Planning and implementation of floating buildings as an adaptation measure in the Netherlands

Karina Czapiewska & Vicky Lin, MSc



IHS Rotterdam, Urban Management Tools for Climate Change – 28th June 2017









Topics | Outline

- 1. Background
- 2. BlueRevolution
- Floating development: climate change adaptation & mitigation measure
- 4. Case Study I: Floating pavilion, Rotterdam
- 5. Case Study II: Floating houses in Harnaschpolder, Delft
- 6. Other examples of floating development around the world
- 7. Take-home message
- 8. Q&A

Floating development | Characteristics

- Buoyant foundation
- Adapts to the changes of water level
- Anchored to the bottom of water bodies
- Moveable/ re-arrageable



Introduction | DeltaSync and Blue21

DeltaSync:

- Dutch company established in 2007
- Floating development specialist
- Research, design and consultancy
- Multidisciplinary and international team
- Perform location analysis and feasibility studies
- Mission: realizing floating cities with positive impact -> Blue21





DeltaSync | Projects - Autarkisch floating buildings modulAIR - Flexible, modular - Cradle to cradle





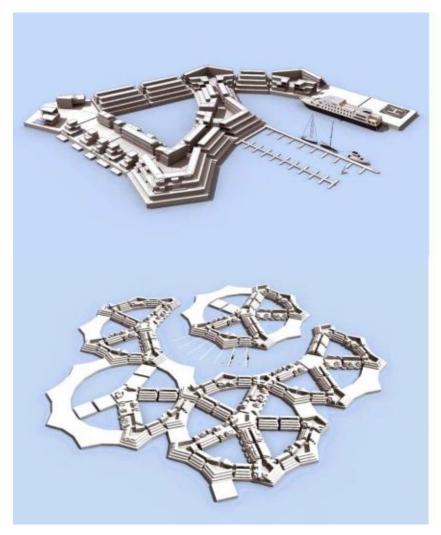






DeltaSync | Projects

The Seasteading Institute, U.S.A.





Source: DeltaSync, 2013

Seasteading Implementation Plan

DeltaSync | Projects



@ January 17, 2017

Government of French Polynesia Signs Agreement with Seasteaders for Floating Island Project



Source: DeltaSync and BlueFrontiers, 2017





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Blue21



Bart Roeffen Blue21



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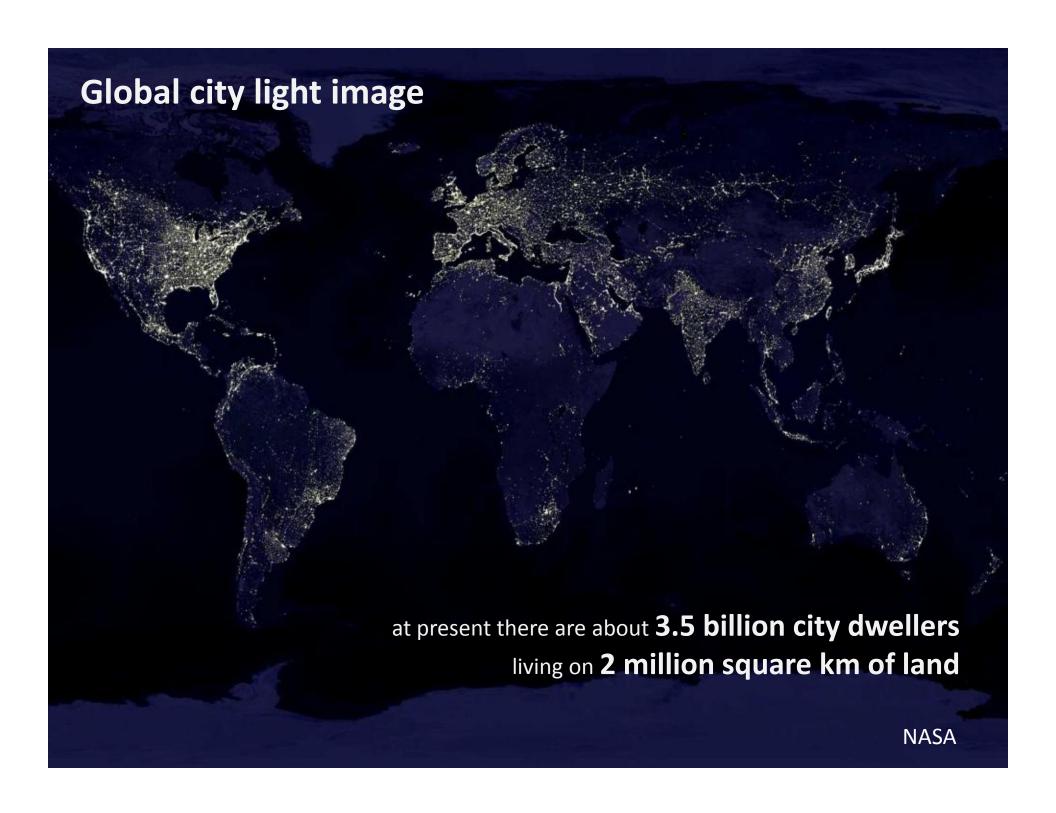
Pernille van der Plank Utrecht University

LEGAL EXPERT

Mission: realizing floating cities with positive impact

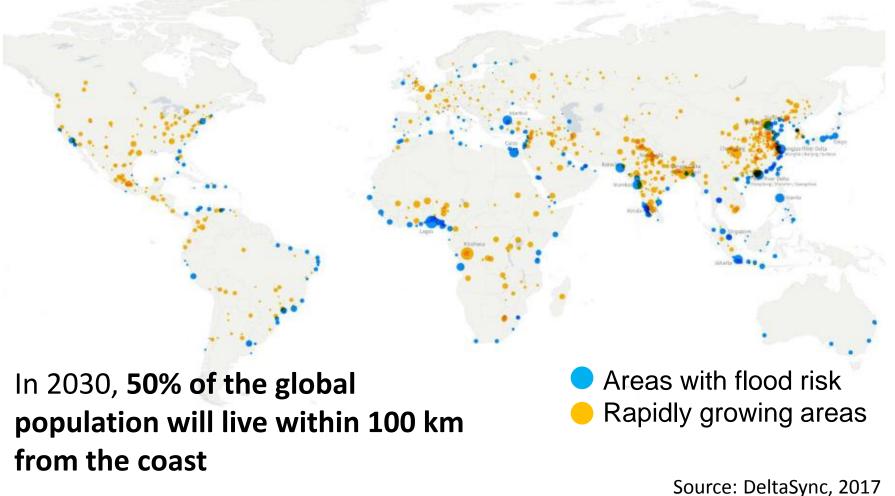


FYTIME FORA EVOLUTIONS MAN MAN 66

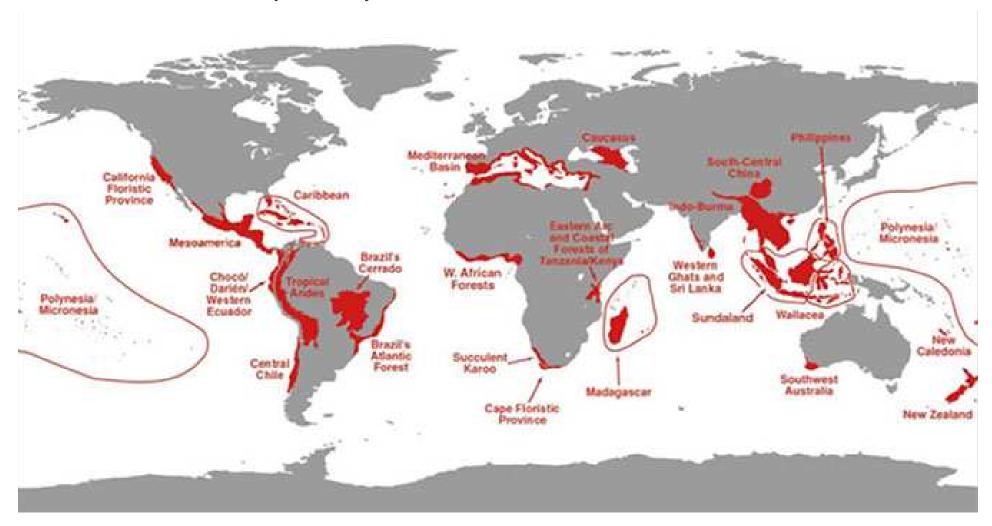


Coastal areas | Cities

Many of the world largest metropolitan areas are located in coastal areas and river floodplains



Coastal areas | Ecosystems

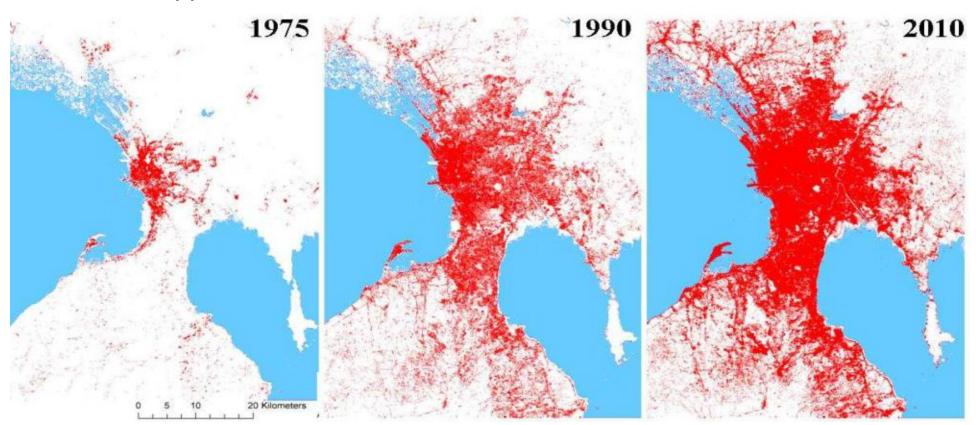


- 42% animal species
- 50% plant species

Biodiversity.sg

Coastal areas | Rapidly growing cities

Manila, Philippines



Coastal areas | Land subsidence

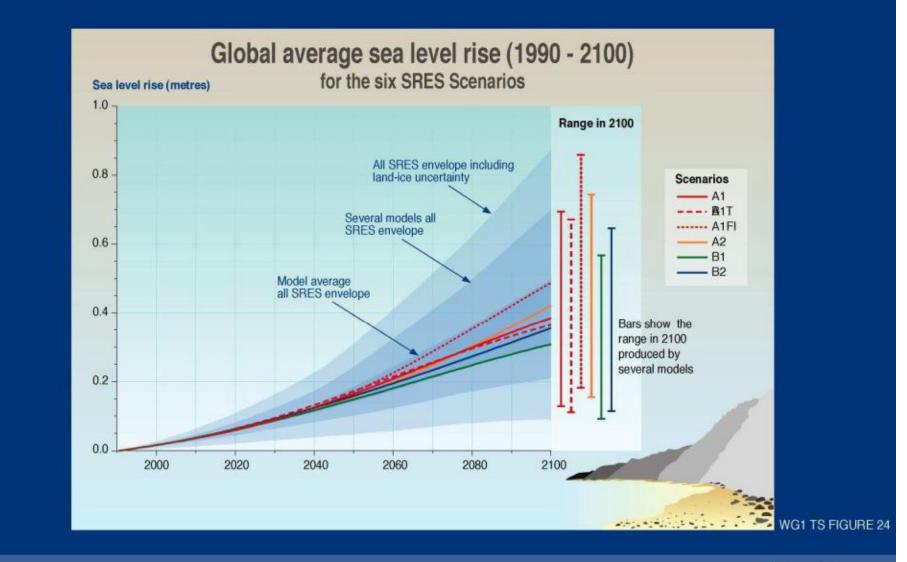


Jakarta, Indonesia

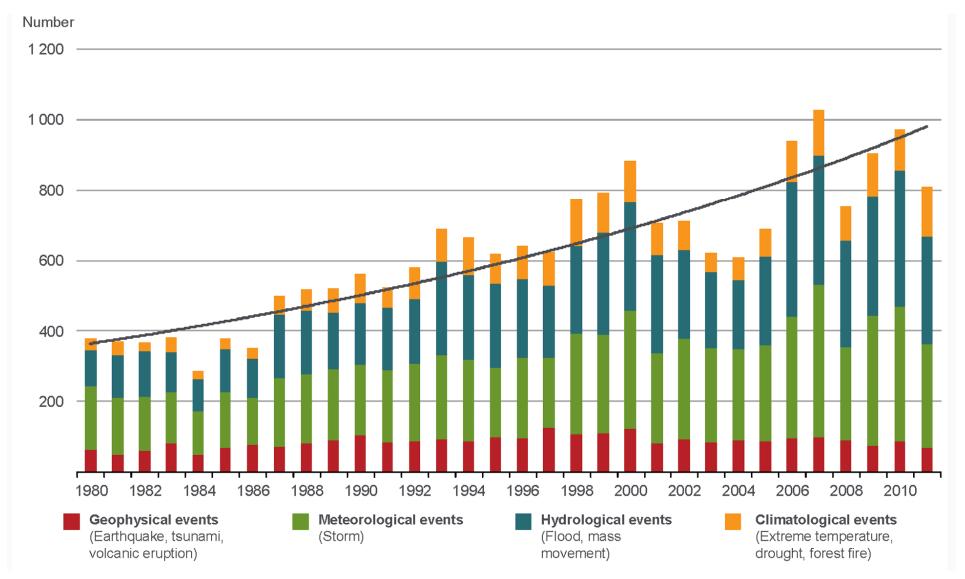
Land subsidence rate: 10-20 cm/yr, 4m in 35 years

Source: Piet Dircke, 2012

Climate change | Sea level rise

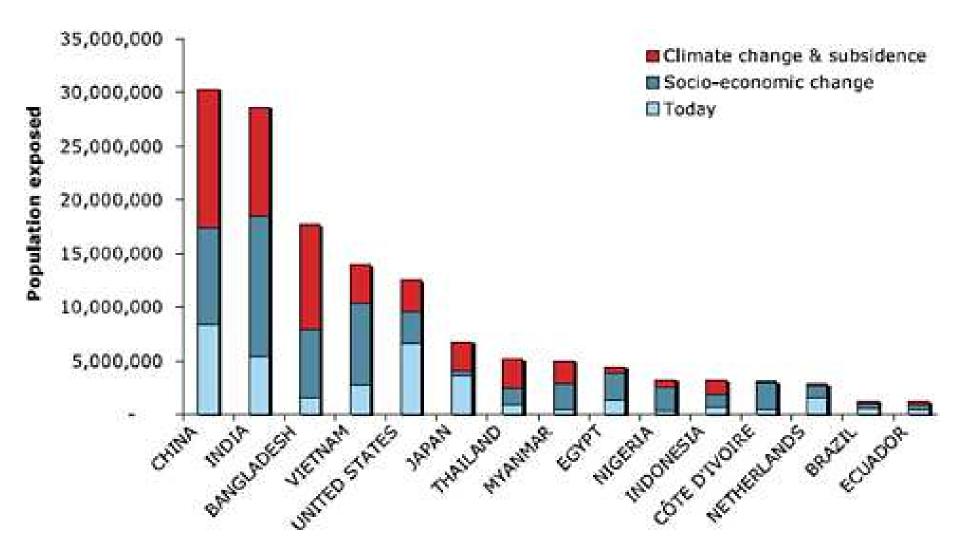


Climate change | Risk of weather catastrophes



Source: Munich Re

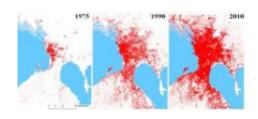
Climate change | Population exposed to flooding (2070)

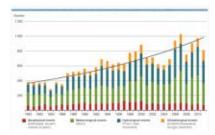


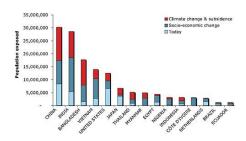
Source: OECD, 2007

21st century urban challenges

- Rapid urbanization in vulnerable coastal areas
- Land subsidence
- Extreme weather events and climate change
- Pressure on coastal ecosystems







FUTURE LAND SHORTAGE

A growing world population consuming more food and resources, will require additional space to expand cities and produce food. Land shortage seems inevitable, mainly due to agriculture and biofuel demand.

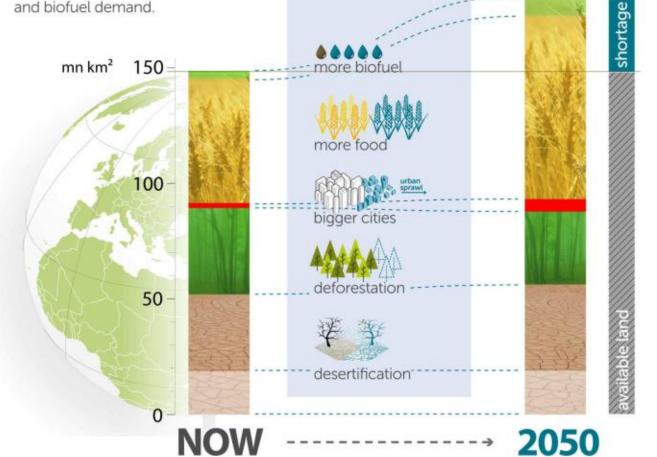
TRENDS AND FACTORS

more people

more consumption

22 MILLION sq km

equal to the area of North America!



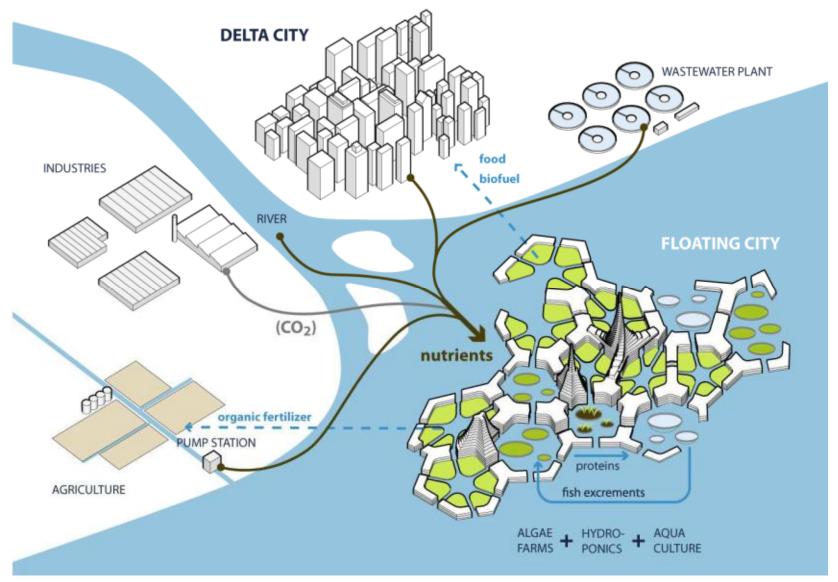
Source: DeltaSync, 2013

HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET THIS SPACE?



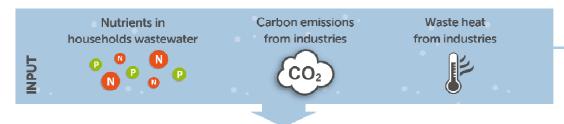


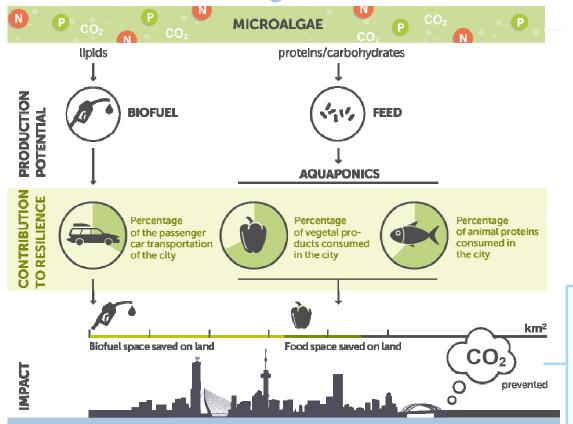
Concept | Closing CO₂ and nutrients cycles



Source: Deltasync, 2012

METHOD





MAIN SOURCES:

- FAOSTAT data on food supply
- Jönsson et al. (2004). Guidelines on the Use of Urine and Faeces in Crop Production. EcoSanRes
- Data on CO₂ emissions
- Borowitzka et al. (2013). Algae for Biofuels and Energy. Springer.
- Sudhakar et al. (2012). Theoretical
 Assessment of Algal Biomass Potential for Carbon Mitigation and Biofuel Production.

 Iranica Journal of Energy & Environment
- Tidwell (2012), Aquaculture Production
 Systems. Wiley Blackwell
- FAO reports on aquaponics
- Gerber et al. (2013). Tackling climate change through livestock – A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities.
- FAOSTAT data on land use

Source: DeltaSync 2015

CASE STUDIES

- pollution issues
- high CO₂ emissions
- high population density and growth rate

Rotterdam



Manila

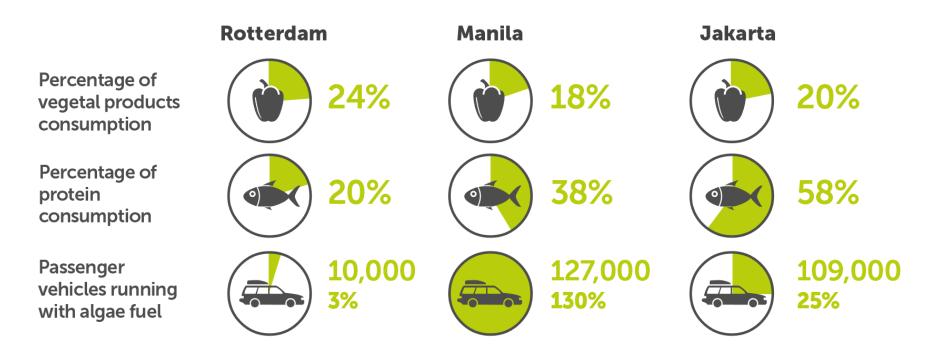


Jakarta



Sources: rezon.org, dutchwatersector.com, hdtravelpics.com, affordablehousinginstitute.org, indosurflife.com, qz.com

CONTRIBUTION TO RESILIENCE



Values estimated from data for the Netherlands, Philippines and Indonesia, proportioned to each city population (Sources: FAOSTAT, EPA, The World Bank)

PUBLISHED STUDY

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Potential of floating production for delta and coastal cities



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ABSTRACT

The disruption of nutrient cycles caused by human activities such as agriculture and burning fossil fuels is impacting ecosystem services on global and local scales. The increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere contributes to rising global temperatures and ocean acidification, whereas the accumulation of nutrients in water systems is leading to degradation of water quality and biodiversity. Gity populations play a major role in carbon dioxide and nutrient emissions as 'end consumers' of resources. The current challenge towards more resource-efficient cities is to transform urban metabolism from linear to cyclical. Discharged nutrients and carbon dioxide can be used as input for algae, which fixate carbon very efficiently into energetic storage compounds as starch or lipids. However, cities often lack the space to implement large-scale algae production. This article evaluates the potential of reusing nutrients and carbon dioxide to produce algae, food and biofuel on water nearby coastal and delta cities. First, nutrients and carbon dioxide discharge is estimated and two scenarios are developed. From the cities nutrient production, the potential algal yield is evaluated and translated into feed, food and oil yields. Two delta cities are chosen as case studies: Rotterdam and Metro Manila. The conclusion of this article is that Floating Production can help cities increasing their resilience in the field of food and energy. Floating Production can also contribute to a solution for global land shortage. The combination of food and energy production with floating urban development provides a climate-proof urban expansion in delta and coastal areas.

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Comparison with land reclamation

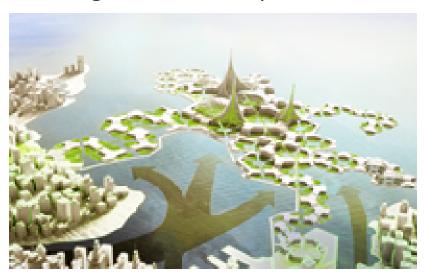
Land reclamation



Characteristics:

- Large investement needed to start
- Sea level rise protection with additional dikes
- Destroys local aquatic ecology

Floating urban development



Characteristics:

- Large scale and small scale possible
- Adapts to sea level rise
- Water quality and ecology benefits

The Netherlands | Flood prone areas

Overstromingsgevoelig gebied, 2005



Binnen dijkringen

Beneden NAP: 26%

Boven NAP: 29%

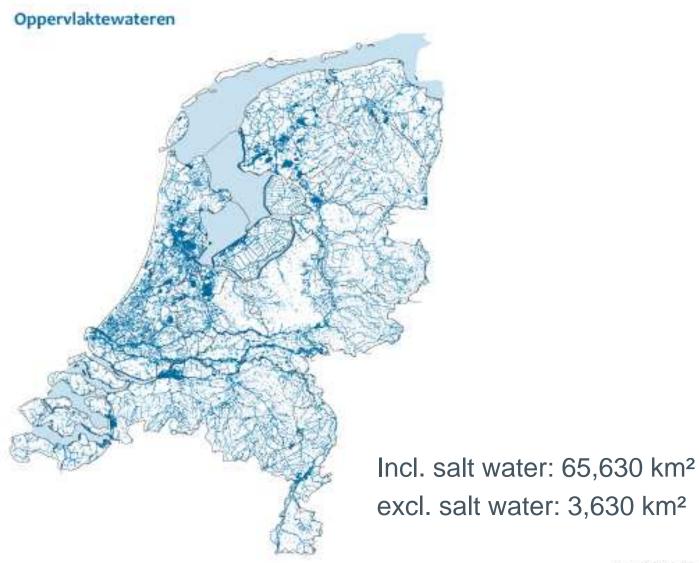
Buitendijks gebied: 3%

Onbedijkte Maas: 1% *)

*) Overstroombare deel van de onbedijkte Maas binnen de 1/250-contour.

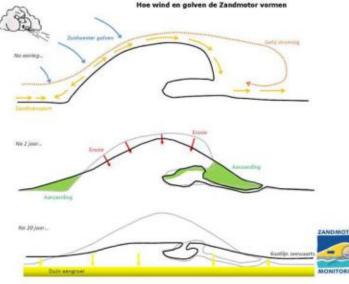
Bron: PBL (2009) www.pbl.nl

The Netherlands | Surface water areas



The Netherlands | 'Building with nature' approach



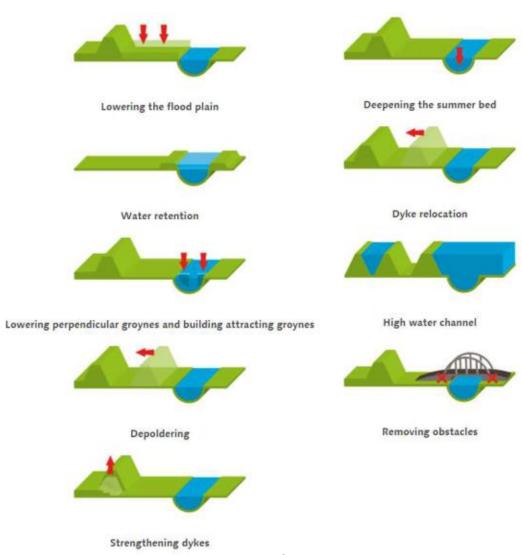


- Make use of nature's dynamics rather than simply minimising or mitigating the environmental impact of infrastructures and landscape works such as harbours, navigation channels, land reclamation and flood defences
- provide opportunities for natural processes
- full-scale pilot experiments, including sand engines, oyster reefs and wave-attenuating forests

beeldbank.rws.nl

The Netherlands | 'Room for the River' Programme

- The goal is to give the river more room to be able to manage higher water levels
- More than 30 suitable locations were identified and several measures applied, improving safety and the quality of the surroundings



Source: ruimtevoorderivier.nl

The Netherlands | 'Room for the River': opportunities



 New opportunities for recreation, nature, agriculture and (floating) buildings



Sources: beeldbank.rws.nl, ruimtemeesters.nl, siebeswart.photoshelter.com

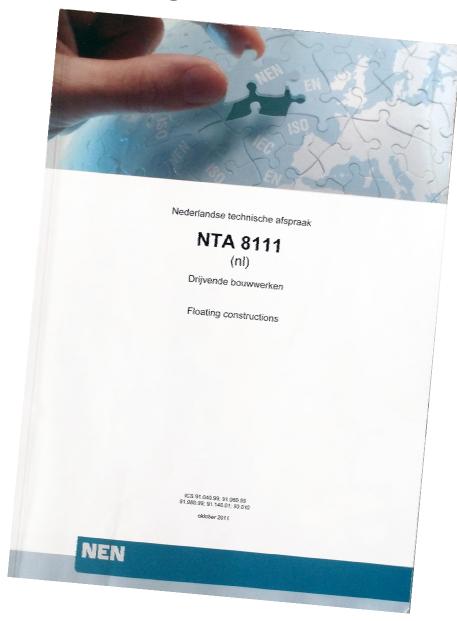
The Netherlands | Regulations for floating constructions

- 2008 document from the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment
- Aims at supporting developers, builders and municipalities in <u>understanding and</u> <u>applying</u> regulations to floating buildings



The Netherlands | Guidelines for floating construction

- 2011
- Important step: floating construction as fullyfledged and accepted standard construction form
- Municipalities can check if floating constructions are built properly and compile with the building code
- Contribution from DeltaSync



Implementation | Case studies

Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam





Houses in the Harnashpolder,
Delft

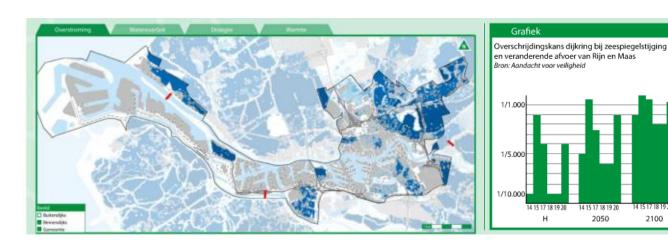
Implementation – Case study I



Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam

Source: Google maps, 2017

Rotterdam | Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies



FLOOD RISK







GREEN ROOFS source: Erasmus MC

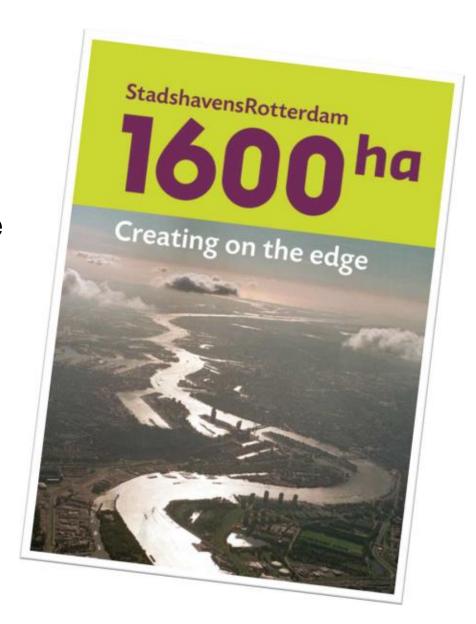


FLOATING EXPANSION source: René de Wit

Rotterdam | Stadshavens plans for city harbours

2008 report 'Creating on the edge':

- New entity: Stadshavens
- 1600 ha of harbors in the city center



Rotterdam | Stadshavens plans for city harbours



Source: williefikken.nl

Rotterdam | Suitable locations for floating development

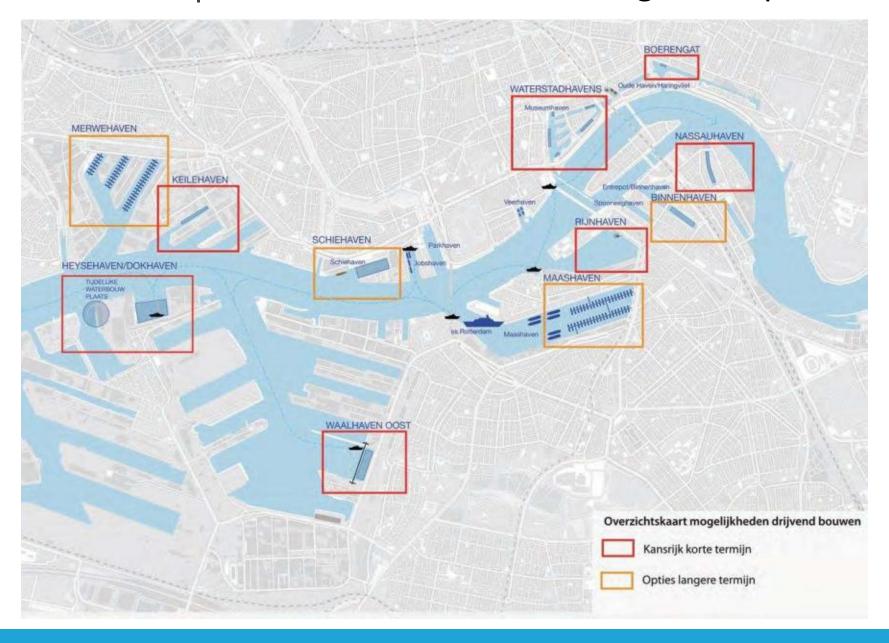
DeltaSync giving advice the municipality on the most promising locations for floating development

Veto criteria:

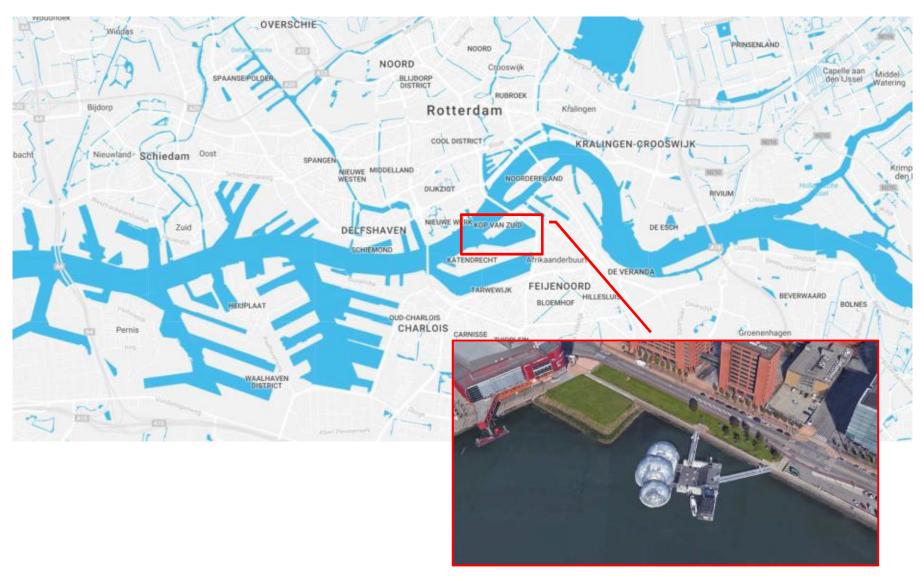
- Space availability (ownership, shipping routes, future plans, etc.)
- Depth (low tide, storm, etc.)
- Ecology (exclude protected areas)



Rotterdam | Suitable locations for floating development



Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam | Location



Source: Google maps

Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam | Design strategy

starting principles



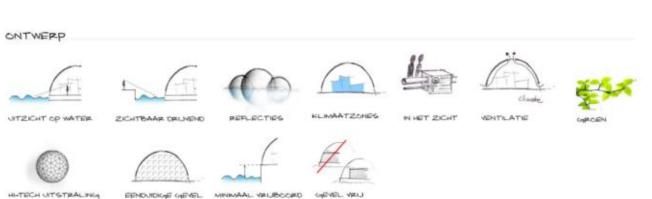
boundary conditions



technical demands



design wishes



Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam | Process & Stakeholders

- DeltaSync made a first sketch (concept) design + program of requirements, wrote a tender
- 5 consortia applied
- Multidisciplinary consortium



Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam | Construction



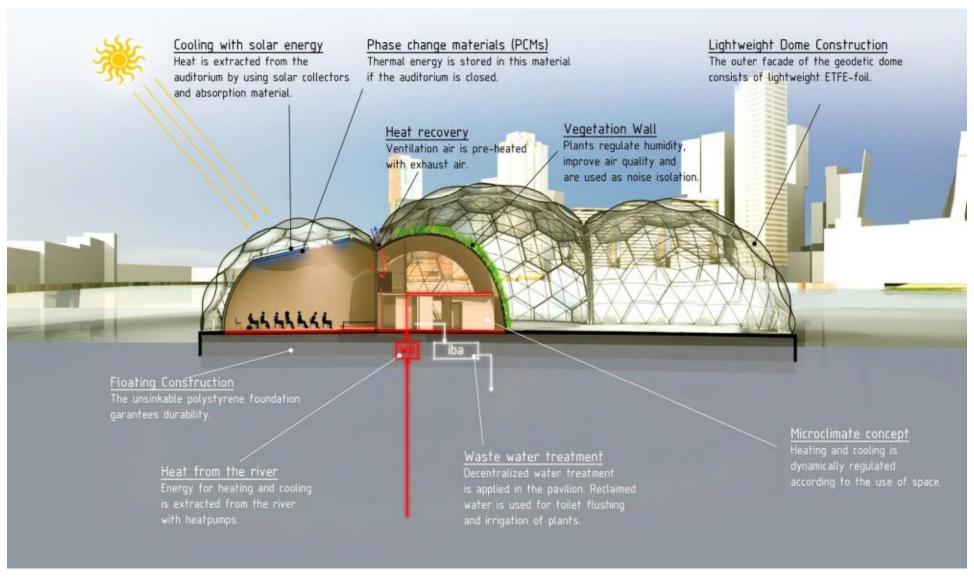






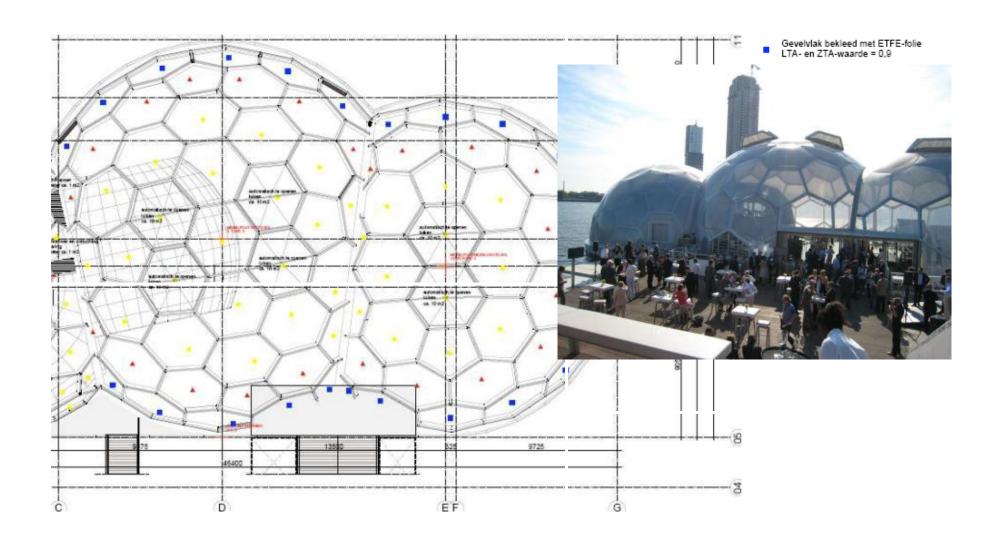


Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam | Sustainability



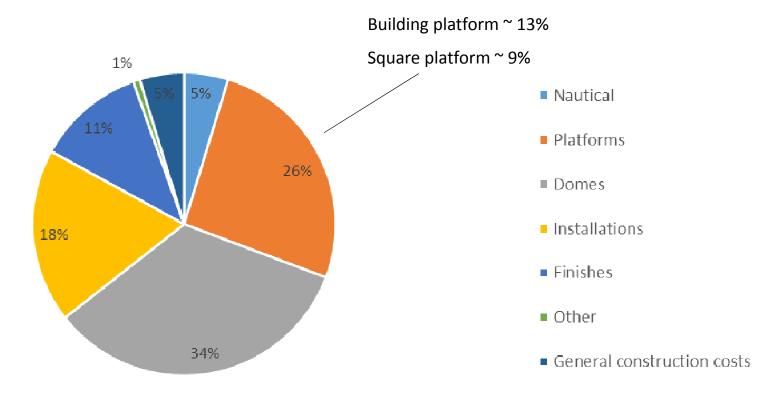
Source: DeltaSync and Public Domain Architecten, 2010

Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam | Transparent dome



Floating Pavilion, Rotterdam | Costs

- Total project costs: €4.6 million
 - Total construction costs: €4.1 M



Cost distribution of various construction activities

Bottlenecks | Floating Pavilion

- Building legislation: deconstruction and construction in terms of moving
- Fire department: escape route, oil spill fire (oil tanks present at harbor)
- Port of Rotterdam: collision issues (cycling bridge placed in the front)

Success factors | Floating Pavilion

- Process approach vs. Blueprint
- Innovative approach: building team approach
- Time pressure (1 year), intensive daily working
- Political drive (WorldExpo 2010)
- Political leadership in terms of permit
- Pilot project (remain for 5 years)

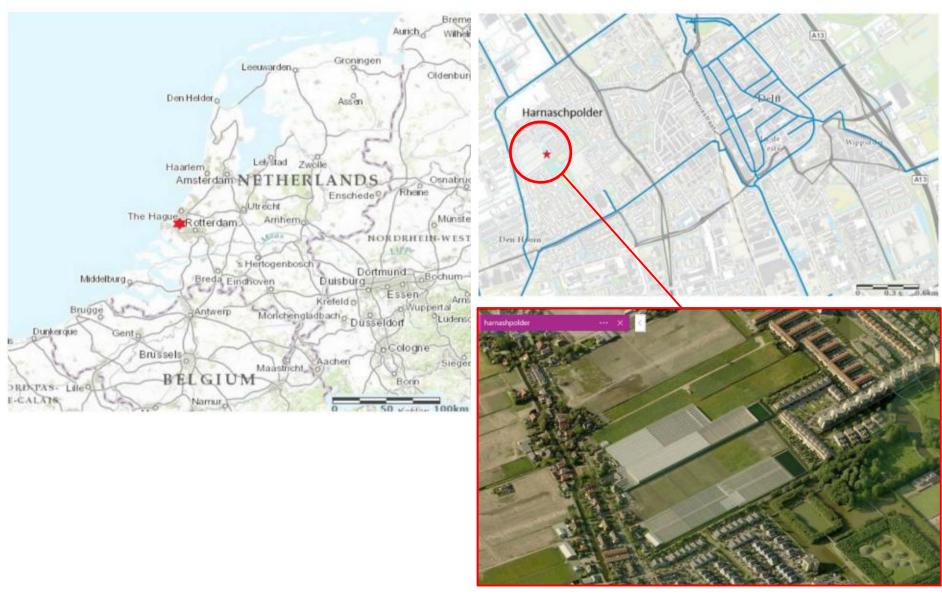
Implementation – Case study II



Harnashpolder, Delft

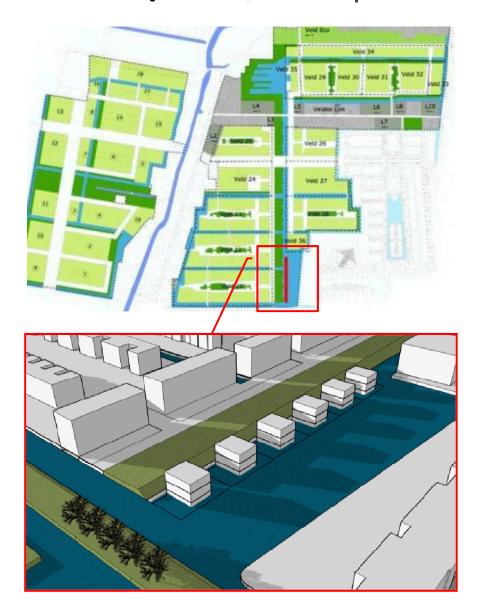
Source: Google maps, 2017

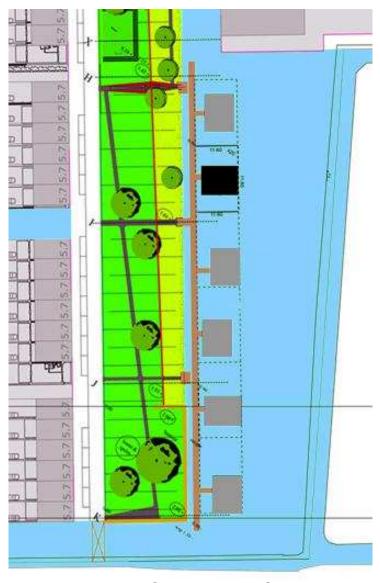
Harnashpolder, Delft | Location



Source: Foka, 2014, Bing maps

Harnashpolder, Delft | Plan





Source: DeltaSync 2009

Harnashpolder, Delft | Plan

- Collective Private Initiative (CPI): group of citizens developing the project together
- DeltaSync: advise on sustainability and technical issues related to floating construction



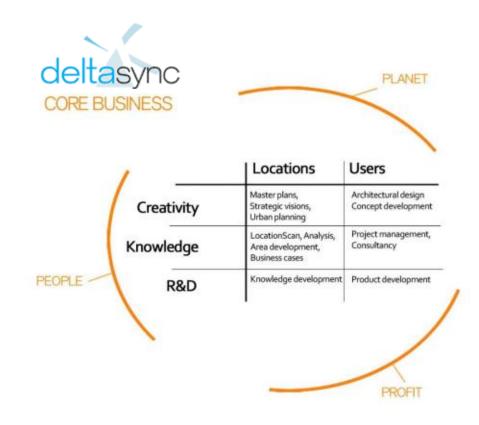
Harnashpolder, Delft | Citizens as project developers



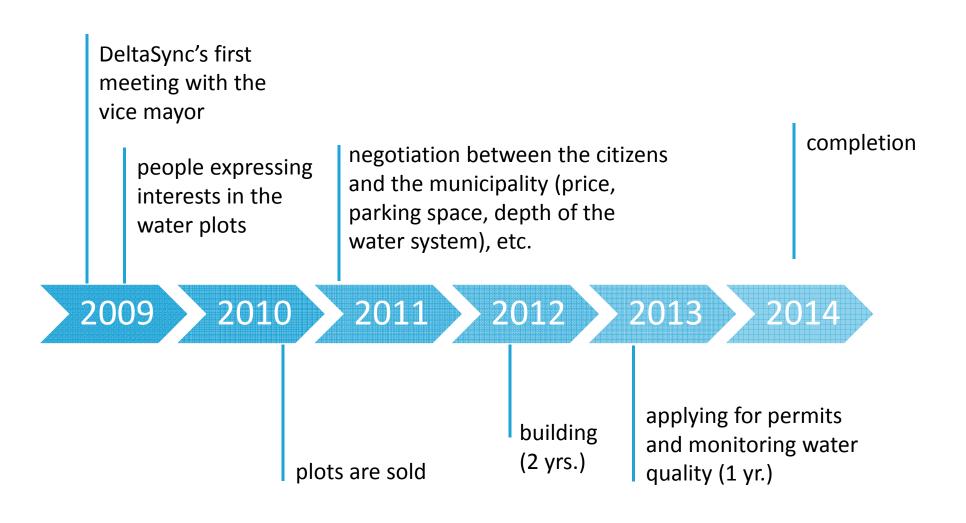
Olaf Janssen, citizen and developer of a new floating technology and floating house, founder of new company **Balance d'eau** (<u>www.balancedeau.nl</u>) Source: Delft op Zondag, 2013

Harnashpolder, Delft | Role of DeltaSync

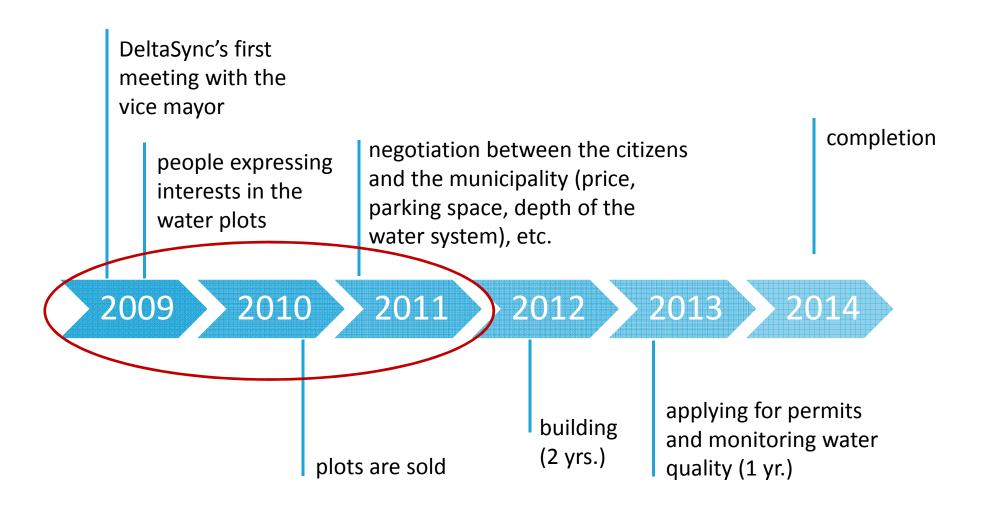
- Knowledge
- Design and concept development
- Cost estimations
- Feasibility studies
 - Technical (e.g.: draft, systems)
 - Economic
 - Planning, legal
 - Water quality and ecology
- Technical integration
 - Floating systems
 - Utilities
 - Sustainability
- Stakeholder management



Harnashpolder, Delft | Process

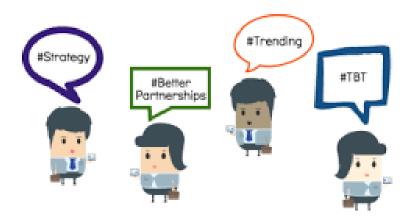


Harnashpolder, Delft | Process



Harnashpolder, Delft | Main stakeholders

- Municipality of Delft (Gemeente Delft)
- Waterboard (Delfland)
- Future citizens
- DeltaSync
- Utility companies
- Banks



Harnashpolder, Delft | Bottlenecks

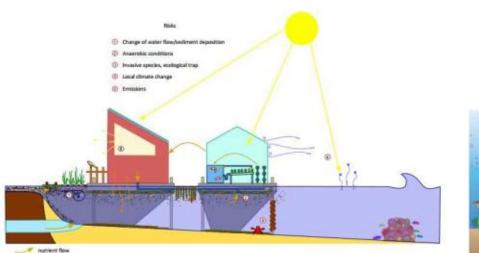
- Banks not willing to give mortgage or offered a very high interest rate
- Utility company not wanting to be responsible for the connection on floating structure
- Waterboard not wanting to give the permits

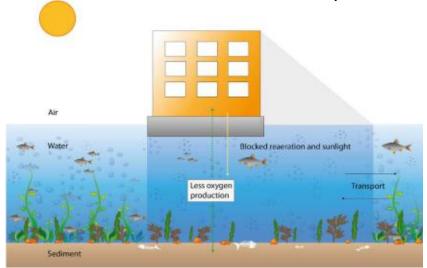
Water quality research | Knowledge gaps

Lack of knowledge about impacts was hindering new projects:

- Reduction of the area available for air water interactions,
- Blocking penetration of light
- Provide surfaces that organisms can use to attach themselves

Changes currents and affects wind (wind tunnel effect between houses)

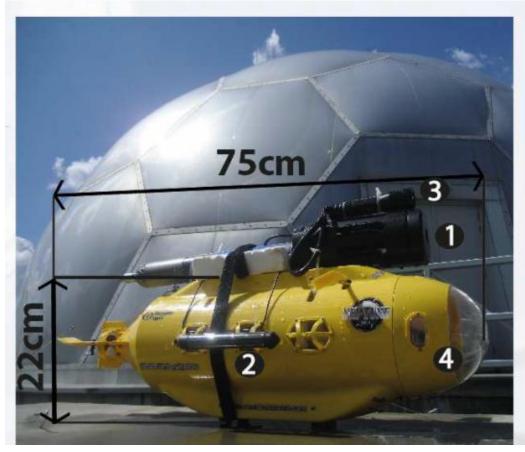




Not much literature available about this subject. Some monitoring but:

- Research methods ineffective (grab samples)
- Water under the structures never included

Water quality research | Monitoring



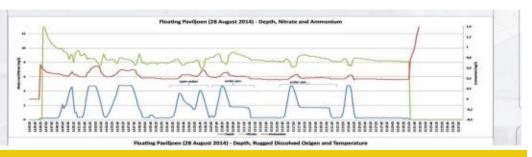
Attached Equipment:

- (1) In-situ TROLL 9500 Sensors: Nitrate and Ammonium ISE Rugged Dissolved Oxygen
- (2) CTD Diver : Temperature Pressure
 - Conductivity
- (3) Diving light
- (4) HD Video Camera (GoPro 3+)

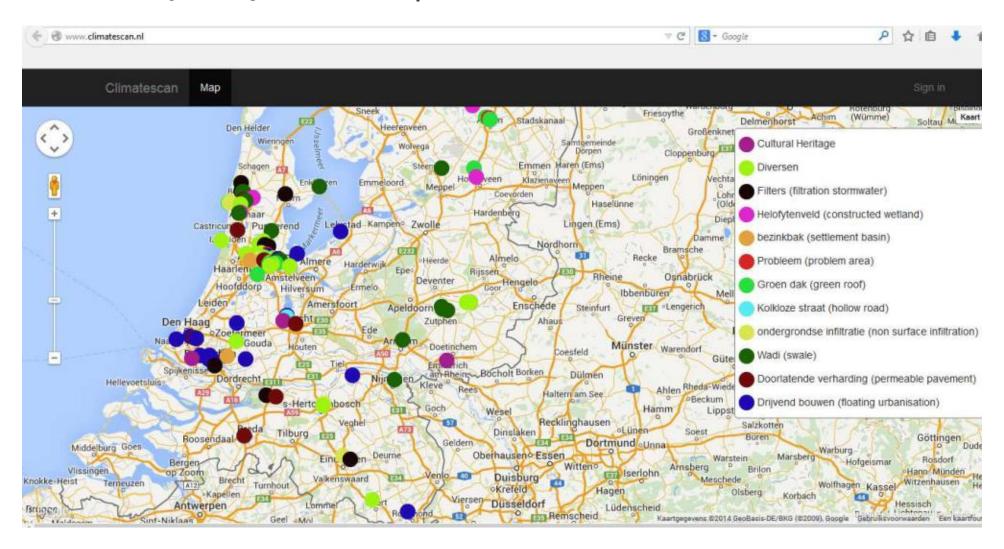








Water quality research | Results on www.climatescan.nl





Water quality research | Monitoring









Water quality research | Effects on the ecology

Visuals – Life under floating platforms

Insight into the aquatic environment.

The type of fish and aquatic organisms present and bio-diversity, are indicators of the ecological state of water bodies.









Water quality research | Application of underwater drones

Added value of using drones:

- Fast and versatile monitoring tool
- Allow to reach places of difficult access, usually expensive/difficult with other methods
- Provides multi-dimensional data (4D) Rare characteristic of monitoring techniques
- Allows mapping of parameters (spatial distribution and variation in depth)
- Still some challenges to overcome (underwater navigation, underwater data transfer, limited battery life)







Water quality research | Harnashpolder

Conclusions from modelling (Eftimia) and measurements (Rui)

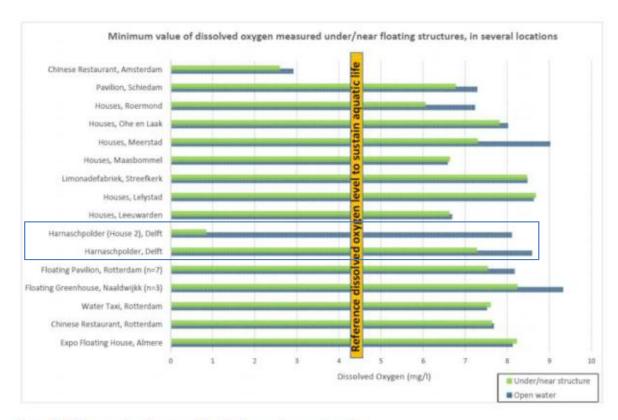


Figure 17, Minimum value of measured dissolved oxygen in several locations.







Harnashpolder, Delft | Built homes



Source: Olaf Janssen

Water plot price

Project	Location	Price/m ² Surfa	ace (m²)	Water plot price
Blauwe Hart	Leeuwarden	€ 192	522	100.000
Terwijde	Utrecht	€ 549	91	50.000
Harnaschpolder	Delft	€ 535	257-292	137 - 156.000
Waterbuurt	Amsterdam	€ 980	132	129.000
Stadswerven	Dordrecht	€ 780	174-196	143 - 152.000



Source: Balance d'eau

Success factors | Houses in the Harnashpolder

- Innovative people within the Municipality
- Commitment of citizens
- Communication and stakeholder involvement

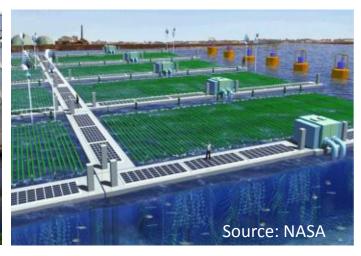
Recommendation:

 Importance of including floating development experts from beginning to the end of the project

Opportunities | More than just floating "houses"













Challenges Floating development

- Not complying with the NTA
- Integration floating buildings in the zoning plan
- Uncertainties about management and maintenance of water basin
- Lack of knowledge by residents, architects and construction companies
- Uncertainty about legal status movable/unmoveable property
- Permit by the water board (water quality issues)
- Financing and cooperation of banks
- Connection to utilities by utility companies (not big bottleneck anymore)
- Fire safety concerns

Conclusions and recommendations

- Floating development
 - climate change adaptation AND mitigation strategy
 - infinite potentials for various functions
 - helps to preserve valuable land for other purposes (e.g. food and energy production)
 - modularity allows the development to "grow"
 - high density is possible
- Understand local context, including environmental conditions (waves, tide, ecology, etc.)
- Involve relevant stakeholders from the beginning to the end
- Have sufficient knowledge about floating development (e.g. engineering) in the development to avoid failures
- Much research is still needed, as well as fast implementation (start with pilot projects!)







For more information

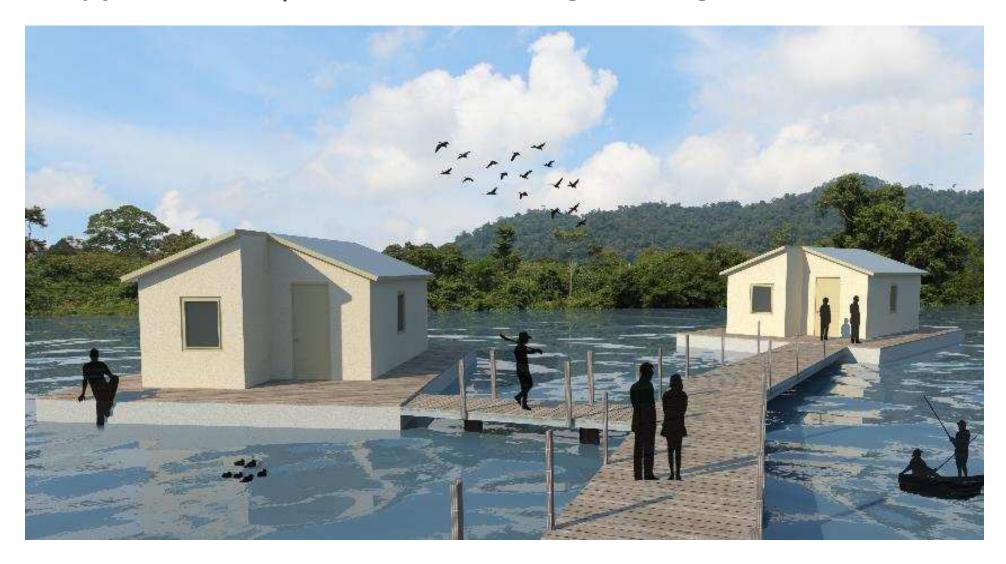
Blue21

T: +31 152561872 www.deltasync.nl wwww.blue21.nl

Indymo

+31 (0)6 1630 8790 www.indymo.nl

Opportunities | Affordable floating buildings



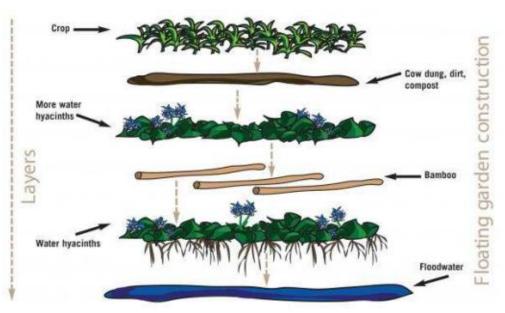
Source: DeltaSync, 2015

Opportunities | Affordable floating buildings



Floating farm, Bangladesh

 Practical Action developed a technology to allow farmers to grow food on flooded land in Bangladesh





Source:

https://practicalaction.org/floating-gardens https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oz8SniS9p-I

Floating toilet, Cambodia

The <u>HandyPod</u>

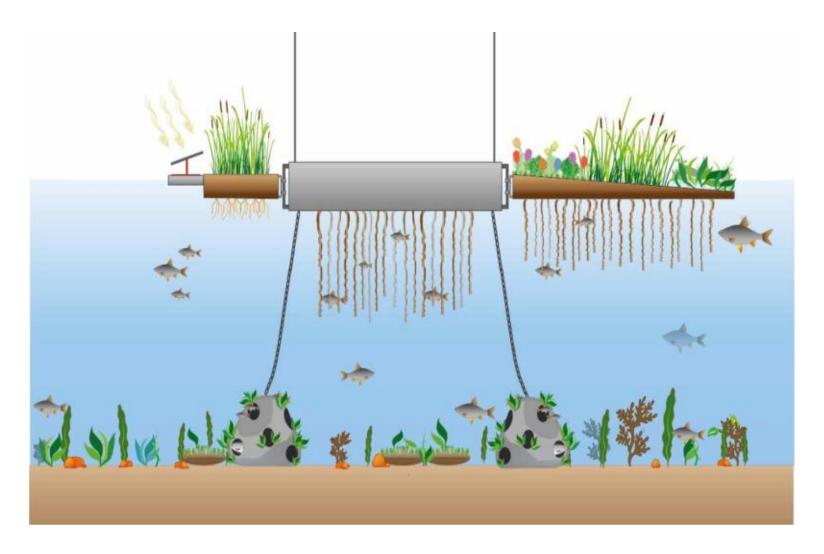


Source:

 $\underline{\text{http://www.wateraid.org/news/news/sanitation-for-floating-}} \underline{\text{communities-in-cambodia}}$

http://www.wateraid.org/news/blogs/2017/march/the-handypod-chronicles-cambodias-floating-toilets-two-years-on

Opportunities | Ecosystem oriented design



Positive impact in aquatic life: opportunity for the implementation of eco-measures together with floating projects to ensure/maximize/enhance ecosystem services

Floating solar array, Japan

Advantages:

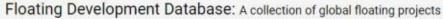
- Conserve valuable land & water
- Higher electrical conversion efficiency
- Prevent water loss from evaporation
- Limit algae growth and potentially improve water quality



Source: https://cleantechnica.com/2015/10/28/construction-begins-europes-largest-floating-solar-plant/

Blue21's database to be launched...







Sebit Dungdungseom

"3 Floating Lantern Islands, or Seoul Floating Islands, are part of a large scheme on revitalizing the water landscape. They are also part of the Han

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X-float

"X-float features a collection of lightweight and ecofriendly floating holiday homes that were built as part of the "X2 River Kwai Resort" in the are ..."

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OFF Paris Seine

"OFF is the first floating hotel and bar in Paris, At size of 80 m by length and 20 m by width, OFF is currently the largest floating vessel moored on ..."

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Categories w Phase w



BioHaven Floating Islands

polyester drink bottles that are bonded together with "BioHaven Floating Islands are made from recycled marine-grade foam as a floating mat. Biofilter ..."







Aqua Biofilter project in Lake Taihu

"Lake Taihu is China's third largest aquaculture lake. summer time. However, a technology that helps to ..." It suffers severe algal blooms in particularly

Bueren and Willem van Doom, with the help of st ..." and constructed by Dutch visiting experts, Bart van

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The Floating Garden project was firstly designed

Floating Garden







A Fleet of Floating Schools

"Locally known as "Noukay School," the first floating school was introduced in Singra upazila of Natore in 2002. Floating schools have been provided t...*



"A trio of floating classrooms, or Islands, is expected

Floating Classrooms

outdoor 'aqua learning' and water sports traini ...'

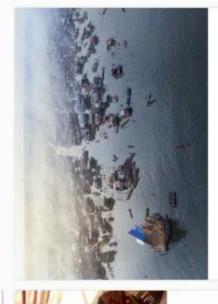
to function as a community centre and provides

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Makoko Floating School

'Makoko school was built as a prototype for floodresilient buoyant building for African regions with little or no permanent infrastructure. It was al ...







SAFE+

tsunami. It comes in two models with capacity for 'SAFE+ survival pod is designed for those await rescue while floating on water in the event of a







Floating Post Office

"As the first and the only floating post office in India, such post office is naturally a tourist hot-spot. More than just a floating post office, it ..."

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coastline, the floating prison is expected to sit atop a floating tension-leg platform that is tethere ..."

"Located in the Pacific Ocean near the Canadian

Hydroelectric Waterfall Prison

Power Station



Floating Brewery

a complete brewery. A variety of specialities are brewed, including AIDA-Zwickel and Eisbock. The b





Hywind Scotland Pilot Park

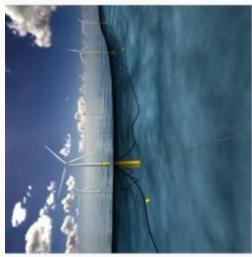
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still being built on Japan's Yamakura Dam reservoir. This solar plant will generate 13.7 MW with ..." "Kyocera's fourth floating solar project is currently

Floating Solar Power Plant

The pilot park is expected to locate at 25:30 km off the coast of the town of Peterhead in



Aberdeenshire. The project alms to showcase cost-efficient ...*