



TEDEN SREDOZEMSKÉ OBALÉ
IN MAKROREGIONALNIH
STRATEGIJ

Izola, Slovenija
16. – 20. september 2024

MEDITERRANEAN COAST
AND MACRO-REGIONAL
STRATEGIES WEEK

Izola, Slovenia
16 – 20 September 2024



Consultation within TSG 3: Construction Activities in the Sea and on the Seashore and Achieving good environmental status of the Sea



2021
2030 United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

CHALLENGES OF GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING OF COASTAL STRUCTURES

GEOTEHNIKA IN OBALNE KONSTRUKCIJE

Janko Logar
Univerza v Ljubljani, FGG

Lilian Battelino
OPI Inter

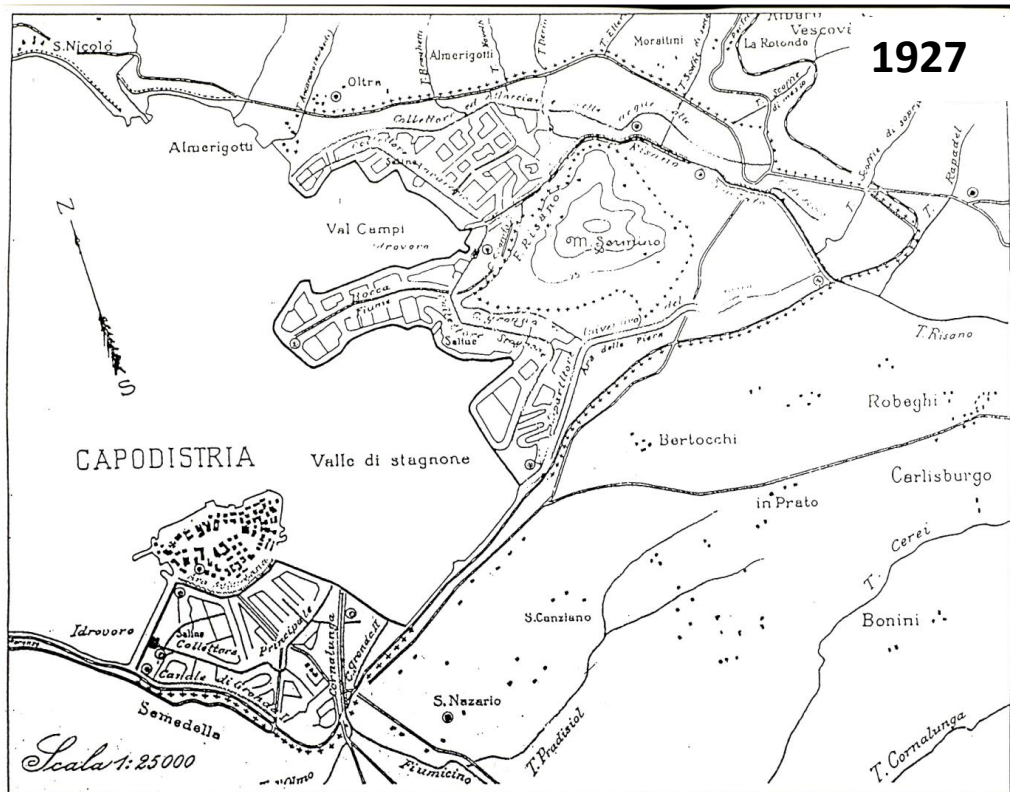


Characteristics of the construction industry

- Construction is an industry of unique products in unrepeatable circumstances
 - Traditionalist – slow and reluctant to adopt innovations
 - Priority: mechanical resistance and stability throughout the entire lifespan (> 50 years)
 - Construction is disruptive to the environment, but spatially and temporally limited
- Requirements of legislation, clients, stakeholders and consenting parties
 - Development of new materials (CO₂ footprint)
 - Development and transfer of new technologies
 - Loads, environmental requirements, climate change, etc.
- Short-term interests
 - Criterium of the lowest price, time constraints
 - Contractor's profit

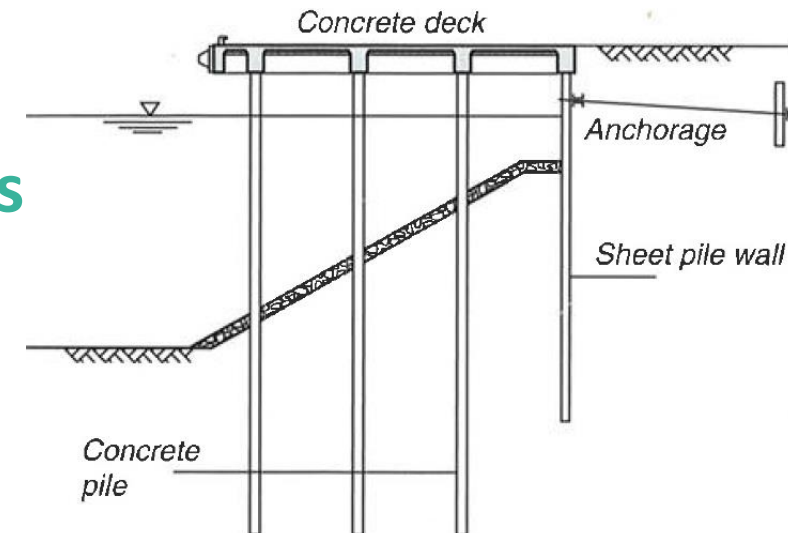
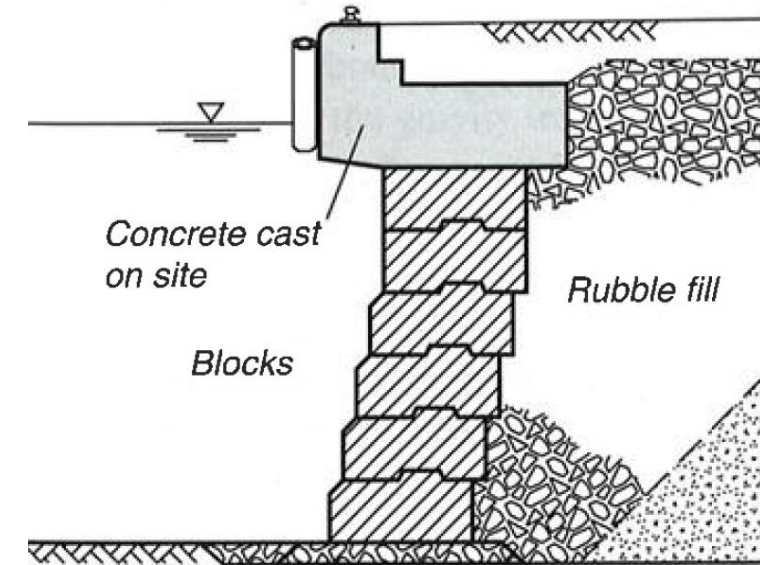


Influence on quality and environment?



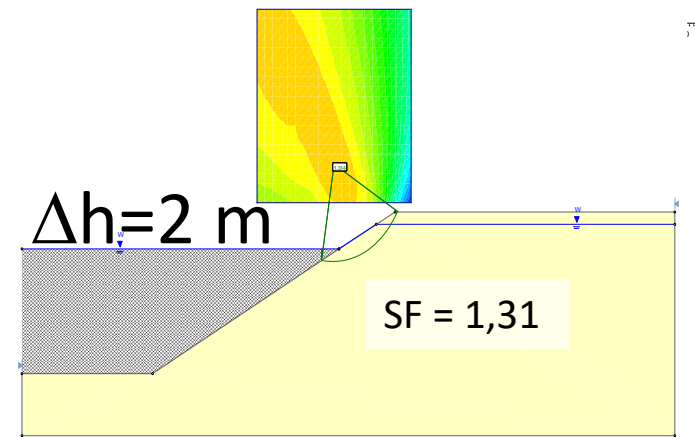
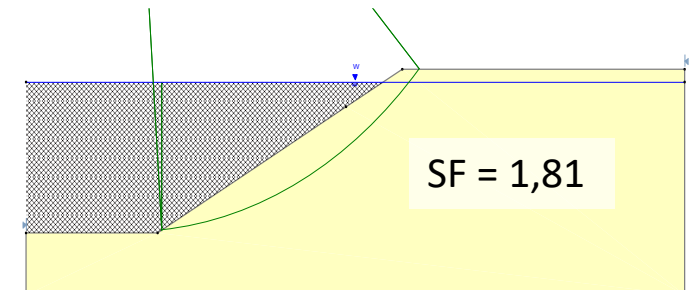
Geotechnical engineering

- Part of civil engineering, working with ground
 - Foundations
 - Earthworks (excavations, fills)
 - Ground improvement
 - Retaining/coastal structures
- Interaction between soil, water and structures
- **Ground properties are not known – investigations**
- **In ground engineering, TIME is important**

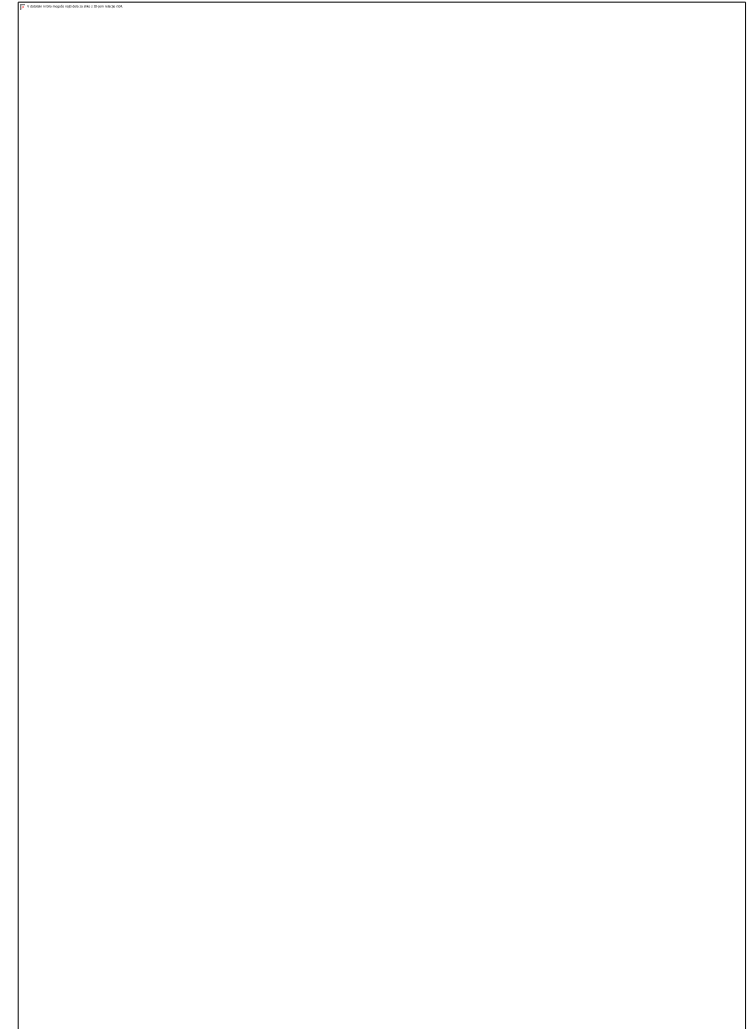


Some tasks of a geotechnical engineer

- Analysis of:
 - Bearing capacity of shallow and deep foundations
 - Ground settlements (magnitude and duration)
 - Ground stability (safety factor against sliding)
 - Earth pressures on retaining/coastal structures
 - Water flow through the ground
 - Influence of construction works on existing structures
- Design and selection of:
 - Construction technology
 - Details of execution of earthworks
 - Type of retaining/coastal structure
 - ...

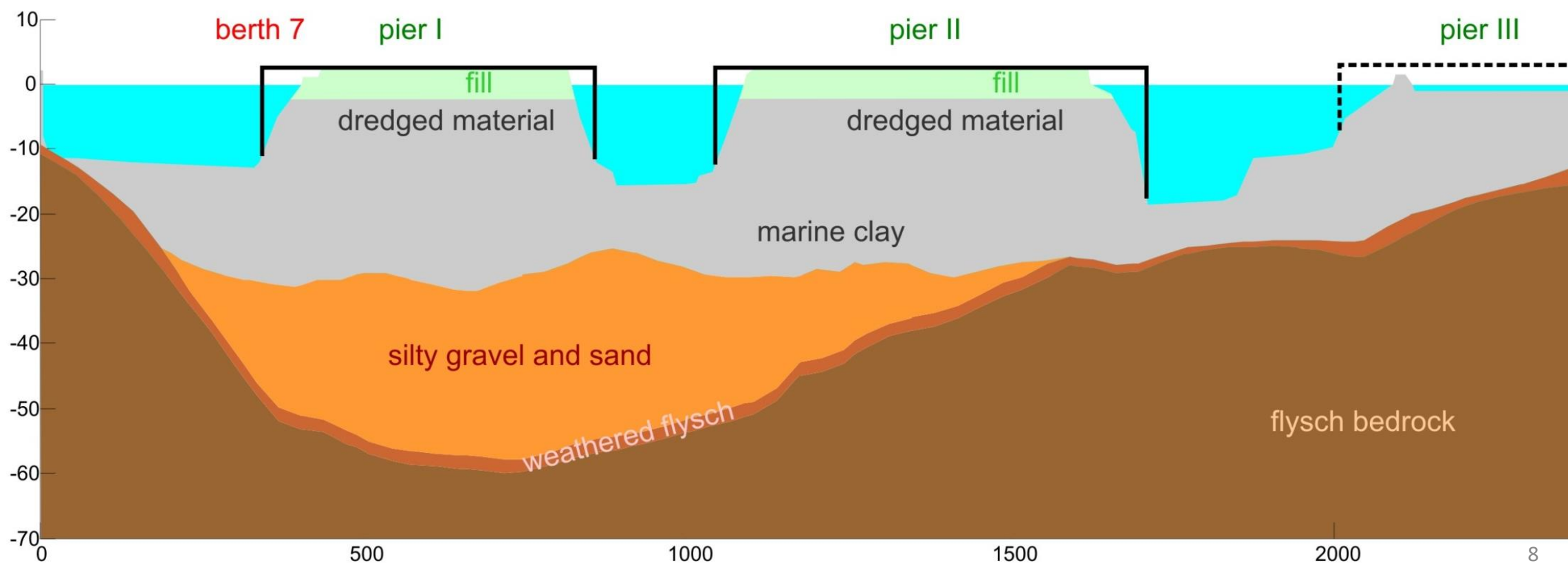


Nearshore ground investigations

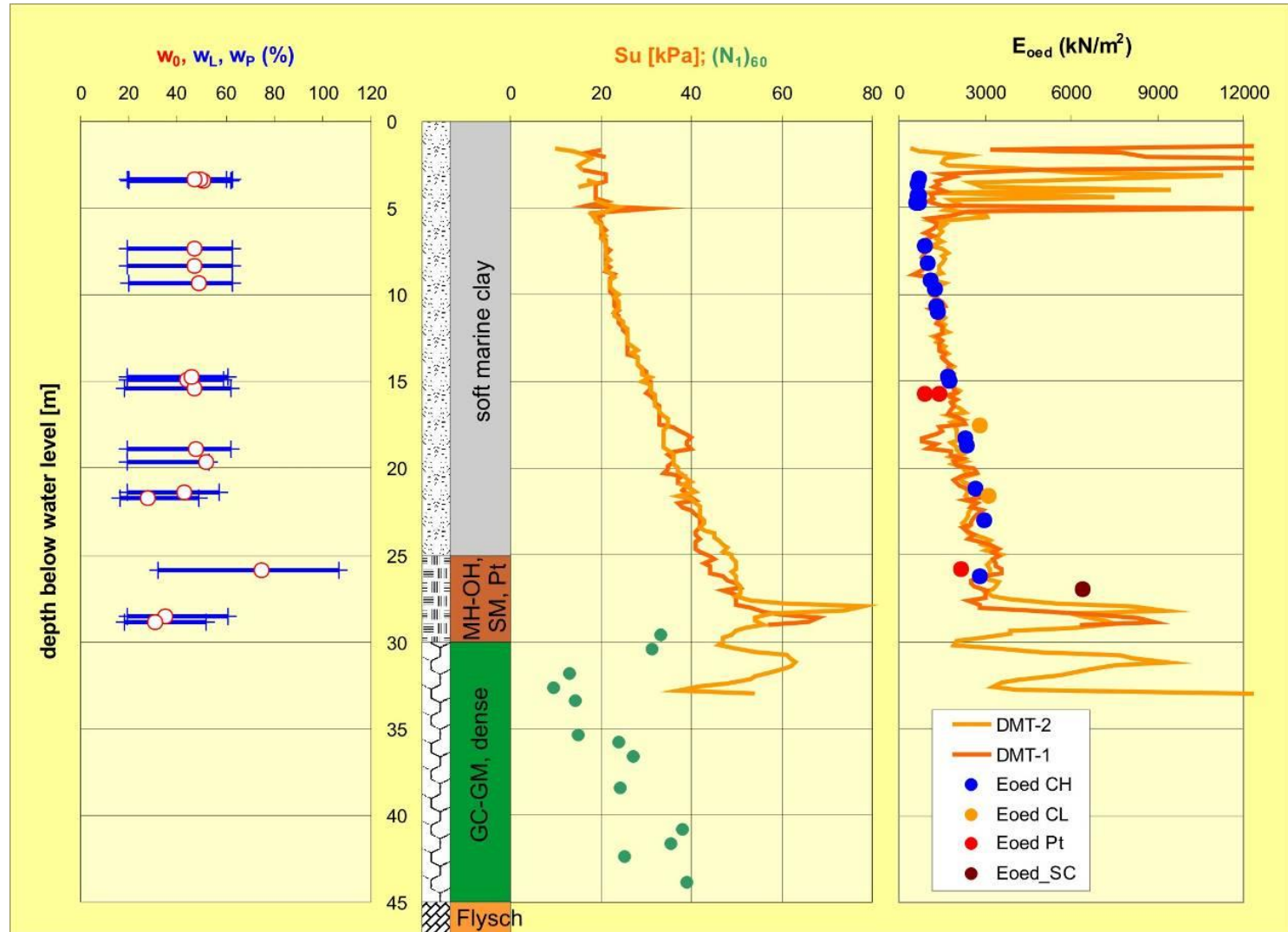


<http://www.marchetti-dmt.it/>

Ground profile of Koper bay



Soil properties



Challenges: land use planning, nature conservation, engineering



Challenges: land use planning, nature conservation, sustainability, engineering



Challenges: land use planning, nature conservation, sustainability, engineering



Challenges: land use planning, nature conservation, sustainability, engineering



Challenges: land use planning, nature conservation, sustainability, engineering



Challenges due to climatic changes, advances in technology and societal awarness

- Global trends in (extreme) sea water levels
- Precipitation regime
- Winds, sea waves
- Ship size, crane size, larger loads, powerful engines
- Sustainable use of raw materials and energy
- Reduction of harmful emissions (greenhouse gases, noise ...)
- New design standards for engineering structures

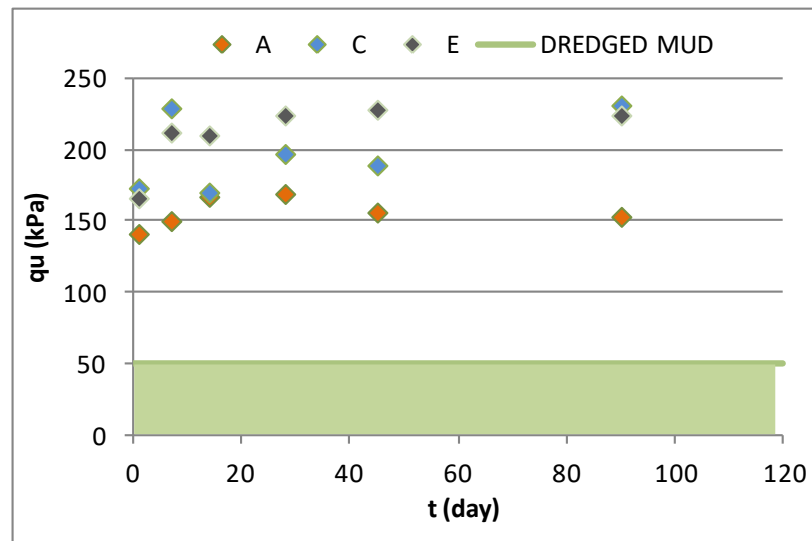


Challenges concerning sustainable use of raw materials

Can we use dredged mud in geotechnical structures?

MIXTURES (A, C, E):

- dredged mud – $w = 39\%$
- additive: 3% lime & 5% to 7% of fly ash



LEACHING TEST

- mixture A after 55 days
- Exceeded quantities of:
Selenium, Sulphates
and Chlorides

Conclusions

- **(Geotechnical) engineers have knowledge, skills, technology ... needed to meet societal expectations**
- **(Spatial, temporal, environmental ...) conditions must be well defined**
- **Communication between disciplines at early stages is always important**