



Building with Nature

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IMARES
WAGENINGEN UR

Co-founder of EcoShape



Maasvlakte 2

Port of Khalifa

Grensmaas



Port of Melbourne



Building **in** Nature

- Multiple-stakeholder concern
- Environmental Impact Studies
- Lack of references
- Long lasting procedures
- Mitigation and compensation
- Extensive monitoring requirements





Building of Nature





Building **with** Nature

Towards an Ecosystem Based approach:



Ecodesign based on the natural dynamics



Project

Environmental
Impact
Assessment



Ecosystem
Dynamics
& Carrying
Capacity

Nature

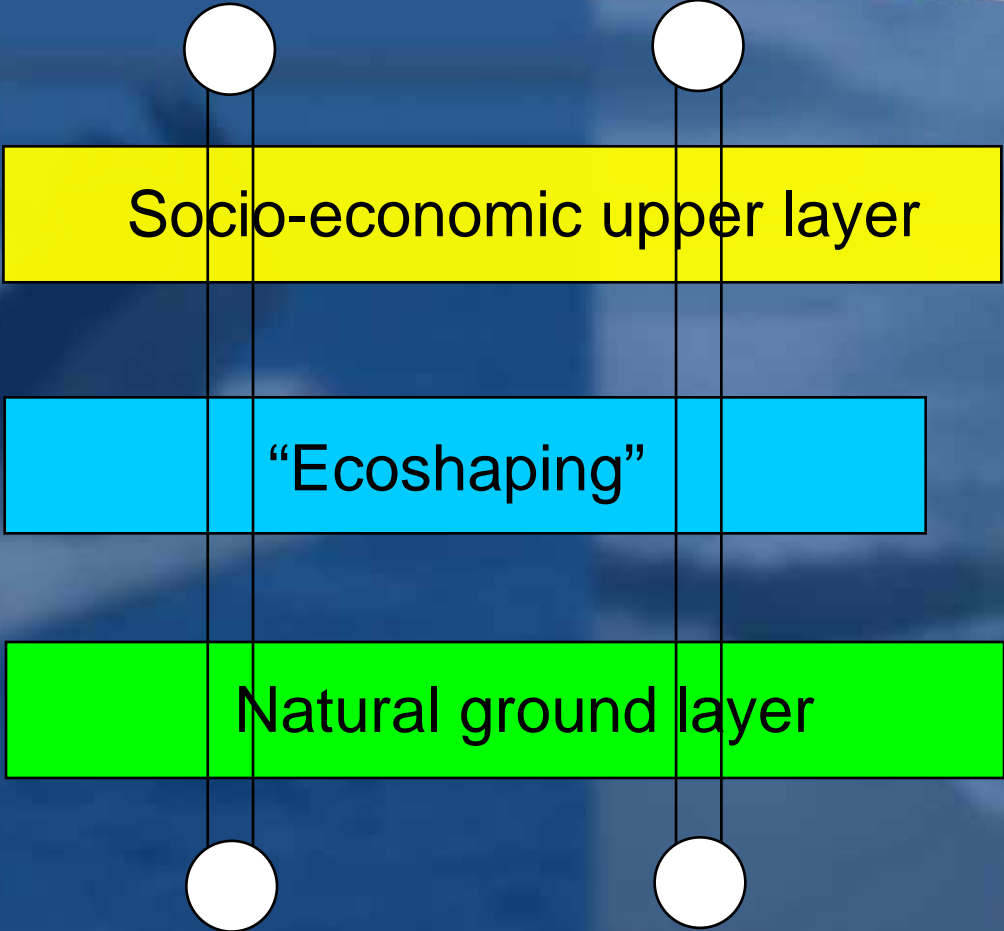


A turn around

From a defensive approach
(minimize environmental impacts)

To an offensive approach
(optimize full economic and ecologic potential)



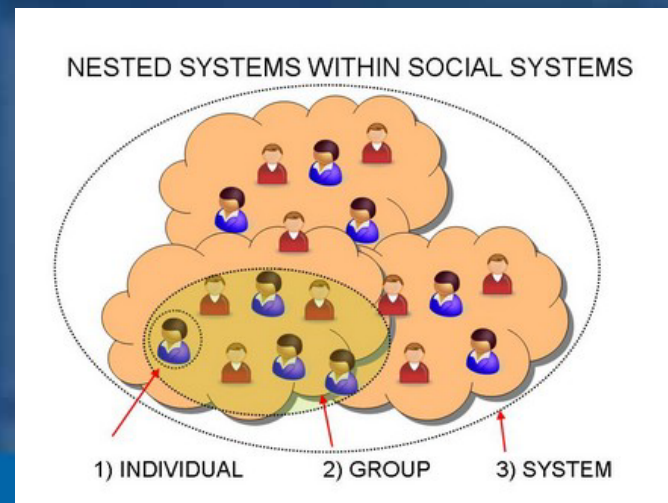




The Paradigm Shift, step 1

Design a project on the basis of understanding the ecosystem dynamics and functioning

As well as on the understanding of ambitions, opinions, concerns and discourses amongst stakeholders in the social system





The Paradigm Shift, step 2

Plan a project or activity in coherence with other functions, such as coastal defense, aquaculture, sand and gravel extraction, land reclamation, nature development or restoration, etc.



Plan a project with multiple stakeholder participation





The Paradigm Shift, step 3

Determine how natural processes can be used and stimulated to achieve your goals



Determine how stakeholders can be involved in the project





The Paradigm Shift, step 4

Monitor the environment during execution based on risk-assessment and statistical analysis giving room for adaptation of the project

Monitor stakeholders satisfaction





Dutch National Innovation Programme

- Period: 2008 -2012
- Partners
 - Dredgers: Boskalis en Van Oord
 - Scientific Institutes: IMARES, Deltares, NIOZ, NIOO
 - Universities: Delft, Wageningen, Twente
 - Consultants: W+B, DHV, Haskoning, Arcadis
 - Industry: IHC Holland, VBKO
 - Port authority: Port of Rotterdam
 - Government: Ministry for Watermanagement, City of Dordrecht





Programme objectives:

1. Develop ecosystem knowledge enabling 'building with nature (BwN)'
2. Develop scientifically sound design rules and norms
3. Develop expertise to apply the BwN-concept
4. Make the concept tangible using practical BwN-examples
5. Establish how to bring the BwN-concept forward in society and make it happen

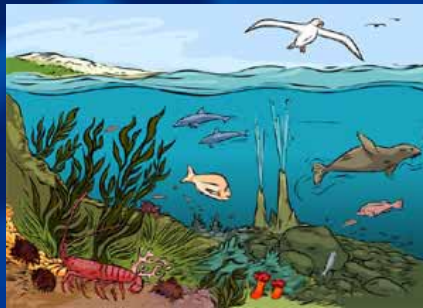


Using the potential of nature

Nature and natural processes perform important functions,
but are essentially dynamic

Nature driven designs may be more robust and cost-effective

So far, the natural potential and dimension is seldom fully explored





Examples

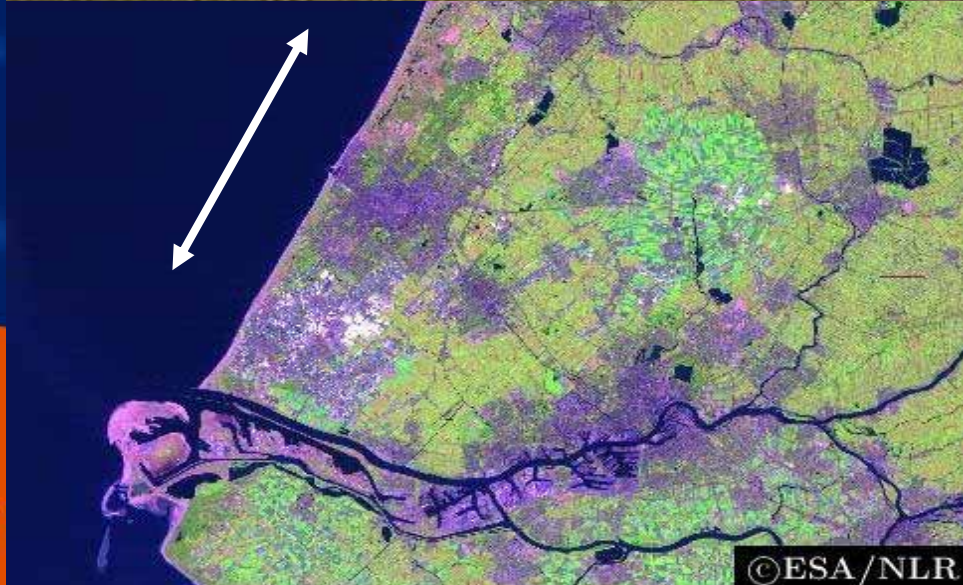
- Soft self-sustaining sea defenses with salt marshes, mangrove, dunes.
- Cost-effective coastal management with additional benefits, using sand-engines and eco-engineers
- Strengthening ecosystems of closed estuaries with land development





Delflandse kust

Natural dune formation as drive



Strengthening with dunes

Anticipate long term morphological development

Use maintenance as driver for recreational development



Afsluitdijk

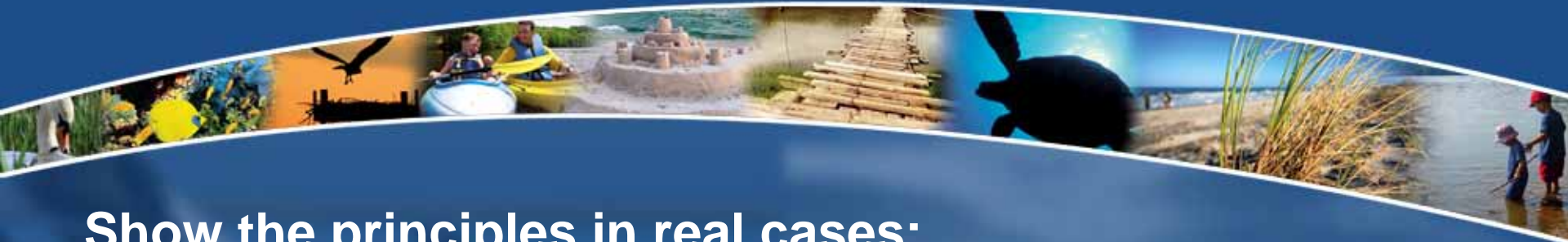
Salt marshes as strategic sea defence



***Self-sustaining,
broad and robust***

***Recreational
landscape and
ecosystem
strengthening***





Show the principles in real cases:

- Sustainable development
Holland coast
- Southwest Delta
- Markermeer – IJsselmeer
- Singapore





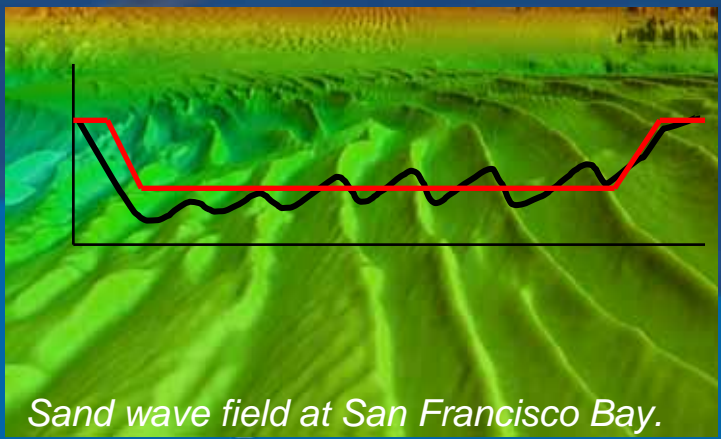
Case 1: Sustainable development Holland Coast

- Coastal maintenance through mega-nourishments
- **Ecological landscaping in mining pits**
- Sustainable long-term development Holland Coast

Pilot Sand Engine Delfland Coast



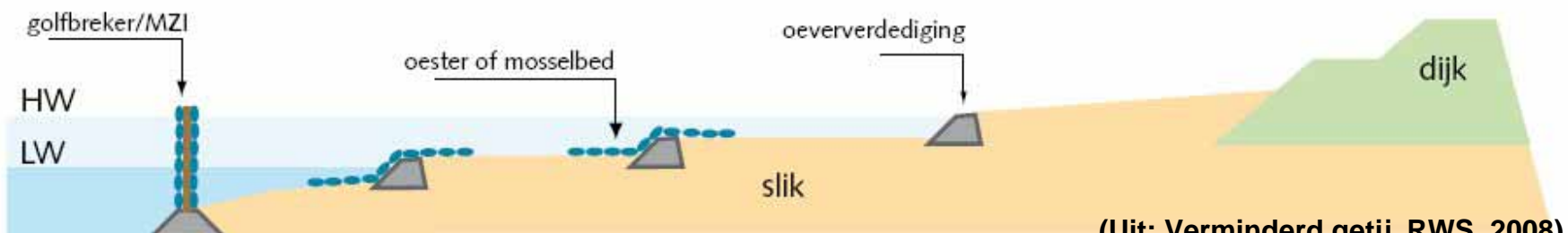
Creation of ecological habitats





Case 2: Long-term development of South-West Delta

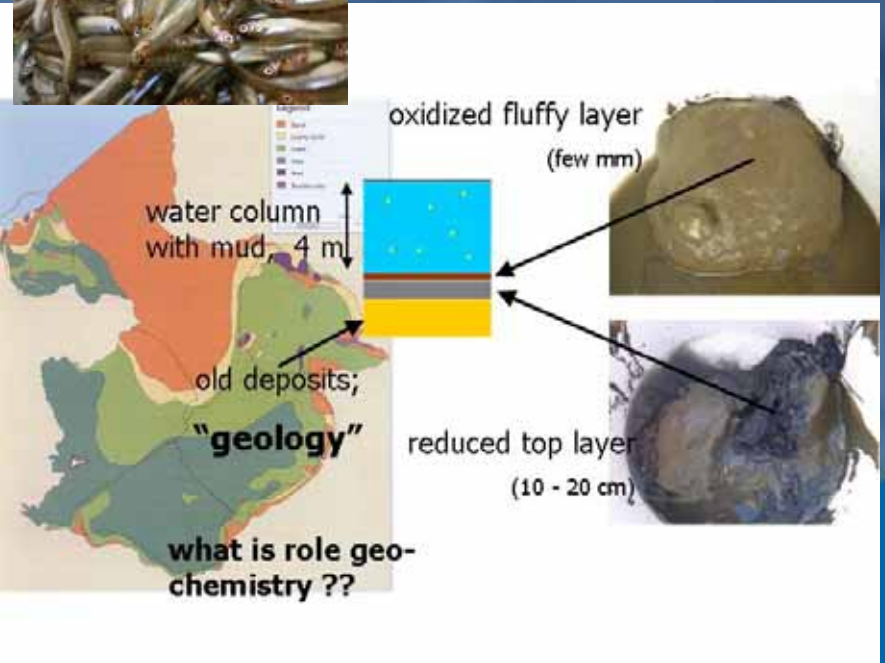
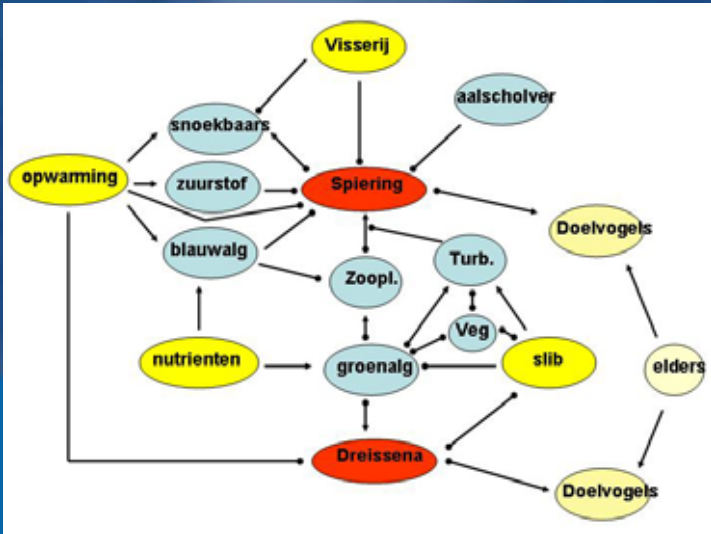
- Ecosystem Engineers as erosion protection
- Ecological and morphologic effects of nourishments on tidal flats
- Long-term coupling between estuary and outer delta
- Public awareness, communication and governance



(Uit: Verminderd getij. RWS, 2008)

Case 3: Markermeer / IJsselmeer

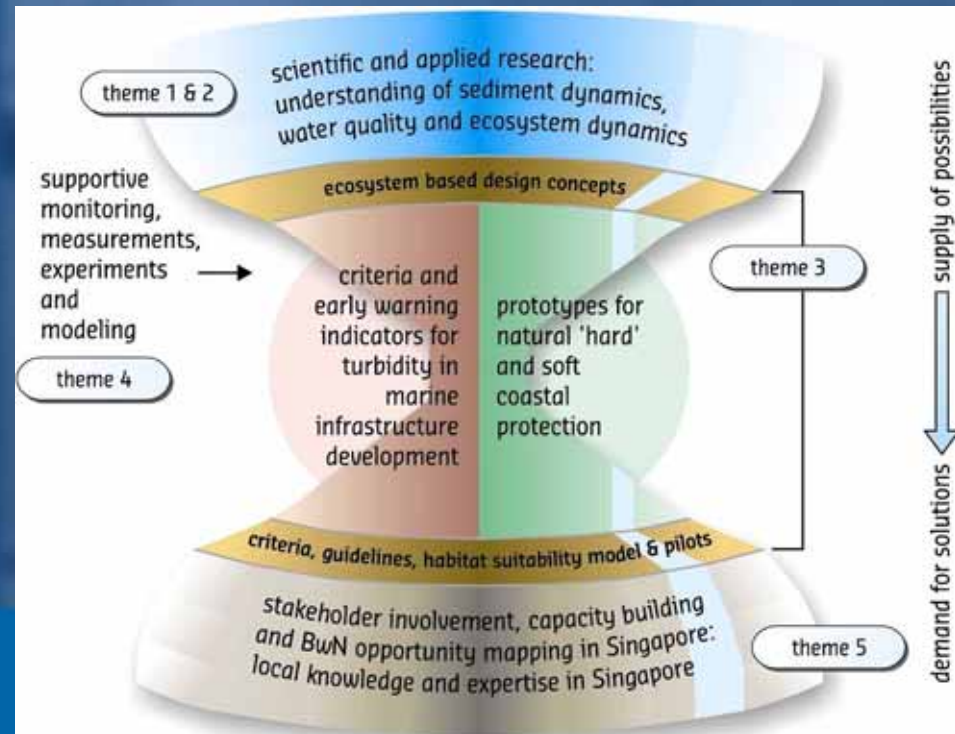
- Decision making, feasibility and uncertainty
- Regime shift Markermeer
- Sustainable development





Case 4: Singapore

- sediment dynamics, water quality and ecosystem dynamics
- ecosystem-based design
- monitoring, field measurements, field and laboratory experiments and mathematical modelling
- Stakeholder involvement



Frontier Science for Societal Impact



*...To explore the potential of nature,
to improve the quality of life...*



For more information:
www.ecoshape.nl