The N-EWN Knowledge Series

A Continuing Education Series about Engineering with Nature



Katherine Dafforn

Co-Director of the Stone Living Lab and Distinguished Professor of Coastal Resilience at the University of Massachusetts Boston's School for the Environment

Co-developing Coastal Resilience: The Stone Living Lab as a Collaborative Model for Testing Nature-Based Approaches

The Stone Living Lab brings research into practice by designing and testing Nature-based Approaches (NbAs) to strengthen coastal resilience along urban shorelines. Partnering with municipal, state, and federal agencies, and collaborating with members of the Massachusett Tribe at Ponkapoag, the Lab emphasizes projects that inform NbA implementation and provide education for communities and decision-makers. NbAs range from green solutions like saltmarsh restoration to the greening of gray infrastructure, where engineered structures are redesigned for ecological and social co-benefits. In Boston, where saltmarshes have been heavily degraded by historic development and tidal restrictions, the Lab is assessing marsh health to identify stressors and guide future restoration. It is also testing cobble berms engineered gravel structures that mimic natural storm barriers—as low-impact defenses against wave energy and erosion. In parallel, the Lab is piloting Living Seawalls, modular textured panels that enhance marine biodiversity, marking the first North American deployment of this Australian innovation. Unlike Sydney's sheltered, temperate waters, Boston's installations face colder conditions, ice scour, and intense storms. By tracking co-benefits from biodiversity to wave attenuation, the Lab is showing how global NbA innovations can be adapted locally to transform urban waterfronts into resilient, living systems for both people and nature.

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Presented by:







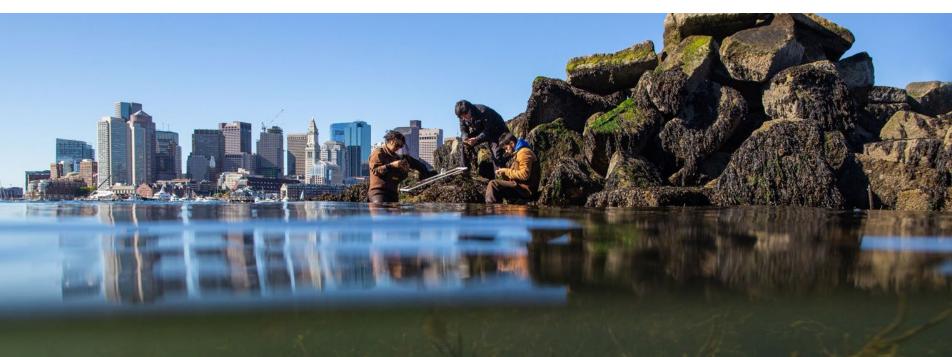


Questions? Please contact: Sage Paris, LimnoTech sparis@limno.com



Co-developing coastal resilience

Thursday, September 18, 2025



















Boston



Illustration by Peter Crowther, Boston Magazine

12,000 buildings worth \$85 billion and 18,000 people exposed to 1% annual flood risk

8th globally and 4th in US for financial vulnerability to SLR

BRAG (2016) Climate Change and Sea Level Rise Projections for Boston

Sea Level Rise



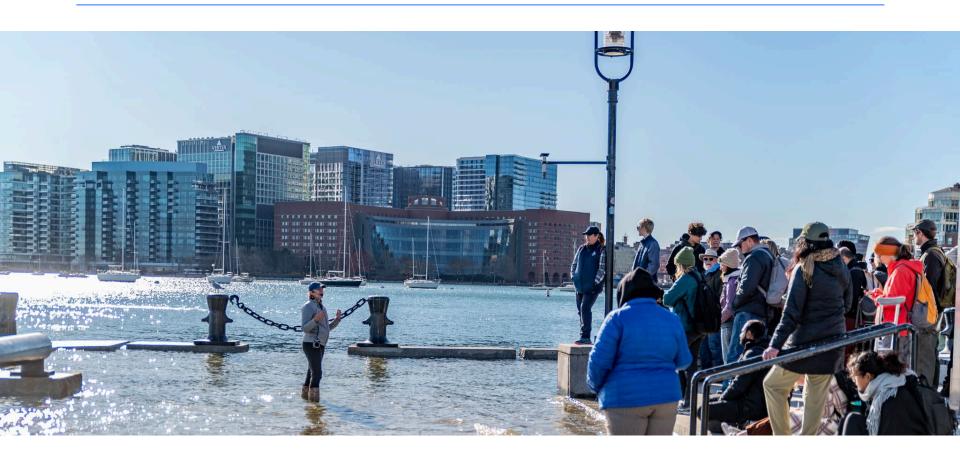
SLR at least 9 inches by 2030, 21 inches by 2050 and 36 inches by 2070

Higher-than-average rates of SLR due to land subsidence and ocean dynamics

Chronic inundation, where low-lying areas are frequently flooding during high tides

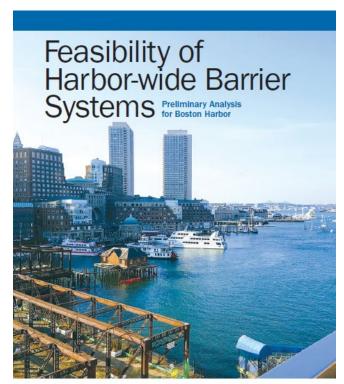
Photo by Hilary Shepard, Dorchester Reporter

Wicked High Tides



The Stone Living Lab

- Formed in 2018 after a sequence of events:
 - Winter storms bring flooding to Downtown Boston
 - Barrier Report published
 - Design charette at Harvard GSD
- Researching nature-based approaches for climate resilience
- Evidence-based at scale
- Informing local, state and federal government to change policies and drive implementation of NbA
- Learning in Boston Harbor, sharing the results locally and globally











The Stone Living Lab

- A multi-disciplinary team from a unique set of partners
- Researching nature-based approaches for climate resilience
- Learning in Boston Harbor, sharing the results locally and globally
- Evidence-based at scale
- Informing local, state and federal government to change policies and drive implementation of NbA



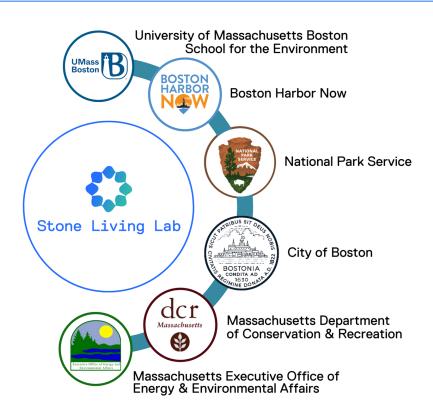


Unique Partnership Structure











Guiding Principles and Focus Areas



Research and Monitoring

Conduct experiments in both basic and applied science and engineering to increase the resiliency of natural and developed coastal systems while maximizing co-benefits and promoting ecological restoration.



Education and Engagement

Engage our communities in education and outreach programs that are equitable, promote innovation and environmental justice, and facilitate hands-on research activities inclusive to all.



Policy Innovation

Collaborate broadly to conduct and translate science, inform policy and planning, and implement the lessons learned from the Stone Living Lab.





Promote creative and flexible solutions, equitable coastal adaptation, and social justice while preparing for, responding to, and educating about climate change.

Core Research and Monitoring Projects

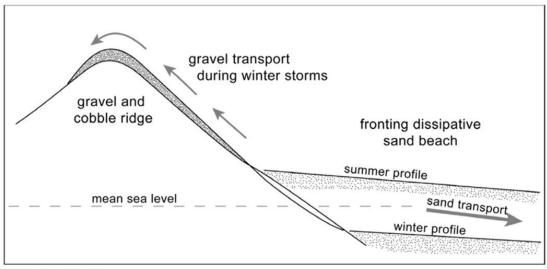


Cobble Berms



Cobble Berms

How do they work?



- Dissipate Wave Energy
- Not static, allowed to move
- Cobble movement does not represent failure (natural adaptation)

Komar and Allan (2009)



Cobble Berms



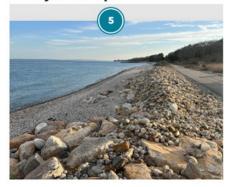
Coughlin Park



Duxbury Beach Reservation



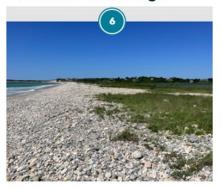
Bayside Expo



Trunk River



Powder Point Bridge



Stonewall Beach



Intertidal quadrat surveys



Fish-specific Autonomous Reef Monitoring Structures (FARMS)



Fish and crab traps



Baited remote intertidal video (BRIVs)

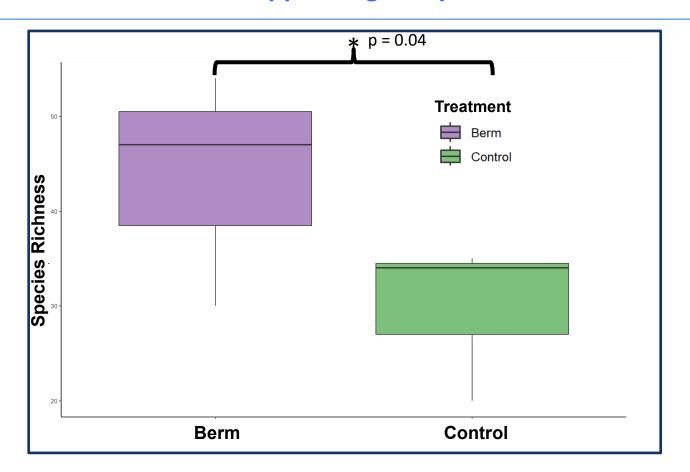


Seine Netting





Cobble Berms support higher species richness





Learn more about cobble berms

VIDEO SERIES

What are Cobble Berms?

Join SLL scientists at Duxbury Beach to learn about cobble berms and how they are used for coastal resilience.

WATCH

VIDEO SERIES

Cobble Berms at Duxbury Beach Learn about the history of Duxbury Beach, and how the Duxbury Beach Reservation Association and partners are protecting this space with cobble berms.

WATCH

FACTSHEET

How Shorelines Behave

An overview of how different natural and artificial shorelines behave during storm events.

DOWNLOAD

FACTSHEET

Top Ten Factors When Considering a Cobble Berm Factsheet for municipal staff, city planners, or restoration professionals on important factors when considering cobble berms as a nature-based solution.

DOWNLOAD

Living Seawalls



A construction boom is underway in along coastlines and offshore















Marine construction is at odds with nature





Can be "mega diverse"



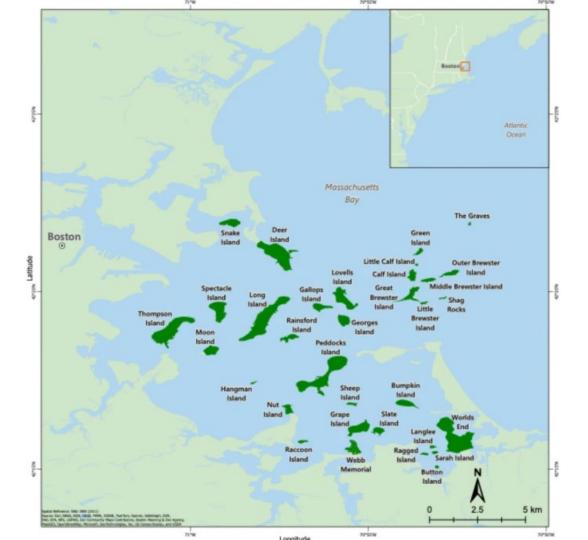
Sydney Harbour has more fish species than entire UK coastline



Hong Kong is a biodiversity hotspot with > 5711 species



Chesapeake Bay has > 3600 species

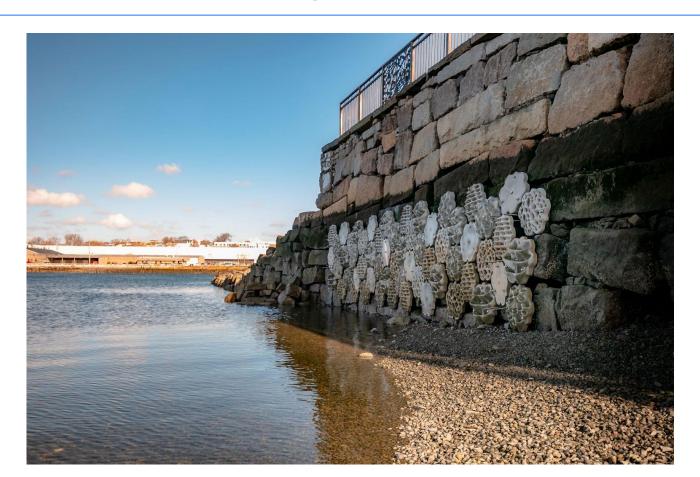


451 unique species in Boston Harbor

(although 39 nonnative and increasing)

Putnam et al. (2024) Historical insights, current challenges: Tracking marine biodiversity in an urban harbor ecosystem in the face of climate change. *Marine Biodiversity*.

Living Seawalls





over 20 years of Sydney-based research



Seawall block pools Flower pots Habitat tiles



literature reviews were conducted to investigate the common methods used for greening of gray infrastructure:

- crevices
- biological habitat (seeding)
- water retaining (rock pools)

global (13 cities) experiment with crevice habitat tiles:

- positive effects on native shellfish
- protection from predators and heat

Flat





Top row: unseeded

2.5cm ridges





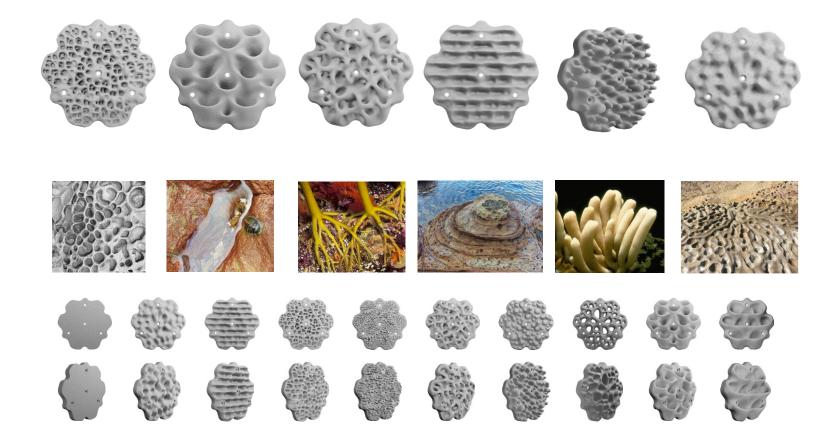
Bottom row: seeded

5cm ridges

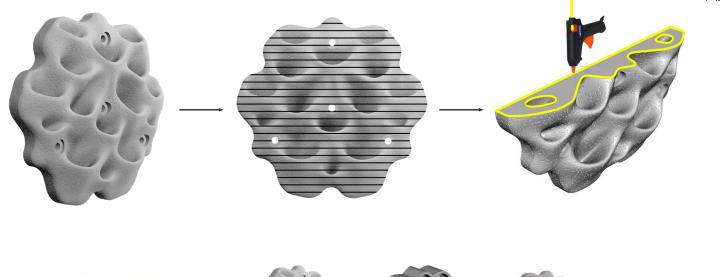


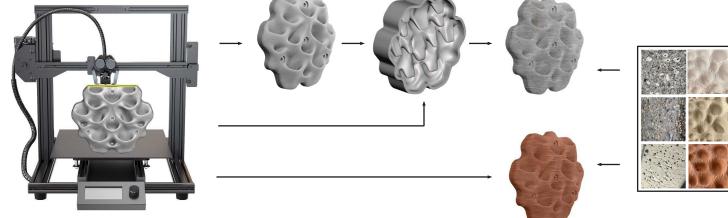


Design by Reefdesign Lab



REEF DESIGN LAB







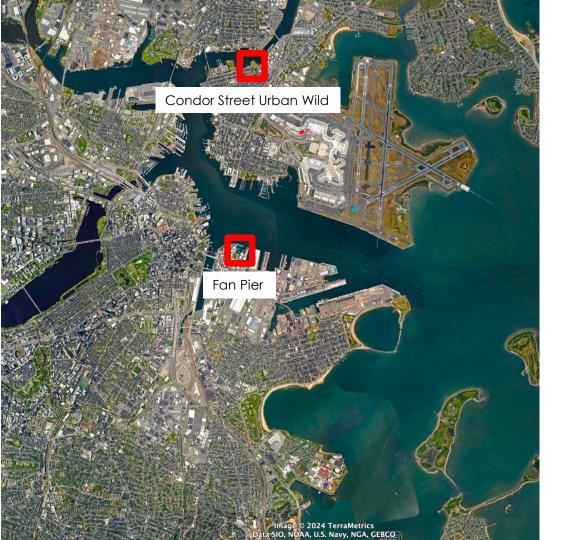




Eco-blend concrete: 20% slag 10% fly ash 70% Portland cement

Incorporated upcycled materials – oyster shells, sandstone

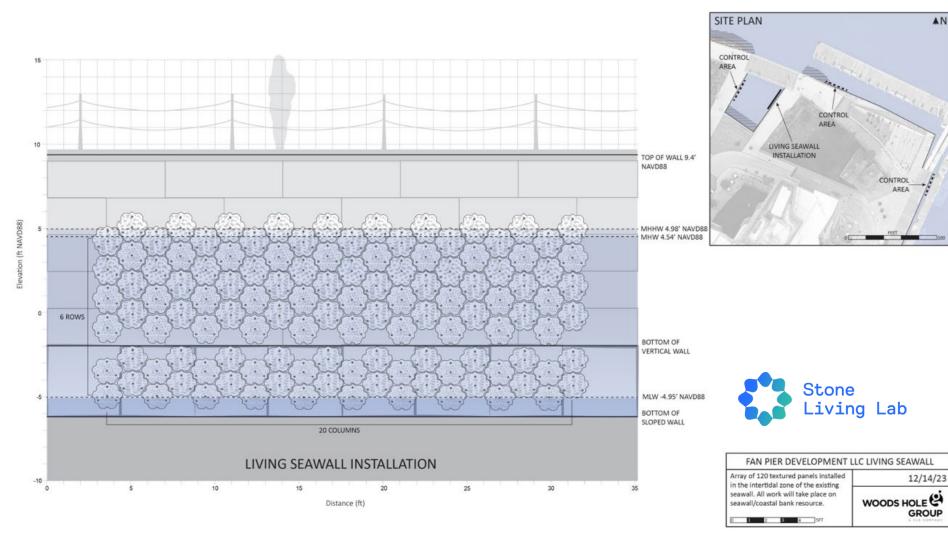




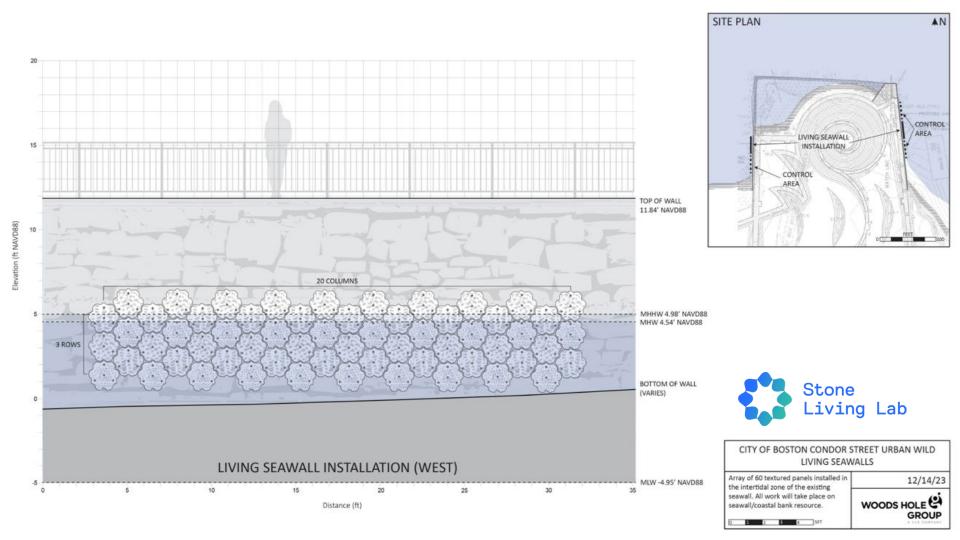
Tiered approval process:

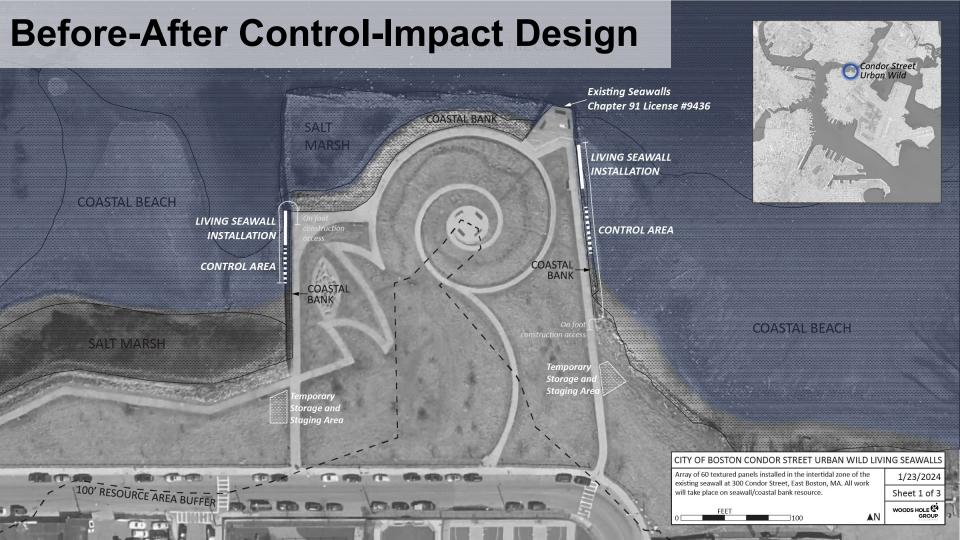
- Permissions from landowners
- City of Boston Conservation Commission – 3y demonstration (removal if found to be maladaptive)
- Chapter 91 license to comply with MA public waterfront access regs
- US ACE reviewed under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act – challenge due to potential presence of migratory bird species





AN























23 installations, spanning 4 continents

over 2500 habitat modules used

partnerships with Volvo, DP World, Lendlease & Governments

urban renewal projects to private water frontages

manufacture hubs in Australia & UK/Ireland



a global research program

- **11 designs**, providing protective spaces to seaweeds, shellfish, corals, fish
- modularity adapts to local needs
- fabricated using eco-blend cement, incorporating upcycled materials
- habitat for up to 150 species
- up to 3-fold increase in biodiversity over flat surfaces
- up to 18 degrees cooler in microhabitats



Climate Change Observatory



Climate Change Observatory

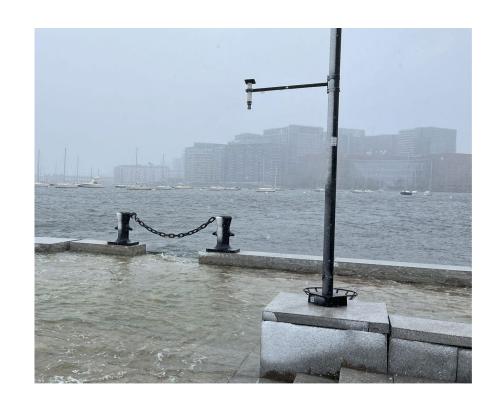
Regular observation and recording of our surroundings

Better understanding of our natural environment through collecting and analyzing data

Real-time including waves, water levels and weather patterns

Long-term changes in the environment including biodiversity, water quality, shoreline change

Supporting evidence-based decision-making





Station ID	Station Type	Latitude	Longitude
Boston Harbor (Offshore) Wave Buoy	Wave Observation	42.34089	-70.91975
Rainsford NE (Nearshore) Wave Buoy	Wave Observation	42.31520	-70.95108
Long Wharf	Overland Flood Observation	42.36047	-70.04848
Morrissey Boulevard	Overland Flood Observation	42.30638	-71.04649
Tenean Beach	Overland Flood Observation	42.29145	-71.04236
East Boston	Overland Flood Observation	42.37670	-71.04121
Lewis Mall, East Boston	Overland Flood Observation	42.36630	-71.04170
Gallops Island	Water Elevation	42.32456	-70.93915
Rainsford Island	Meteorological Station	42.31231	-70.95272
Boston NOAA Tides	NOAA Tide Station	42.353	-71.05

NOAA NDBC Wave Station

42.346

70.651

Boston Approach Wave Buoy

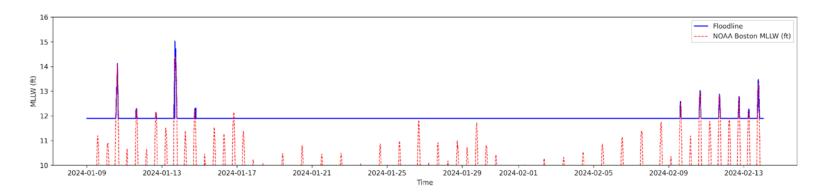




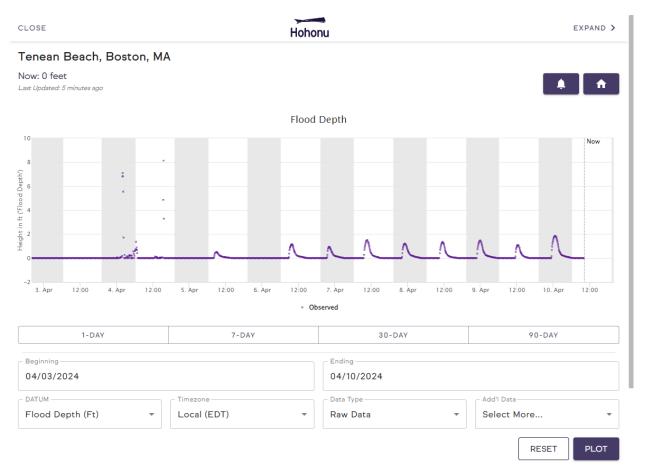






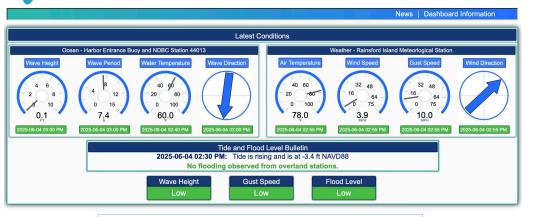


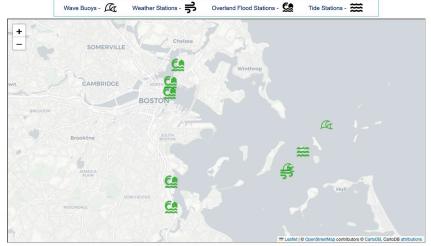
Overland flooding observed at Long Wharf, January – February 2024



Overland flooding observed at Tenean Beach, April 2024









Cathleen Stone Island Marsh (SW)

Previously Thompson Island

30 Acres (0.12 km²)

Dominated by Spartina alterniflora

Apparent state of poor health

Overall lack of sediment supply

RSLR









Nature-based Approaches Toolbox

- 1) Innovate and test Living Seawalls
- Pilot offshore and intertidal boulder fields
- 3) Test the use of sponge-like naturebased innovations
- 4) Identify novel NbA technologies
- 5) Expand the Climate ChangeObservatory







Website: stonelivinglab.org - join our mailing list!

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Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn: @stonelivinglab



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