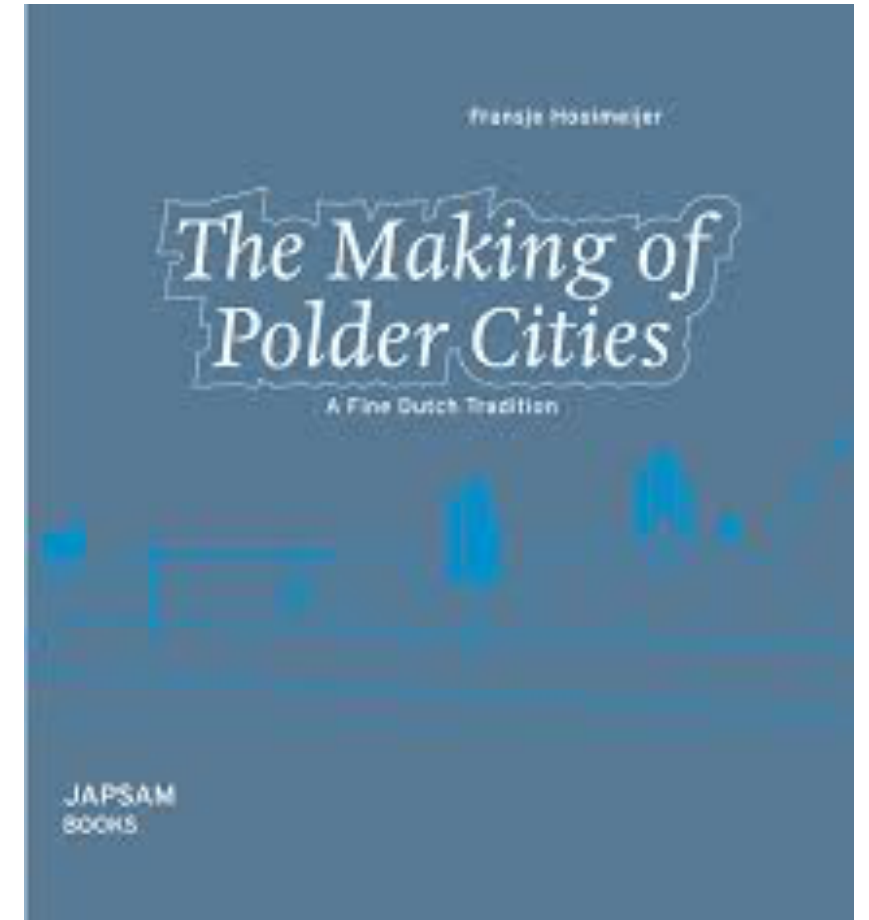


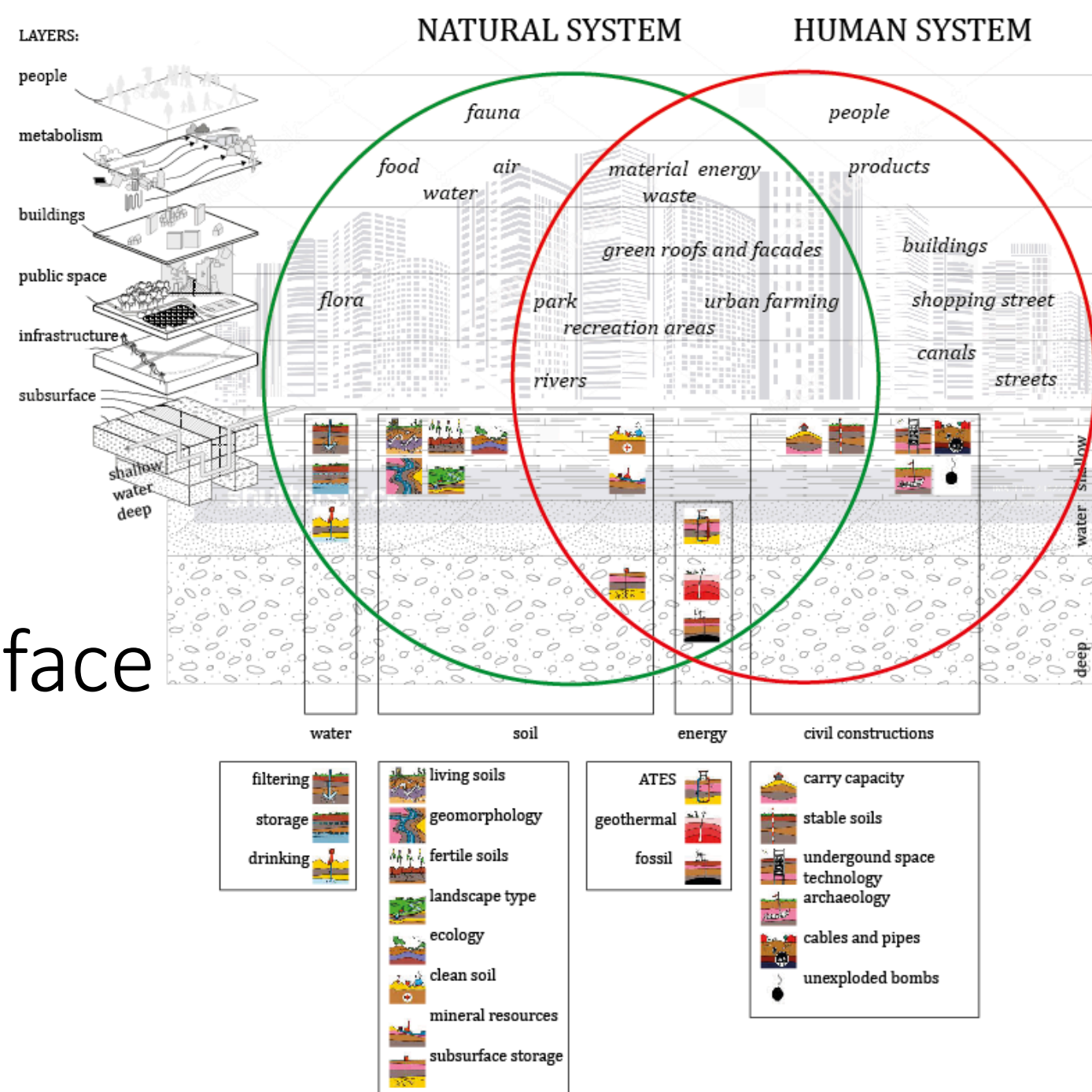
Fransje Hooimeijer

Department of Urbanism

Chair Environmental Technology and Design

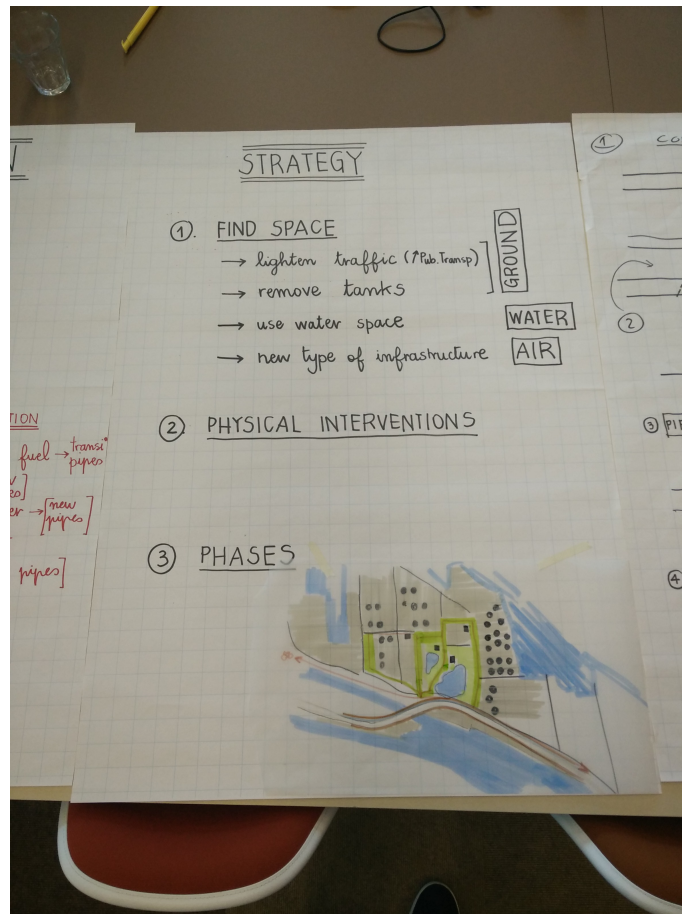


Design with the subsurface

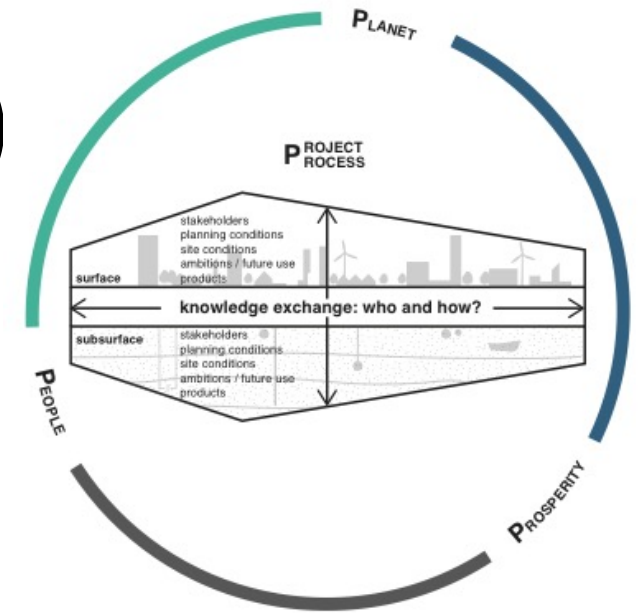


Education

- 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)



urban redevelopment process

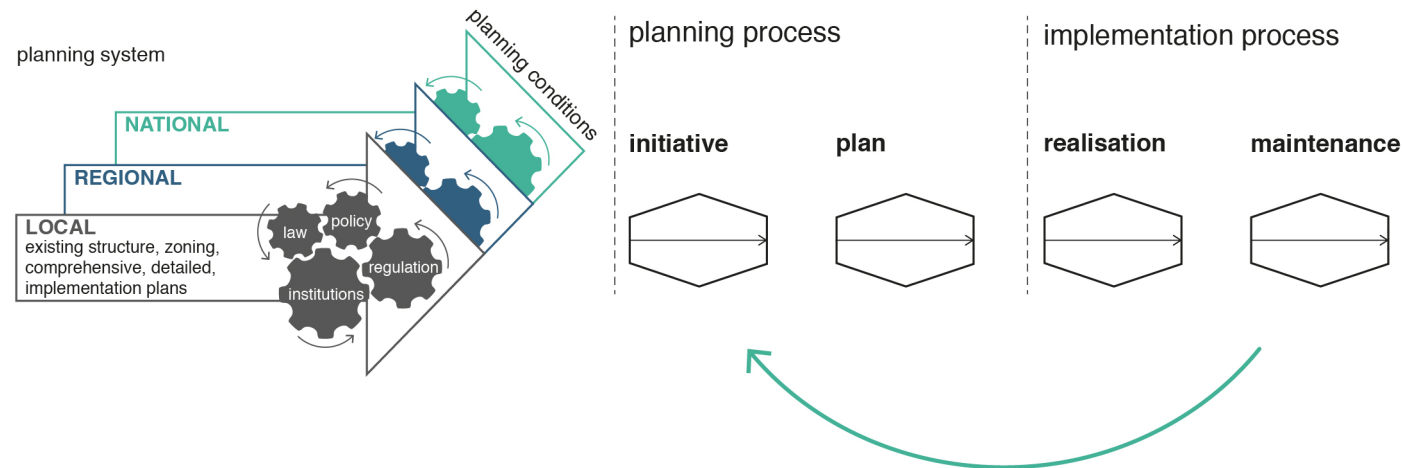
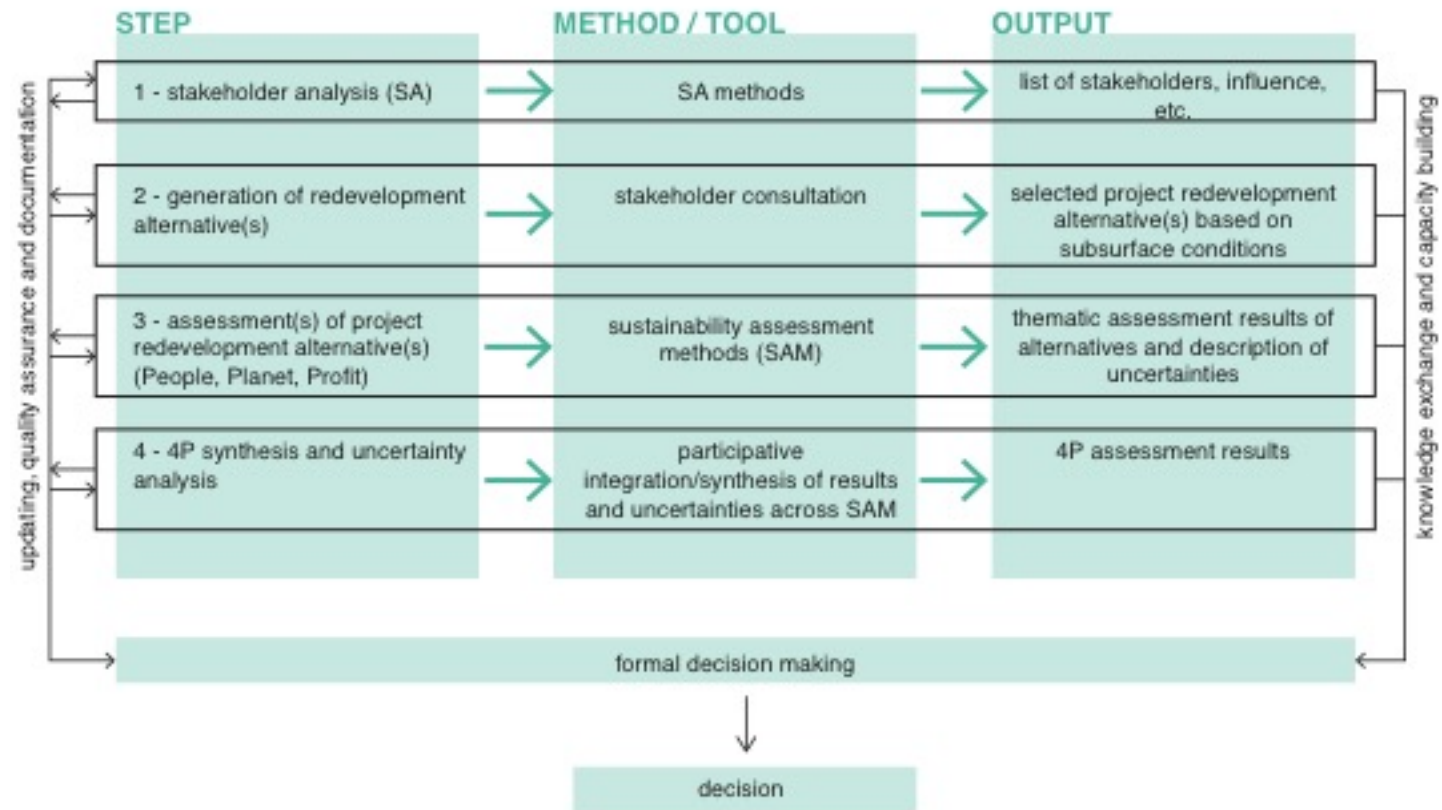


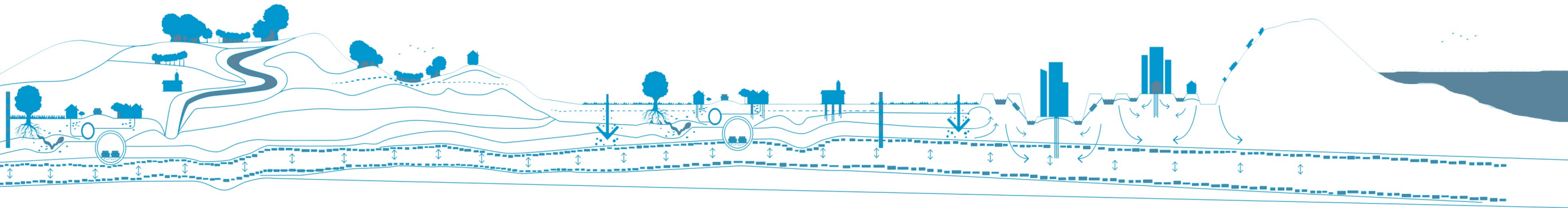
Table 2. Summary of subsurface management (Hooimeijer and Tummers, 2015)

	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
- Underground Space Technology - Wout Broere
- Urbanism

Taal van de stedelijk water manager

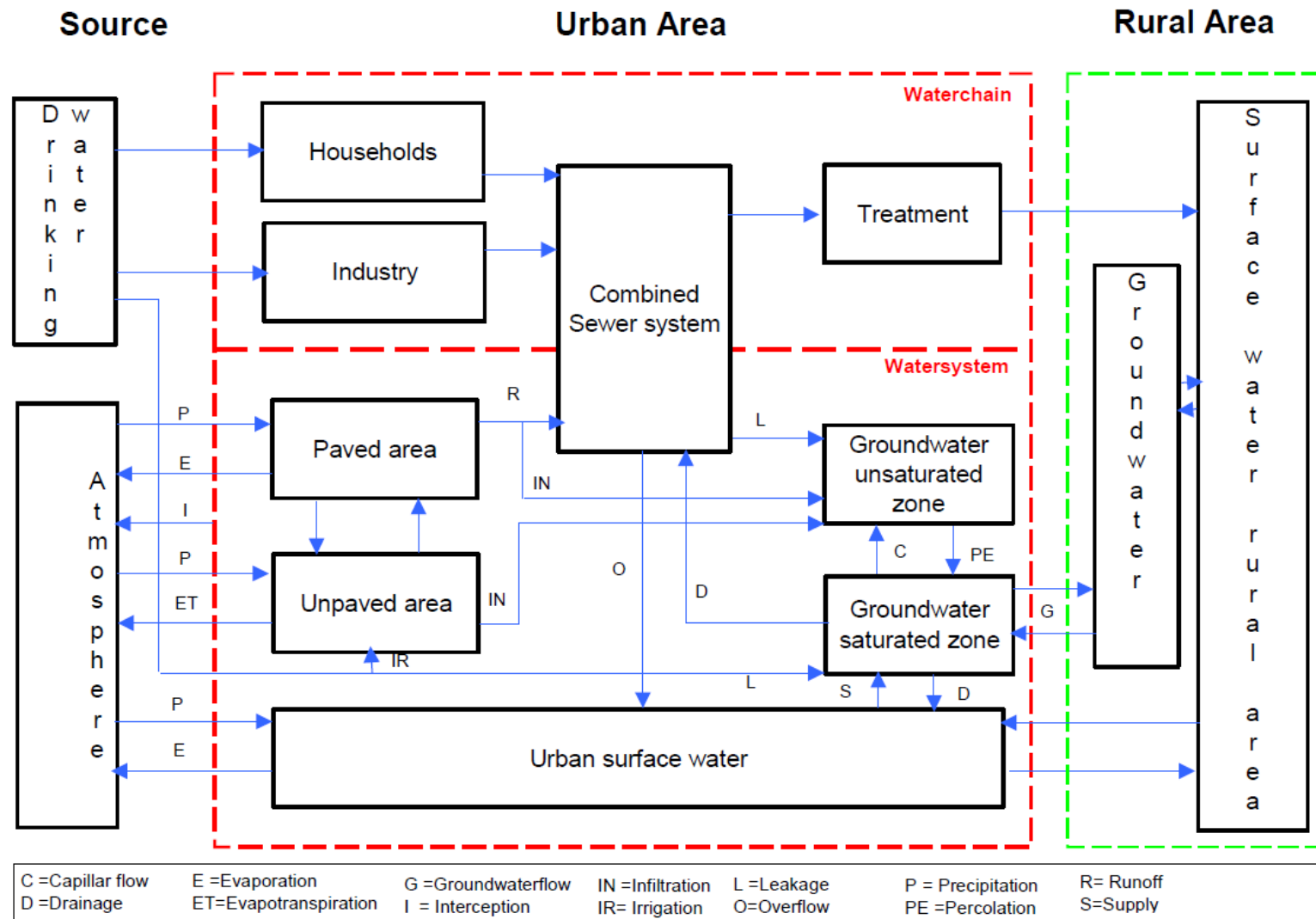
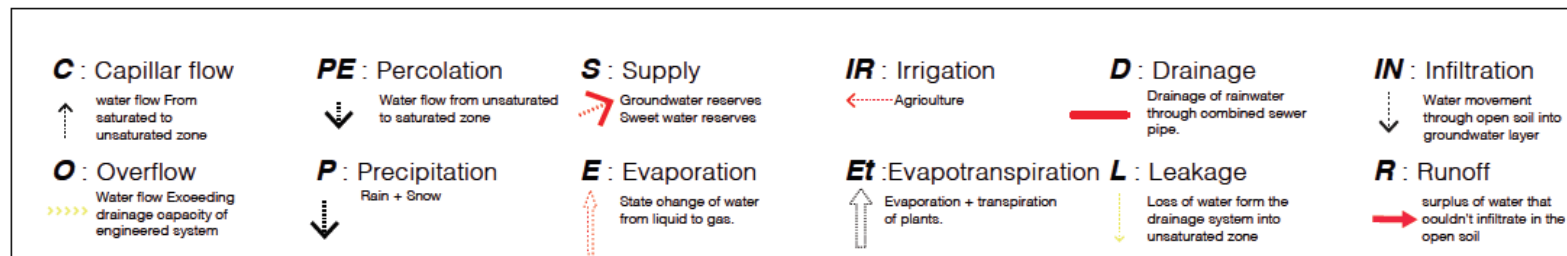
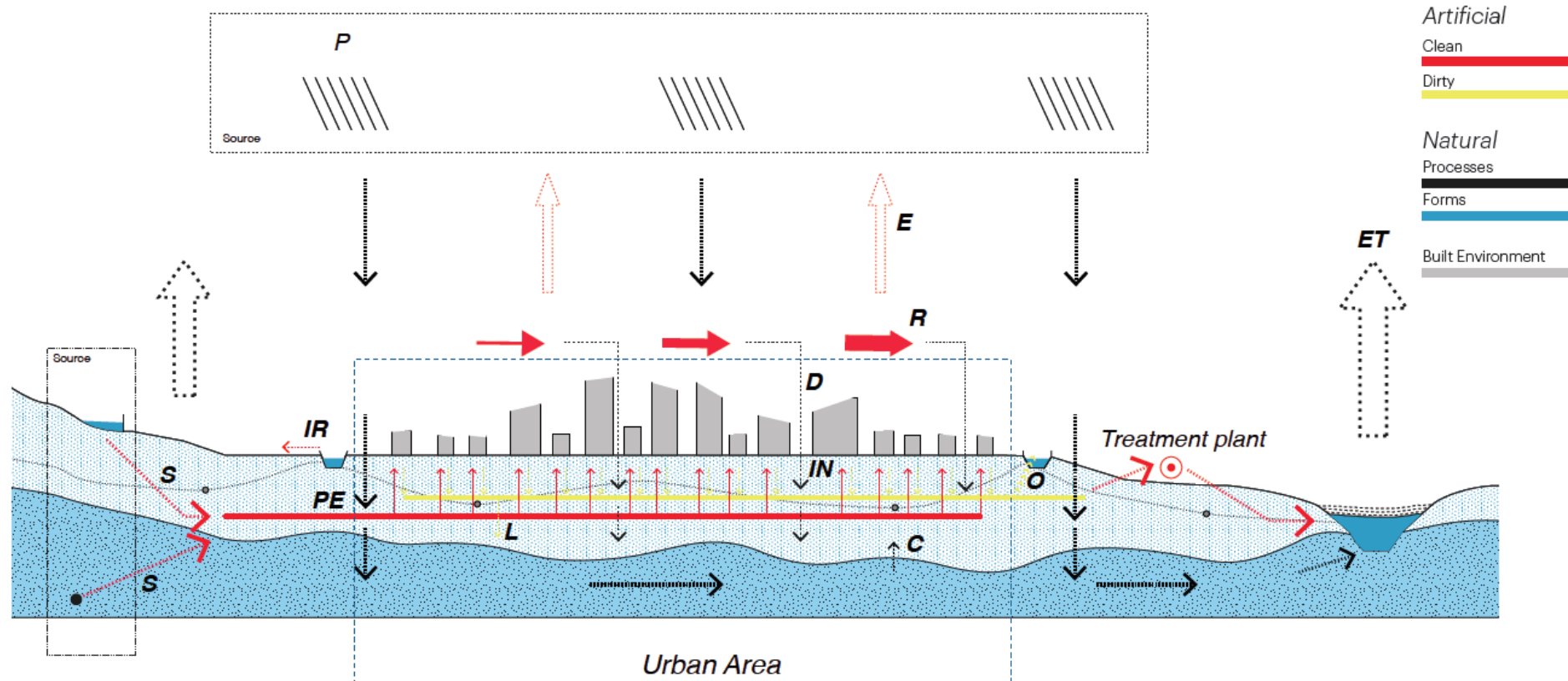
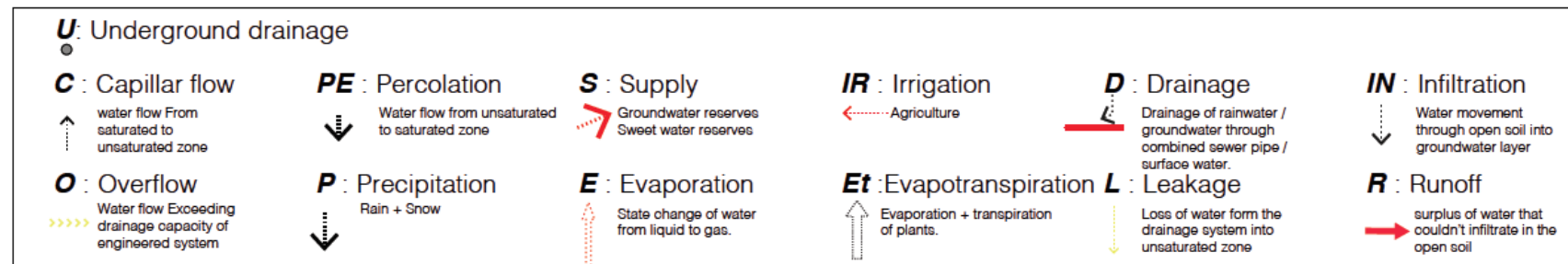
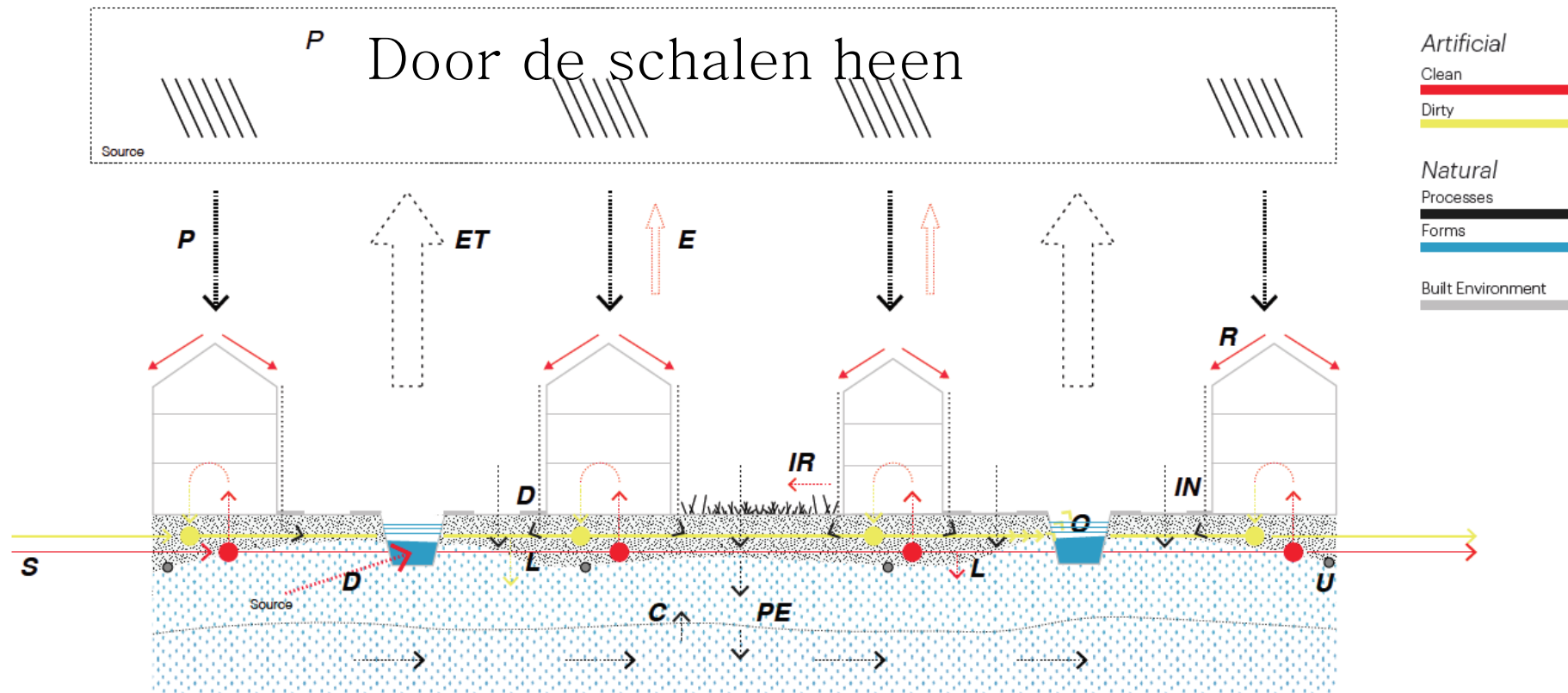
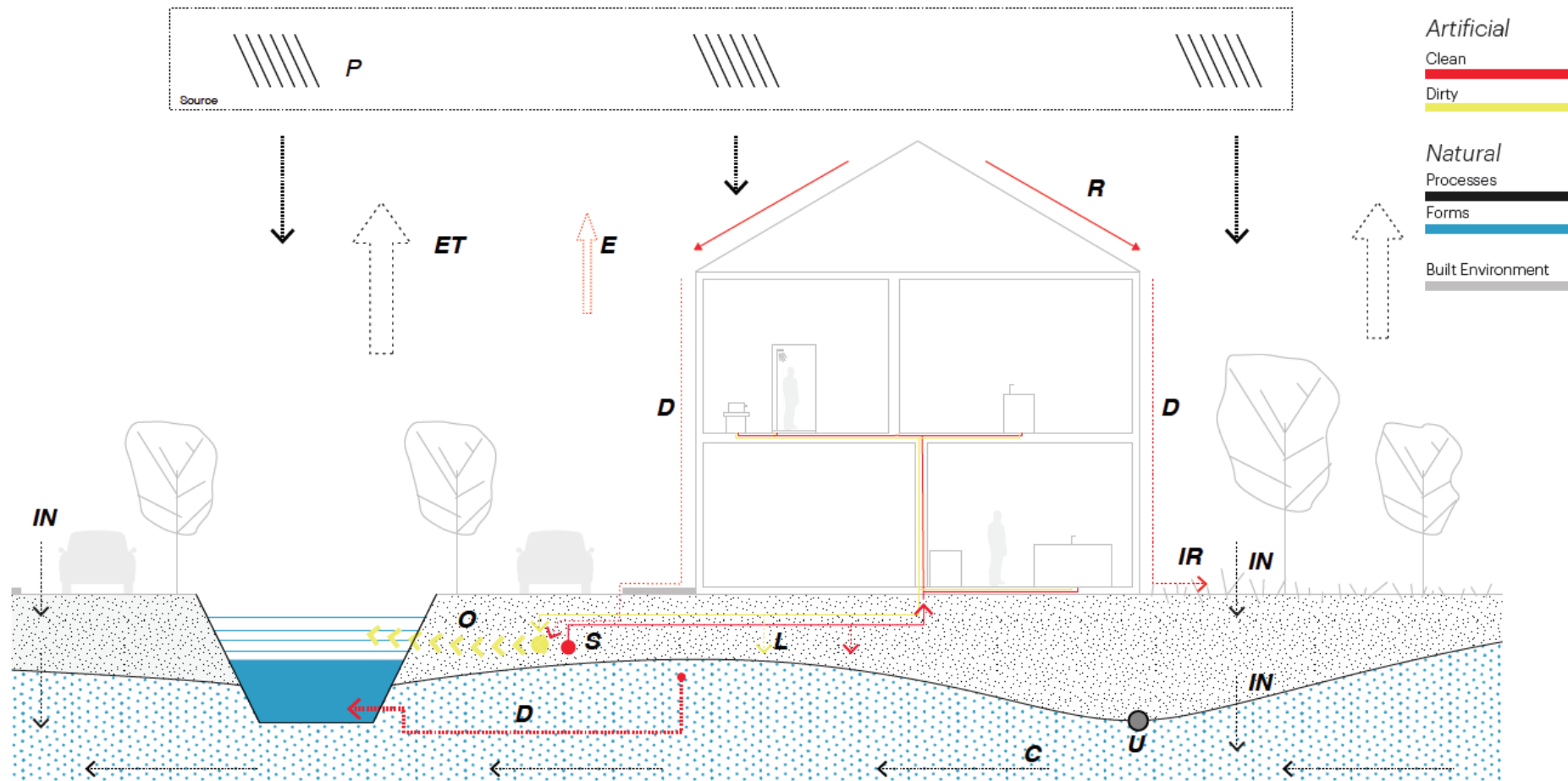


Figure 4-2: Schematisation of the urban water system with a combined sewer system

Visualiseren van data

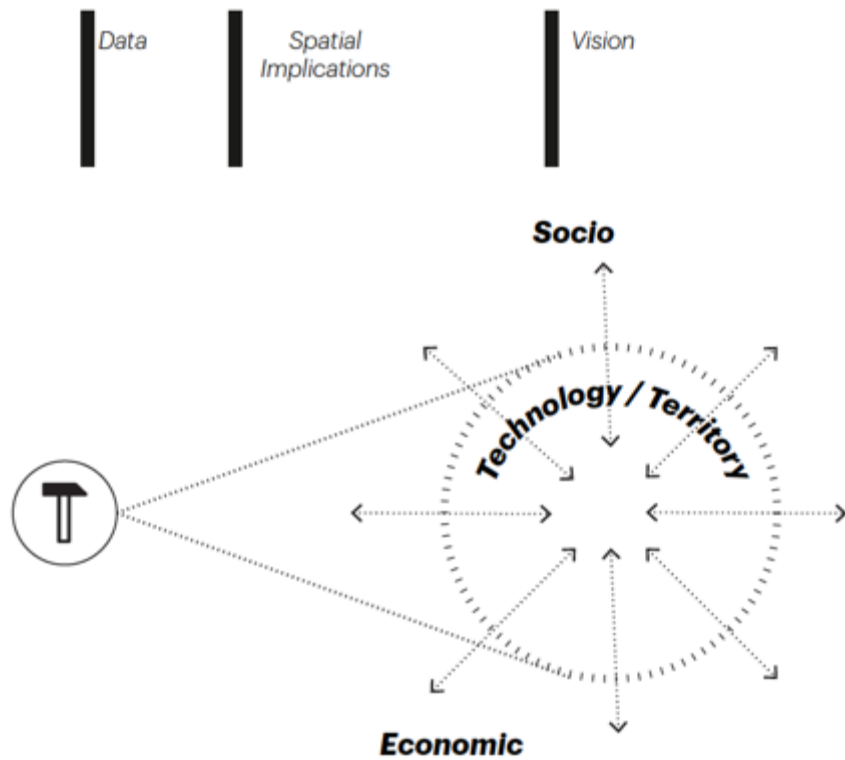


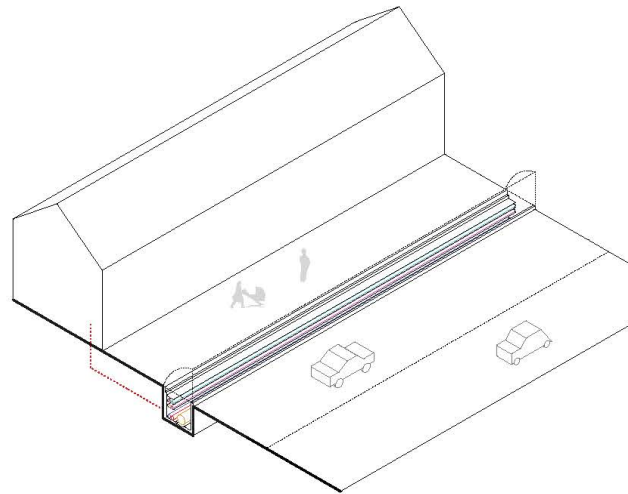




C : Capillar flow water flow From saturated to unsaturated zone	PE : Percolation Water flow from unsaturated to saturated zone	S : Supply Groundwater reserves Sweet water reserves	IR : Irrigation Agriculture	D : Drainage Drainage of rainwater / groundwater through combined sewer pipe.	IN : Infiltration 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 form the drainage system into unsaturated zone	R : Runoff surplus of water that couldn't infiltrate in the open soil

Van data naar visie

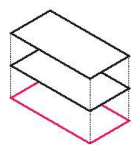




Densification



Facts



Surface

Subsurface

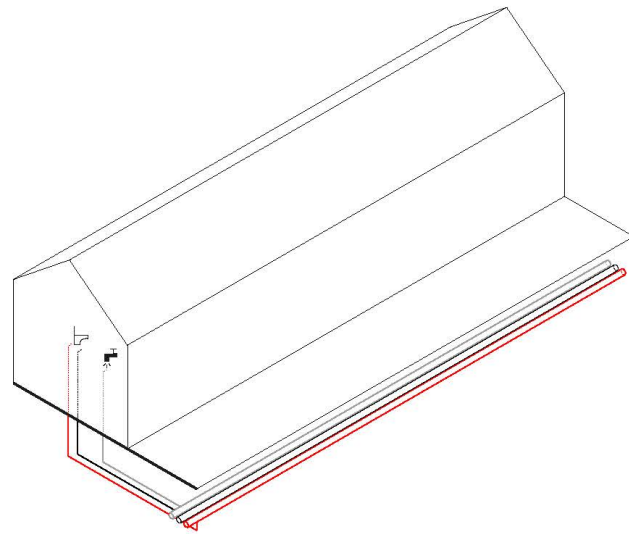
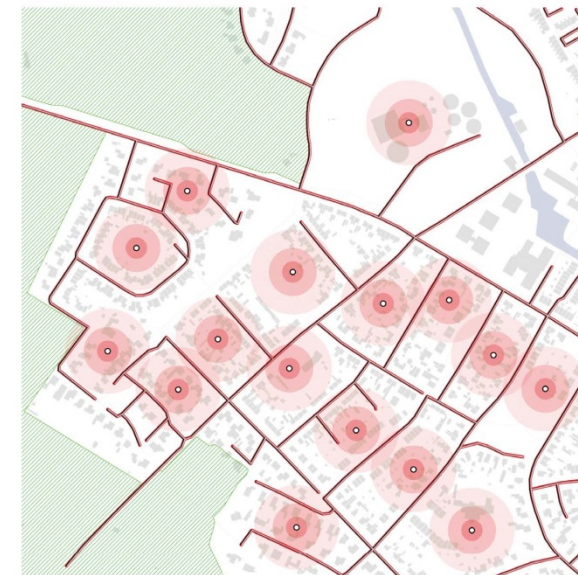
Public / Private



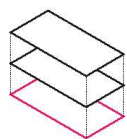
Densification



Shrinkage



Facts

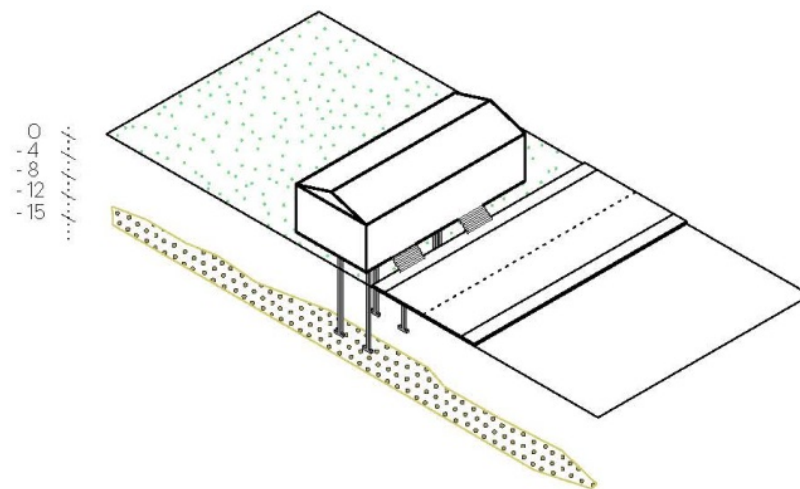


Surface

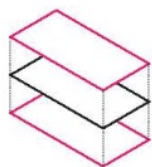
Subsurface

Public / Private





Facts



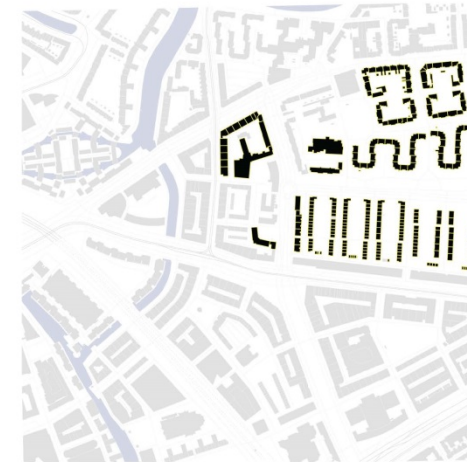
Surface

Subsurface

Public / Privat



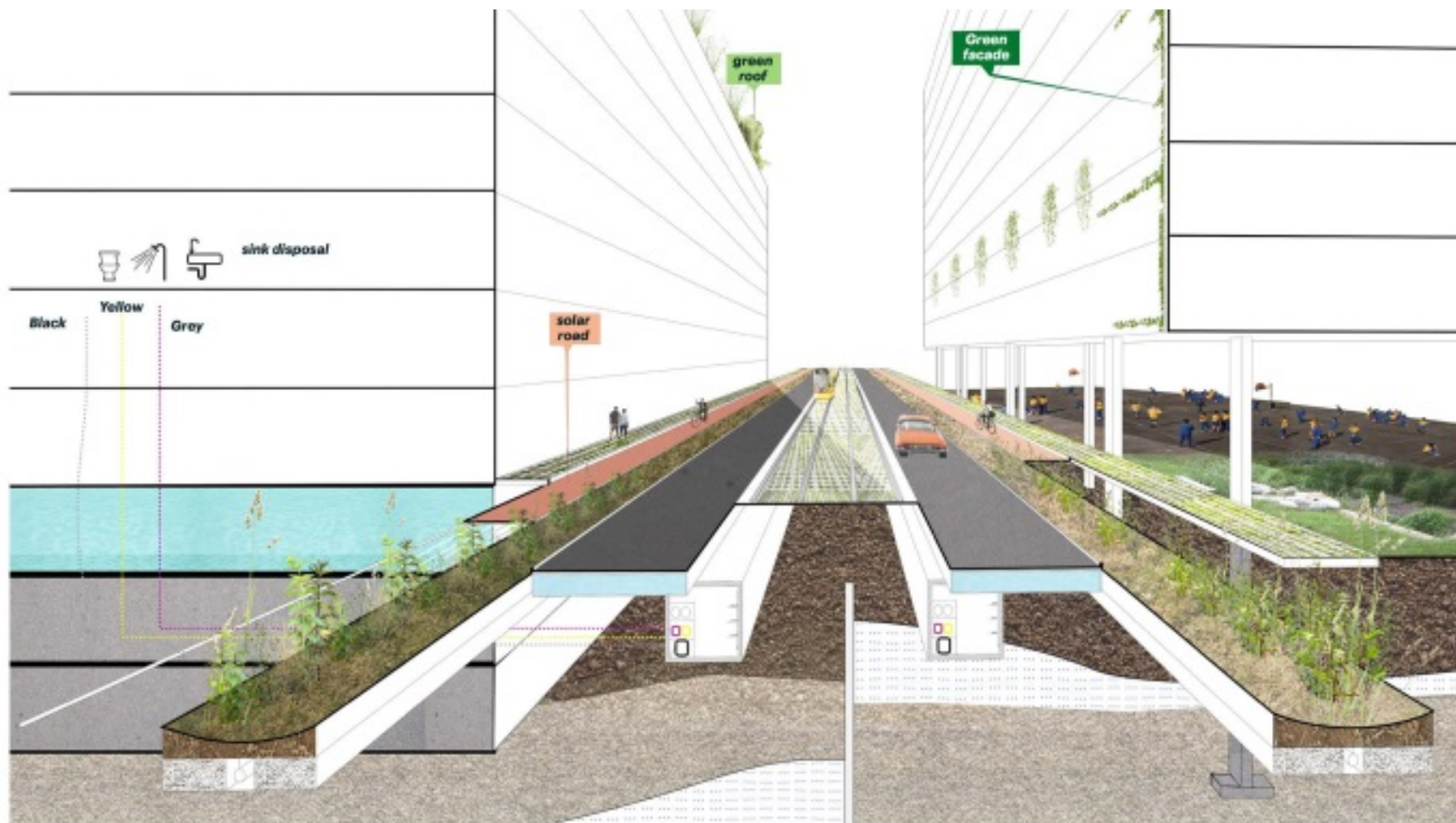
Densification



Shrinkage

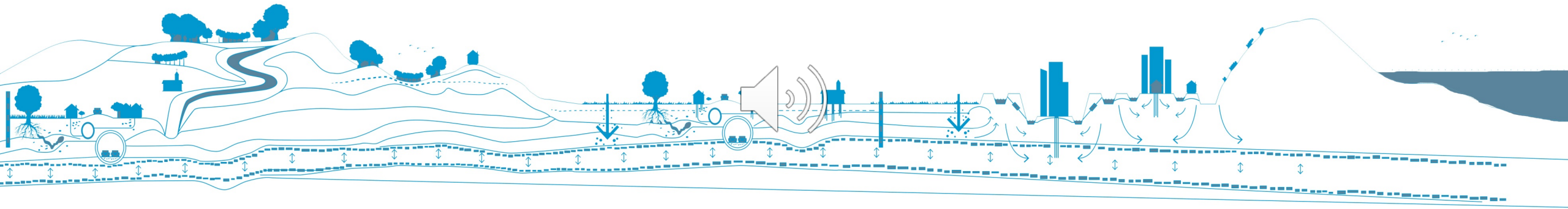


 New Architectural Typologies



Intelligent SubSurface Quality 002

Architectonic Representation of the subsurface for urban quality

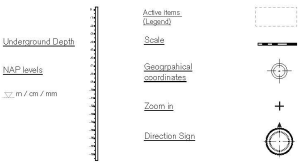


Technical Profile

Rotterdam Bloemhof Zuid

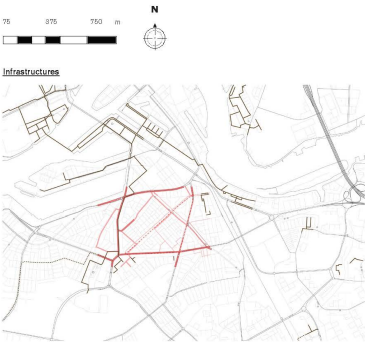
Authors:
dr. F.L. Hooimeijer
ir. Filippo Lalleur
Drawings:
ir. Filippo Lalleur
Jesse Dobbelaars
Enzo Yap

Cartographic indication

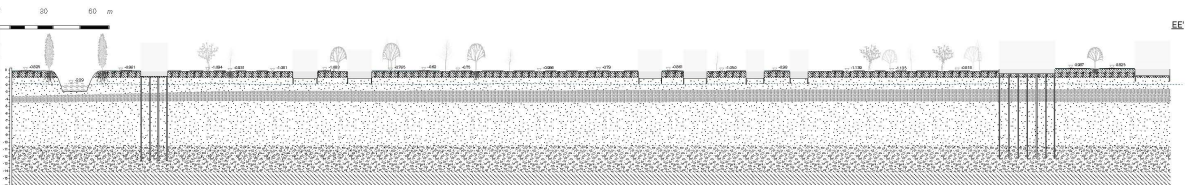
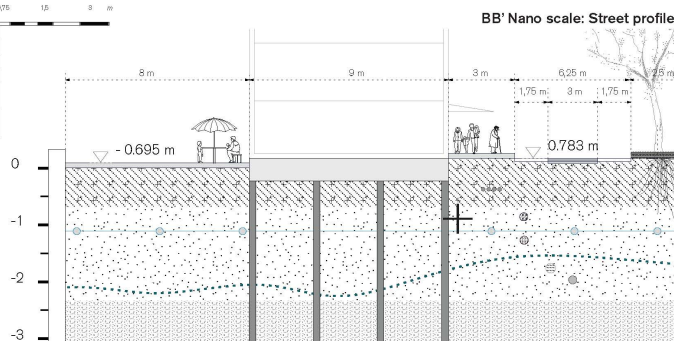
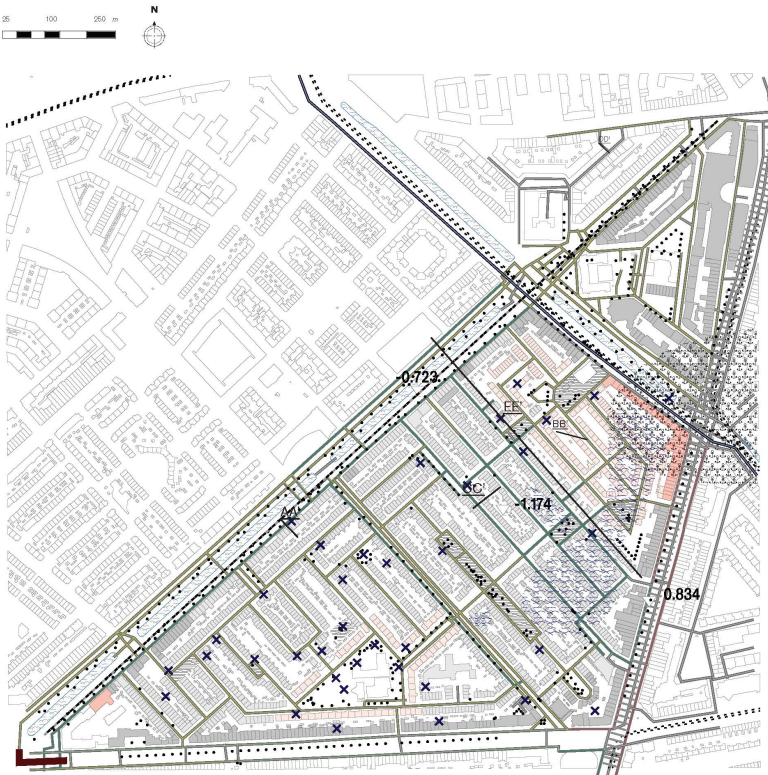


TU Delft UrbanSM

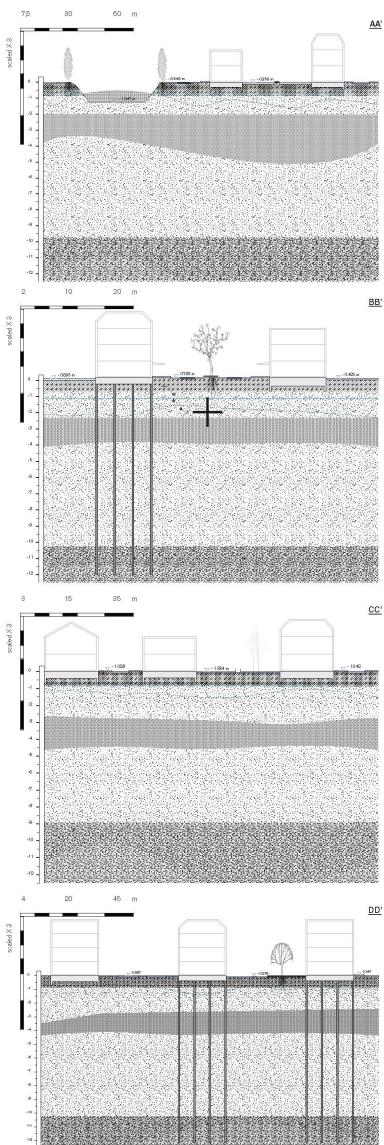
Macro scale: Territorial condition



Meso scale: Plan, site investigation



Micro scale: Technical profile,



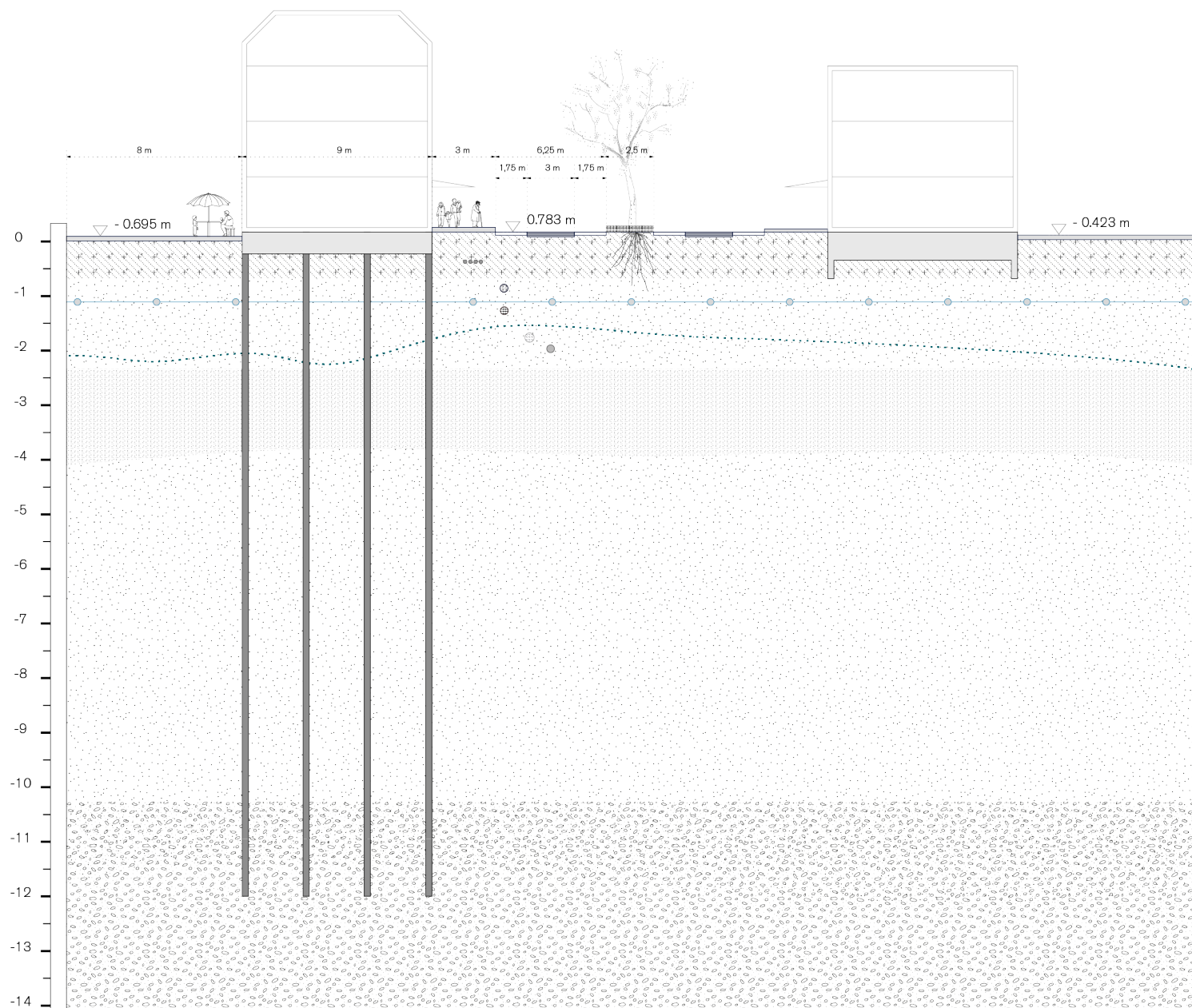
The legend: Reading sites and territorialities

Conditions present in the area

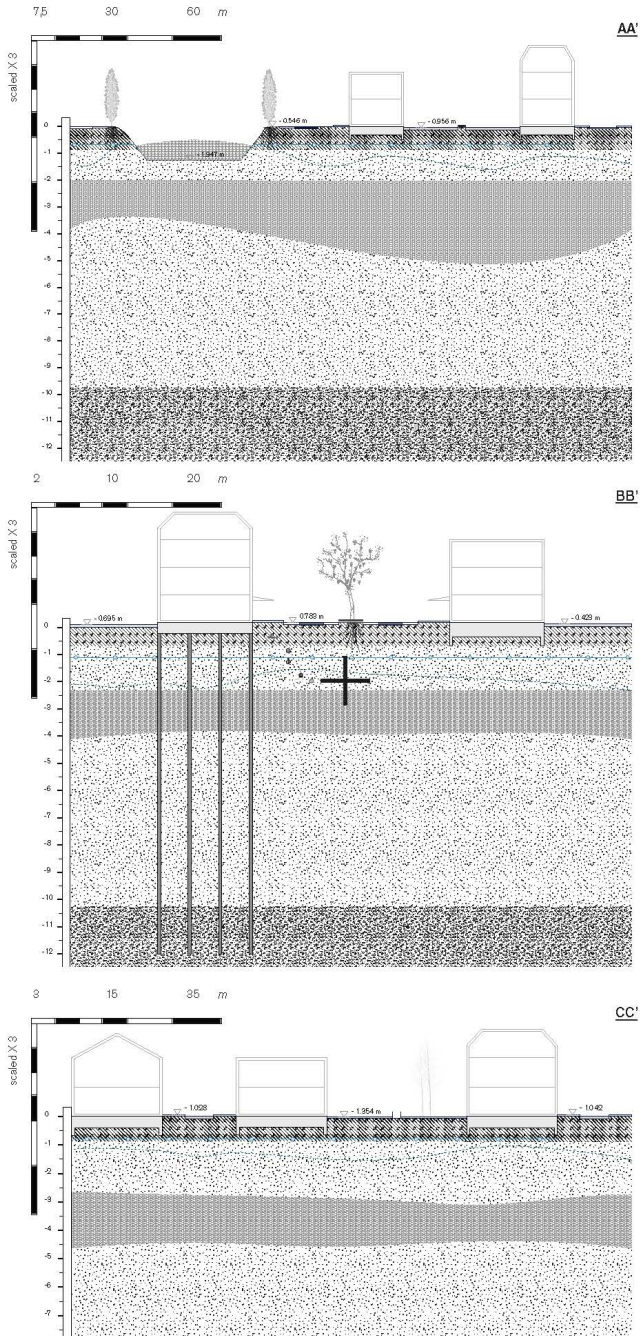
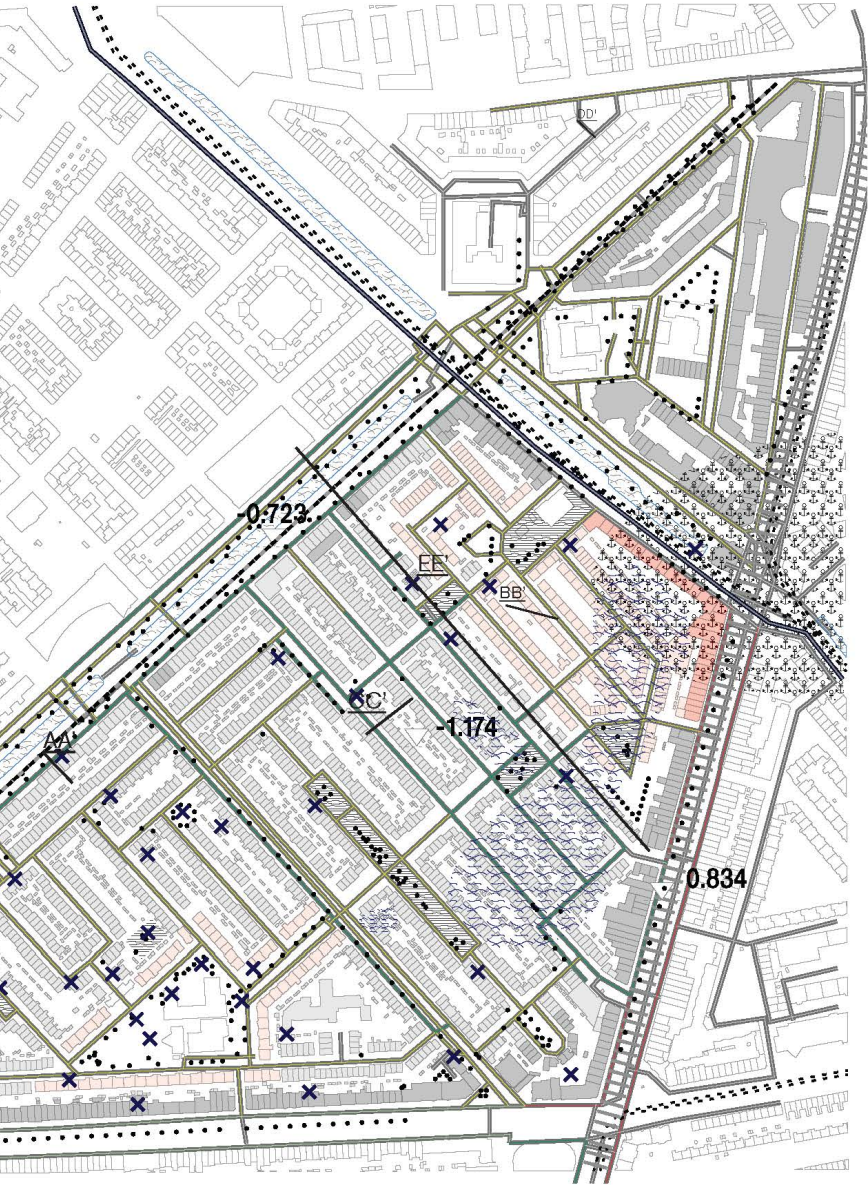
Subsidence	Land subsidence in peat areas in the Netherlands damages housing and infrastructure. In other countries where peat areas are located on the coast these areas are increasingly being submerged due to land subsidence, with all the inevitable harmful consequences (source: 2015)
Oxidation	Oxidation 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 (source: 2015). In the area is 1 to 10 m/day.
NBN norm	The area is not in line with NBN norm regarding the height of groundwater level.

Static and dynamic conditions

	Static conditions	Processes
People		
Metabolism	Footprint, Roofing orientation, Monument	Energy, Water, Material, Food, Air
Buildings	Open soil, Grass, Low medium vegetation, High vegetation	Programmatic change, Biota Flows, Growth / succession
Public space	Asphalt, Permeable pavement	Movement - flows
Infrastructure	Road, Public transport	
Civil constructions	Underground Building, Utilities, Cables and Pipes, Archontology, Explosives, Dike	Partial filling, Site Grading, Integral filling, Combined Utilities, Sewer Age
Energy	Fossil Fuel Energy, Geothermal Energy, ATEs (Aquifer Thermal Energy)	Electricity, Heat
Water	Groundwater, Drinking water resources, Open Water, Rain, Underground storage	Rainfall return period: 1/year, Eutrophication, Infiltration, Runoff, Drainage, Evapotranspiration
Soil / ecology	Sand, Silt, Clay, Humus, clean soil, Bedrock, Polluted soil	Subsidence, Oxidation, Crop Capacity, Eutrophication, Contaminants, Soil Life (microorganism)










Micro scale: Technical profile,



The legend: Reading sites and territories

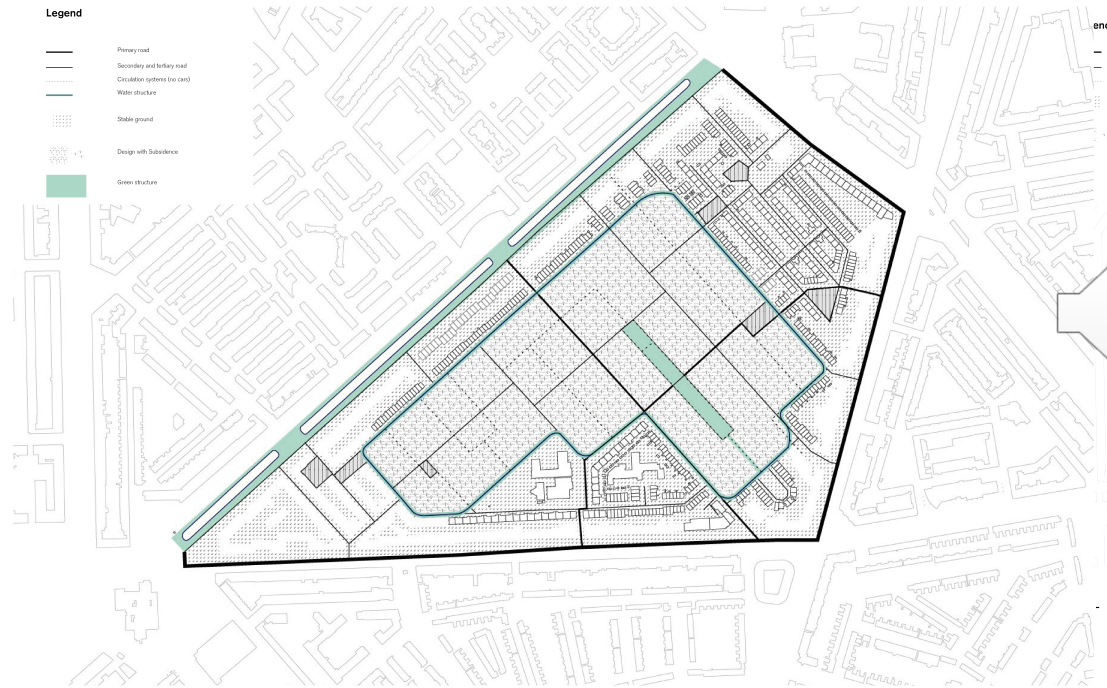
Conditions present in the area

Subsidence		"Land subsidence in past areas in the Netherlands damages housing and infrastructure. In other countries where past areas are located on the coast, these areas are increasingly being submerged due to land subsidence, with all the inevitable harmful consequences". <i>Deltareis, 2015</i>
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. <i>Encyclopedia Britannica, 2008</i> 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.

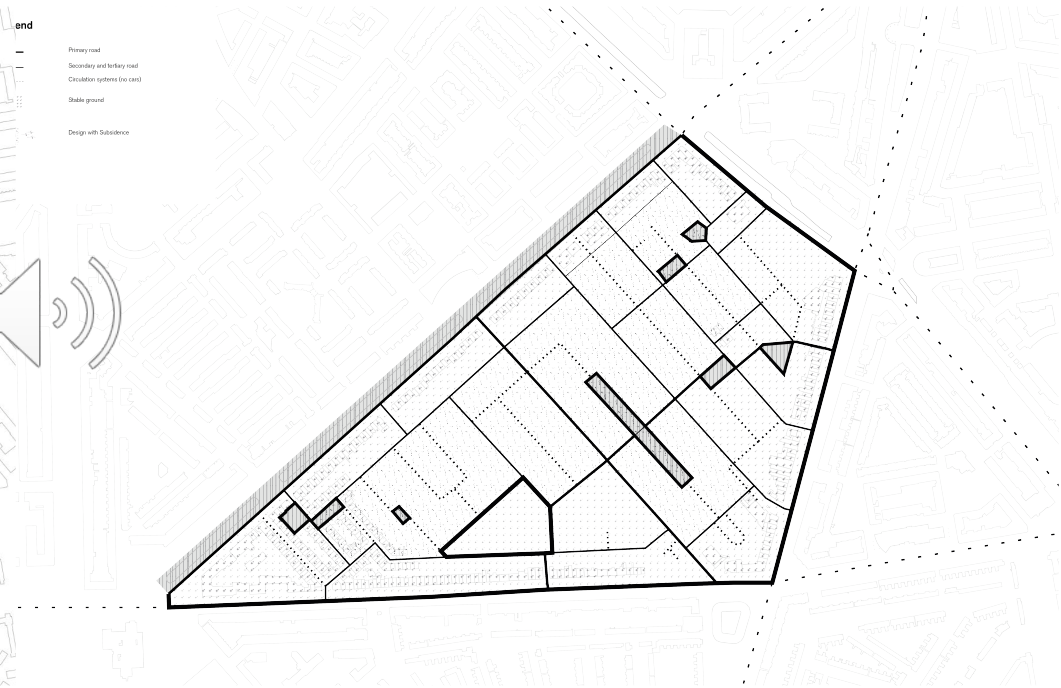
Static and dynamic conditions

	Solid \ static conditions	Processes
People		
Metabolism		<div>Energy</div> <div>Waste</div> <div>Food</div> <div>Air</div> <div>Water</div> <div>Material</div> <div>Soil</div>
Buildings	<div>Footprint</div> <div>Rooftop orientation</div> <div>Monument</div>	<div>Programmatic change</div>
Public space	<div>Open soil</div> <div>Grass</div> <div>Low medium vegetation</div> <div>High vegetation</div>	<div>Biota Flows</div> <div>Growth / succession</div>
Infrastructure	<div>Asphalt</div> <div>Permeable pavement</div> <div>Road</div> <div>Public transport</div> <div>Underground Building</div>	<div>Movement - flows</div> <div>Partial filling</div> <div>Site Grading</div>

Design Provocation



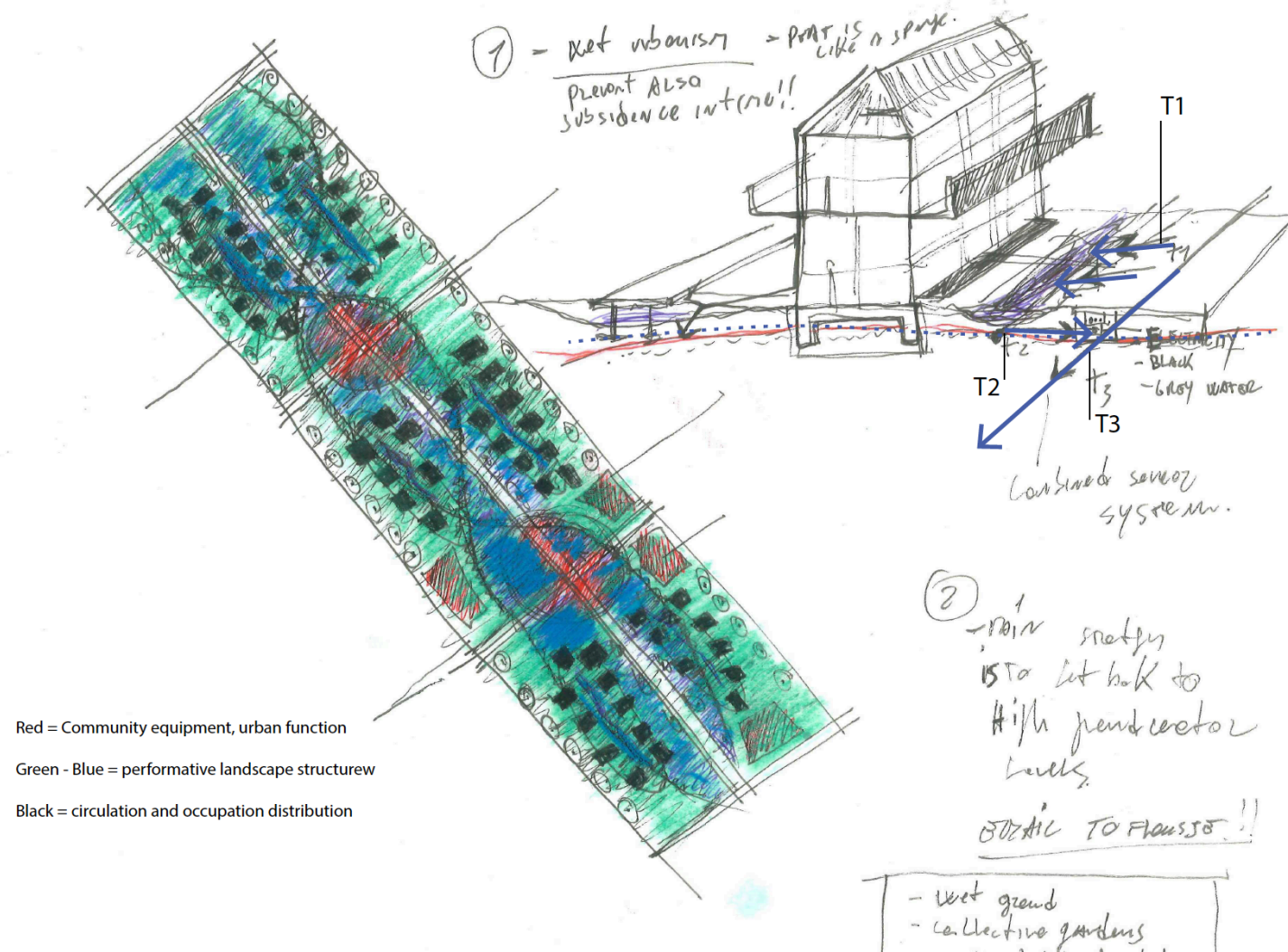
Polder in polder



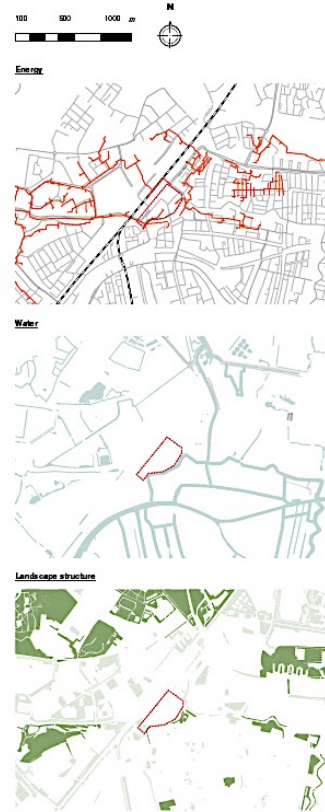
Extreme Engineering

Scripts

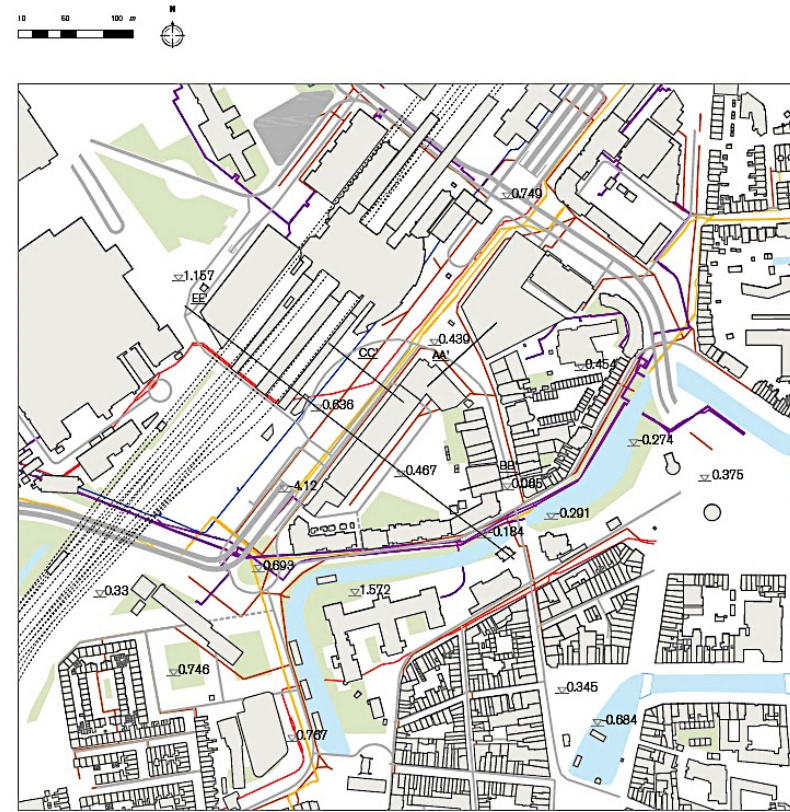
Script 1



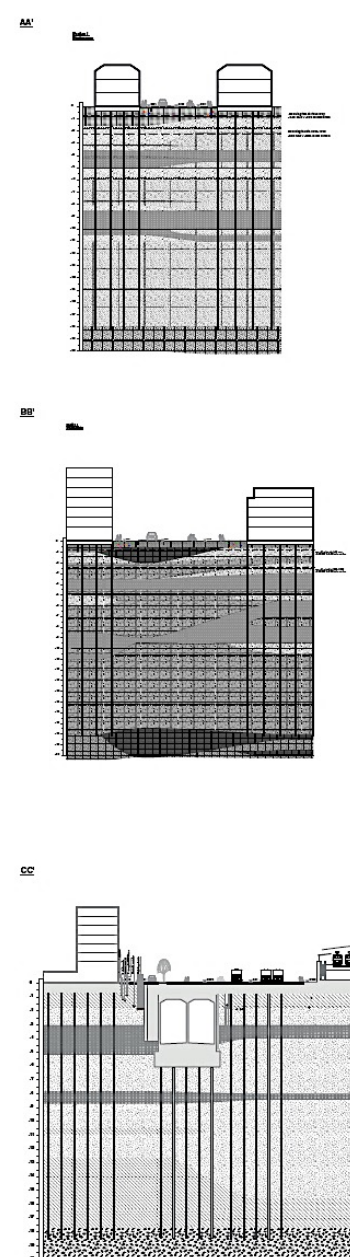
Macro scale: Territorial condition



Meso scale: Plan, site investigation



Micro scale: Technical Section



The legend: Reading sites and territories

Conditions present in the area	
Water History	Water management problems in the area, the gradient of the water table, the intensity of water resources in the case of a heavy rainfall. In the case of water management problems, causing the so-called 'Cantilever' water table.
Wooden / steel piles	
Urban Heat Island	Effect of heat island effect in the process of urban heat island effect, the temperature of the air is high during the day and at night, the temperature of the air is high during the day and at night, the temperature of the air is high during the day and at night.
Archaeology	Possibility in high probability of archaeology

Static and dynamic conditions		
	Static conditions	Processes
People		
Metabolism		Heat loss Heat gain Heat storage
Buildings	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Capital</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Building, construction</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Phenomena change</div>
Public space	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Open air</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Green</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Low vegetation</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> High vegetation</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Storm Flow</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Storm / succession</div>
Infrastructure	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Road</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Public transport</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Movement - force</div>
Civil constructions	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Underground Building</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Tunnel</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Bridge</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dam</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dike</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ditch</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Partial Flood</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Site Grading</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Integral Flood</div>
Energy	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuel Energy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Geothermal Energy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Wind Energy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Solar Energy</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Electricity</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Heat</div>
Water	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Surface water</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Open Water</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rain</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Underwater drainage</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Partial Flood</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Infiltration</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Runoff</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Evaporation</div>
Soil / ecology	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Soil</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Plant</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Animal</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Micro-organism</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Human</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Urban</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rural</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Geology</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Topography</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Climate</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem</div>

Technical Profile

Leiden

Authors:
dr. F.L. Hoozemaker
ir. Filippo Laffeur

Drawings:
ir. Filippo Laffeur
Jesse Dobbekeken
Enzo Yap

Cartographic indication



Nano scale: Street profile



