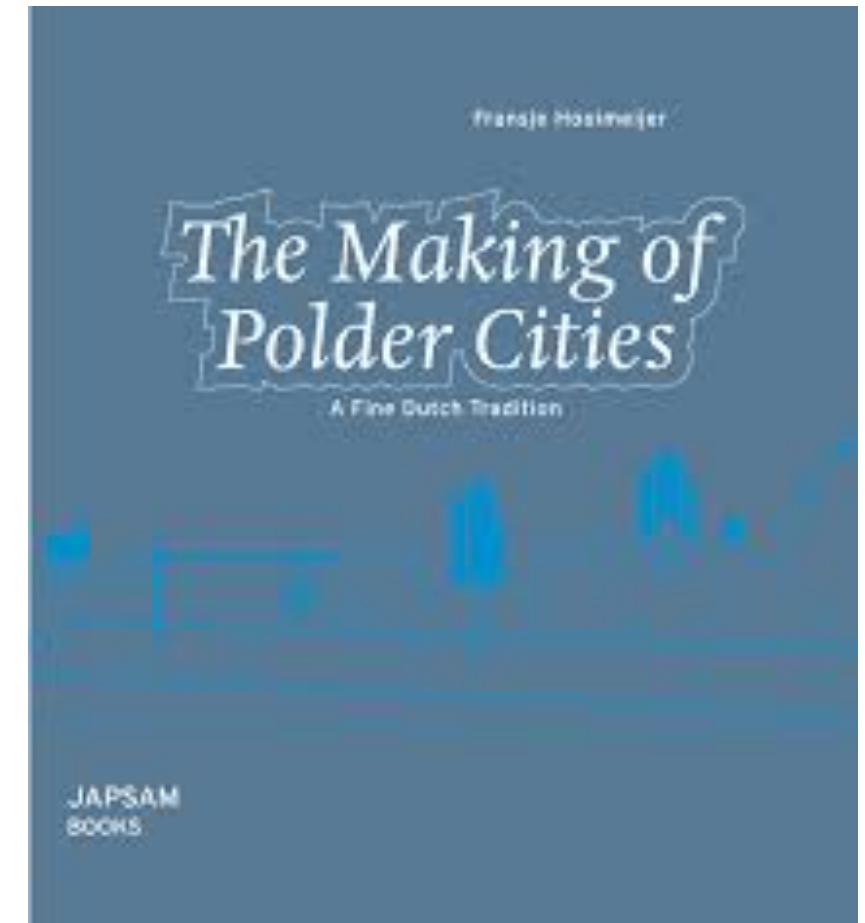


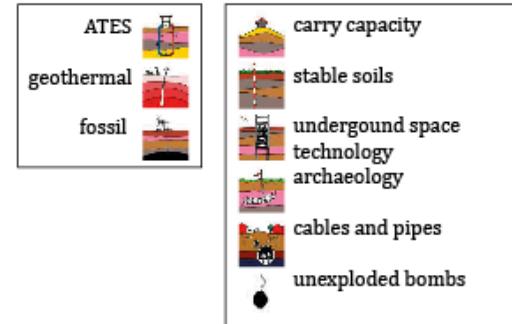
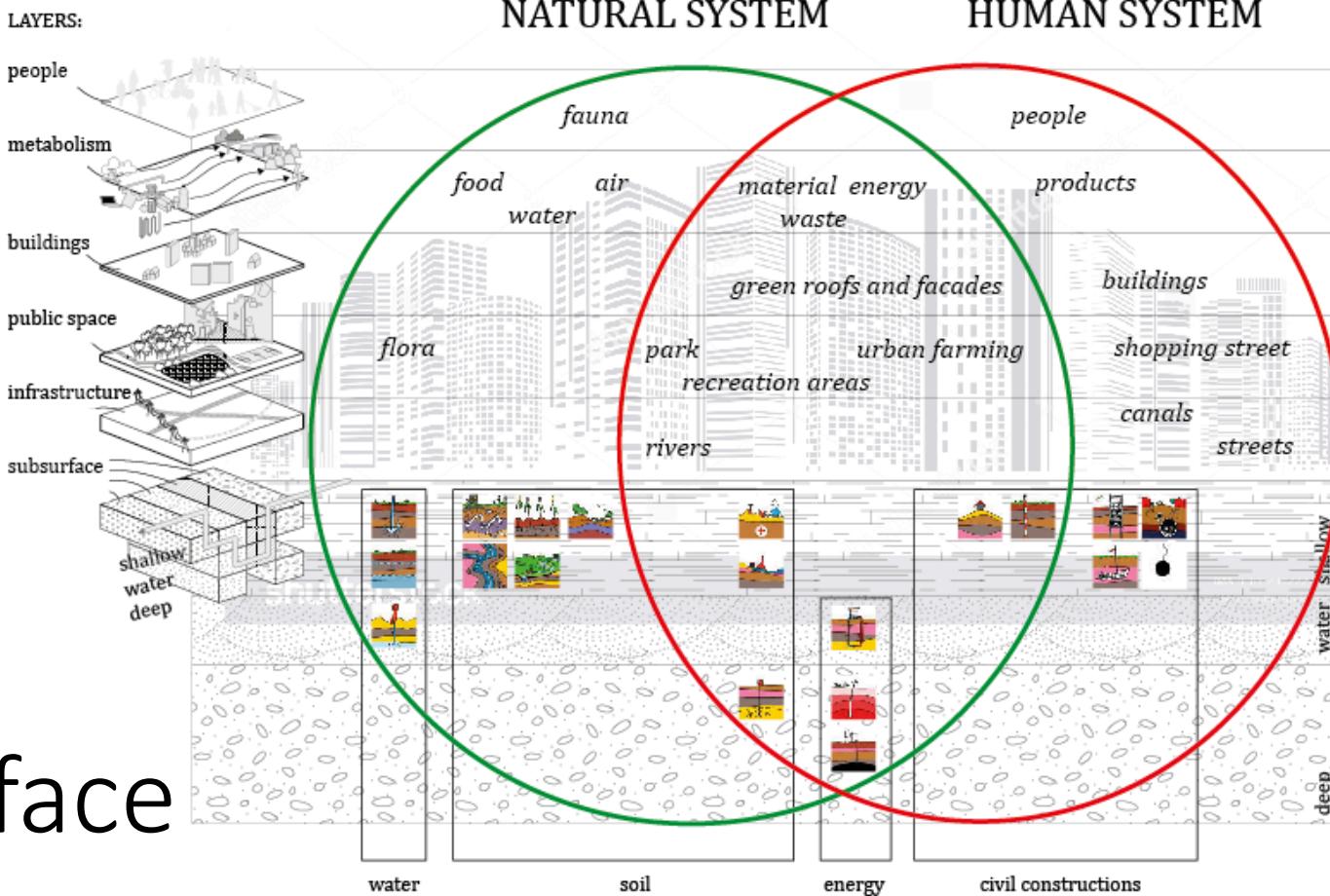
Fransje Hooimeijer

Department of Urbanism

Chair Environmental Technology and Design

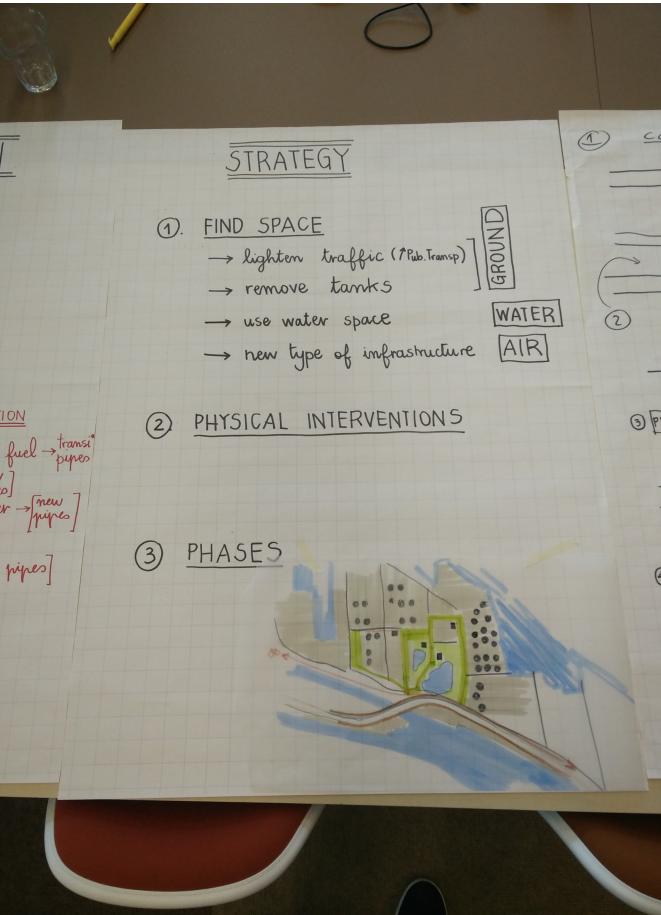


Design with the subsurface



Education

- Sustainable Urban Engineering of Territory (msc 1)
- Infrastructure and Environment Design (msc 2)
- Honours program Infrastructure and Environment Design (+20ects)



Snowman: Balance 4p (SE, BE, NL)

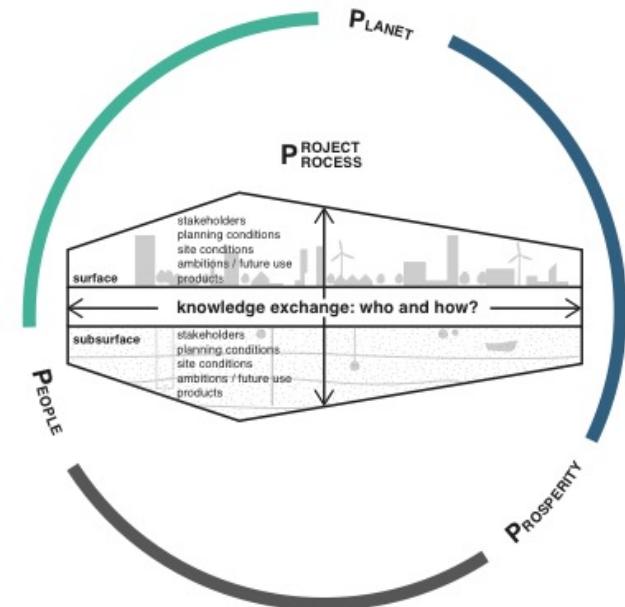
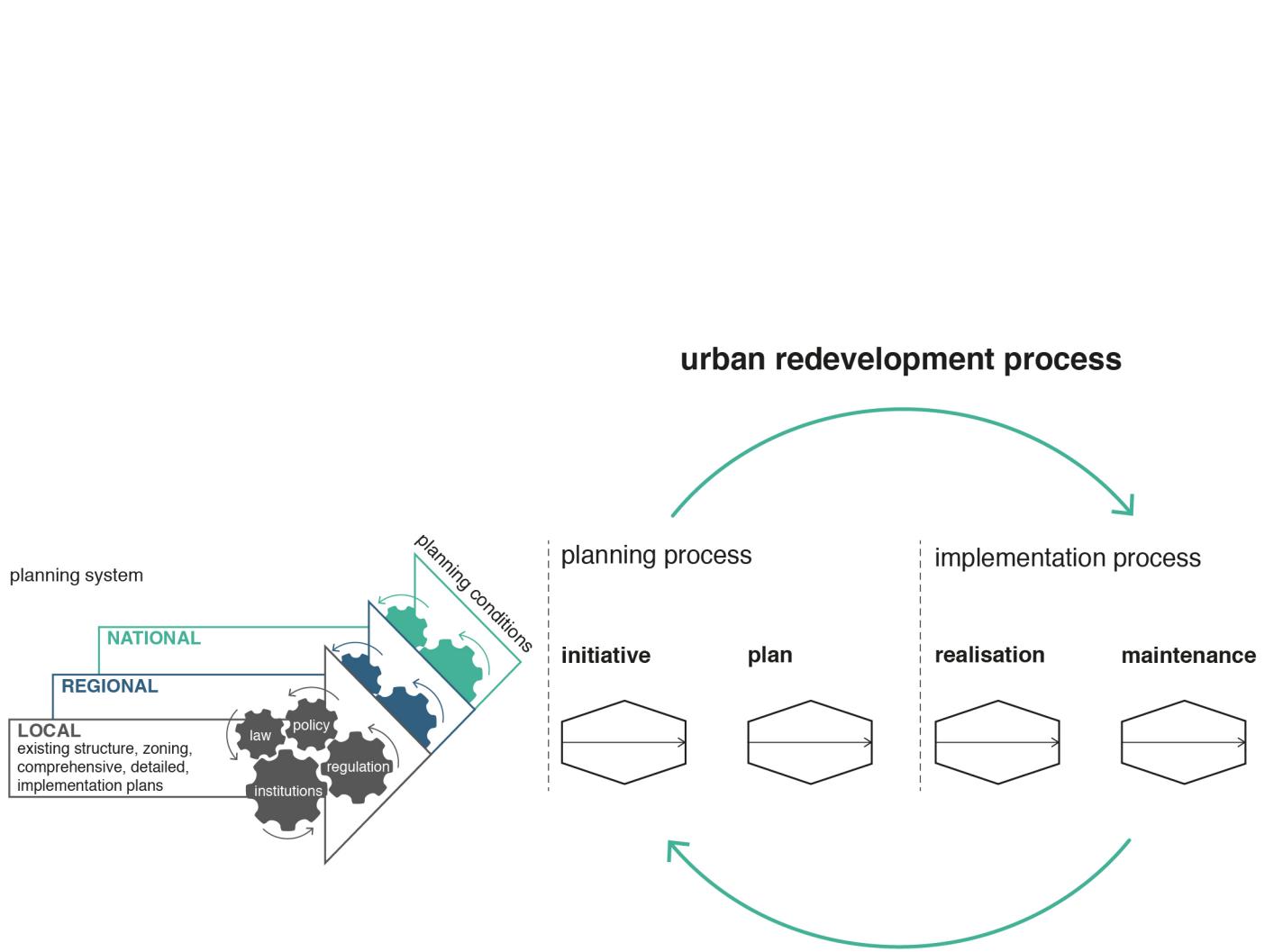
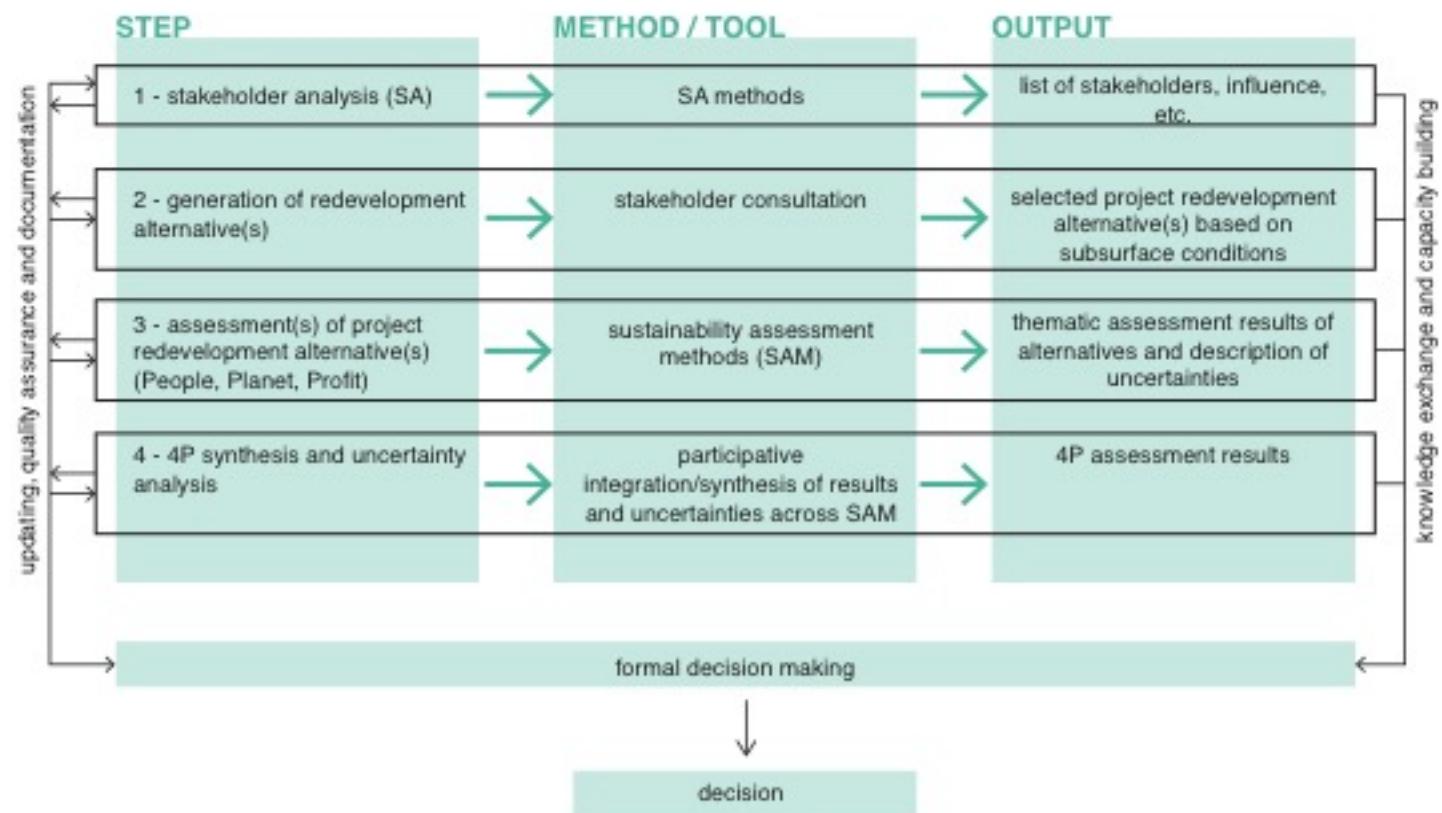


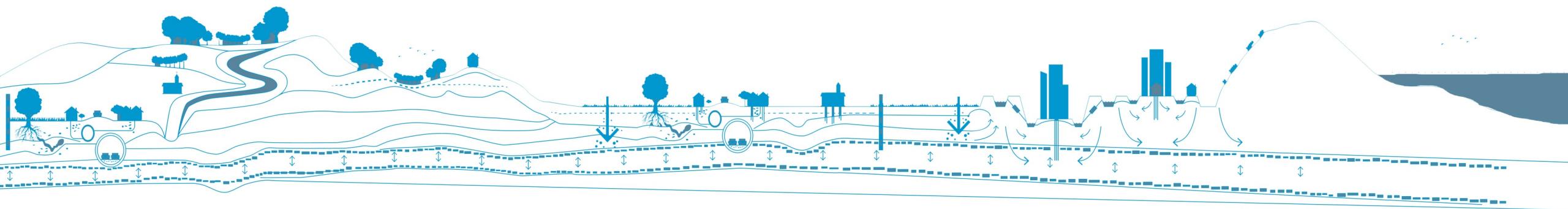
Table 2. Summary of subsurface management (Hooimeijer and Tummers, 2015)

	The Netherlands	Sweden	Flanders
National	Subsurface policy and regulations: National Structure Vision Subsoil (STRONG) soil covenant; SV shale gas; basis registration subsoil (EU INSPIRE). National responsibility is >500 m, mostly considering oil and gas winning. For cables and pipes there is KLIK info-system. Archaeology is also steered on a national level	Subsurface policy and regulations: (a) 'soil and ground water quality': Environmental Code; (b) 'archaeology': Heritage Conservation Act of 1988; (c) 'use of natural resources': Water Act of 1983, Mineral Act of 1991, Peat Deposits Act of 1985, and Continental Shelf Act of 1966; and (d) 'underground installations': Pipelines Act of 1978, the Water and Sewerage Act of 1970, Public Heating System Act of 1981, Electrical Installations Act of 1985, and Telecommunication Ordinance of 1985	Subsurface policy and regulations: Brownfield Decree (Ovam, 2007) and Covenant promote co-operation and synergy between the various stakeholders and provide some financial (tax) benefits for redevelopers Additionally, a 'brownfield cell' was installed in 2008. This is a board advising the Flemish Government. Archaeology and KLIP registration (cables and pipes) are part of planning
Regional	Provinces: Soil Vision; Soil Ladder; extraction permits for ground water; contamination and archaeology. Water boards are responsible for water management	The archaeological and soil remediation procedures are coordinated by the County Administration Boards. The County Administration Boards also oversee hazardous activities, such as energy facilities, quarries and mines	Provinces have supervision over extraction permits for ground water, contamination and archaeology. Water boards are responsible for water management
Local	Through the Zoning Plan some categories of the subsurface are touched on at the municipal level. However, next to water, remediation, archaeology and cables and pipes there is no active management or vision. Rotterdam is working on a Master Plan for the subsurface	Archaeological concerns are integrated into the planning process (early stage); soil remediation also integrated (late stage). Contaminated soil related issues are handled on both municipal and regional levels. There are special regulations in the detailed plan defining land reserves for jointly owned facilities, easements and utility easements	Through the RUP (spatial implementation plans) some categories of the subsurface are touched on at the municipal level. Next to water, soil remediation, archaeology and cables and pipes there is no active management or vision. 'Wateringen' are water boards on municipal level
Building practice	There is now no common practice concerning introducing the subsurface into development, this works through experts who enter late in the process	There is now no common practice concerning introducing the subsurface into development, this works through experts who enter late in the process	There is now no common practice concerning introducing the subsurface into development, this works through experts who enter late in the process



Intelligent SubSurface Quality 001

Intelligent use of subsurface infrastructure for surface quality



Involved specialists

- Water Management & Building site preparation - Frans van de Ven
- Urban Drainage - Francois Clemens
- Bio geo engineering - Suzanne Laumann
- Undergroud Space Technology - Wout Broere
- Urbanism

Taal van de stedelijk water manager

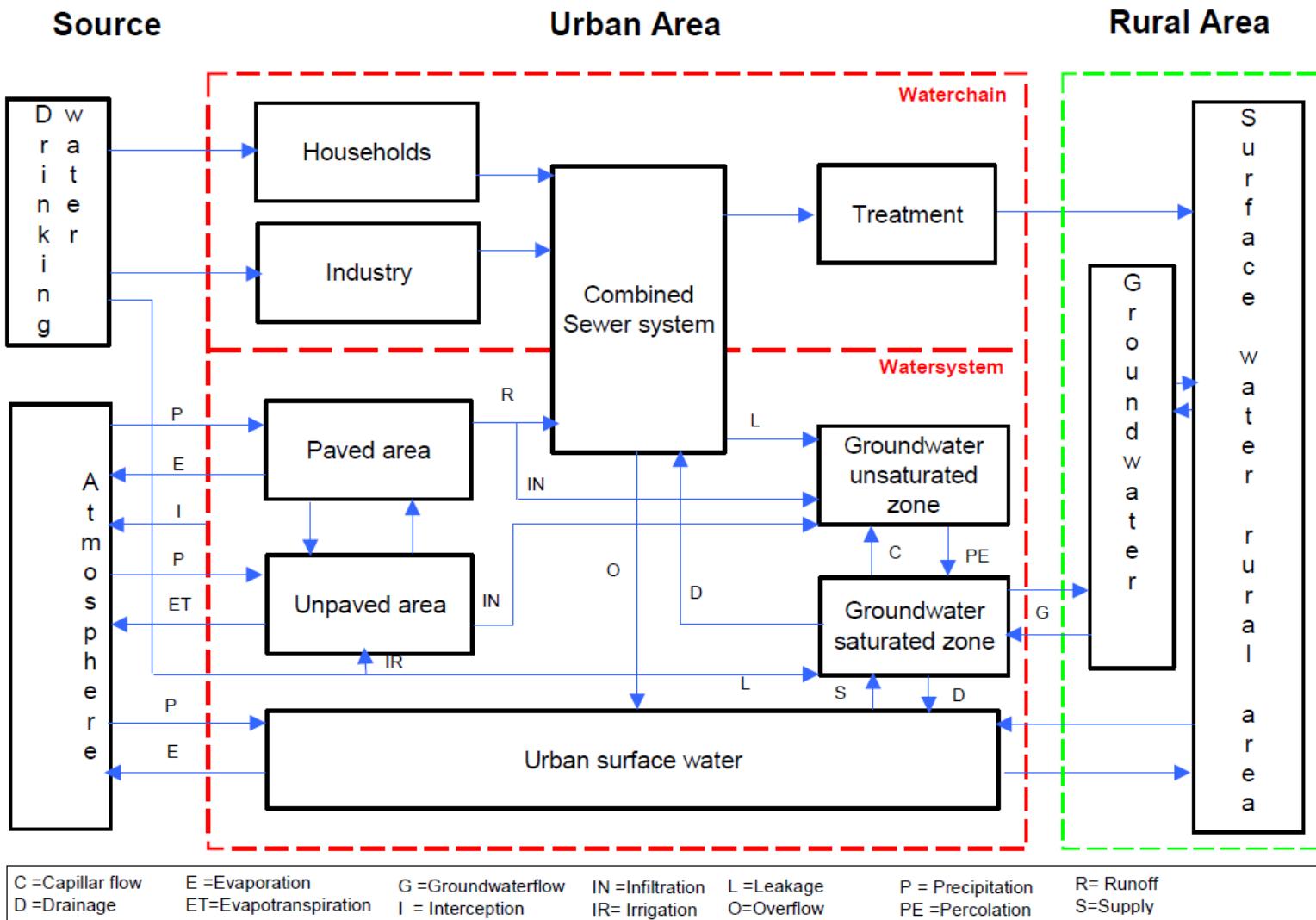
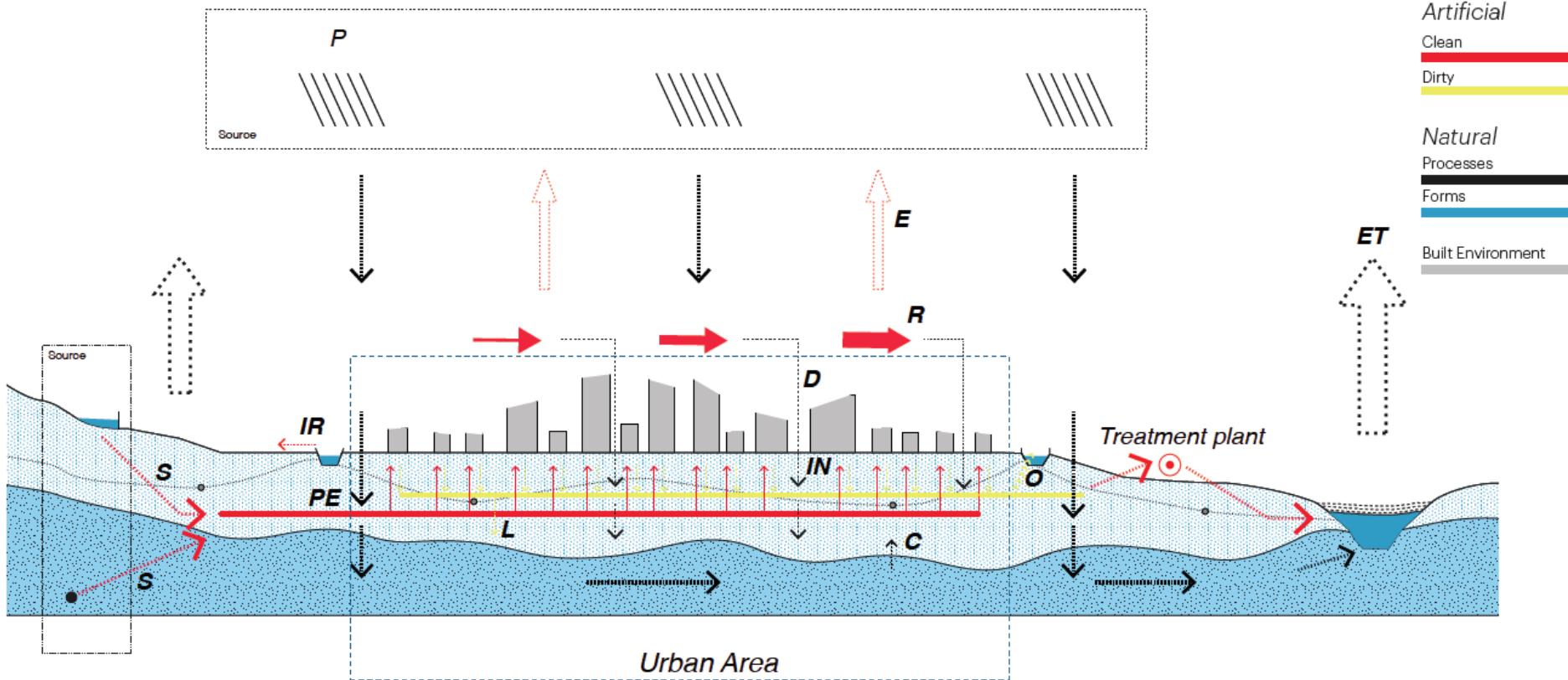


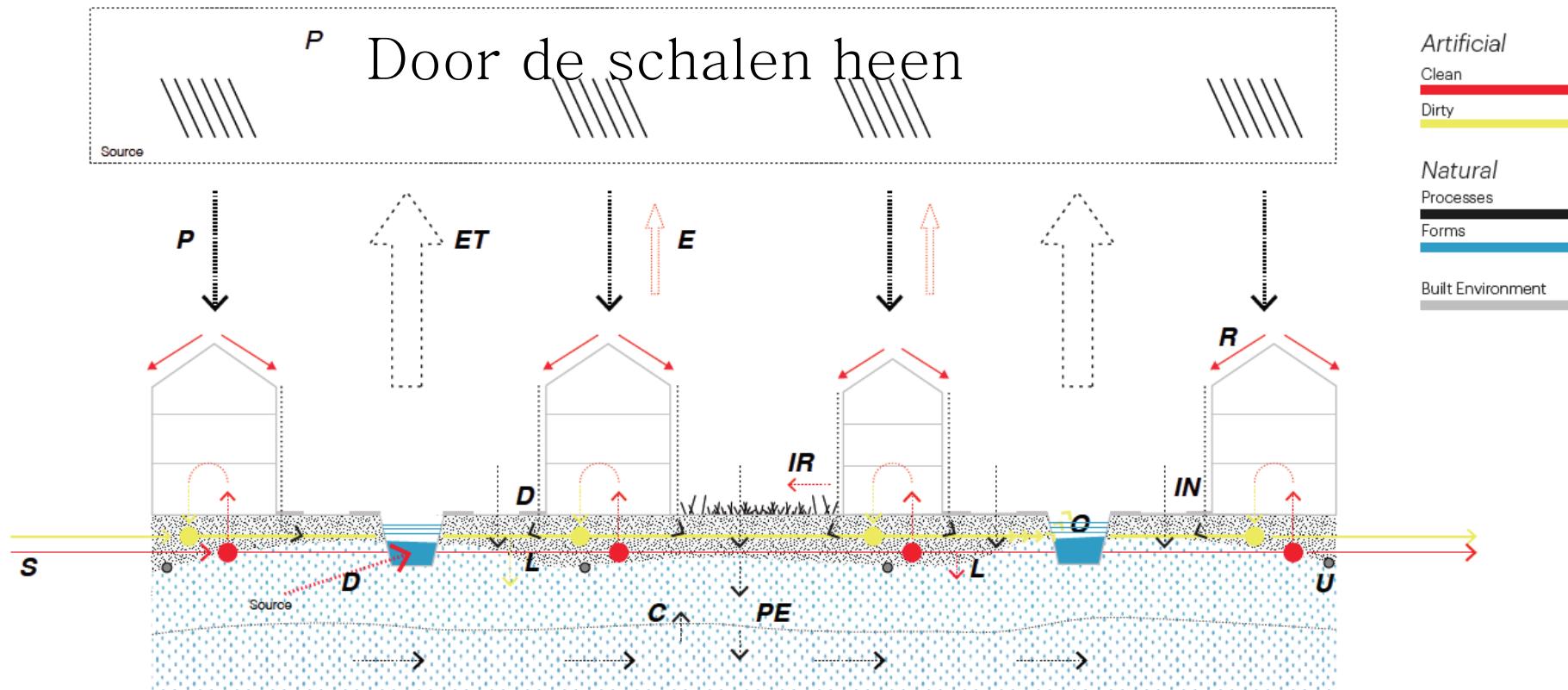
Figure 4-2: Schematisation of the urban water system with a combined sewer system

Visualiseren van data

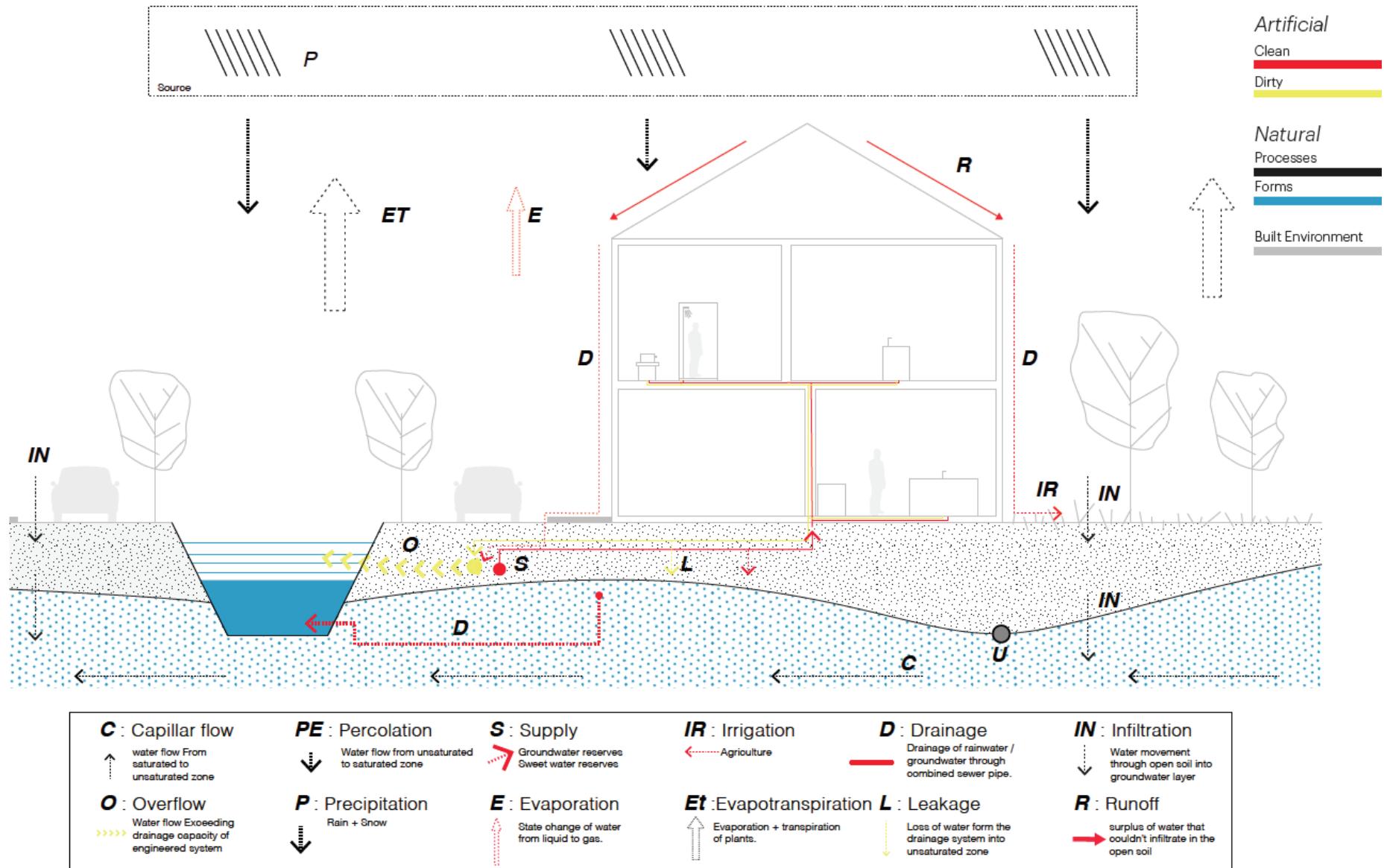


C : Capillary flow ↑ water flow From saturated to unsaturated zone	PE : Percolation ↓ Water flow from unsaturated to saturated zone	S : Supply ↗ Groundwater reserves Sweet water reserves	IR : Irrigation ← Agriculture	D : Drainage Drainage of rainwater through combined sewer pipe.	IN : Infiltration ↓ Water movement through open soil into groundwater layer
O : Overflow ➡➡➡ Water flow Exceeding drainage capacity of engineered system	P : Precipitation ↓ Rain + Snow	E : Evaporation ↑ State change of water from liquid to gas.	ET : Evapotranspiration ↑ Evaporation + transpiration of plants.	L : Leakage ↓ Loss of water from the drainage system into unsaturated zone	R : Runoff → Red arrow: surplus of water that couldn't infiltrate in the open soil

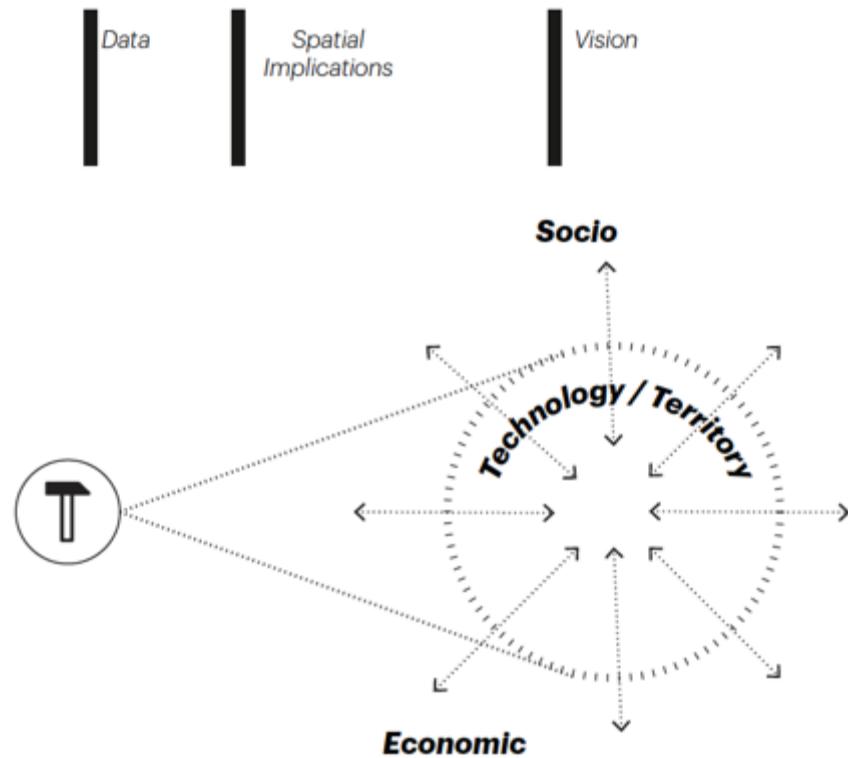
P Door de schalen heen

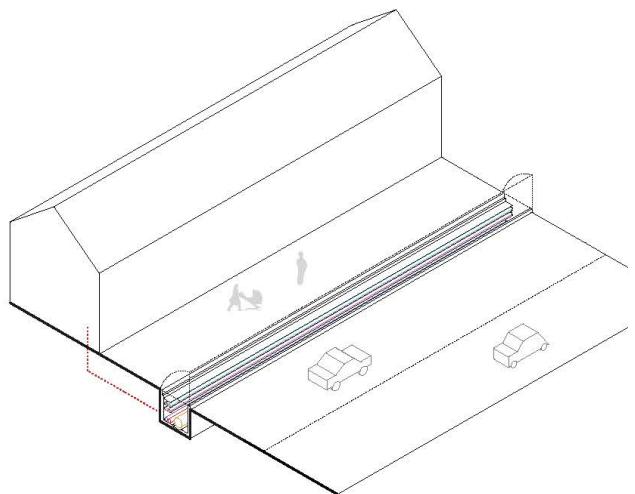


U: Underground drainage	C: Capillary flow	PE: Percolation	S: Supply	IR: Irrigation	D: Drainage	IN: Infiltration
●	↑ water flow From saturated to unsaturated zone	↓ Water flow from unsaturated to saturated zone	↗ Groundwater reserves Sweet water reserves	← Agriculture	→ Drainage of rainwater / groundwater through combined sewer pipe / surface water.	↓ Water movement through open soil into groundwater layer
○	Water flow Exceeding drainage capacity of engineered system	▶▶▶ Rain	↑	↑ Evaporation + transpiration of plants.	↓ Loss of water form the drainage system into unsaturated zone	→ surplus of water that couldn't infiltrate in the open soil
		▶▶▶		↑ Et		
				↑ Evapotranspiration		

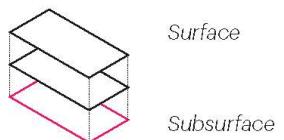


Van data naar visie





Facts

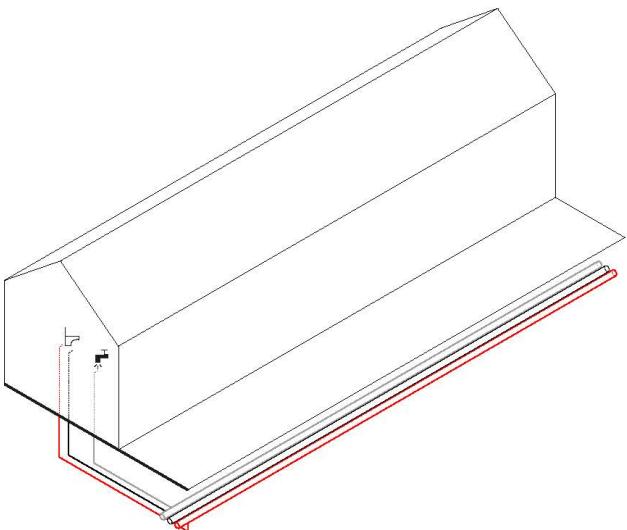
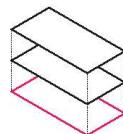


Densification



Public / Private

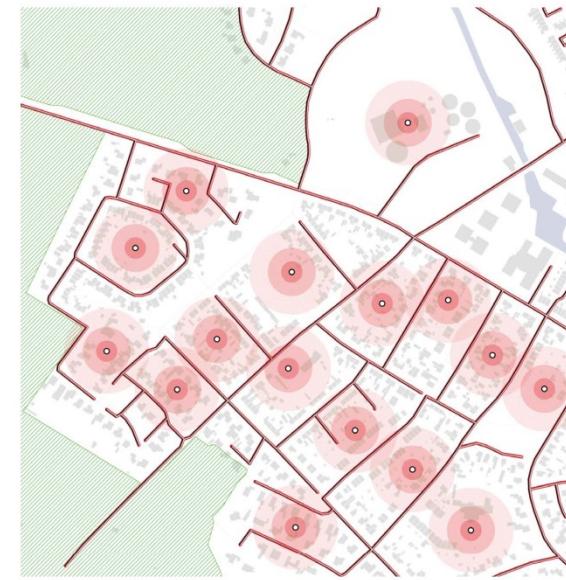


DensificationFacts

Surface

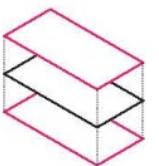
Subsurface

Public / Private

Shrinkage

● Local Treatment plant
— Source Separation

Facts



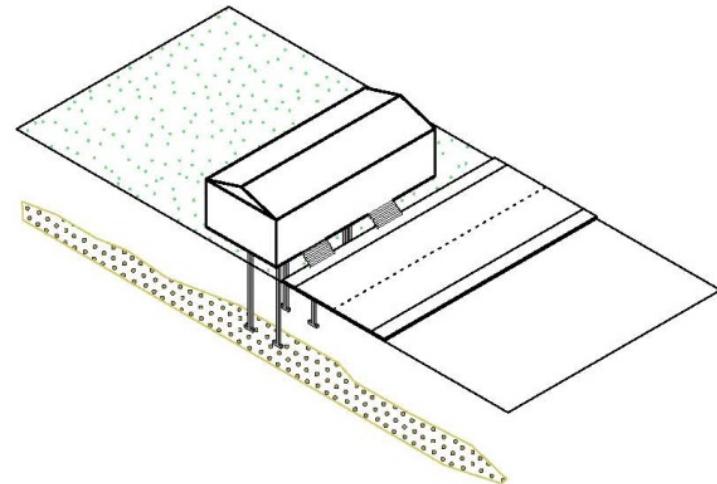
Surface

Subsurface

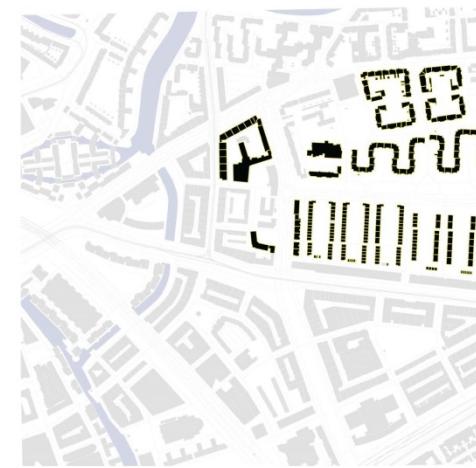
Public / Privat



0
4
8
12
15



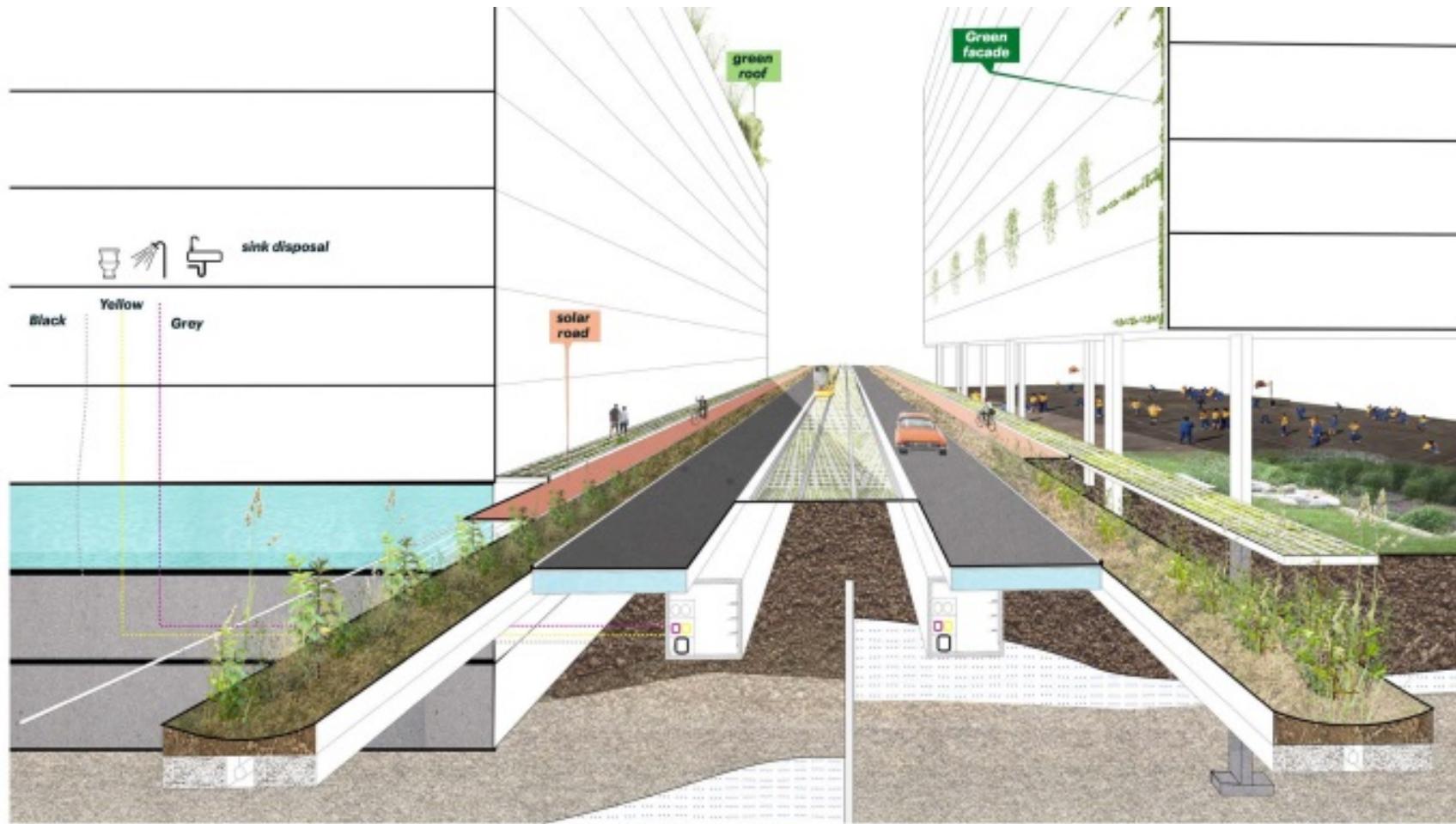
Densification



Shrinkage

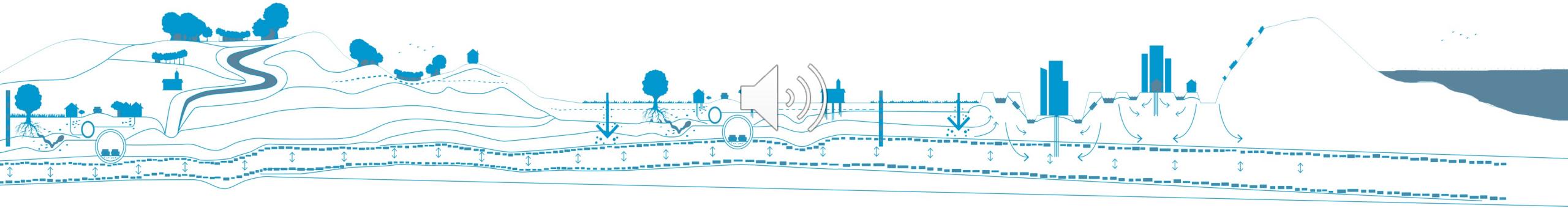


New Architectural Typologies



Intelligent SubSurface Quality 002

Architectonic Representation of the subsurface for urban quality



Technical Profile

Rotterdam Bloemhof Zuid

Authors:

dr. F.L. Hoornemeyer
ir. Filippo Laffeur

Drawings:

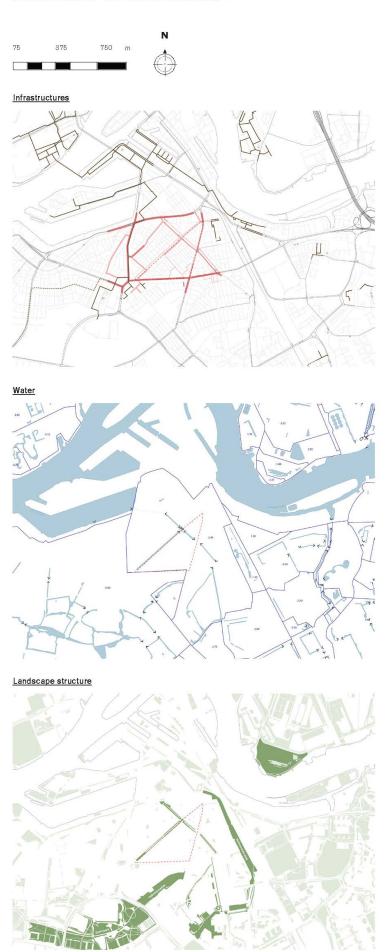
ir. Filippo Laffeur
Jesse Dobbelssteen
Enzo Yap

Cartographic indication



tuDelft | Delft, Infrastructures & Mobility Initiative | Urbanism

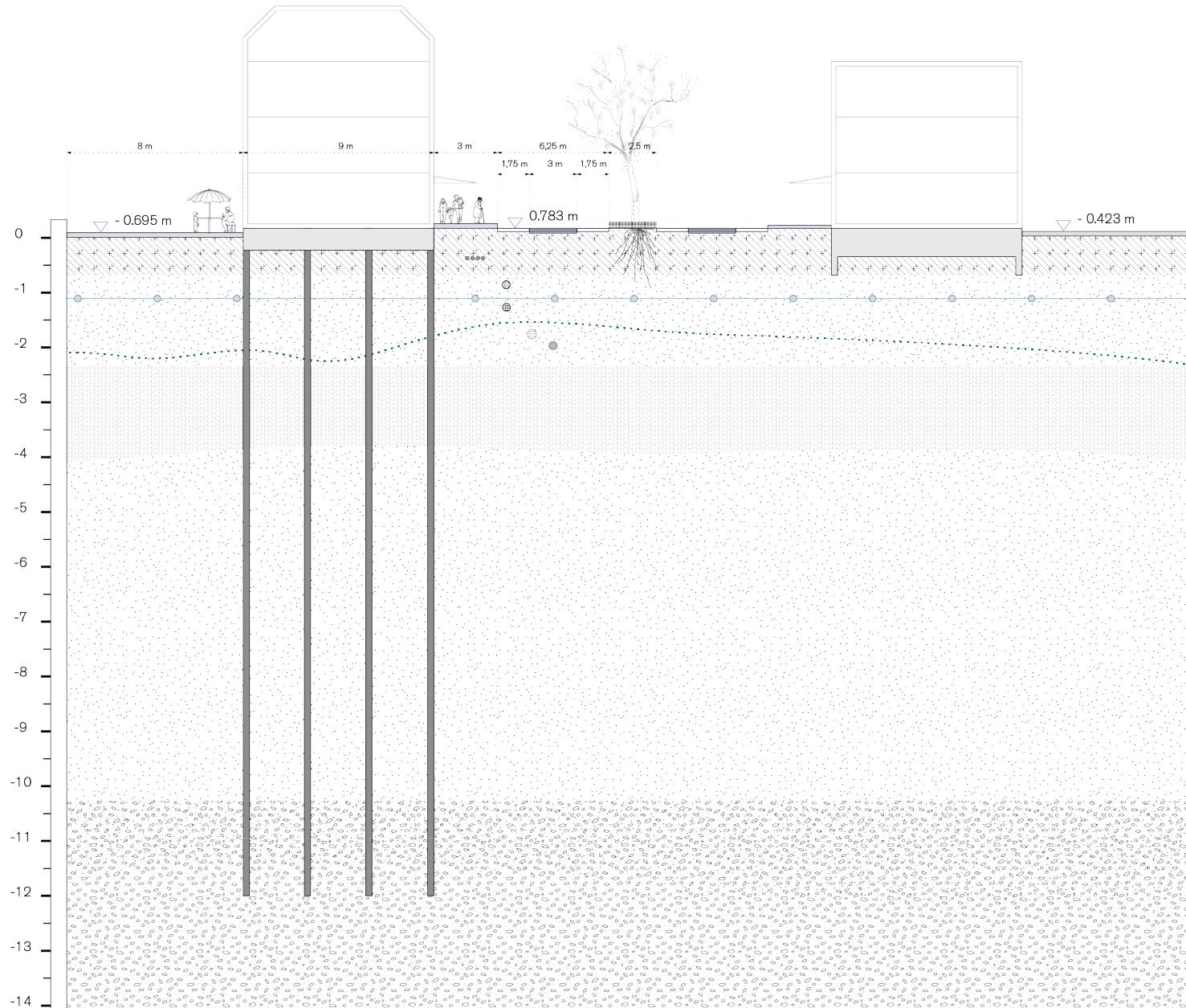
Macro scale: Territorial condition

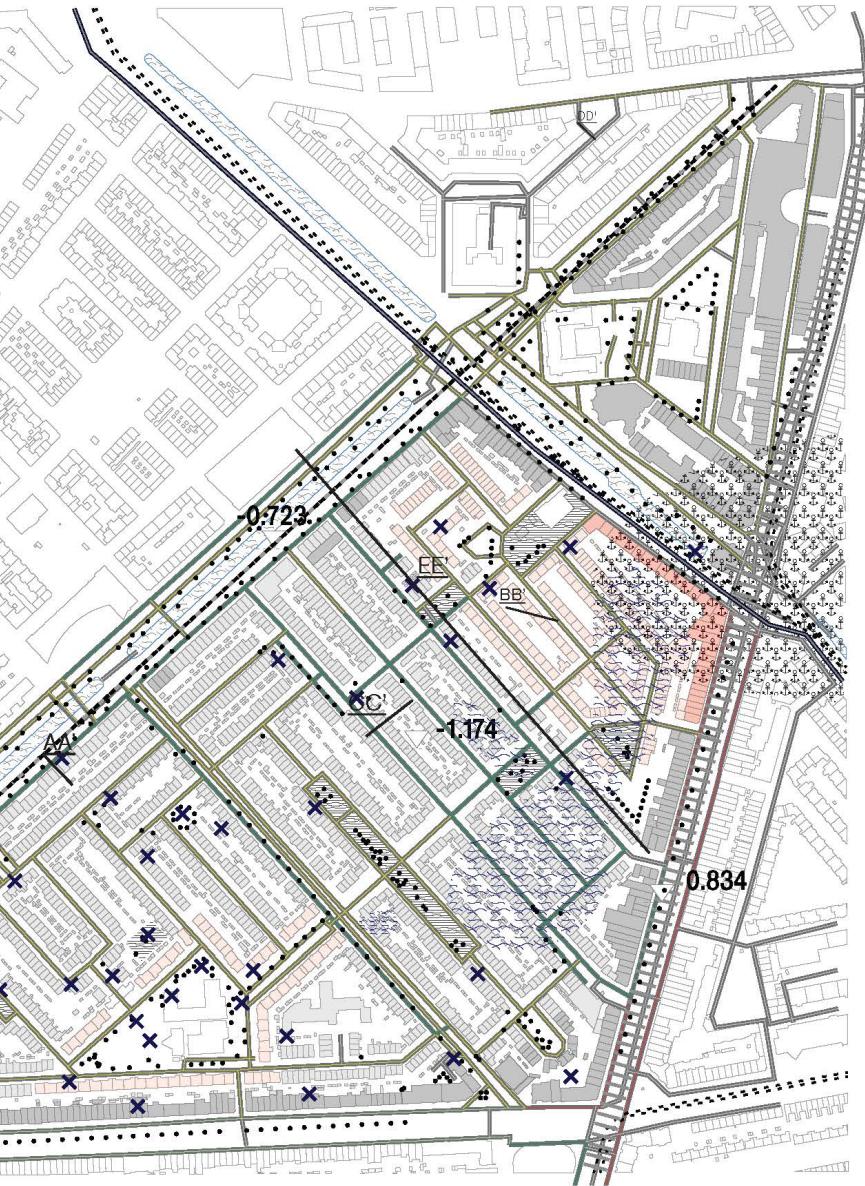


Meso scale: Plan, site investigation

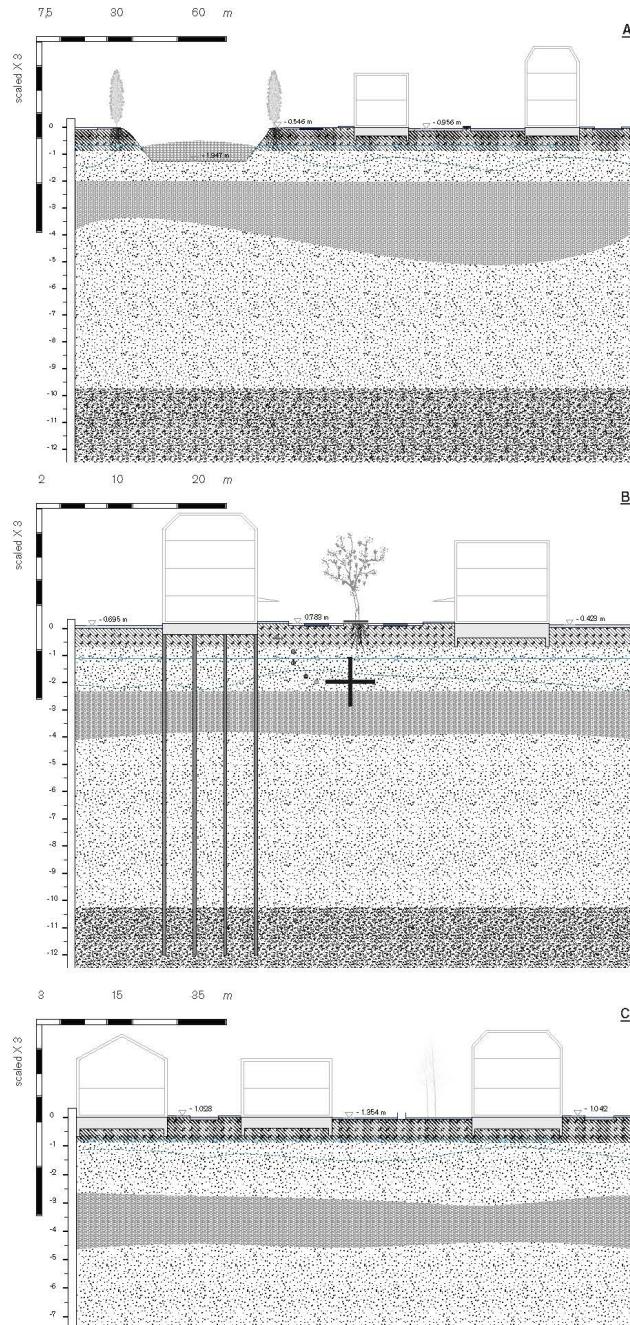
25 100 250 m
N







Micro scale: Technical profile,



The legend: Reading sites and territories

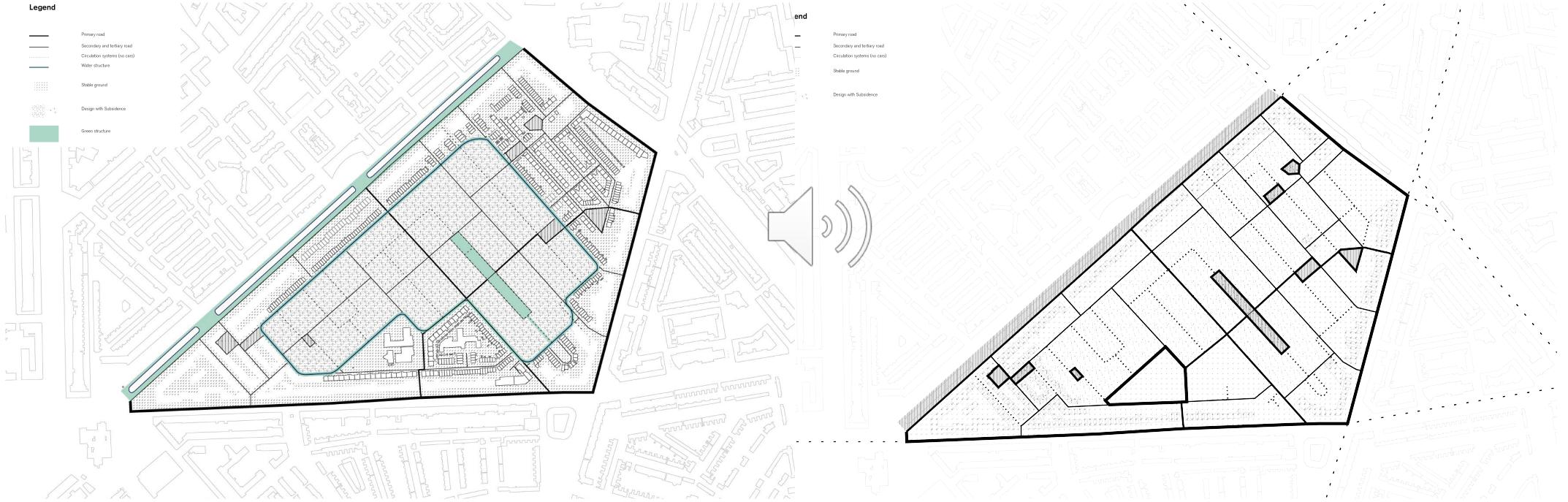
Conditions present in the area

- Subsidence "Land subsidence in peat areas in the Netherlands damages housing and infrastructure. In other countries where peat areas are located on the coast, these areas are increasingly being submerged due to land subsidence, with all the inevitable harmful consequences". *Deltares*, 2015
- Oxidation Oxidation is the biogeochemical process that leads to subsidence. Various interrelations between anthropogenic and natural dynamics might effect or speed up this process.
- Polluted soil Soil pollution is the so called: immobile pollution. In this particular case is believed that the contaminants came with sand from the harbour needed to make 'building site preparation'.
- Monuments on slabs The colour shows the combination of buildings on slabs foundations and their legal and cultural condition as monuments.
- Monuments on wooden piles The colour shows the combination of buildings on wooden piles foundations and their legal and cultural condition as monuments.
- Seepage Seepage, in soil engineering, movement of water in soils, often a critical problem in building foundations. It depends on several factors, including permeability of soil and other factors. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2008 In the area is 1 to 0,1 mm/day
- NBW norm The area is not in line with NBW norm regarding the height of groundwater level.

Static and dynamic conditions

	Solid \ static conditions	Processes
People		
Metabolism		
Buildings	 	
Public space	 	
Infrastructure	 	

Design Provocation

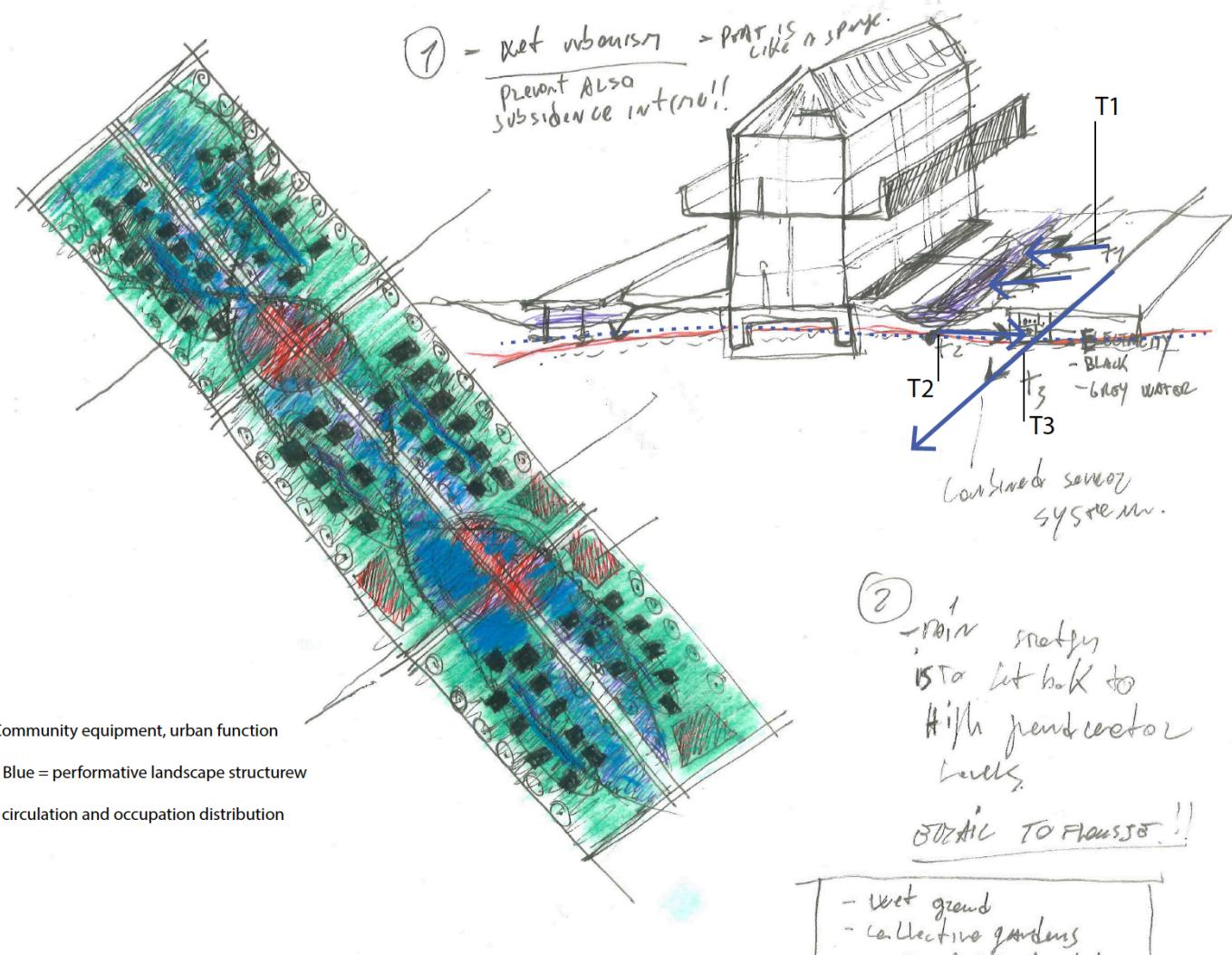


Polder in polder

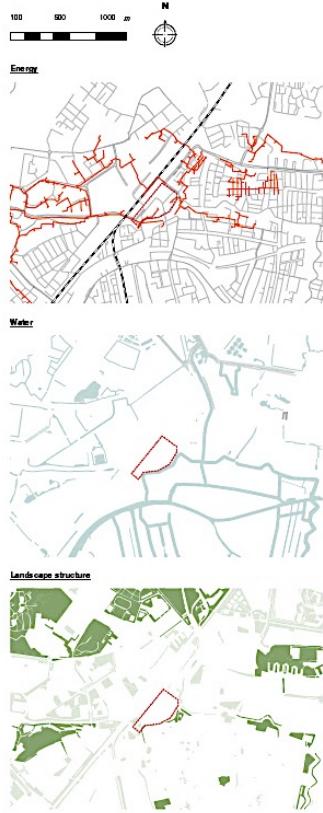
Extreme Engineering

Scripts

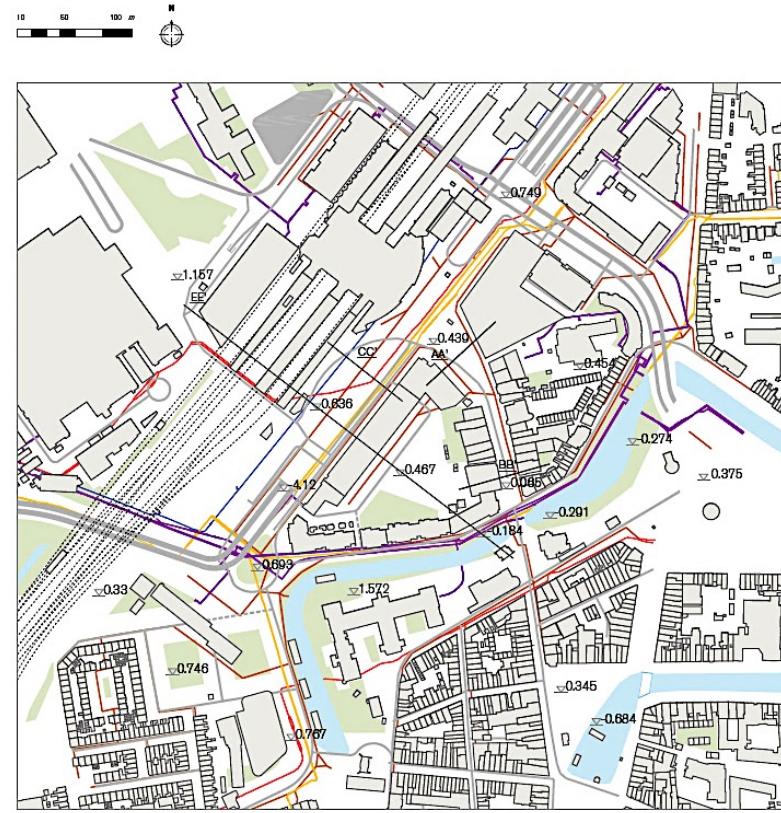
Script 1



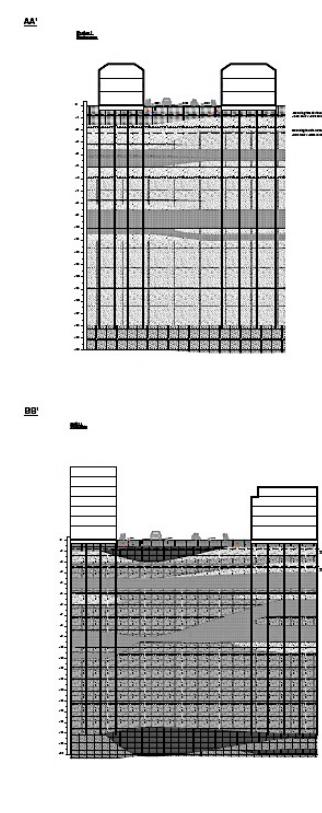
Macro scale: Territorial condition



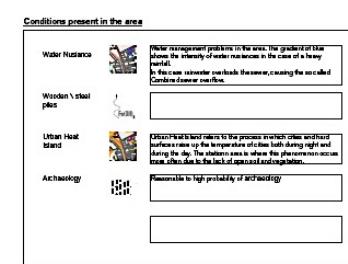
Meso scale: Plan, site investigation



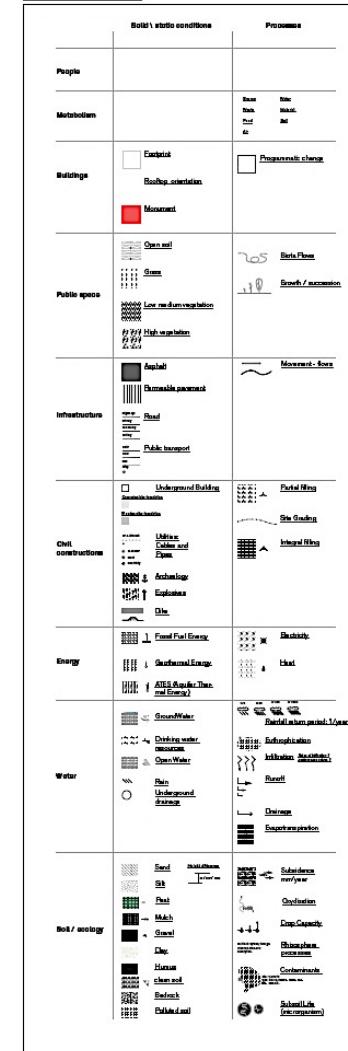
Micro scale: Technical Section



The legend: Reading sites and territories



Static and dynamic conditions

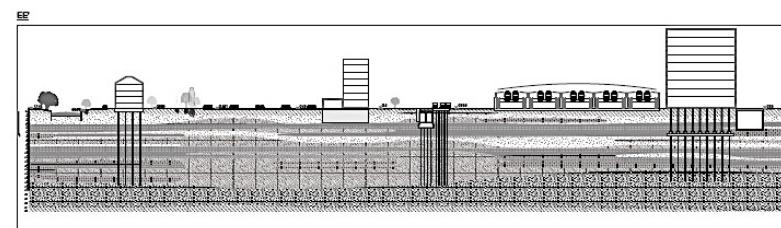


Technical Profile

Leiden

Authors:

Drawings:
Ir. Filippo Lafleur
Jesse Dobbelsteen
Erzo Yap



Nano scale: Street profile



