

Innovative Marina Designs

Lighter

Greener

Smarter

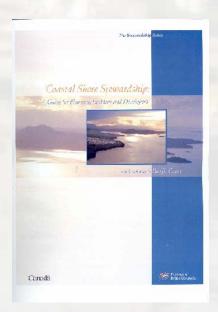
Cleaner



Brian Emmett, Jack Cox, Shannon Kinsella, Ted Appleton PCC Harbormasters/Port Managers Spring Conference April 7, 2005

Green Shore Approaches to Shore Development

Brian Emmett
Archipelago Marine Research Ltd.
Victoria, BC



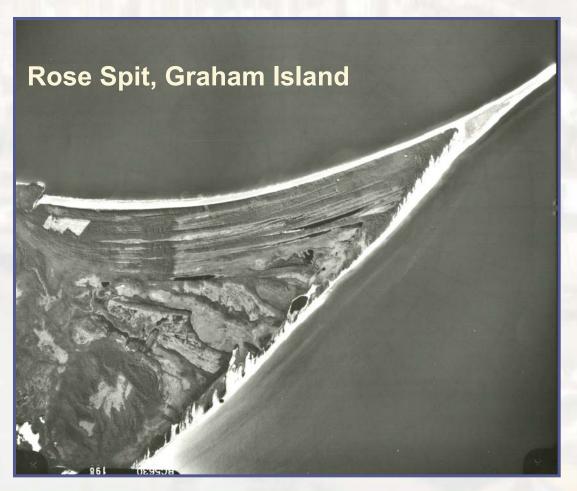
Coastal Shore Stewardship Guide and

Green Shores Resources www.stewardshipcentre.bc.ca



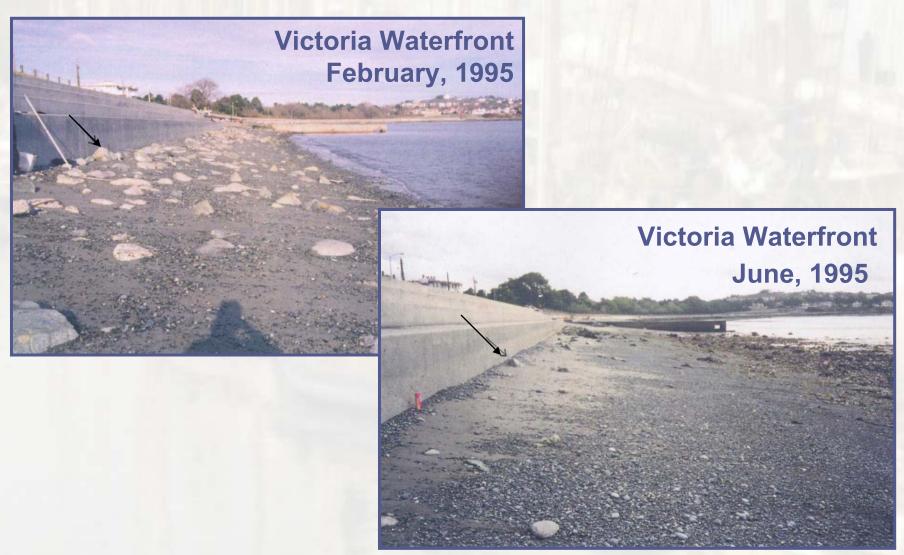
Shores are Dynamic Systems

Large scale changes occur over long time periods

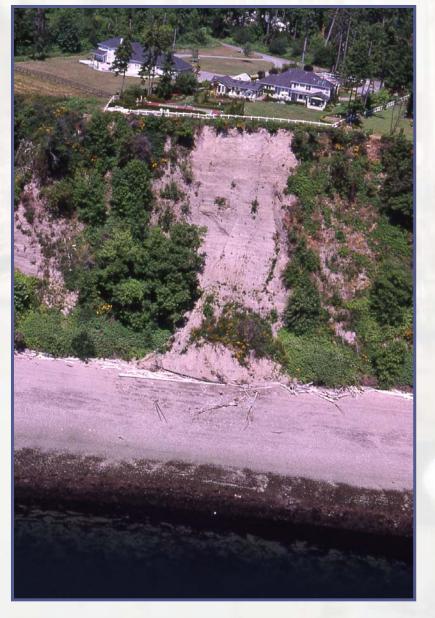




Change Occurs Seasonally





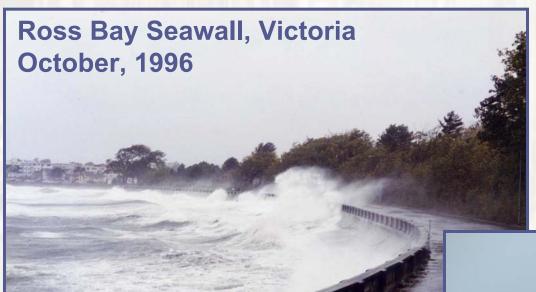


Change Occurs Episodically





Shore Protection







Shore Access

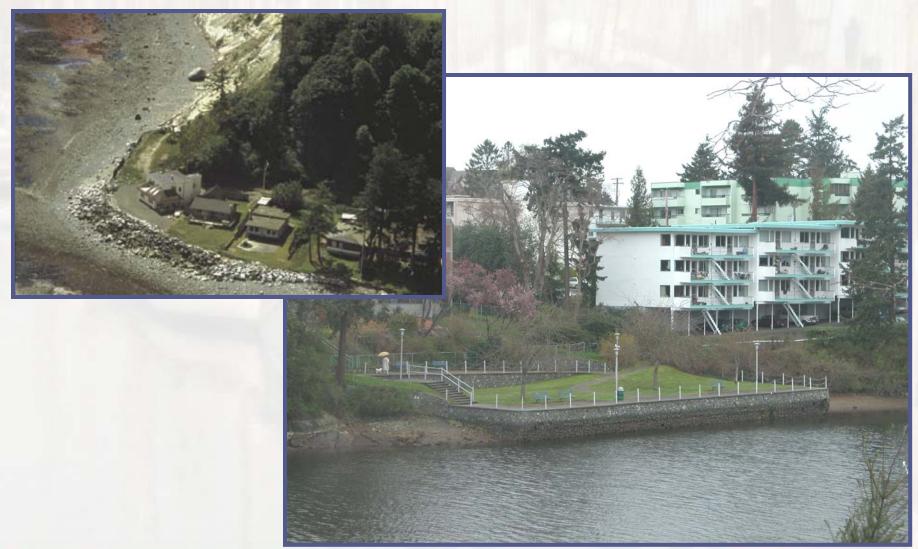








Aesthetic/Cultural Values





Cumulative Impacts Hardening Shores



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Victoria Waterfront Seawall Toe Erosion on Hardened Shores

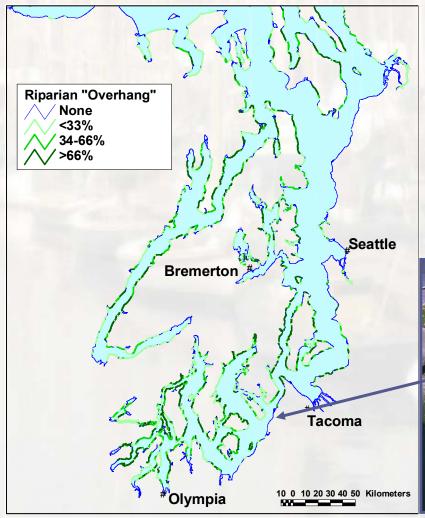




Cumulative Impacts Disruption of Coastal Processes



Cumulative Impacts Loss of Shore Vegetation







"Working with Shores"

- Understanding Process and Function
- Integrating Design Processes (engineering which works with shores)
- Working effectively in a multi-jurisdiction environment
- Continuous learning

Different Shores, Different Concerns It is not about what you cannot do, rather what you can do differently





Green Shores Concept





Green Shore Principles Sustainable Approaches to Coastal Design

Principle 1. Preserve or restore connectivity

Principle 2. Preserve or restore ecological function

Principle 3. Minimize pollutants to the marine environment

Principle 4. Minimize or reverse cumulative impacts to shores



Green Shores – Pilot Projects

Two Objectives:

- A. Provide Case Study Examples of *Green Shores* Design
- B. Evaluate the Potential for a *Green Shores* Assessment/Certification Program

Three Sites:

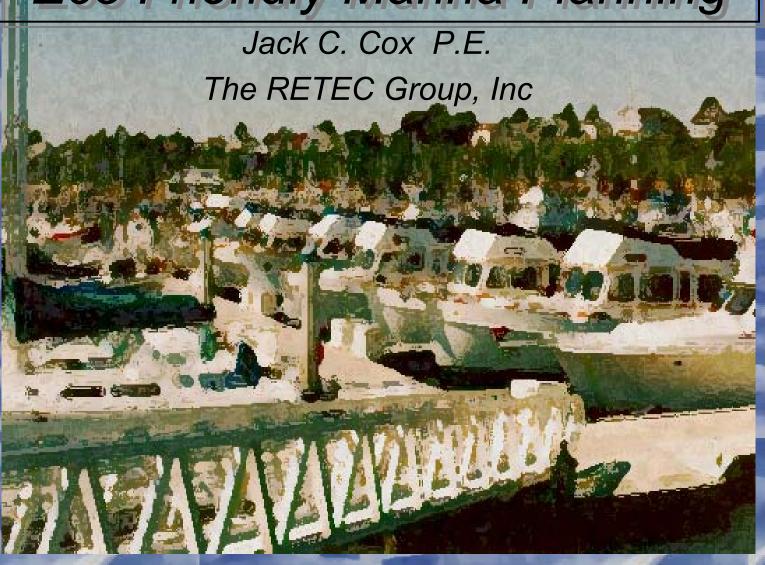
Selkirk St, Gorge Waterway – residential property, restoration of shore features

Sidney: waterfront development, fill and shore protection

Comox: private properties owners concern about erosion control

The First Harbour Project?





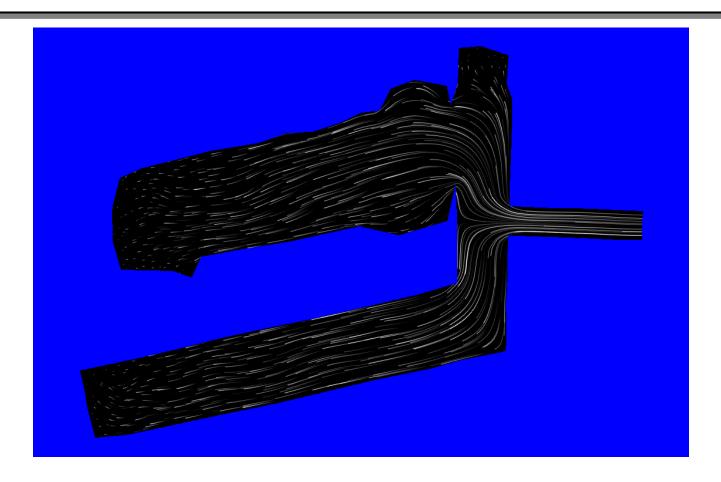
Harbor Definition



- Approach
- Entrance
- Interior
- Adjacent shore

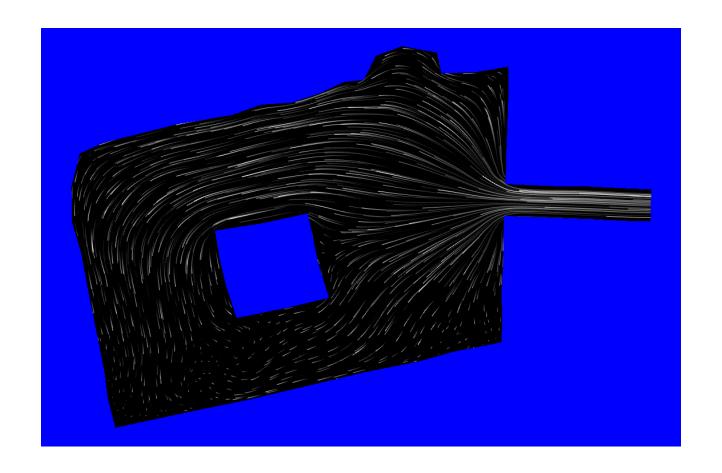
Modern Marina Design Considers Water Quality as the "Green" Standard

Linear Basin Flushing Behavior



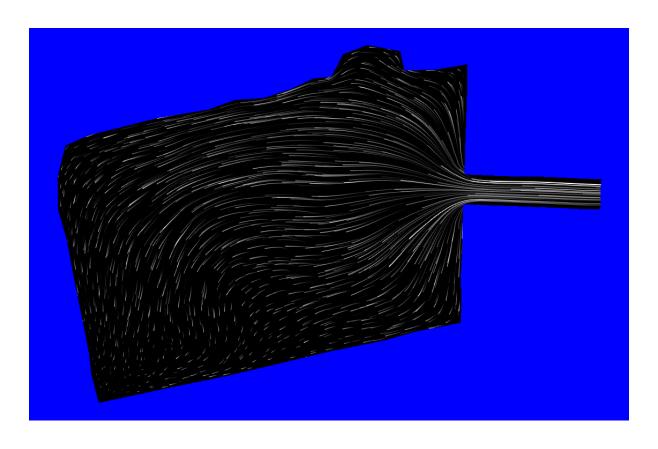
Poor water exchange to back of basins

Island Basin Flushing Behavior



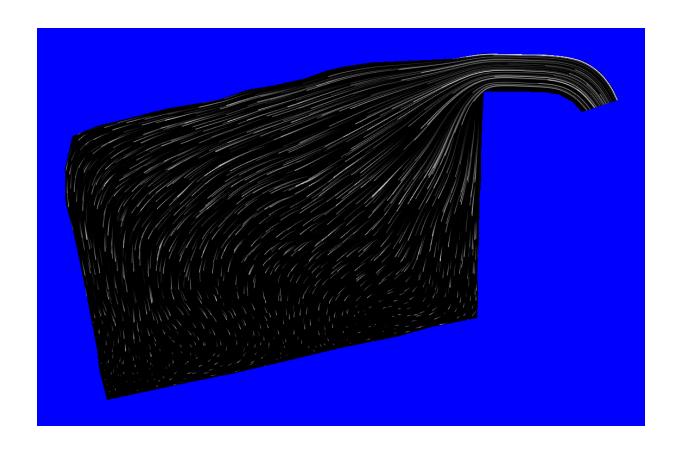
Reasonable circulation with 75% open basin

Open Low-Aspect Basin Flushing



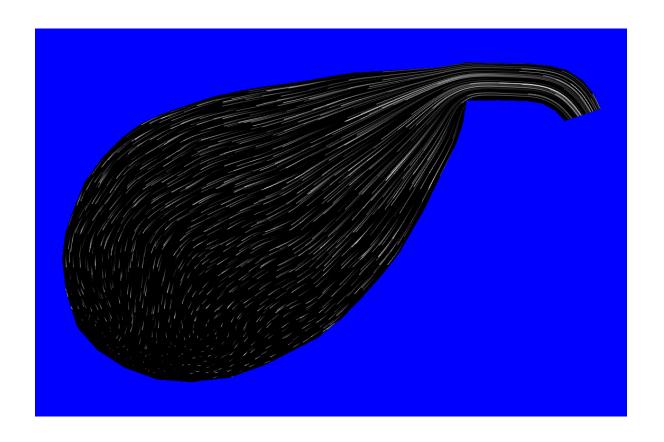
• Better circulation except in corners

Offset Entrance Flushing Behavior



Strong circulation around basin

Teardrop Basin Flushing Behavior

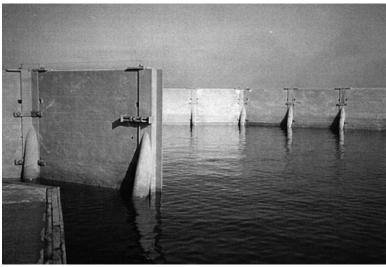


Full flushing and circulation

Typical Harbor Protection Needs

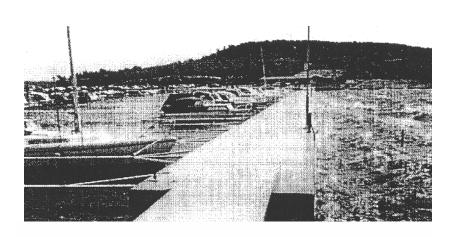
Breakwaters

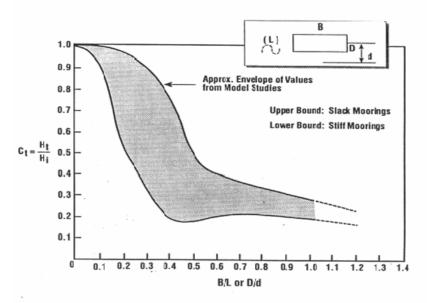




- As the Engineer wanted it
 - Wide footprint
 - Solid core/blocks waves
 - Rough/porous surface
 - As the Regulators dictated it
 - Zero footprint/Open/porous near bottom
 - Partially blocks plus reflects waves

Floating Attenuators





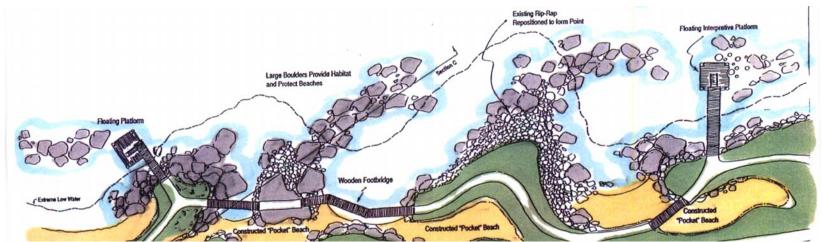
- Partially block waves
- Only work up to 3 4 second wave periods

- Floats may need to reach to half the water depth to work
- Floats may need to be
 30 ft wide to work

Typical "Green" Shoreline Details



- Target specific habitat types
- Develop 3-D solutions for hydraulics and behavioral needs
- Incorporate aesthetic elements



"Green" designed Breakwaters and Shoreline Protection

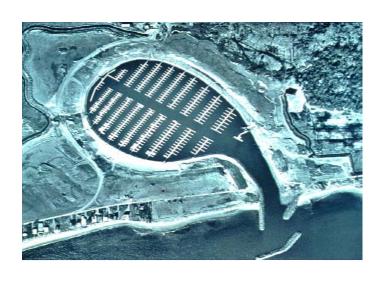




 Replace continuous walls and revetments with segmented structures and beaches

 Reverse engineer structure composition to conform with the biotic community needs

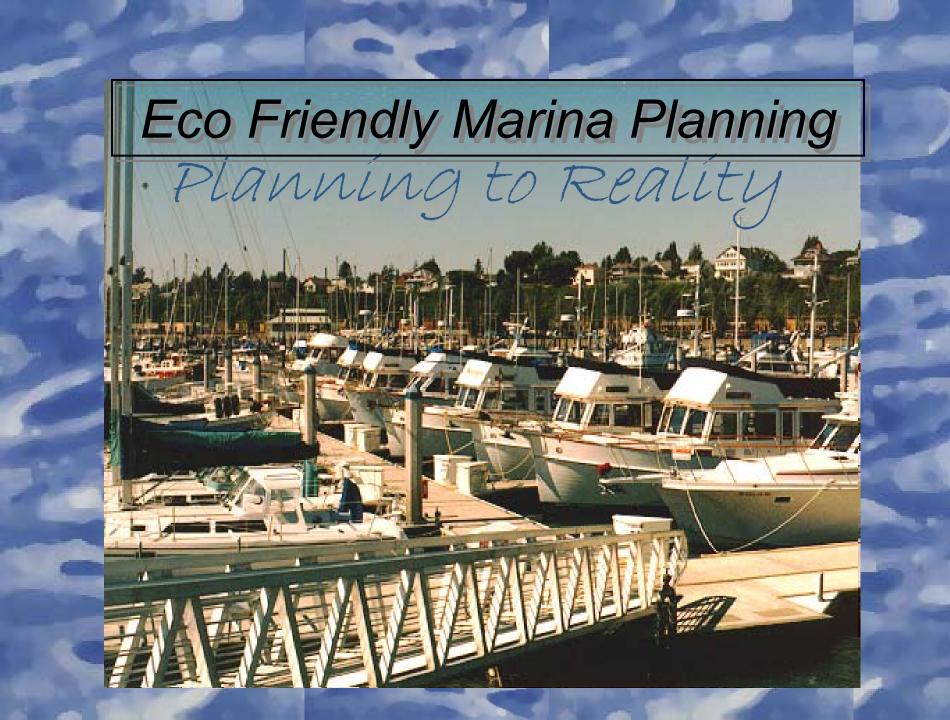
Properly Detailed Harbors Offer Tranquility and Good Water Quality



Rectangular
 basins have
 poor circulation
 and are agitated

 Curved basins flush better and are more tranquil







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DESIGN

Project Elements

- breakwater options
- piers and floats
- boat sewage pumpouts
- fuel services
- Layout
 - width
 - balance overwater coverage
 - deeper water
 - limit grounding
 - decrease shading from structures







DESIGN

Bulkheads

- vertical versus sloped
- intertidal bench
- fish rock
- shoreline restoration opportunities
- Dredging
 - beneficial uses
 - design to minimize need for dredging













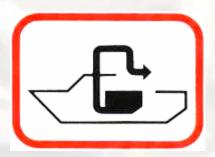


DESIGN

- Buildings
 - green design
- Amenities
 - recycle facilities
 - secure garbage containers
 - informational signage
- Security











MATERIALS

- Piling
 - Timber, Steel, Concrete, Plastic
- Pile facing and wraps
- Piers
- Floats
 - encased flotation
 - decking choices











MATERIALS

- Decking
 - Grating
- Lighting
 - Shielding







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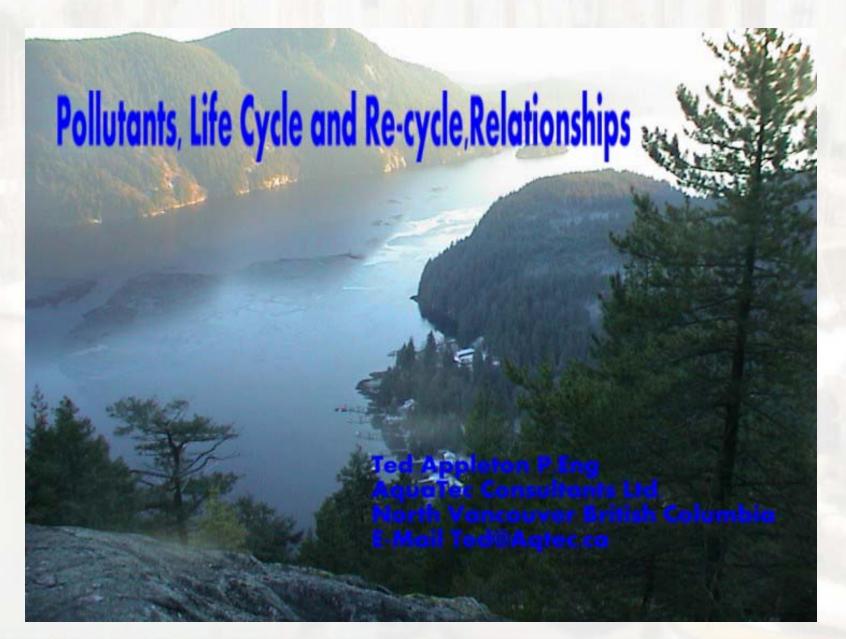
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Non-Point Source Pollution

- External
 - Surface run-off
 - Drains

- Internal
 - Parking lots
 - Work and Storage Yards
 - Buildings
 - Clients





Non-Point Source Pollution

- Remedies
 - Re-route external supply
 - Intercept
 - Containment



Intercept

THIS AREA EQUIPPED WITH STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

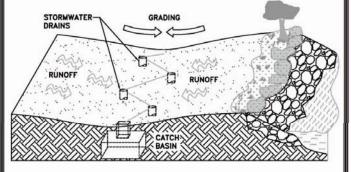
Grading

 Controls and directs flow of storm water in

Storm Water Drains Catch Basin

 Intercepts storm water and channels to catch basin

· Intercepts storm water and traps debris and sediment



Storm water runoff can flush accumulated oils and pollutants from upland surfaces into nearby bodies of water. Pollution from multiple sources, known as non-point source pollution, can be managed through site planning that incorporates catchment, interception, and containment of run-off.

information Harbour's on Environmental Management Plan, please contact the Harbour Manager.

Your Harbour Authority in Partnership With:



Fisheries and Oceans Small Craft

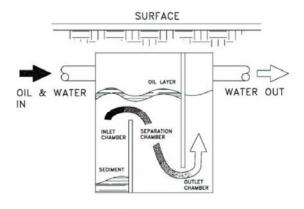
Pêches et Océans Ports Pour





Intercept

THIS SITE EQUIPPED WITH OIL-WATER SEPARATOR



- Oil Water separator installed below ground in line with storm water drain
- Operation is passive Using only gravity, diffusion, and density characteristics of water – No power is required
- Multiple chambers separate oil, fuel, debris, and particles from the water flow
- Periodic cleaning to remove sediments and oils maintains functionality

An Oil-Water Separator intercepts the flow of water through a Storm Water pipe system. A series of baffled chambers separates sediments and oils from the water, improving the quality of the water that exits the system.

For more information on the Harbour's Environmental Management Plan, please contact the Harbour Manager

Your Harbour Authority in Partnership With:



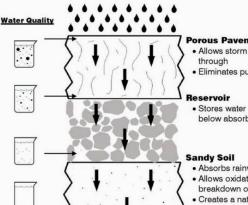
Fisheries and Oceans Small Craft Harbours

Pêches et Océans Ports Pour Petits Bateaux



Sub Base Filtering





Porous Pavement

- · Allows storm water to seep
- Eliminates puddles
- · Stores water until the soil below absorbs it
- Absorbs rainwater
- Allows oxidation and bio breakdown of pollutants
- Creates a natural and controlled rainwater runoff

Rainwater runoff can flush accumulated pollutants from paved surfaces into nearby bodies of water. Porous paving filters these contaminants out and allows for bio-decomposition.

information on the Harbour's Environmental Management Plan, please contact the Harbour Manager.

Your Harbour Authority in Partnership With:



Fisheries and Oceans Small Craft Harbours

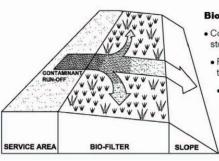
Pêches et Océans Ports Pour Petits Bateaux





Edge Treatment

THIS AREA UTILIZES BIO-FILTRATION



Bio-filter

- Controls the overflow of storm water
 - Promotes the breakdown of trapped pollutants
 - Native plants are used to provide a natural and low maintenance buffer zone
 - Intercepts particulates

Bio-filtration helps remove contaminants potentially contained in water run-off.

Over time, plants and organisms oxidize and break down pollutants before they can enter the ocean ecosystem.

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Your Harbour Authority in Partnership With:

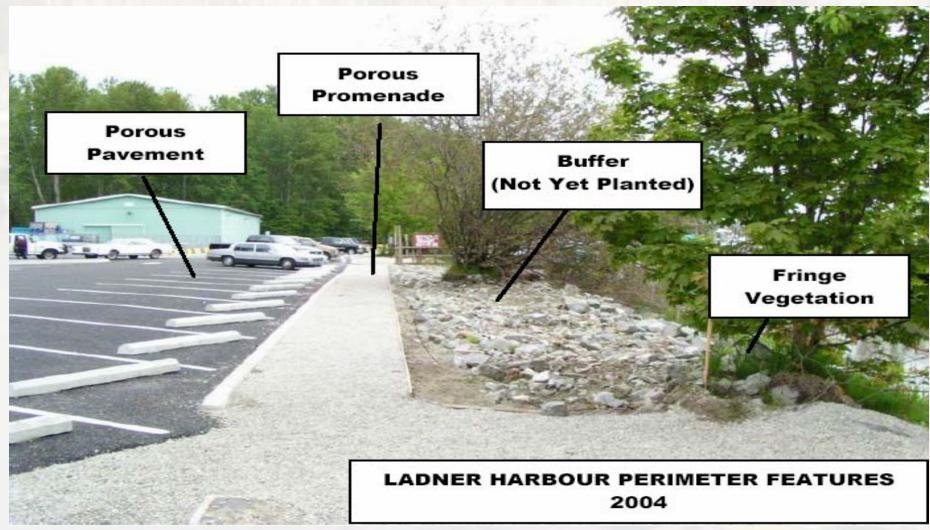


Fisheries and Oceans Small Craft Harbours Pêches et Océans Ports Pour Petits Bateau





Edge Treatment and Porous Pavement



Life Cycle Winners

- Recycled Materials
- Recycle Structures
- Inert material relative to salt water
- All long term low cost opportunities



Recycled Materials

Commercially available products of all kinds



Recycled Objects

- Steel Box Beams for Floating Breakwaters
- 180 ft of breakwater <\$100,000 life 40 years?





Floating Box Beam Deep Bay B.C.

220 ft 6ft x 8ft for <\$150,000 Expected life 40 yrs?





What about railway cars?

27 ft of breakwater for < \$ 90,000 Expected life 40 yrs?





How about a fiberglass pulp silo

27 ft of Breakwater < \$60,000 !!! Life > 40,100 yrs inert?





Just Pick'm Up







Tow'm Yourself





Put'm in Place





And Fill'm



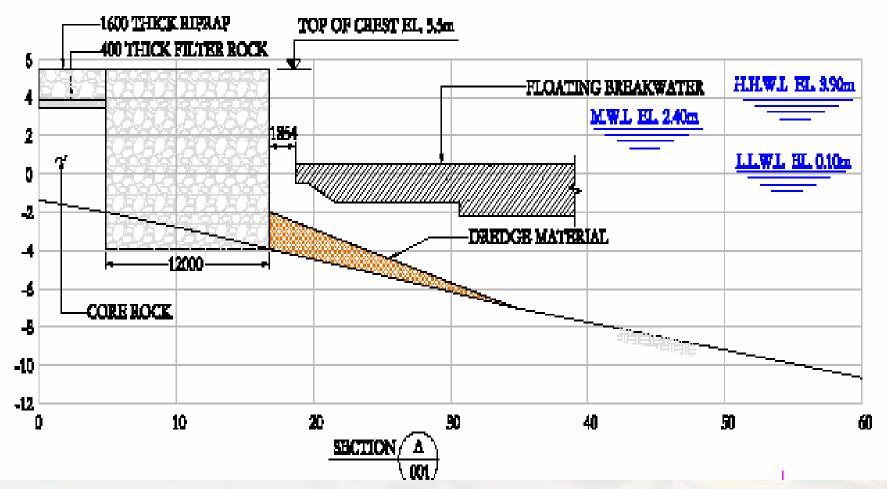








Extending Wave Protection but not the Footprint





How about Old Shipping Containers

8ft x 8ft x 10ft with Rock and Concrete < \$35,000

Expected life 60 yrs





Inert Material

- Recycled Plastics
- HDPE products
- UHMW
- FRP products
- Synthetic Ropes



A Floating Breakwater with no Structural Steel

Expected life 200yrs? 25ft x 460ft no joints





Non-Steel Mooring Systems vs. Piles

- Tendered steel pile mooring system bids closed this January between \$450,000 and \$600,000 on the Cowichan Bay Floating Breakwater project. Steel piles have a life of 60yrs+- if cared for.
- Project was re-tendered utilizing synthetic ropes. Final costs will be less than \$150,000 and may outlast the steel by several times with minimal or no maintenance expected.
- The Lund breakwater mooring system was installed in 1986. All of the synthetic part is in full working order. All of the 32mm (1 1/4 in) has just been replaced at a cost of \$150,000 and only represents < 10% of the mooring system by length.



Life Cycle

 It is absolutely critical to consider life cycle costs and premature replacement of facilities to minimize detrimental affects on the environment and pocket book!



Relationships

Who are you sharing your facility with?

So then who are your partners?

Do you really treat them as partners?



Try all these guys

- Federal Agencies on all kinds of legislation.
- State Agencies on all kinds more legislation.
- Municipalities with more legislation.
- Your physical neighbors.
- Your clients
- Your bank
- Your insurance company
- Oh yes and maybe other financial partners.



Relationships

- A positive working environment is enhanced by:
- Trust
- Respect and concern for partners goals and objectives
- A pro-active approach to achieve win win conclusions



Environmental Management Plans

- An inventory of potentially dangerous material in the Harbor
- An inspection program and schedule for prevention
- Details regarding capital projects planned to improve the Harbor
- Has a plan on how the operation is going to maintain a positive relationship with partners.
- Has a plan to deal with mishaps.



