



Greening of grey infrastructure should not be used as a Trojan horse to facilitate coastal development

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Abstract

1. Climate change and coastal urbanization are driving the replacement of natural habitats with artificial structures and reclaimed land globally. These novel habitats are often poor surrogates for natural habitats.
2. The application of integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI) to artificial shorelines demonstrates how multifunctional structures can provide biodiversity benefits whilst simultaneously serving their primary engineering function. IGGI is being embraced globally, despite many knowledge gaps and limitations. It is a management tool to compensate anthropogenic impacts as part of the Mitigation Hierarchy. There is considerable scope for misuse and 'greenwashing' however, by making new developments appear more acceptable, thus facilitating the regulatory process.
3. We encourage researchers to exercise caution when reporting on small-scale experimental trials. We advocate that greater attention is paid to when experiments 'fail' or yield unintended outcomes. We advise revisiting, repeating and expanding on experiments to test responses over broader spatio-temporal scales to improve the evidence base.
4. *Synthesis and applications.* Where societal and economic demand makes development inevitable, particular attention should be paid to avoiding, minimizing and rehabilitating environmental impacts. Integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI) should be implemented as partial compensation for environmental damage. Mutual benefits for both humans and nature can be achieved when IGGI is implemented retrospectively in previously developed or degraded environments. We caution, however, that any promise of net biodiversity gain from new developments should be scrutinized and any local ecological benefits set in the context of the wider environmental impacts. A 'greened' development will always

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impinge on natural systems, a reality that is much less recognized in the sea than on land.

KEYWORDS

biodiversity offsetting, dual-use dilemma, environmental damage, integrated greening of grey infrastructure, marine planning, mitigation hierarchy, novel ecosystem, sustainable development

1 | GREENING OF THE GREY: MAKING SPACE FOR NATURE IN THE MARINE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Climate change and urbanization is driving 'artificialisation' of the global coastline (Figure 1, Firth et al., 2016). Artificial structures that support human activities (e.g. seawalls, breakwaters, artificial islands) are replacing natural habitats with myriad negative environmental impacts (Airoldi et al., 2021; Dafforn et al., 2015). The resultant marine built environments have been likened to 'novel ecosystems' (Bulleri et al., 2020) because they have been deflected irrevocably from their historical trajectories. The novel ecosystem concept has generated intense debate with some arguing that it is an inevitable, and even necessary consequence of the challenges and opportunities facing conservationists (Perring et al., 2013) and

others claiming that it provides a 'license to trash' nature for prospective developments (Murcia et al., 2014).

Integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI) is a new conservation strategy that involves biodiversity enhancement of hard infrastructure that cannot be replaced with green solutions (Naylor et al., 2017). In an effort to promote more sustainable marine built environments, IGGI is being used to improve multifunctionality; in particular the ecological value of hard infrastructure. The field has flourished recently (Strain et al., 2018), with many successful examples emerging (see O'Shaughnessy et al., 2020 for review). It remains a comparatively young science, however, and has not been subject to the long-term experimentation, implementation and critical evaluation that are necessary before being considered a mainstream solution. Nevertheless, governmental agencies and planning authorities are recommending and implementing IGGI as compensation



FIGURE 1 Coastal artificialization. (a) Hong Kong condensed into narrow coastal strip. (b) Treadmill dumped as part of artificial reef, Malaysia. (c) Artificial structures in industrialized landscape, UK

for environmental damage caused by new developments (Dafforn et al., 2015; Evans et al., 2019).

Integrated greening of grey infrastructure raises some challenging ethical considerations. Whilst it aims to promote biodiversity and ecosystem services enhancement, there is scope for it to be misused for greenwashing purposes. Through enabling new coastal developments to be viewed more favourably by regulators and the public, this potentially facilitates the regulatory process and increases likelihood of consent (Rijks, Aarninkhof, van Spreken, & Legierse, 2015); the 'dual-use dilemma', where science can be used for good or bad (Miller & Selgelid, 2007). We discuss the potential for IGGI to be misused for greenwashing. Specifically, we explore three topics central to this debate: (a) What are the arguments for and against IGGI; (b) what is the scope for greenwashing and (c) where are the opportunities and risks? Additionally, we identify knowledge gaps and research priorities that will lead to improved understanding of the future role of IGGI.

2 | ARGUMENTS FOR/AGAINST IGGI

The very concept of sustainable development demands implementation of IGGI. The *Mitigation Hierarchy* has emerged as a best-practice framework for achieving sustainable development (CSBI, Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative, 2015). Practitioners seek to limit negative impacts on biodiversity through a series of steps including, avoid, minimize, restore/rehabilitate and compensate. Compensation is intended as a last resort for developers seeking to compensate for unavoidable damage, after having applied all other stages. The goal is to achieve no net loss in terms of biodiversity and increasingly, net gain. As developments are typically permanent, the ensuing habitat loss can only be compensated and not mitigated (Elliott & Cutts, 2004).

Biodiversity offsetting (hereafter offsetting) is an increasingly popular compensation approach (Biodiversity Consultancy, 2017), offering (arguably) potentially powerful ways of balancing conservation and development. Offsetting has been criticized because quantitative decision-making guidelines are lacking, ecological equivalence regulations are being relaxed, many offsets fall short of their goals and there is concern that offsets could be used as a 'licence to trash nature by making development projects appear more acceptable (McKenney & Kiesecker, 2010). If applied as part of the Mitigation Hierarchy as compensation for environmental damage, IGGI could represent a form of offsetting, and much can be learnt from the criticisms of it.

The emerging field of IGGI in the marine environment is producing numerous examples of multifunctional structures yielding multiple biodiversity benefits. This has been achieved through myriad techniques, including manipulating building materials composition, building in topographic complexity and transplanting organisms directly onto substrata (see O'Shaughnessy et al., 2020 for review). To date, much of this has been done by the research community on experimental scales and has typically been applied retrospectively to existing artificial structures. Despite the many possible ecological benefits of IGGI, limitations and

knowledge gaps remain. All experiments have the potential to be oversold, fail or yield unintended outcomes (Figure 2, Chapman & Underwood, 2011). IGGI has typically been implemented over limited spatio-temporal scales, with bias towards intertidal and temperate systems (Strain et al., 2018). Often benefits are measured for species, habitats or processes that are not those originally impacted or lost. The goal is typically to encourage colonization of native species, but responses are unpredictable, particularly under future climate scenarios. 'Success' is typically assessed using ecological metrics (e.g. species richness) or probability tests which have already proven to be inefficient for the assessment of restoration success (Palmer & Filoso, 2009). Little is known about the role of multifunctional structures in facilitating the spread of pathogens and non-native species (Firth et al., 2016). Indeed, they may function as ecological traps (reducing fitness of colonizing organisms) or environmental filters leading to biotic and functional homogenization (McKinney, 2006). There remains a dearth of

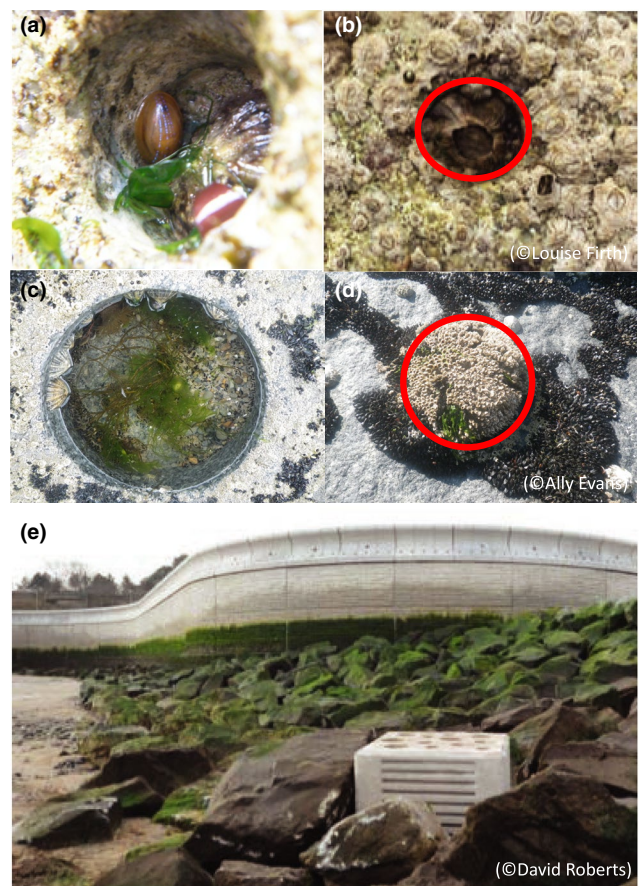


FIGURE 2 Unintended outcomes from integrated greening of grey infrastructure experiments. Drilled pits after 5 (a) and 9 years (b); longer term observations revealed that many (red circle indicates outline) had become dominated by individual barnacles. (c) Drilled rockpools after 1.5 (c) and 5 years (d); longer term observations revealed that some rockpools (red circle indicates outline) filled up with the worm *Sabellaria alveolata*. (e) The BIOBLOCK is a habitat-enhancement unit. Following 2013/14 storms, the BIOBLOCK became covered by sand and it was still buried in 2019. All examples from Firth et al. (2014)

large demonstration tests that show how interventions will perform when scaled-up operationally in 'real' developments (Evans et al., 2019).

Seattle, USA and Sydney, Australia have pioneered the implementation of IGGI at ecologically relevant scales through large-scale urban regeneration (Toft, Ogston, Heerhartz, Cordell, & Flemer, 2013). The incorporation of IGGI in redevelopment/regeneration projects represents a win-win or '*laurel wreath*', with measurable benefits for humans and nature. The promise of making space for nature in new developments that involve breaking ground in natural environments, or through land reclamation is much more limited. Not only could the practice of IGGI be viewed as a '*fig leaf*'; covering up the environmental damage caused by the development; but if used prospectively to gain consent on the development, it could be viewed as a '*Trojan Horse*'; deliberate strategy causing environmental damage.

3 | WHAT IS THE SCOPE FOR GREENWASHING?

We are increasingly hearing consultants, developers and local authorities discussing how implementing IGGI can expedite, facilitate and reduce costs of regulatory processes. Through implementation of the Mitigation Hierarchy there is a clear incentive for implementing IGGI. Artificial reefs (analogous to IGGI), have long been deployed as compensation for habitat loss associated with coastal development. Unlike IGGI, artificial reefs have been subject to criticism (Baine, 2001). Here we draw on the lessons learnt from artificial reefs to illustrate how IGGI could potentially be misused for greenwashing.

All artificial structures have the capacity to function as 'artificial reefs' as they inevitably provide habitat and refuge for marine life. The word 'reef' often conjures up images of healthy, diverse biological communities and may be more acceptable or appealing to developers than sedimentary habitats that may be perceived as 'barren'. For instance, the developers of the *Palm Jumeirah* artificial island, Dubai claim that not only is this the 'world's largest artificial reef', but that the construction of *The World* artificial island development actually 'improved the quality of the seawater surrounding the islands' in comparison to that tested along the shoreline of Dubai (Nakheel, 2018). Although the breakwaters do support diverse marine life, the new communities differ greatly from natural reefs (Burt, Feary, Cavalcante, Bauman, & Usseglio, 2013). We view this example as a *fig leaf* covering up the damage caused by the construction of the island on sedimentary and coral reef habitats (Burt, Bartholomew, & Usseglio, 2008). Some planned artificial reefs are even more pernicious. Whilst some proponents argue that artificial reefs are prudent recycling projects creating valuable fisheries for recreation, many artificial reefs are merely disguised ocean dumping (Figure 1b). We view such examples as *Trojan Horses* which may be the result of either wilful or misguided intent to dispose of material at sea.

It has long been recognized that oil platforms support diverse marine life and they have been likened to novel ecosystems (van Elden, Meeuwig, Hemmi, & Hobbs, 2019). The decommissioning of rigs to become artificial reefs (Rigs-to-reefs) is common practice in the Gulf of Mexico, saving the industry millions of dollars in removal costs. Claisse et al. (2014) reported that Californian platforms supported the highest secondary production in marine habitats globally. The standard unit was seafloor surface area, which did not consider the vertical nature of the structures. Media outputs had irresponsible headlines like 'why abandoned oil-rigs are better than coral reefs' (Global Citizen, 2016). Assertions that artificial structures support better fisheries than natural habitats, may prospectively cause environmental damage through influencing governments to relax regulations or develop policies (e.g. US National Fishing Enhancement Act, BSEE, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, 2018) which may play a role in facilitating the proliferation of oil platforms and further environmental damage. These structures will inevitably degrade, potentially losing their reef functions and causing pollution. This highlights the importance of full life cycle analysis for all marine artificial structures. Whilst we do not question the integrity of scientists in honestly reporting data as they see them, there is nonetheless, obvious potential for misrepresentation by the media and misuse by the industry (Macura et al., 2019).

Arguably, there is already evidence for greenwashing with megaprojects. For instance, an online search using the term 'artificial islands' reveals myriad futuristic utopian paradises where people can live and play in newly urbanized, eco-friendly island cities and resorts. Whilst these projects may have impressive ecological designs, they are all constructed on reclaimed land, and any biodiversity benefits must be viewed in the context of the wider environmental damage caused by the construction.

Furthermore, with global coastal artificialization, it is inevitable that perceptions about what is acceptable is becoming normalized towards the degraded/artificial through shifting baseline syndrome (Pauly, 1995; Strain et al., 2019). Not only are we accustomed to heavily modified coastal environments, but the public often prefer the aesthetics of a neat seawall to a natural shoreline. This preference can be driven by perceived 'ecosystem disservices' that are associated with natural wetlands; mangroves in particular are associated with darkness and disease (Friess, 2016). One of the most insidious environmental threats is perhaps that the artificial legacy left behind by current coastal developments will re-position baseline perceptions and standards for future generations.

4 | WHERE DO THE OPPORTUNITIES LIE?

Integrated green grey Infrastructure can easily be applied retrospectively to existing coastlines to enhance ecological functioning and ecosystem services. This is particularly true for large projects that can apply hybrid approaches combining hard engineered structures with rehabilitation of pre-existing biogenic habitats (Morris, Konlechner, Ghisalberti, & Swearer, 2018). For example, the global restoration of

native oysters is yielding many success stories, even in highly urbanized areas. In New York, the Billion Oyster Project (www.billionoysterproject.org) is using artificial structures (e.g. bulkheads, gabions) to install oysters with widespread success. Such regeneration/rehabilitation projects represent '*laurel wreaths*'; win-win for both humans and nature.

Many megadevelopments are being built with little or no consideration for nature. For instance, Penang Island, Malaysia is experiencing rapid economic and population growth; driving large-scale land reclamation and artificial island construction (Chee, Othman, Sim, Adam, & Firth, 2017). Where a project has been consented (and therefore IGGI has not facilitated the process), arguably opportunities abound for implementing operational-scale IGGI, including hybrid approaches. Where such projects emerge, researchers, engineers and local authorities should collaborate to provide vital testing of the practice and test for spill-over effects on the wider environment (Toft et al., 2013).

5 | WHERE ARE THE PLACES THAT ARE MOST AT RISK IN THE FUTURE?

Over the last 30 years, Asia and the Middle East have experienced the greatest population and urban growth (United Nations, 2017). Coincidentally, many of these (e.g. United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar) have constructed some of the most ambitious and iconic land reclamation projects (Figure 3), yet few have biodiversity offsetting policies (Biodiversity Consultancy, 2017). While controversial, the implementation of offsetting at least gives some indication of willingness to compensate environmental damage. Of the top 50 countries expected to experience the fastest population growth from 2020 to 2100, 86% are African among which 72% are coastal (United Nations, 2017). Many of these countries are characterized by some of the largest remaining stretches of 'unaltered' coastlines (Firth et al., 2016), but with limited environmental protection policies (Biodiversity Consultancy, 2017). Whilst megadevelopments continue

apace in Asia and the Middle East, arguably, these African countries are the most vulnerable to future habitat loss and megadevelopment.

6 | MOVING FORWARD, WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Whilst it is impossible for scientists to prevent their science being used for harm, there are a number of things that they can do to improve the science and reduce the risk of such practice. The majority of IGGI projects have been conducted in few locations, under particular environmental conditions and over short time-scales. These experiments should be revisited, repeated and expanded on (e.g. Hsiung et al., 2020) to improve the evidence base for policy development. The rise of the global research network (e.g. www.worldharbourproject.org) represents a great platform for implementation of large-scale experiments and information sharing. Furthermore, the research and practice should move together in tandem. New developments and redevelopments should trial and implement IGGI. Such projects will provide essential insight into how biological communities will respond at anthropogenically and ecologically relevant scales. The information gathered from such experiments should be collated in an evidence-based catalogue (Evans et al., 2019) that is constantly updated and made available to policymakers and practitioners in a globally available and accessible format such as Conservation Evidence (www.conservationevidence.com).

We urge researchers to go beyond simple biodiversity measures and measure functional responses and other biologically-meaningful responses (Perkins, Ng, Dudgeon, Bonebrake, & Leung, 2015). Importantly, this needs to go beyond simply comparing 'like-with-like' reef habitats (which may not have been the habitat that was lost), but should also develop ways of comparing pre-existing sedimentary and new hard artificial habitats.

Finally, we advocate that greater attention is given to when experiments 'fail' or yield unintended outcomes. Researchers should

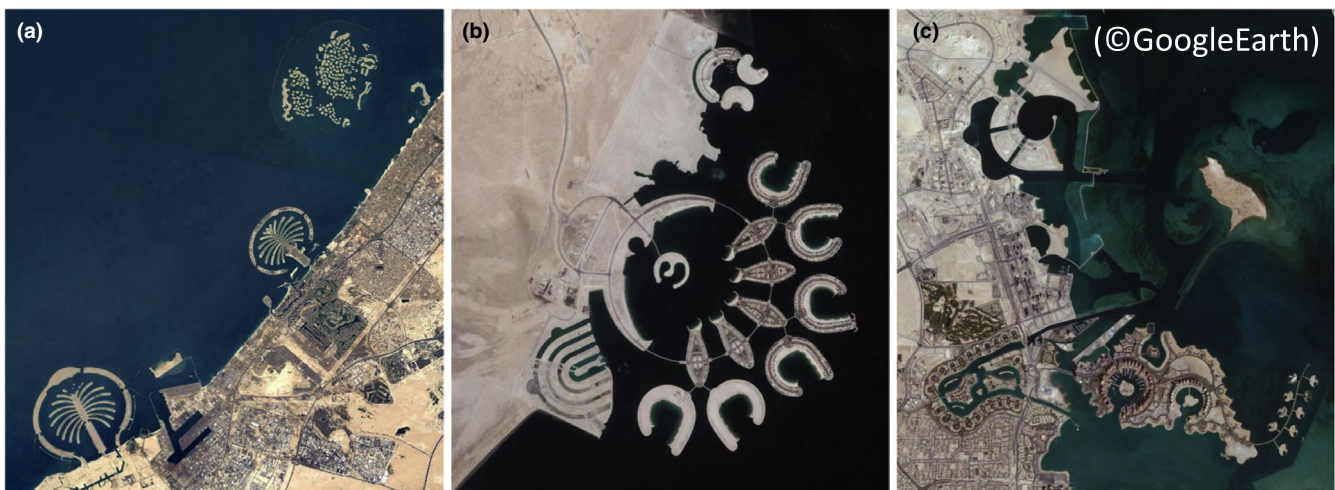


FIGURE 3 Artificial island construction in (a) Dubai; (b) Bahrain; (c) Qatar

not be afraid to point out shortcomings and limitations to ensure broader progress and should be careful not to oversell short-term localized experimental trials. In an age of Open Science, research 'impact' and 'perverse incentives and hypercompetition' in academia (Edwards & Roy, 2017), now more than ever, researchers must maintain standards and scientific integrity. It is important that researchers exercise nuance in the manner in which they communicate their findings, and that developers, planners and decision-makers responsibly use the research-based knowledge available to them. Furthermore, the point above about failure and unintended outcomes could also be extended to funders and publishers in particular. Publication bias, whereby studies reporting positive outcomes are more likely to be published and cited more, is particularly prevalent in the applied and biological sciences with implications for scientific and social agendas (Fanelli, 2013). We urge that publishers actively encourage and promote null and negative results in an effort to reduce the risk from this potentially harmful practice.

7 | CONCLUSIONS

The artificialization of the global coastline is driving humanity to develop novel solutions to halt biodiversity loss and enhance the marine built environment. Whilst IGGI has demonstrated real promise in experimental trials and redevelopment projects, there are many limitations and unknowns. Now is the time to have an open discussion about the risks and benefits of the practice.

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L.B.F. conceived the concept following discussions with all authors. All authors contributed critically to the drafts and gave final approval for publication.

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