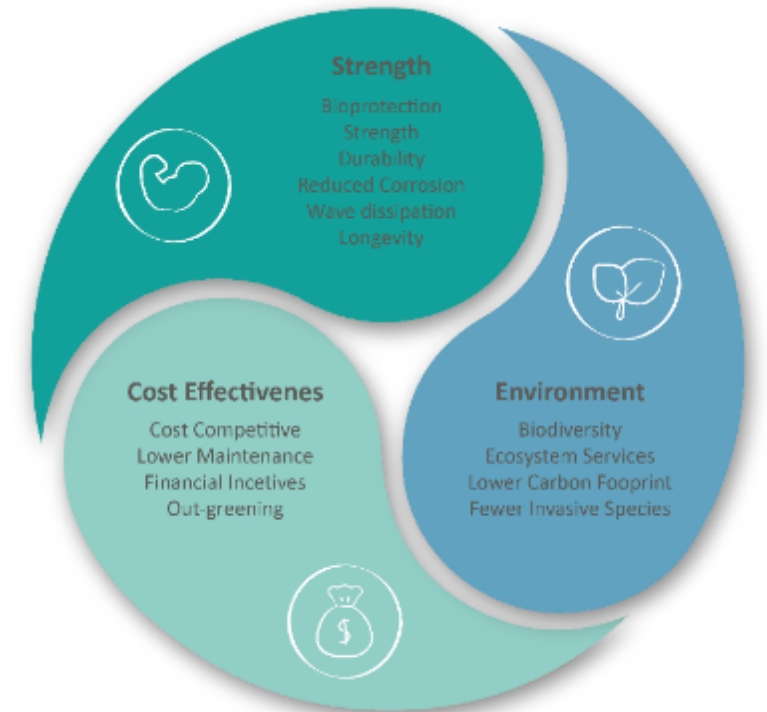
BIOPROTECTION
Resistance to
Wave/Temp/Chlorides

OUTGREENING VALUES
Reduced Carbon Footprint,
Permitting, Bidding

Bringing Concrete to Life

Conclusions & Recommendations

- Bringing life to coastal and marine infrastructure is a feasible, scalable and effective means for reducing the ecological footprint of coastal infrastructure even in a heavily urbanized settings
- Sustainable project - Importance of multi-disciplinary collaborations
- Harnessing biological processes can increase both ecological and structural performance
- Benefits of biogenic buildup and bioprotection (longer life span, reduced maintenance)
- Importance of integrating ecological considerations into planning, design, and implementation of future hard coastal infrastructure and management schemes in light of global climate change and population growth



Thank You!

Shimrit@econcretetech.com

