Establishing *Post* **Lithium Landscapes**

Spatial Transformations for Evolving Circular Economies in Portugal

Tim van Oorspronk

1st mentor: Nikos Katsikis

2nd mentor: Alexander Wandl

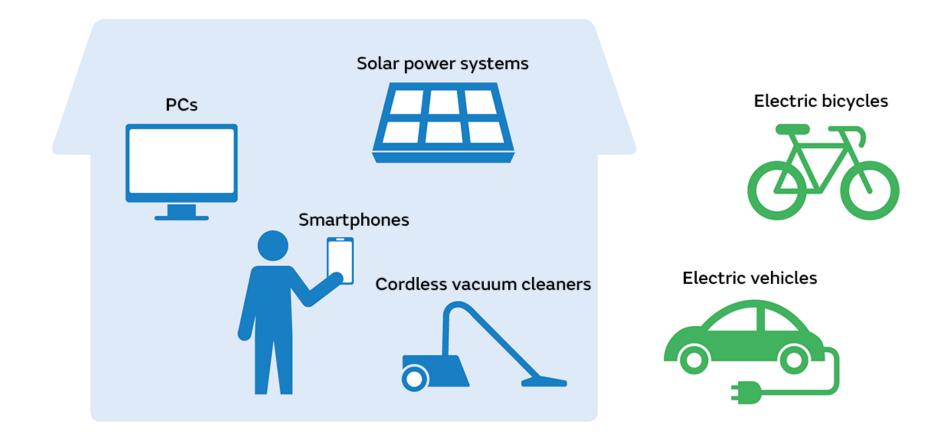
Delegate: Willem Korthals Altes

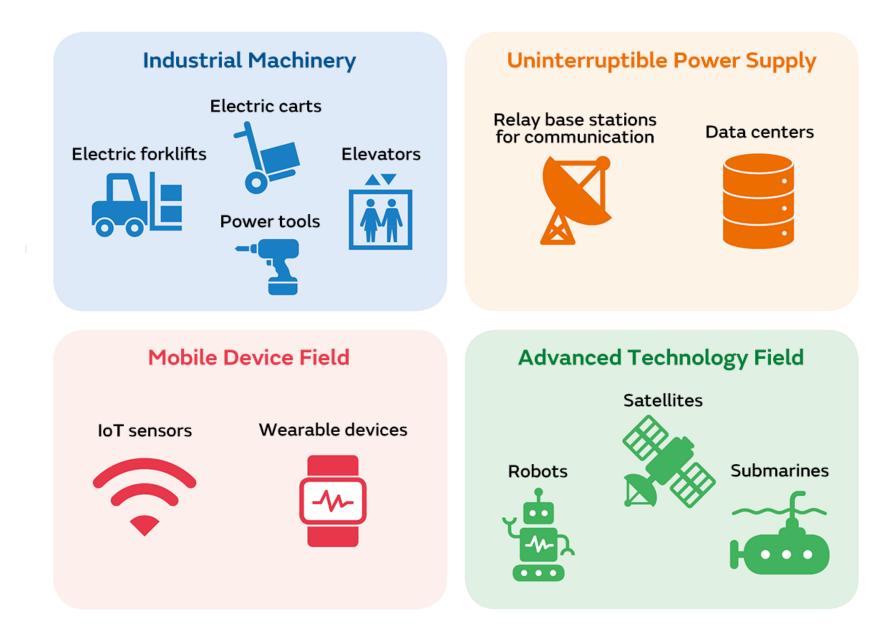
P5 presentation / Transitional Territories Studio / June 2024



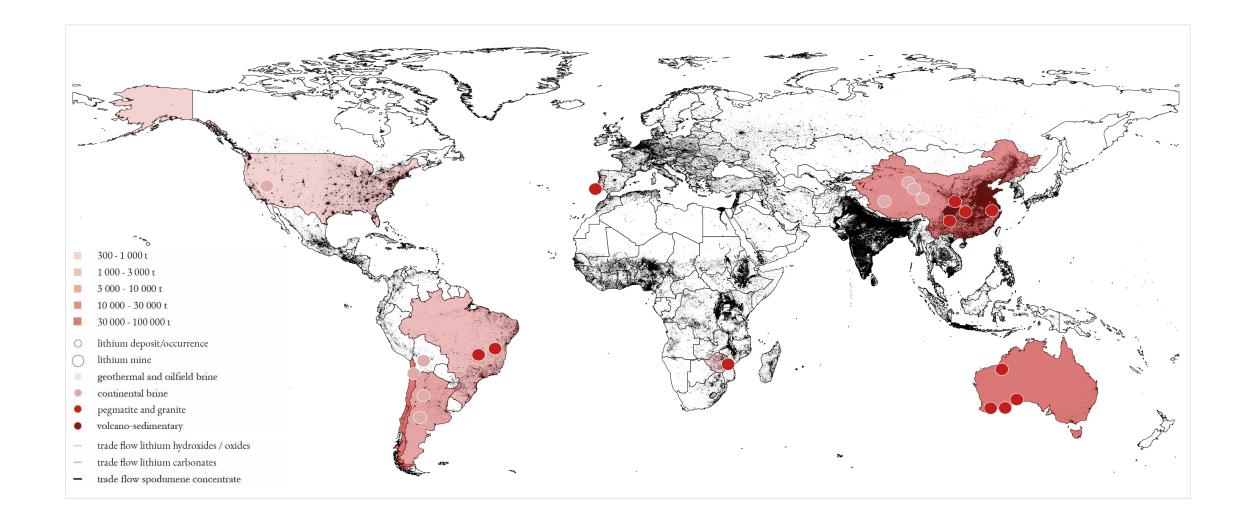


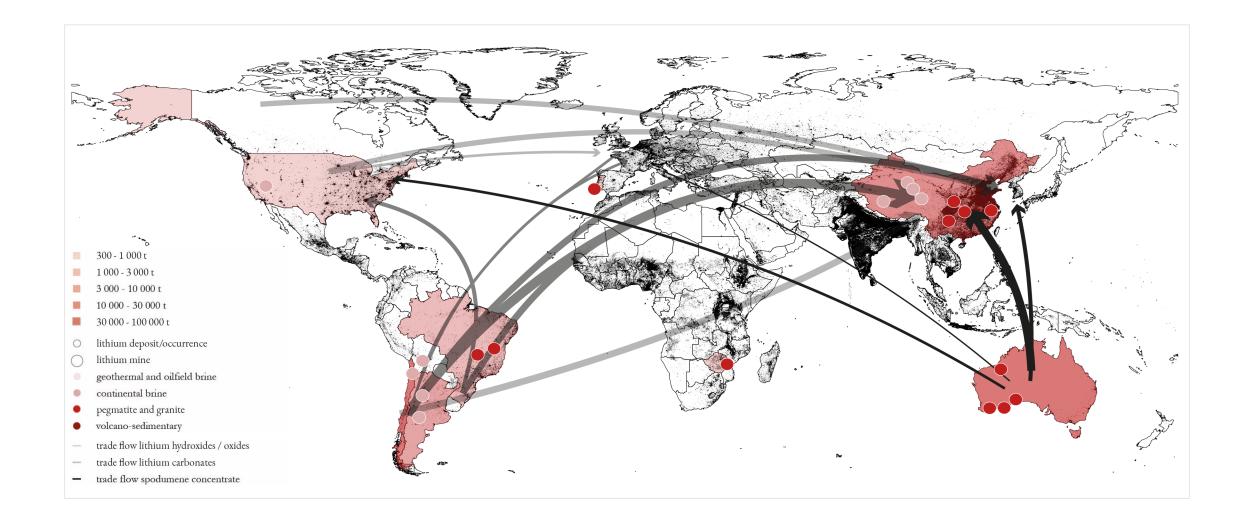


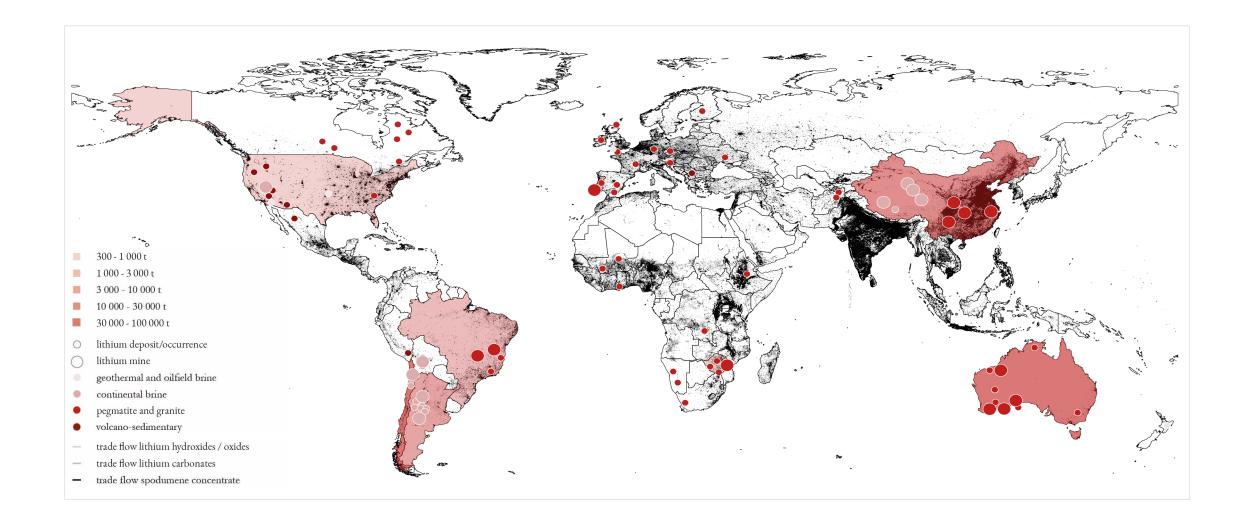








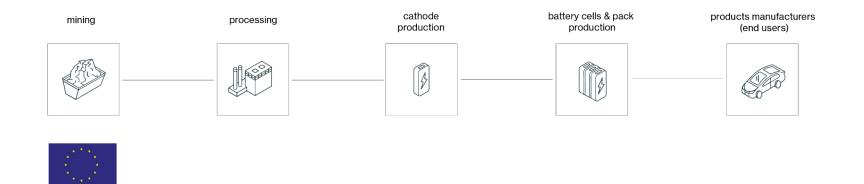




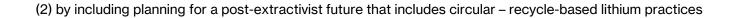


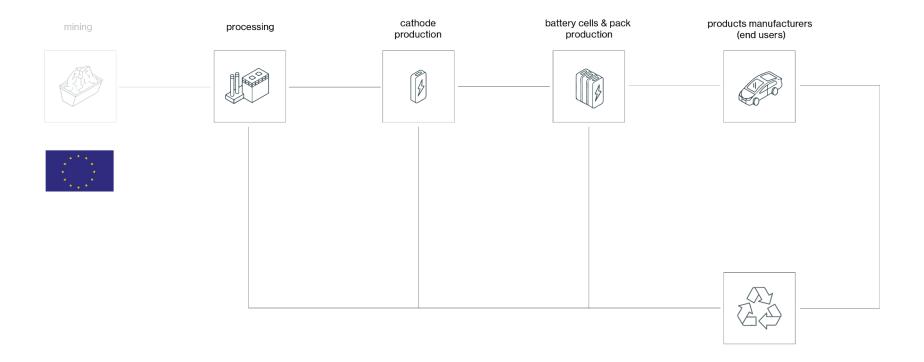


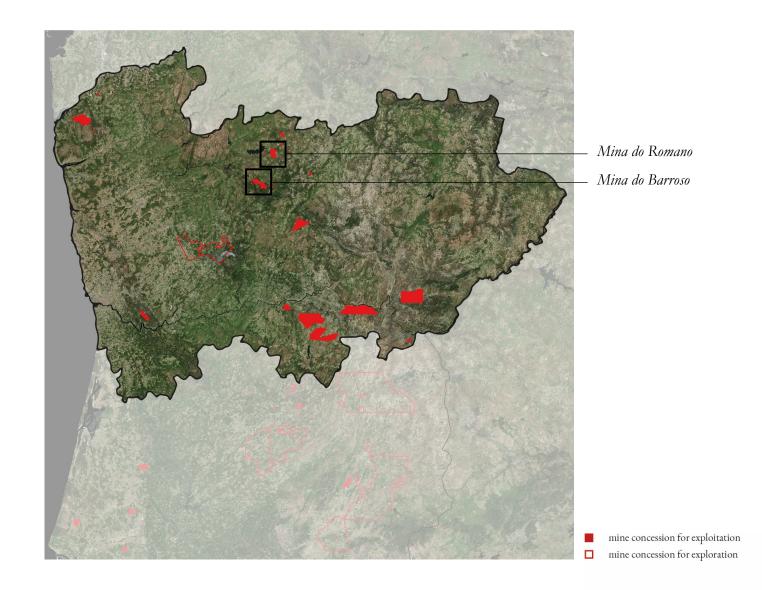
Therefore, the research focuses on establishing extractivist landscapes in a non-traditional manner, by (1) focusing not merely on the mine sites itself, but as well on the other facilities in the related supply chain



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[research aim & projected outcome]

The thesis aims to develop a spatial strategy that guides the establishment of lithium landscapes in Portugal's Norte region. This strategy <u>should</u> not only <u>address the challenges of the extractive state</u> but also envision a <u>recycle post-extractive state to ensure just long-term</u> <u>development of the evolving lithium economy in the region</u>, while considering the local socio-environmental vulnerabilities and the broader economic impact. [research aim & projected outcome]

The thesis aims to develop a spatial strategy that guides the establishment of lithium landscapes in Portugal's Norte region. This strategy should not only address the challenges of the extractive state but also envision a recycle post-extractive state to ensure just long-term development of the evolving lithium economy in the region, while considering the local socio-environmental vulnerabilities and the broader economic impact.

[research question]

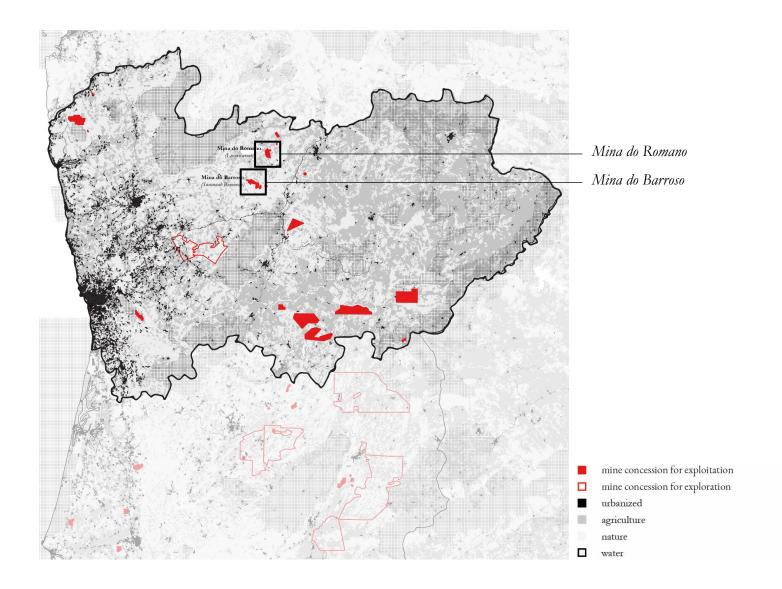
How to design a spatial strategy that guides the transformation of Portugal's Norte region through an evolving lithium economy from an extractive mode to an recycle post-extractive mode, while considering the socio-environmental and economic vulnerabilities?

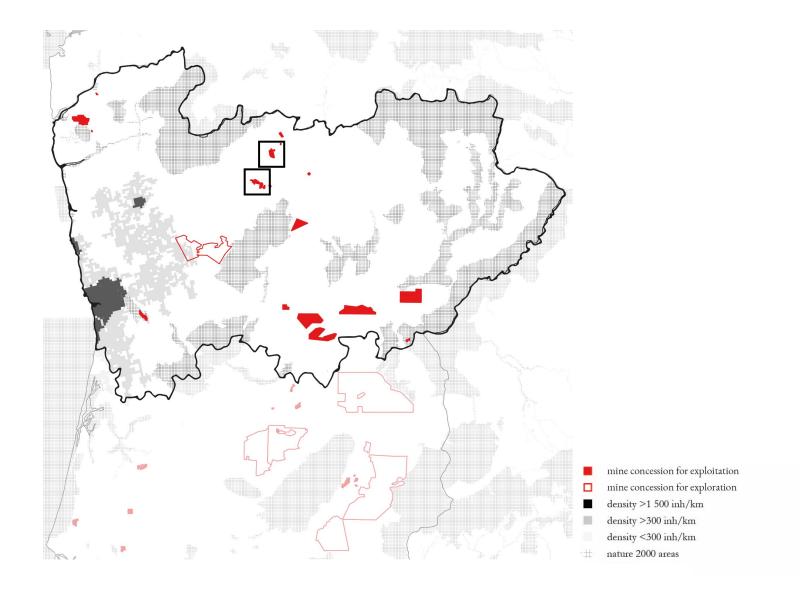
Part 02 – Investigating & Anticipating (acnalyse)

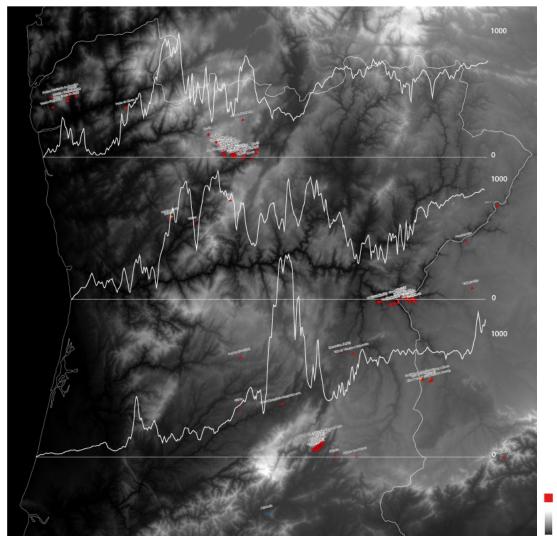




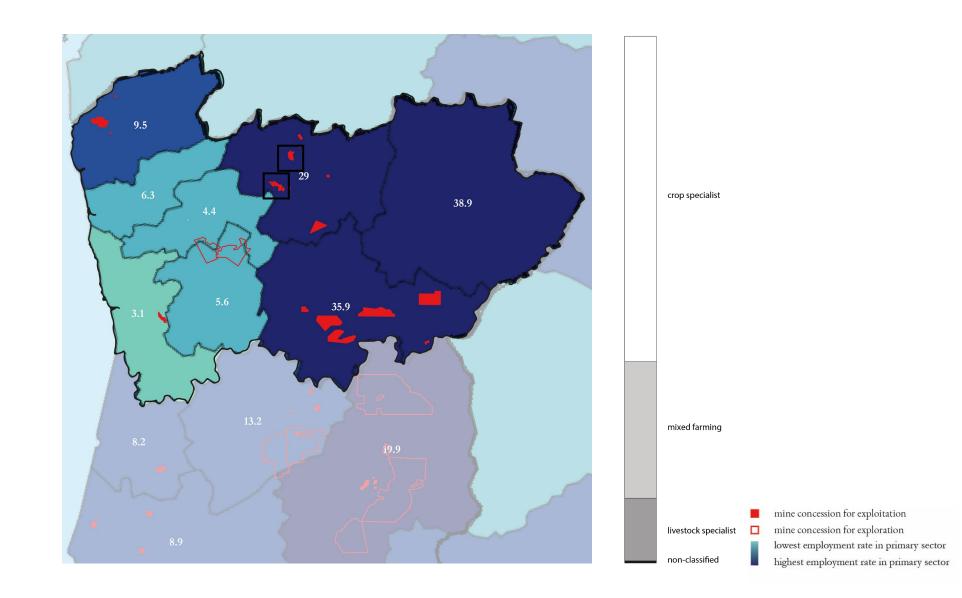






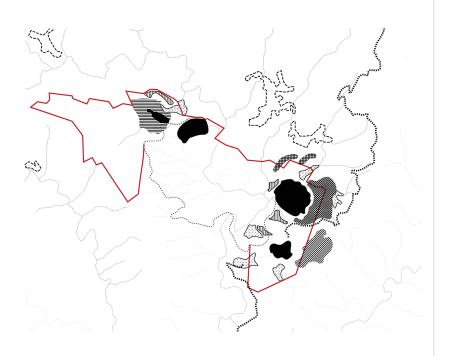


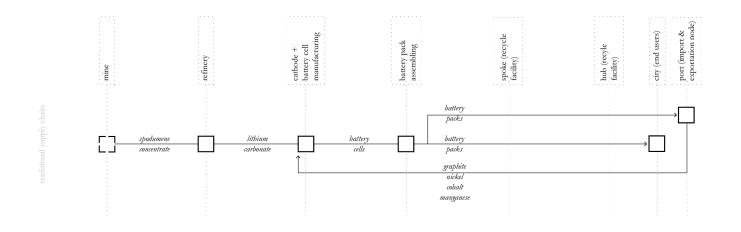
lithium occurrence highest topographic point lowest topographic point



LITHIUM LANDSCAPE PROFILE: MINE BARROSO

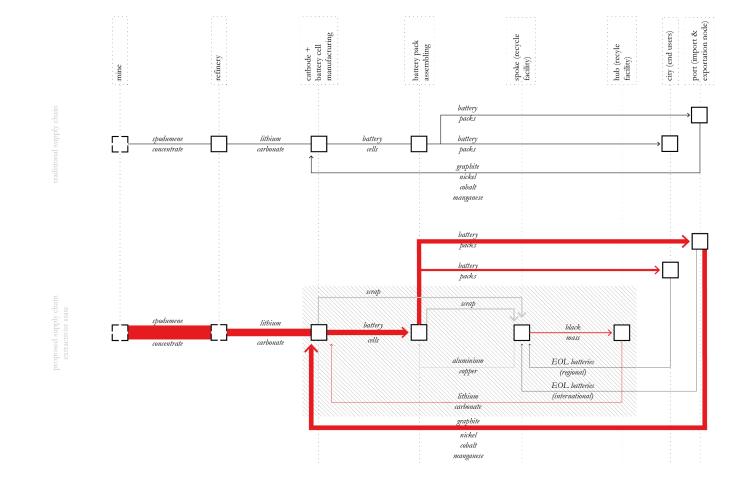
[Overview industry] Name:	Mina do Barroso by Savannah Resources
Location:	Covas do Barroso, Boticas, Portugal
Form	open-pit mining
[Key features] Deposit type:	hard rock/pegmatite-aplite
Deposit capacity:	27 Mt pegmatite
Extraction capacity:	1,500,000 t spodumene concentrate
Spatial dimension:	542 ha
[Operationalization] Start construction:	2025
Start mining operation:	end 2026
End mining operation:	2038
[Employment impact] Direct jobs:	300 construction phase, 215 extractivist state
[Input] Material:	spodumene ore
Energy:	electricity to power equipment, machinery, and buildings
Water:	water for mining operations
[Output] Material:	spodumene concentrate 1,500,000 t/y
Water:	wastewater
Byproducts:	quartz and feldspar (input for ceramic and glass industry), waste rock and tailings



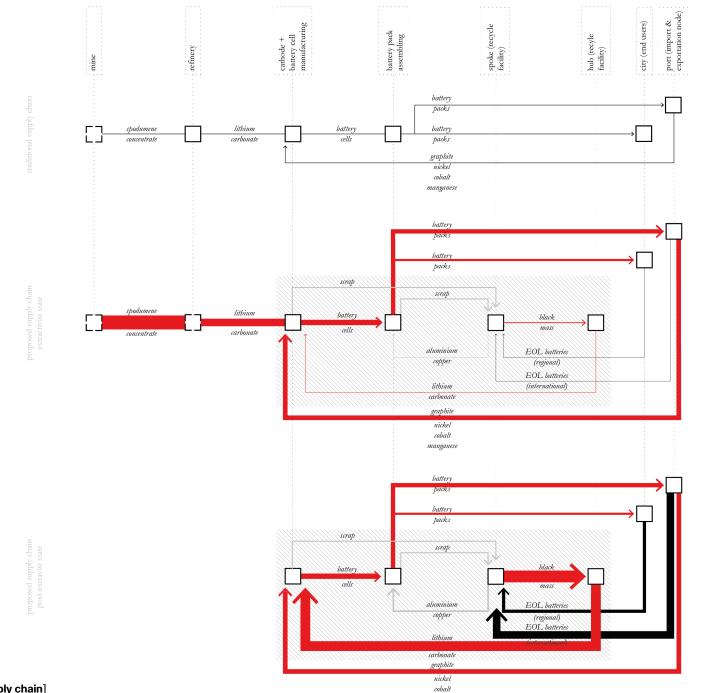


- temporal facility
- permanent facility
- intense exhange zone
- main material flow
- import material flow
- byproducts flow

[investigating and anticipating / circularity in supply chain]



- temporal facility
- permanent facility
- intense exhange zone
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- byproducts flow



manganese

temporal facility permanent facility

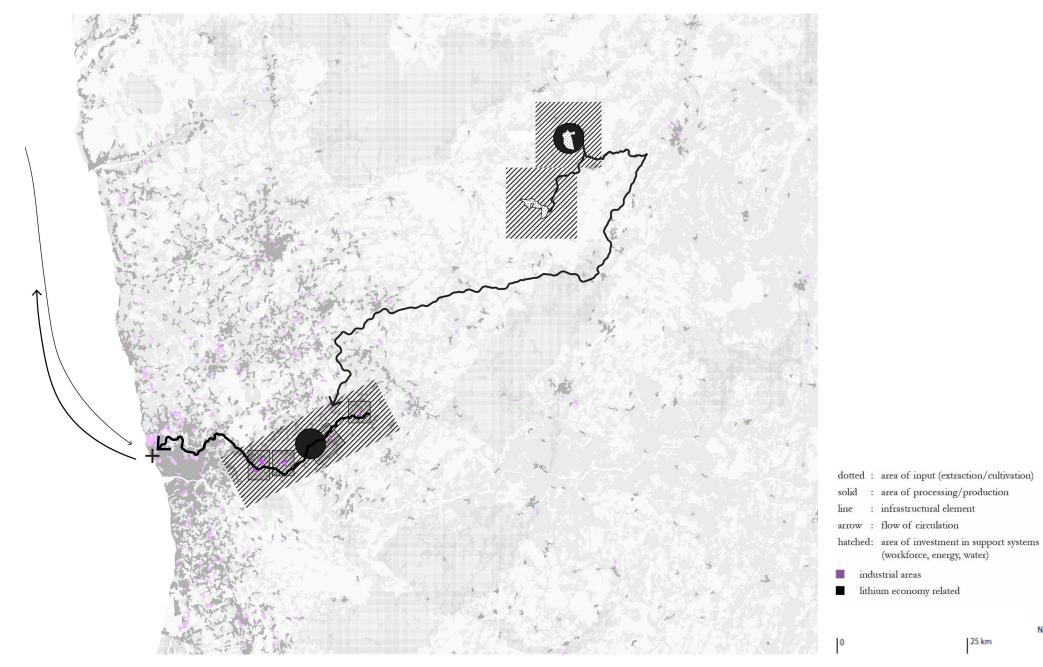
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[investigating and anticipating / circularity in supply chain]

Takeaways Analysis

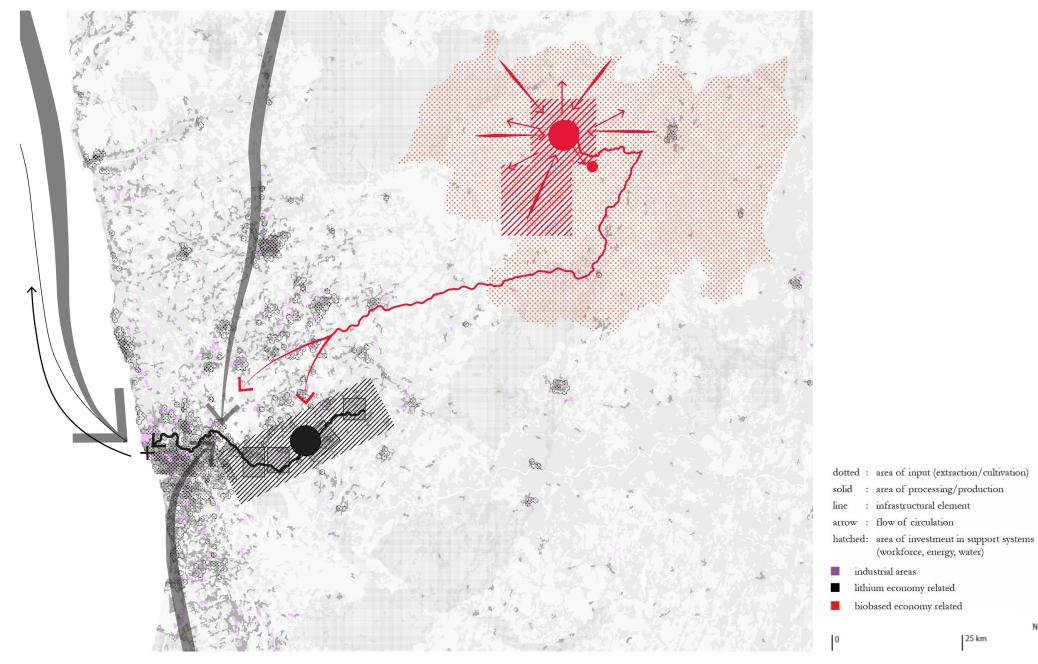
- Understanding the regional population patterns and trends can help **strategically locate** the industries and stimulate development.
- Recognizing the role of the agriculture sector in shaping the cultural and physical landscape of the Alto Tâmega region is crucial for envisioning a post extractive future that respects and integrates in the local context and identity, ensuring a strategy that is widely accepted.
- Understanding of the key features of each industry helps to **plan and facilitate for the requirements of each landscape**, mainly size workforce, energy and water demand.
- Strategically situating and clustering the industries in the battery supply chain can significantly enhance operational efficiencies, exchange of materials and encourage collaboration with the quaternary sector to support innovation in the field.

Part 03 – Projecting (form)

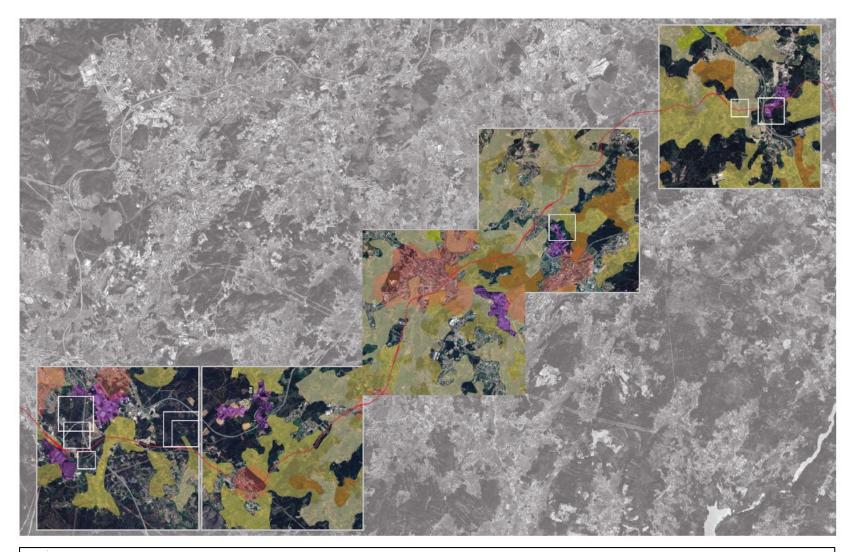


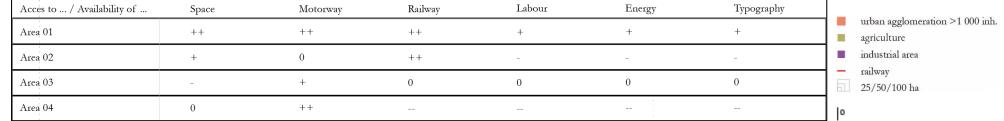
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25 km



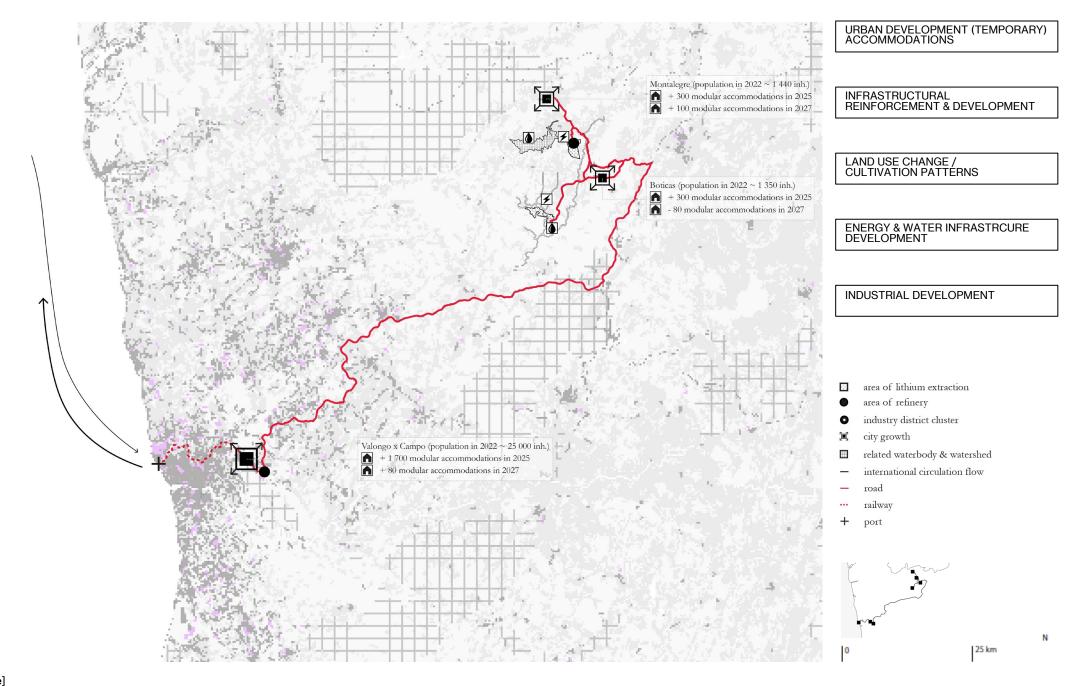
25 km

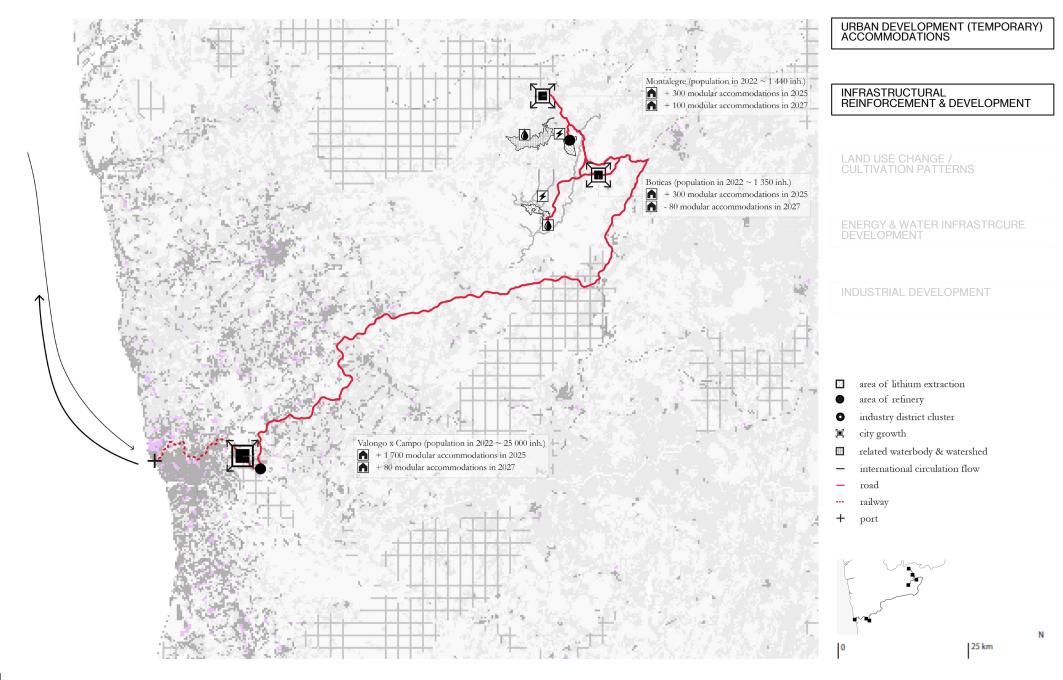


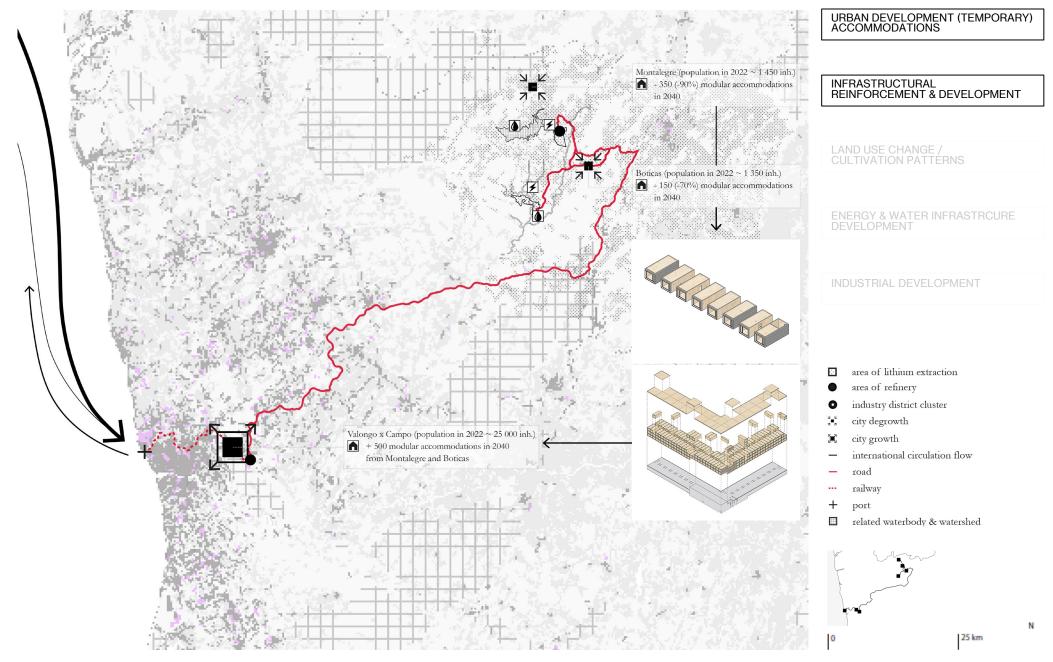


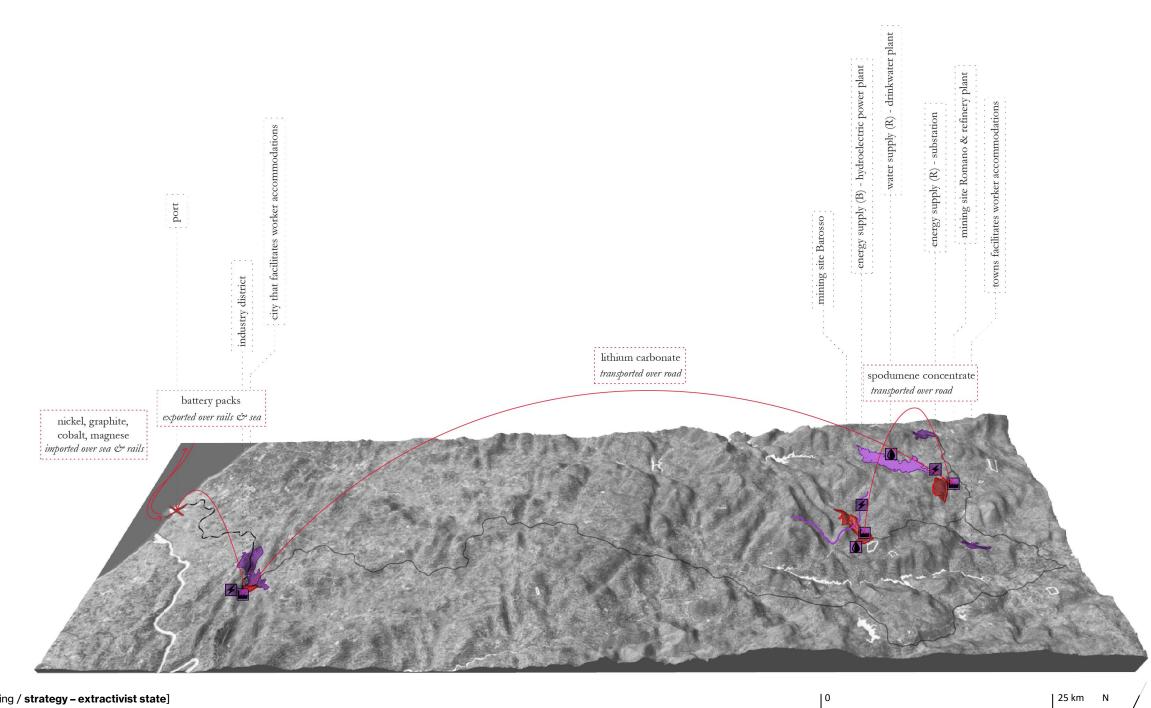
5 km

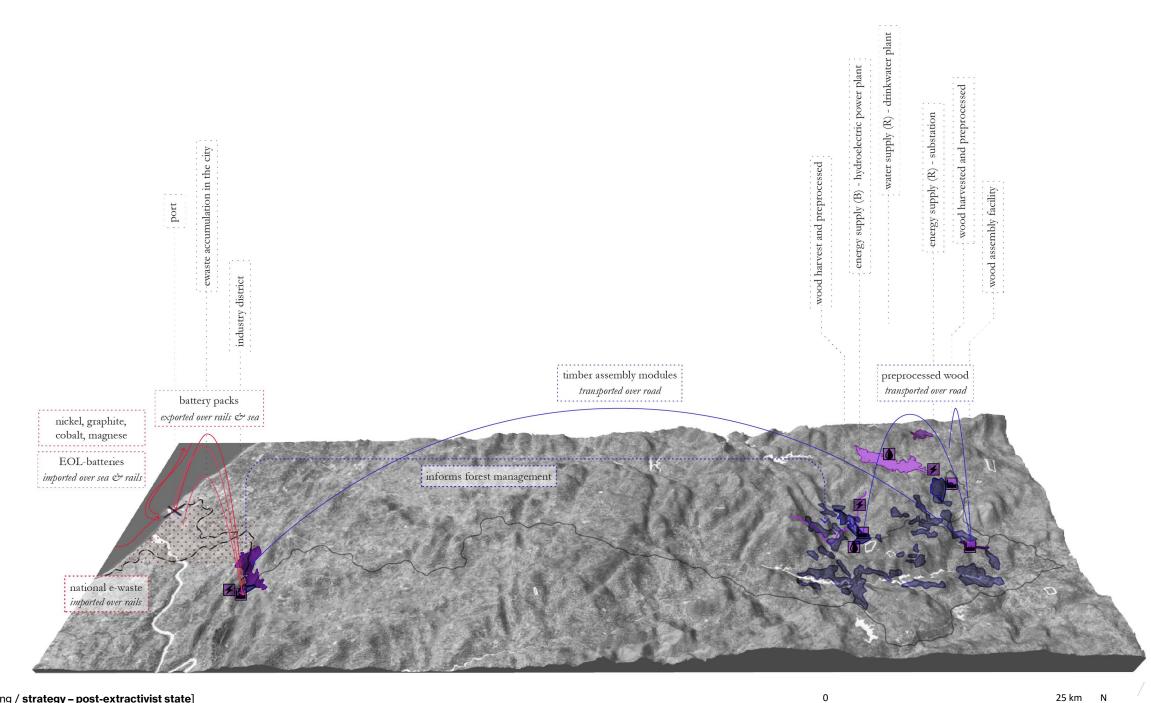
[projecting / strategy / current state]

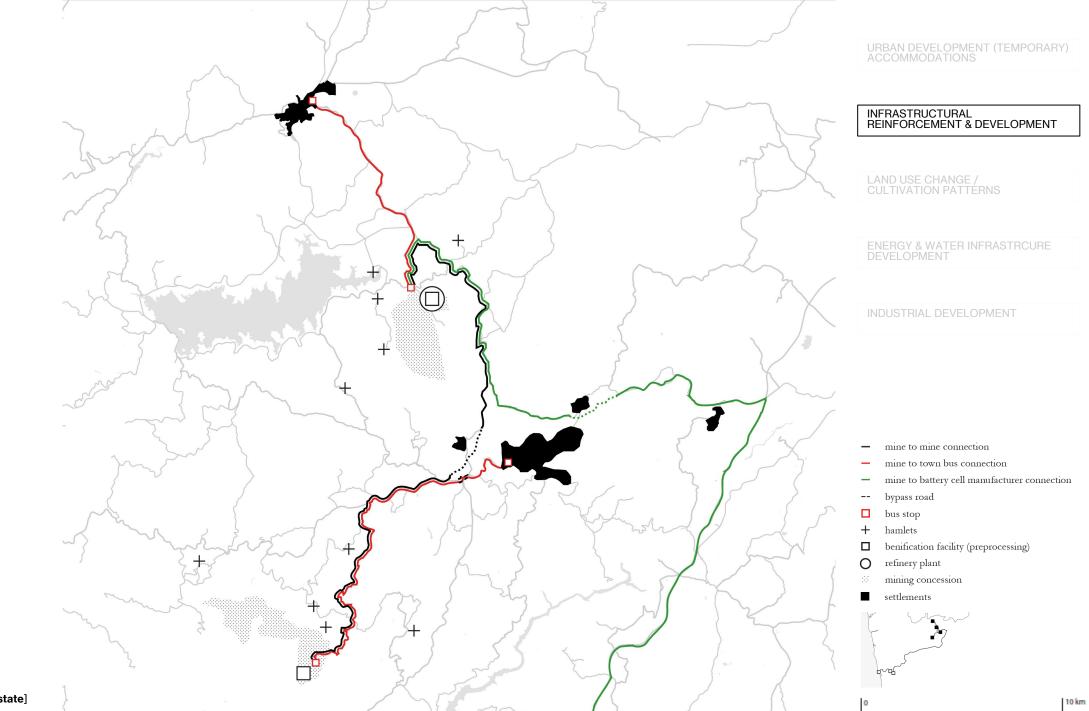


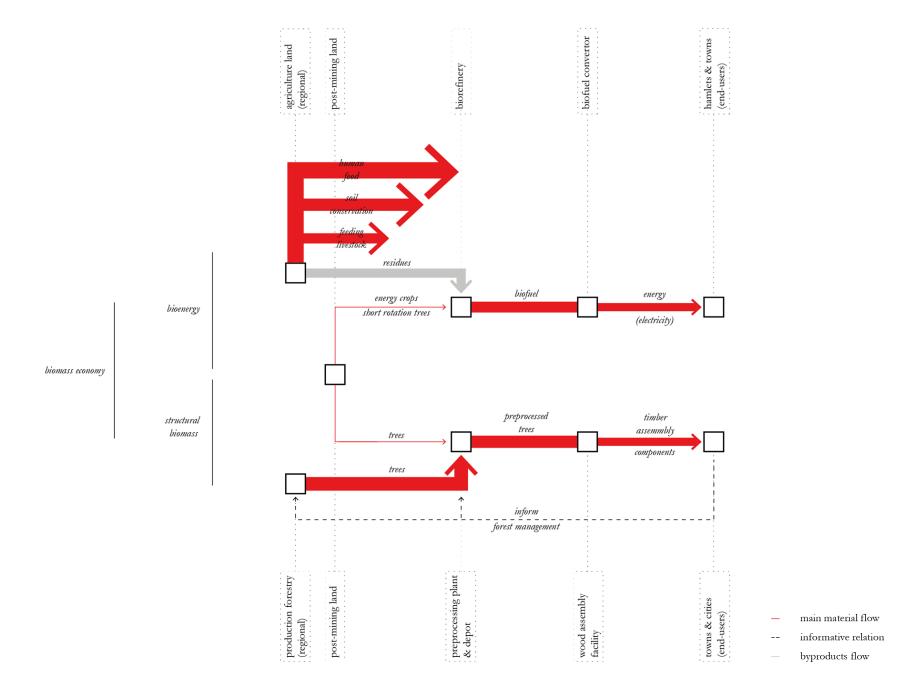


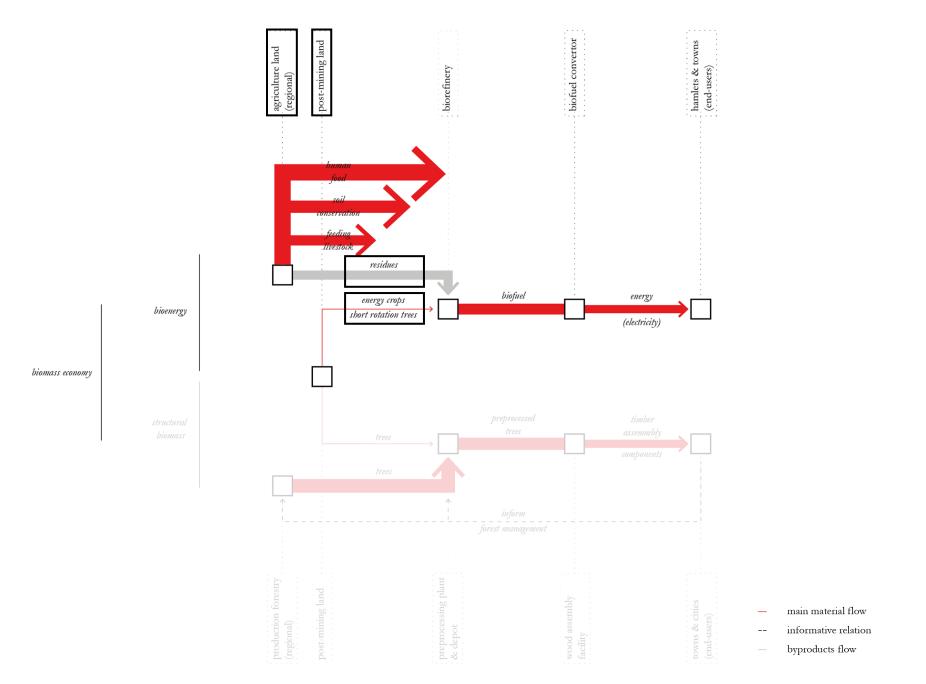




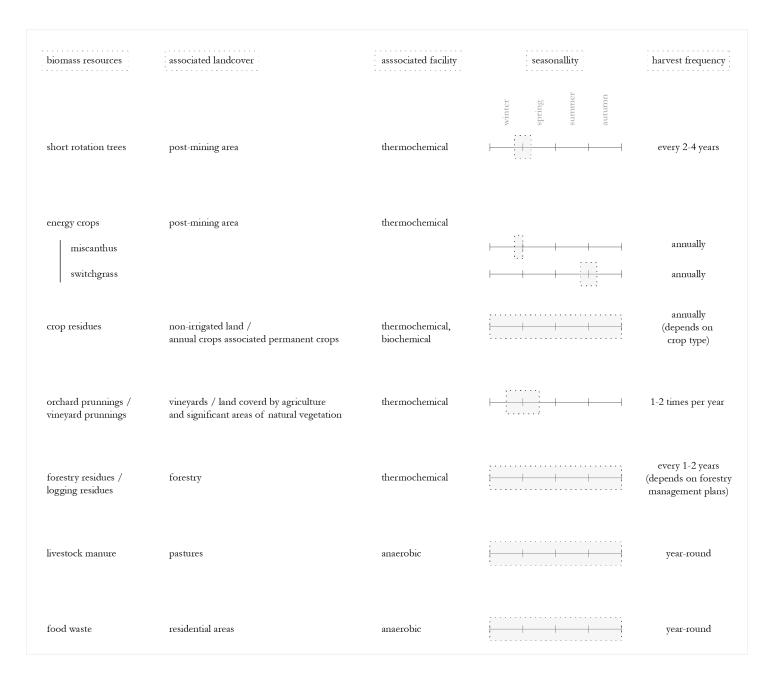


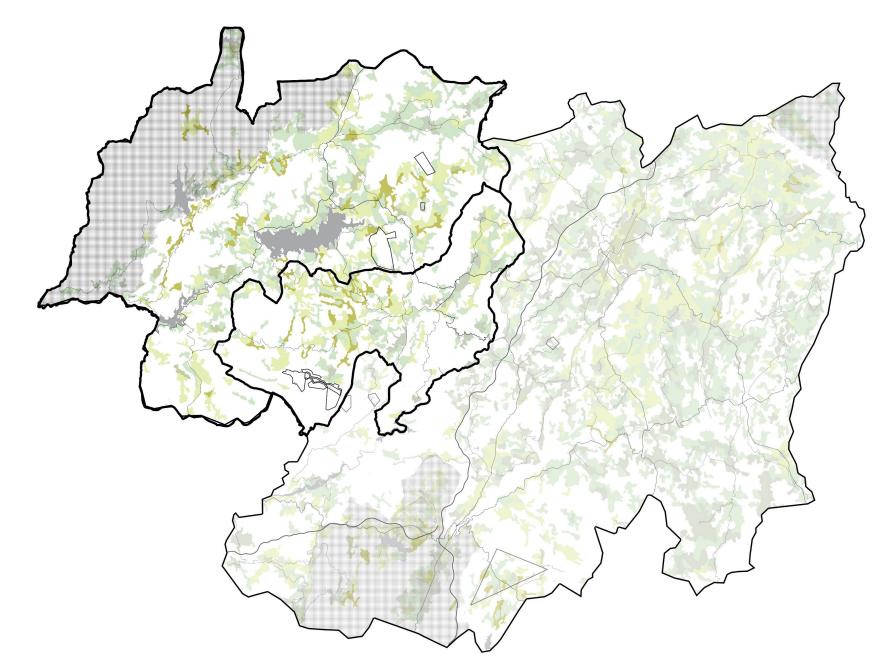






[projecting / strategy / post-extractivist state]





URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS

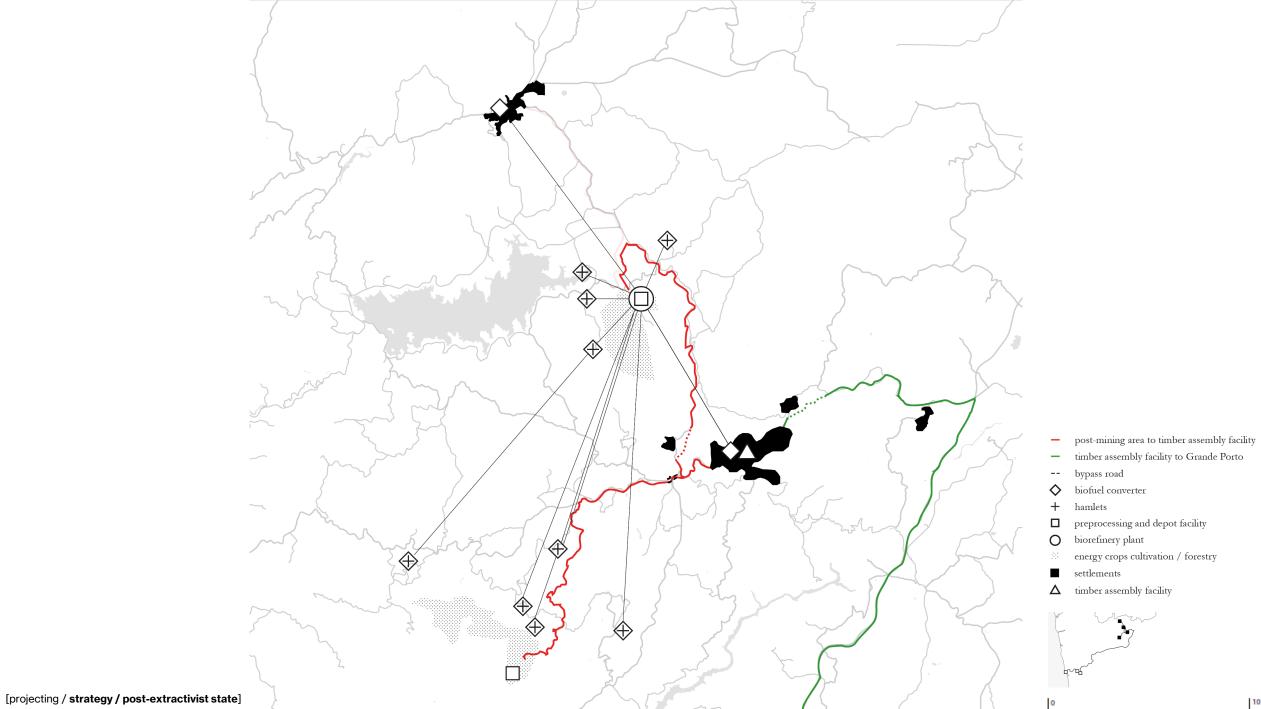
INFRASTRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT & DEVELOPMENT

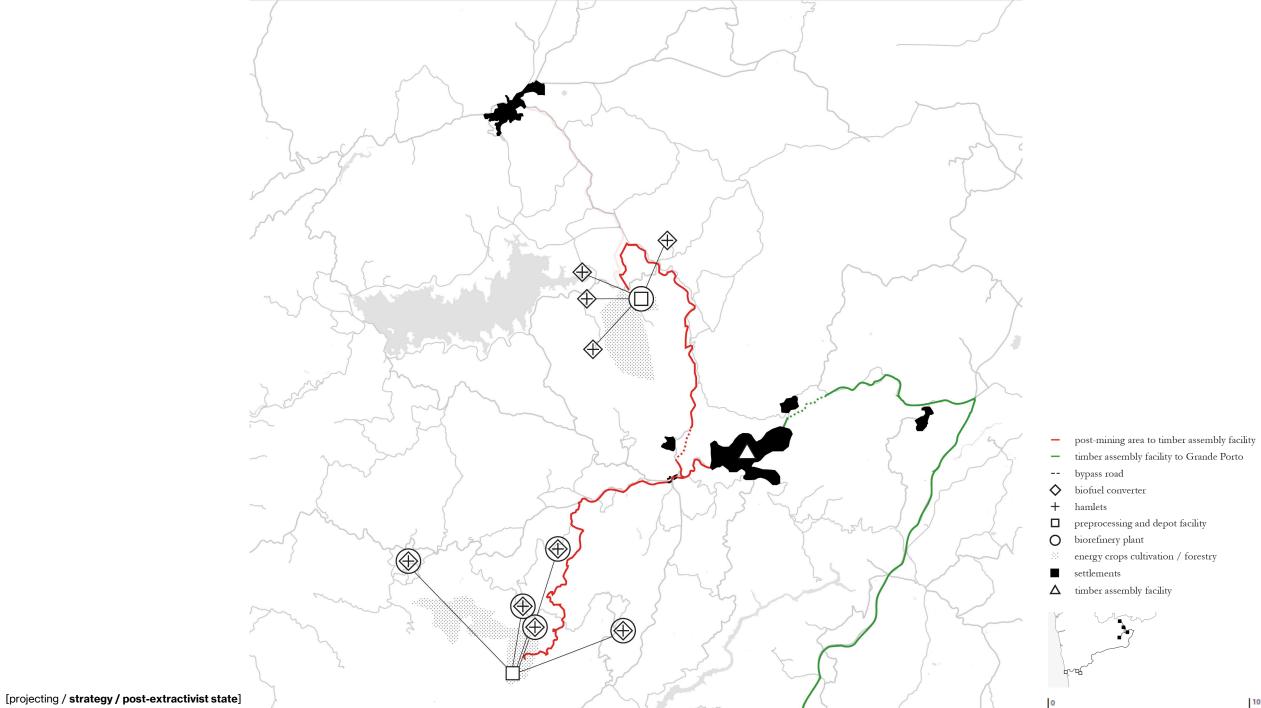
LAND USE CHANGE / CULTIVATION PATTERNS

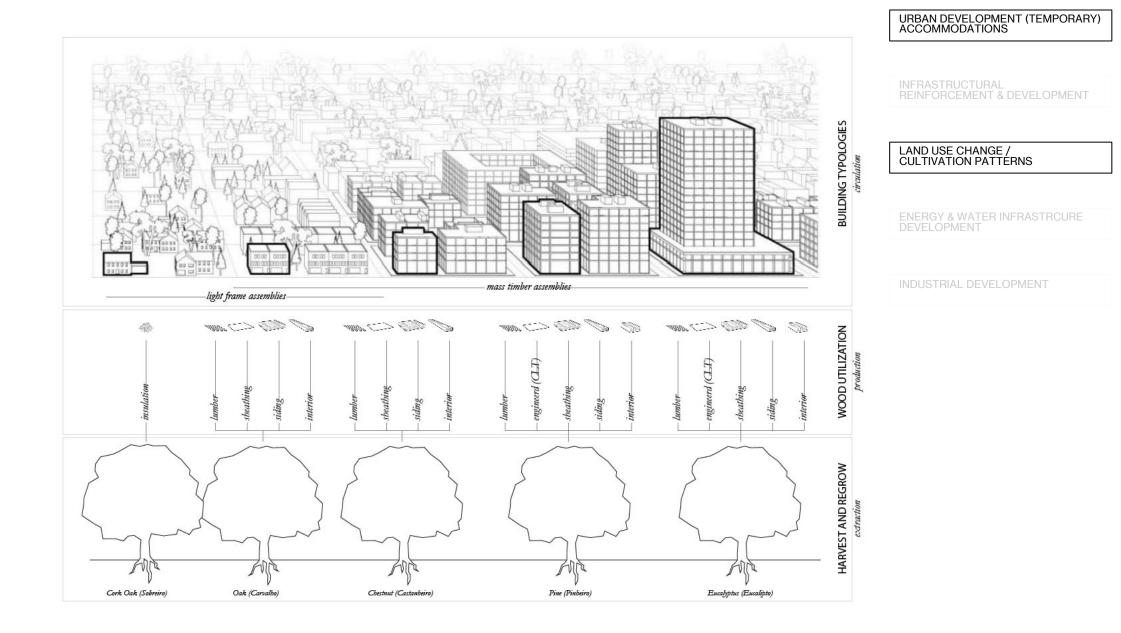
ENERGY & WATER INFRASTRCURE DEVELOPMENT

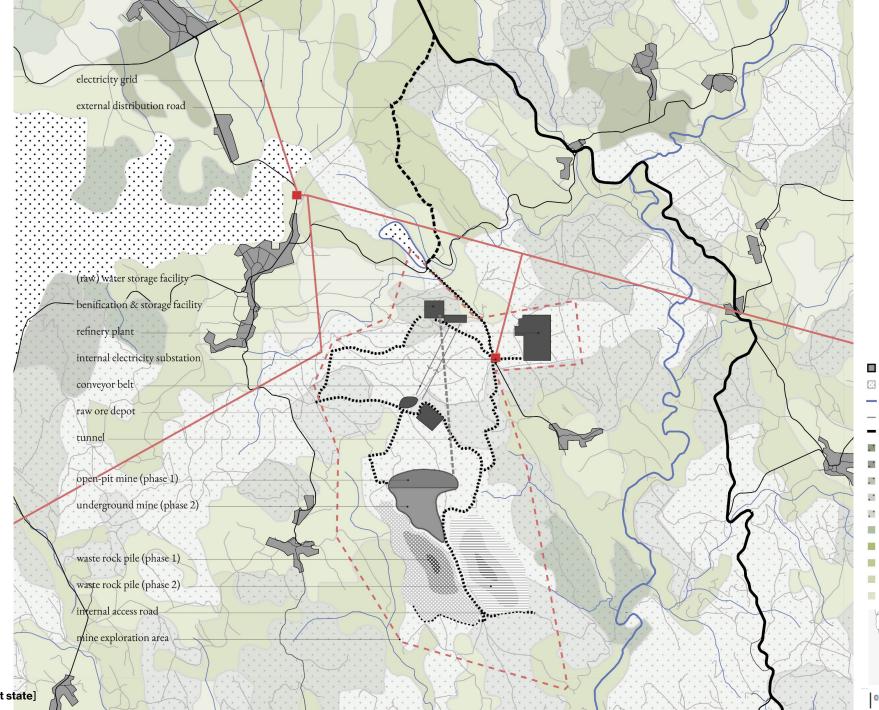
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

mine concession area
 vineyards/orchard prunings
 live stock manure
 crop residues (from irrgated land)
 crop residues from (non irrigated land)
 nature 2000 areas



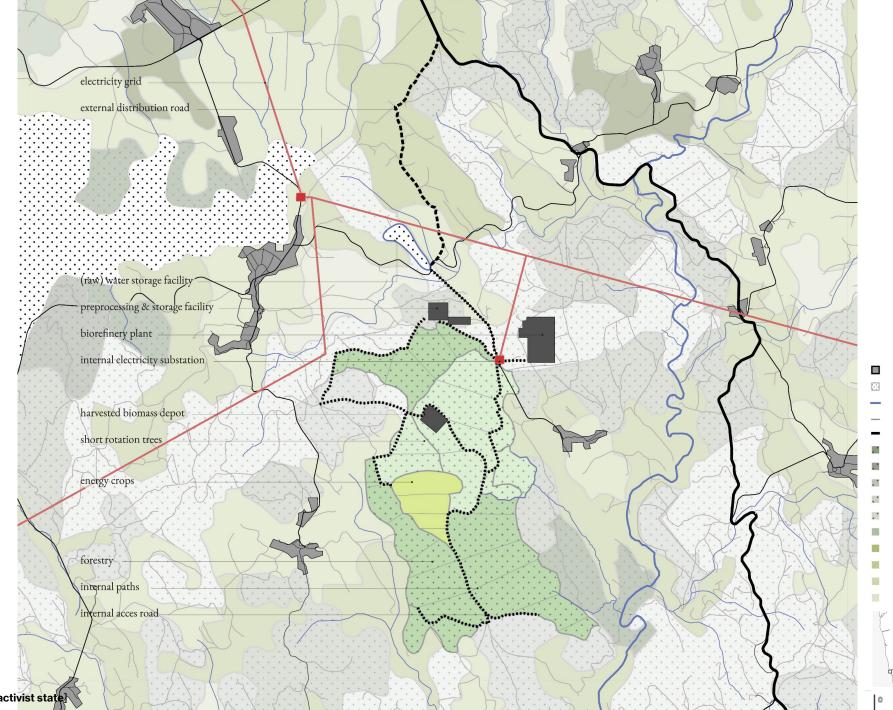






hamlets

- waterbody
- waterstream
- paths (fragmentation of land patches)
- roads
- natural grasslands
- sparsely vegetated land
- moors and heathland
- confirous forest
- transitional woodland scrub
- complex cultivated land (crops)
- permanent irrigated land
- orchards
- non-irrigated land
- pastures

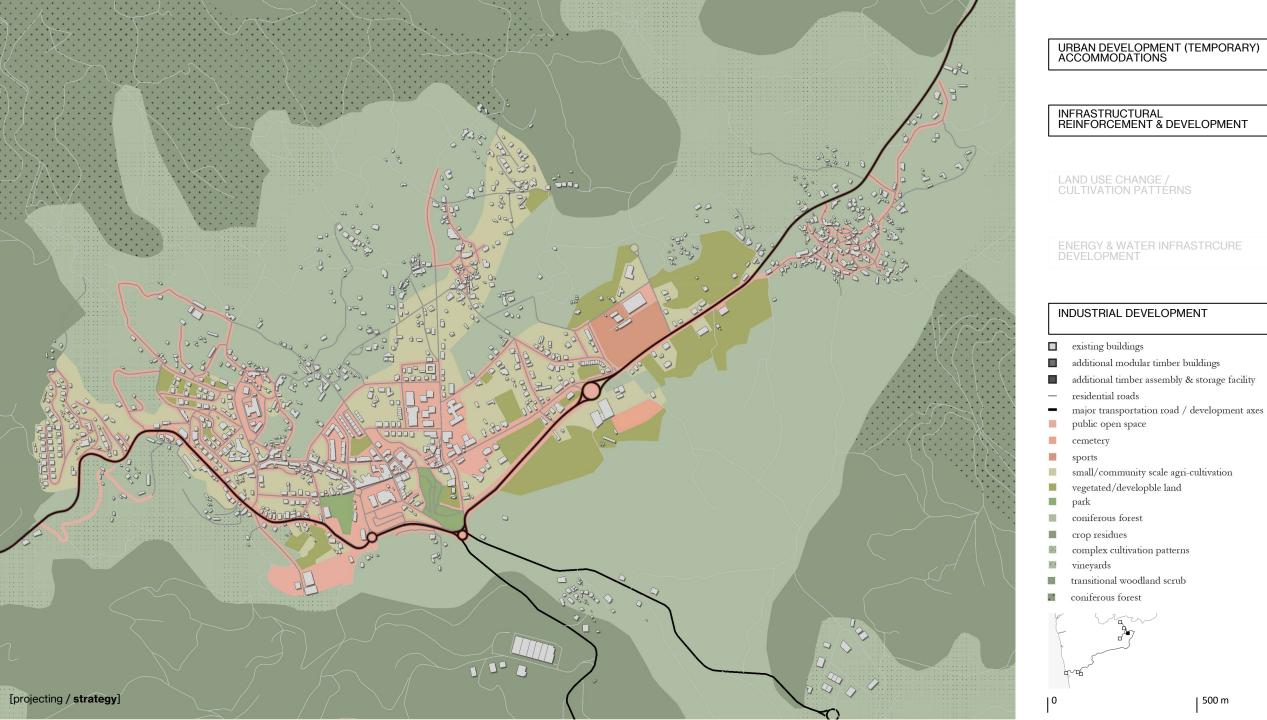


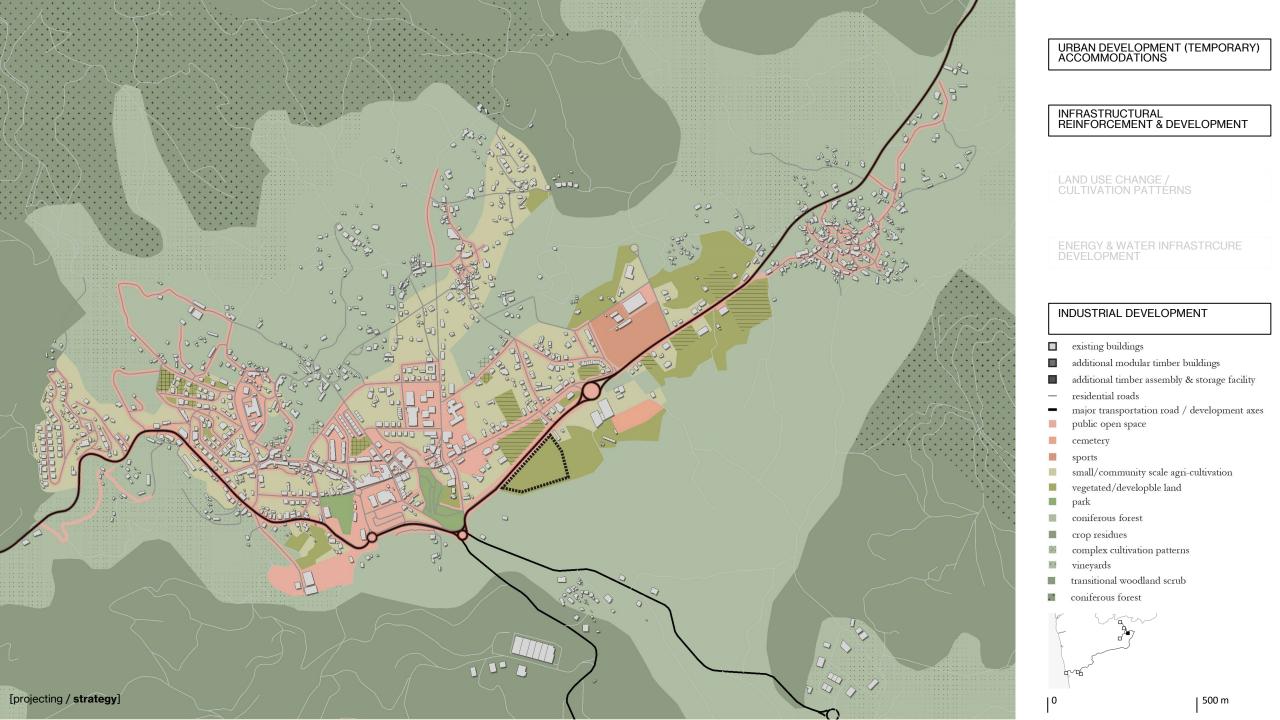


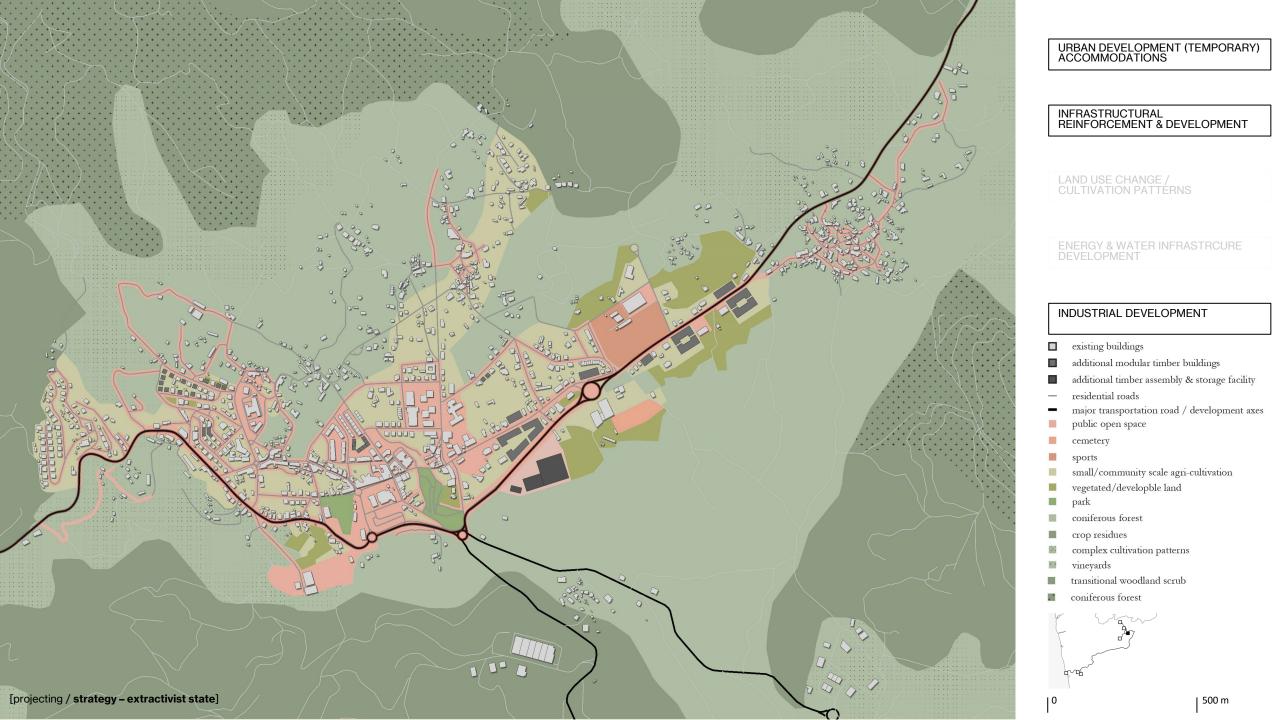
waterbody

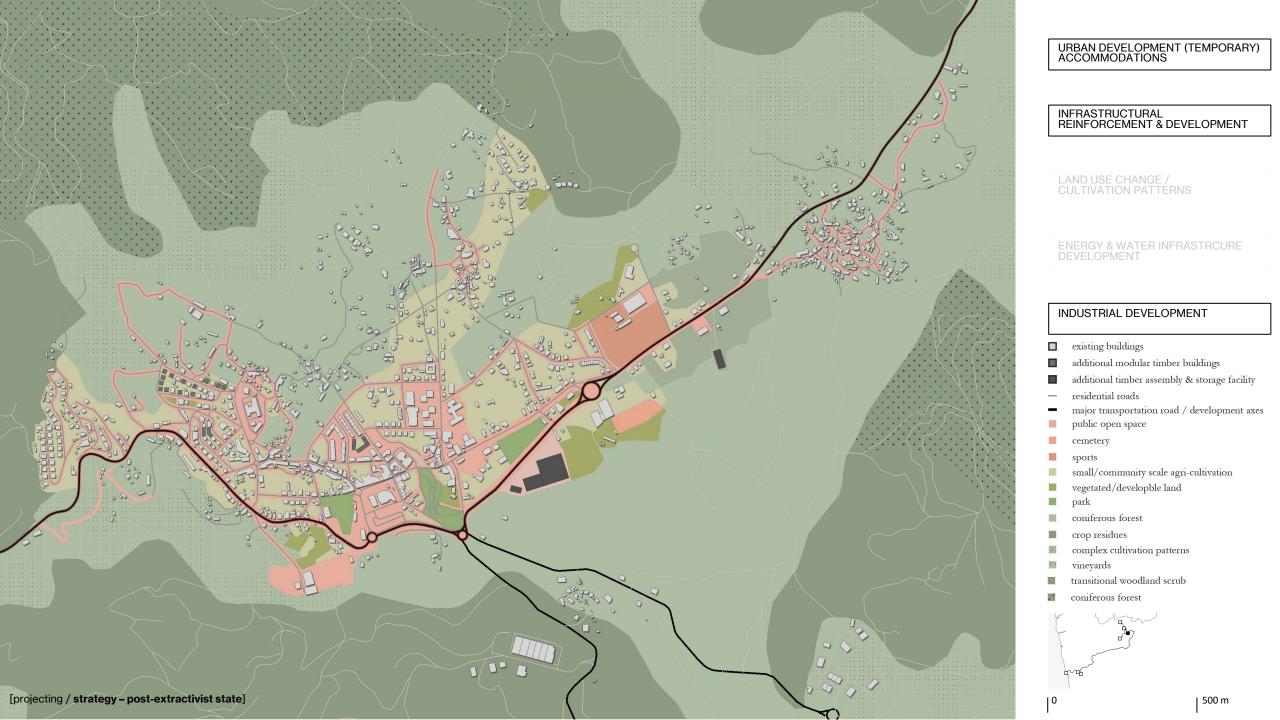
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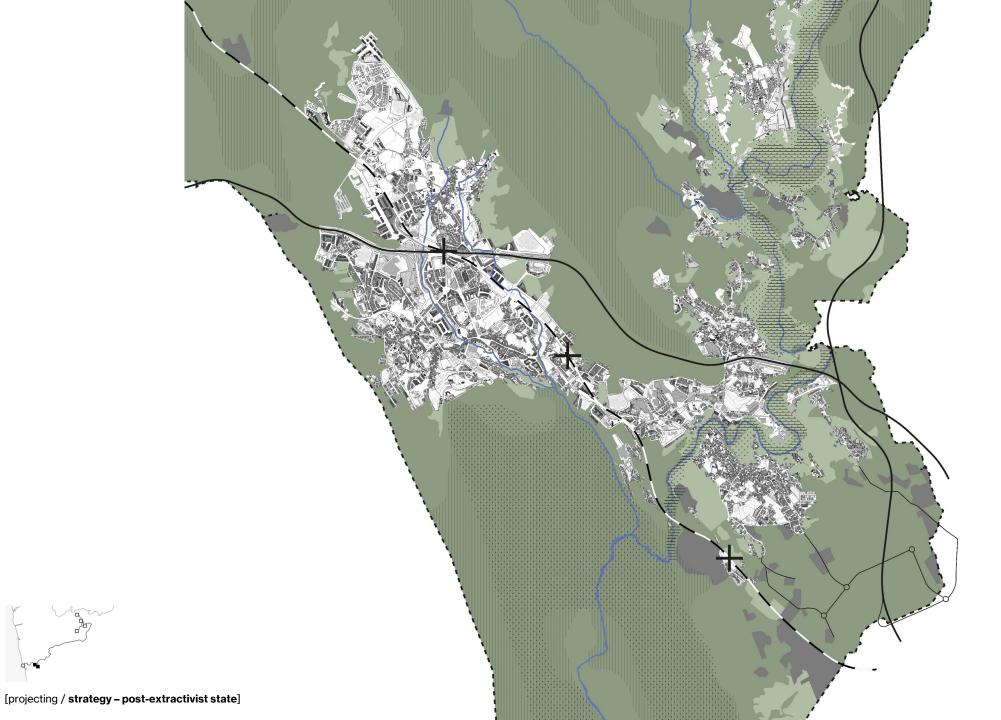




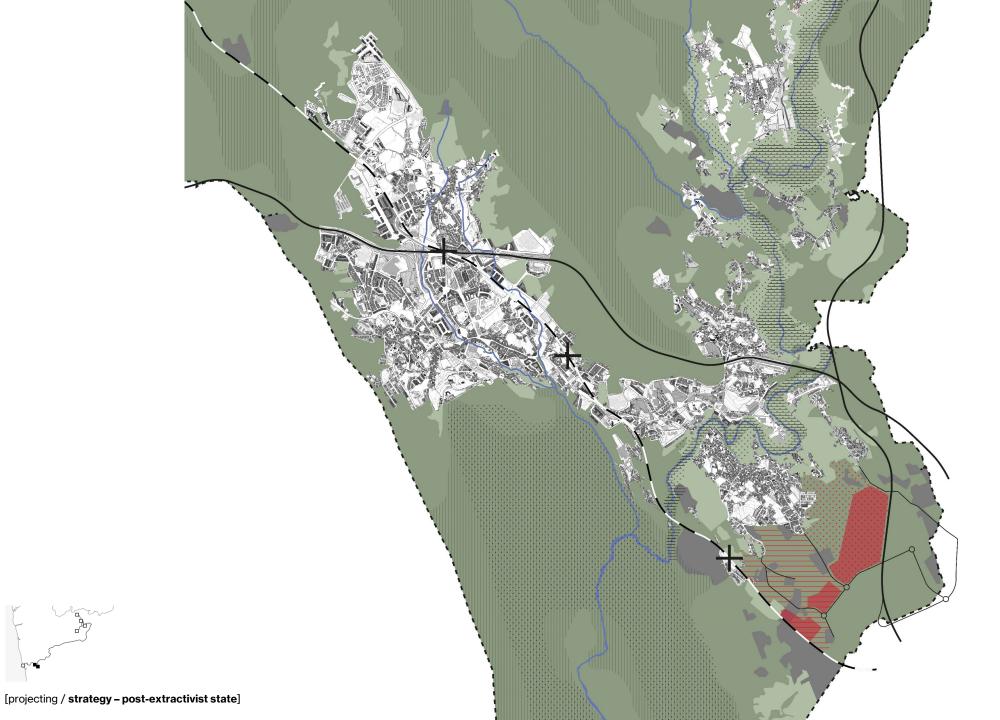


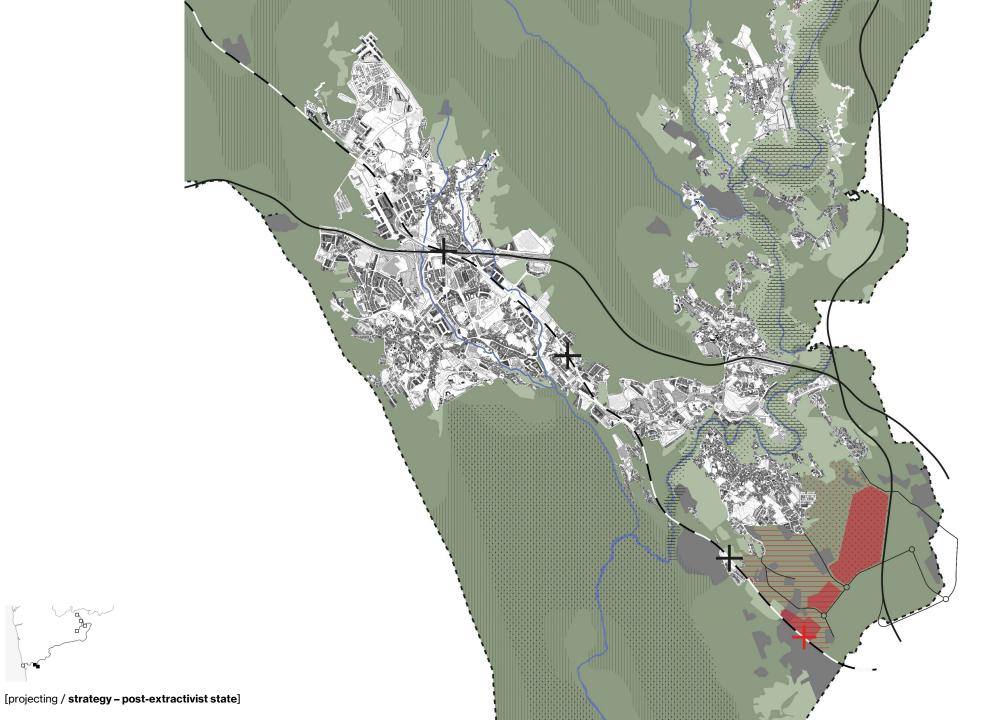


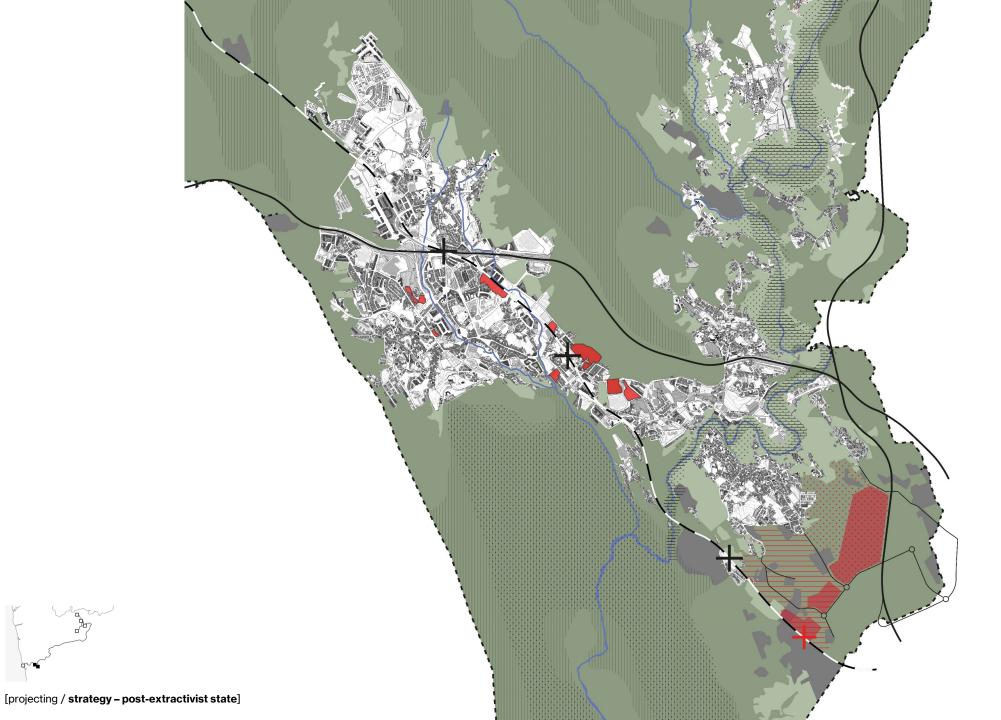




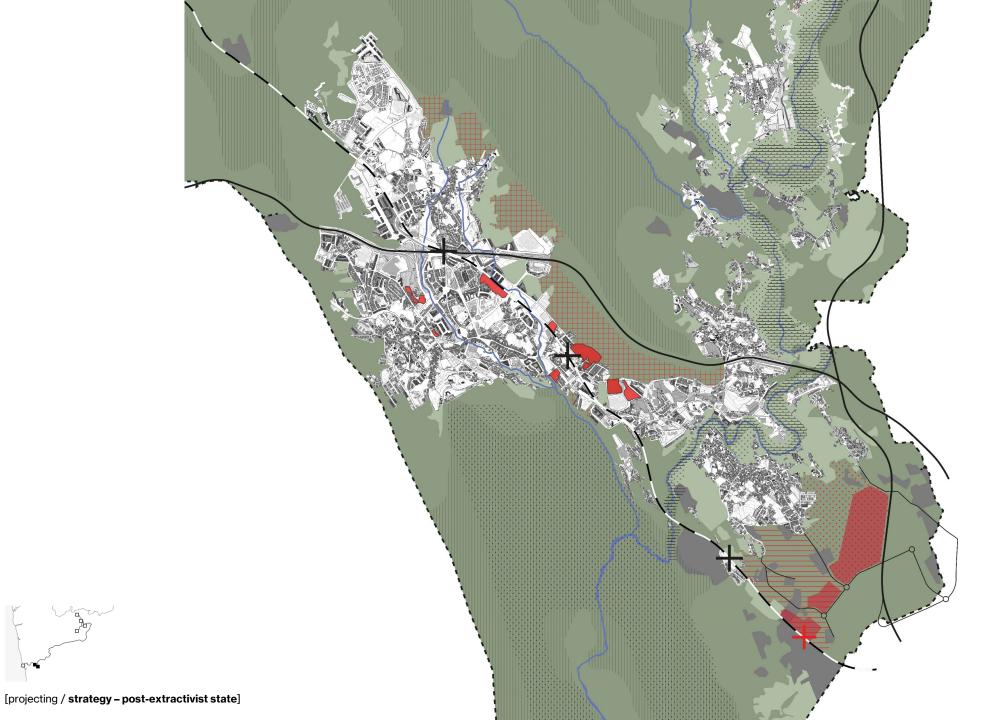
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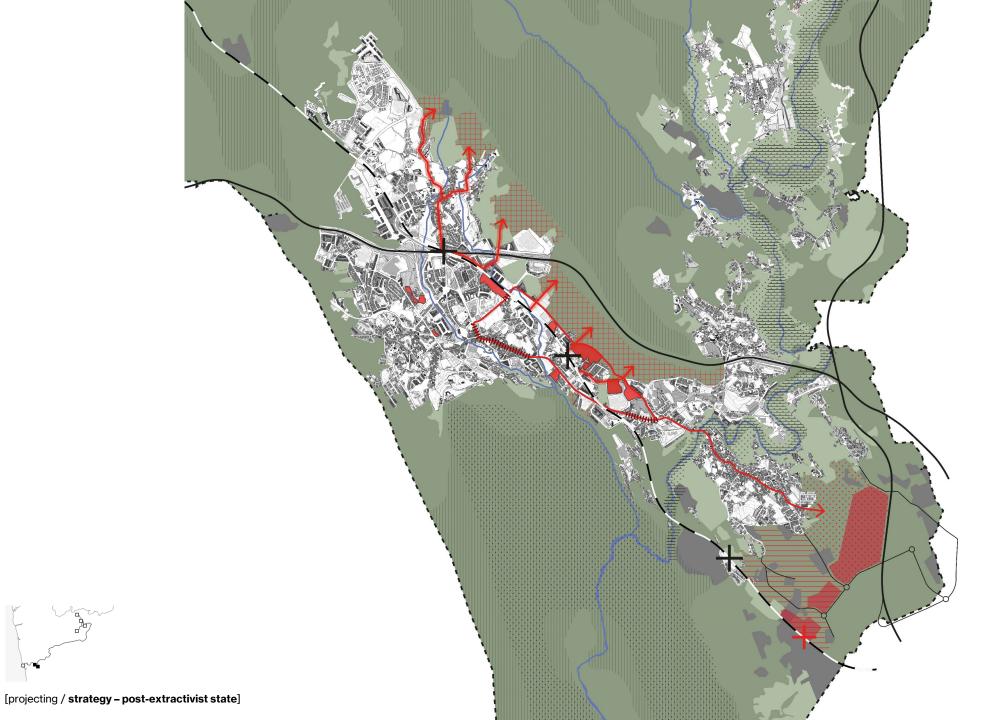


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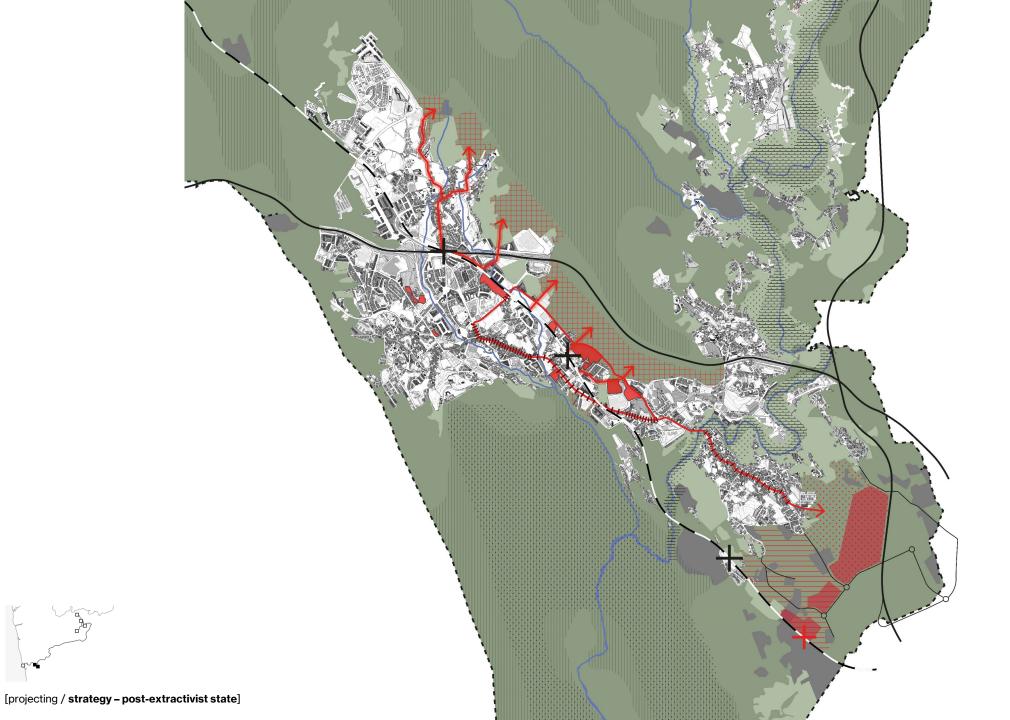


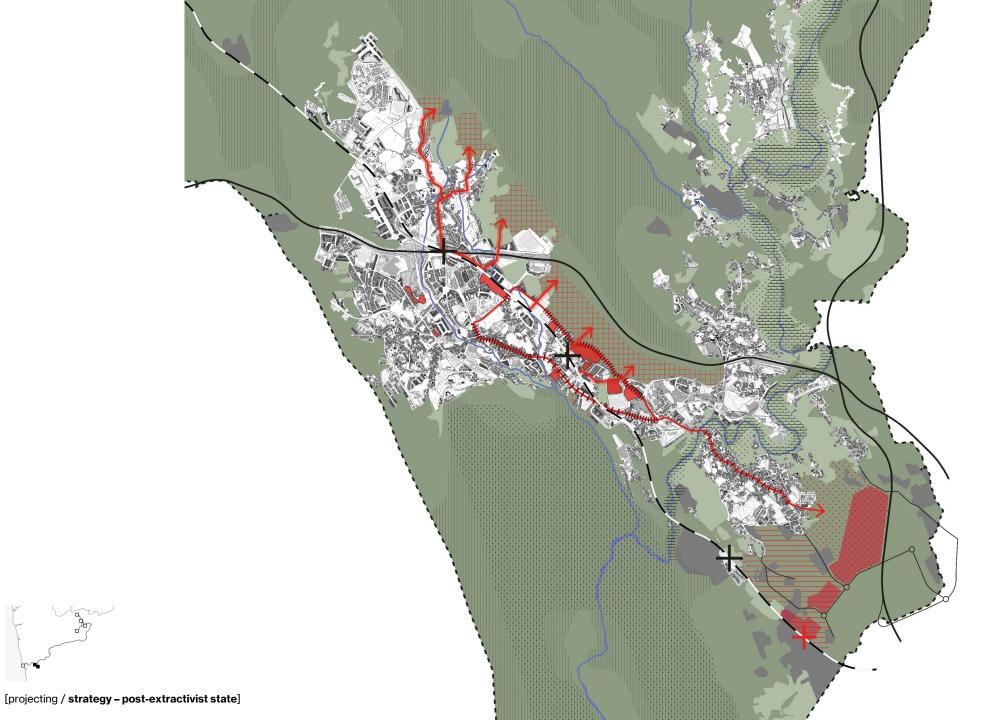
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URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS

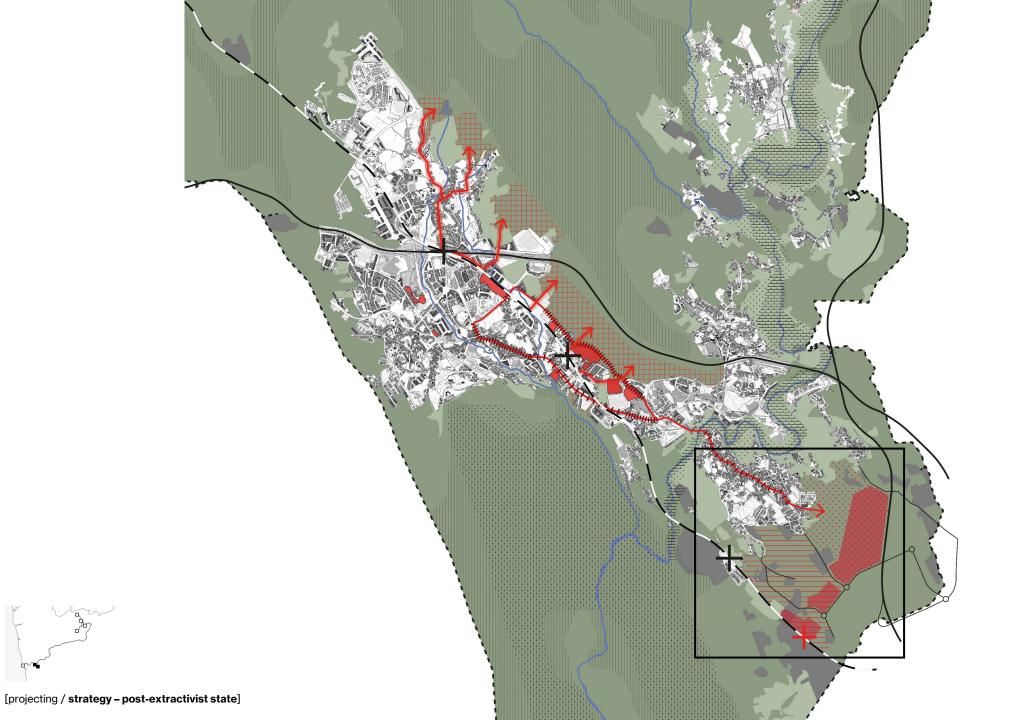


- \equiv flood threatened areas
- motorway





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URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS INFRASTRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT & DEVELOPMENT ENERGY & WATER INFRASTRCURE DEVELOPMENT introduced trainstation innovation square (R&D/education) Ħ logistic hub \equiv additional light industries/services additional heavy industries administrative boundary municipality \odot

forestry

- agriculture
- existing buildings/fabric
- $\hfill\square$ additional residential buildings
- wadi/water collection pond
- development axes/connection to park
- pedestrian/bicycle path
- -- building part under landscape
- additional building/fabric

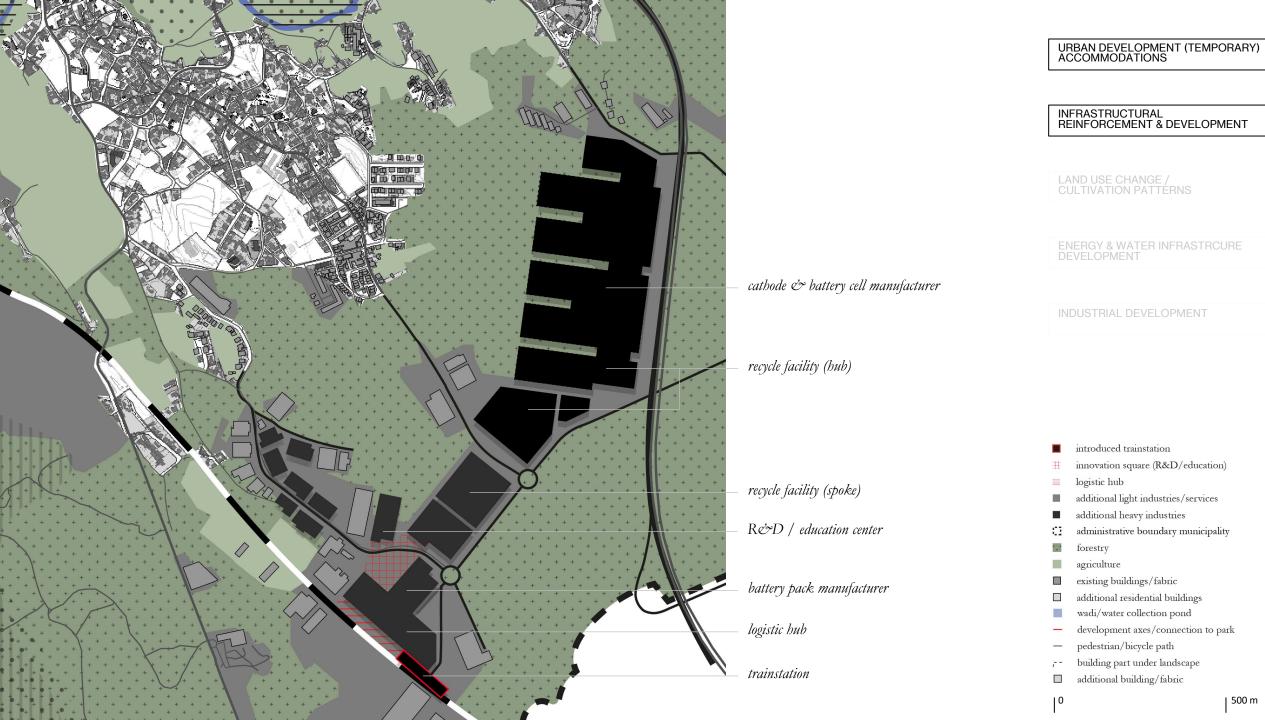


URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS



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500 m



URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS

INFRASTRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT & DEVELOPMENT

LAND USE CHANGE / CULTIVATION PATTERNS ENERGY & WATER INFRASTRCURE DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

introduced trainstation

- innovation square (R&D/education)
- \equiv logistic hub
- additional light industries/services
- additional heavy industries
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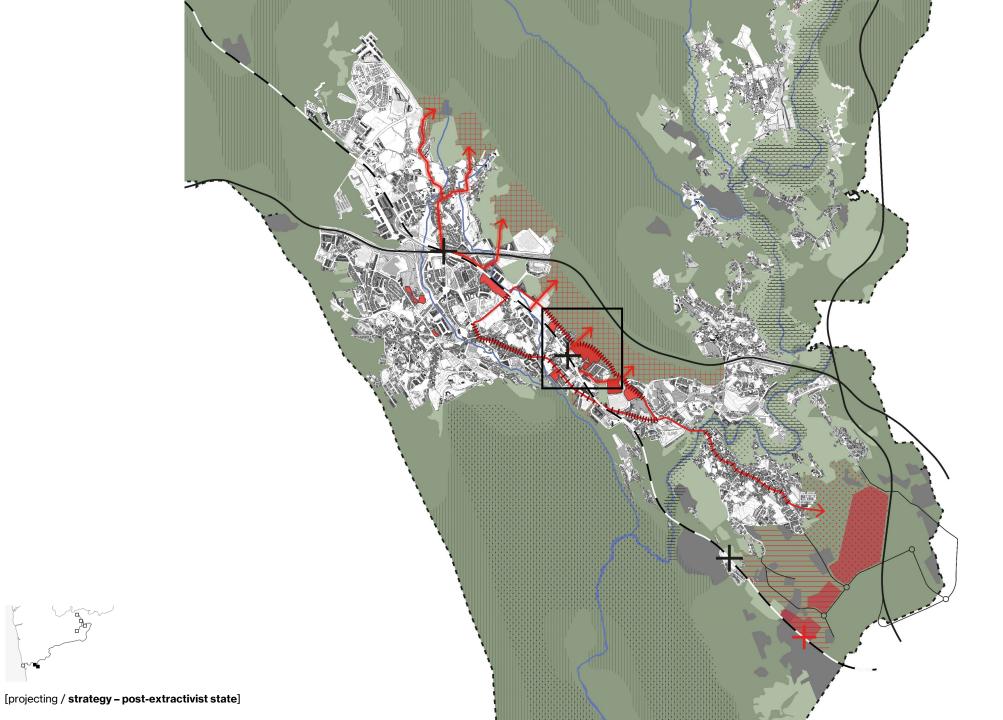
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS
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	URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS
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	LAND USE CHANGE / CULTIVATION PATTERNS
	ENERGY & WATER INFRASTRCURE
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center	administrative boundary municipality
	forestry
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	building part under landscape
	additional building/fabric

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS

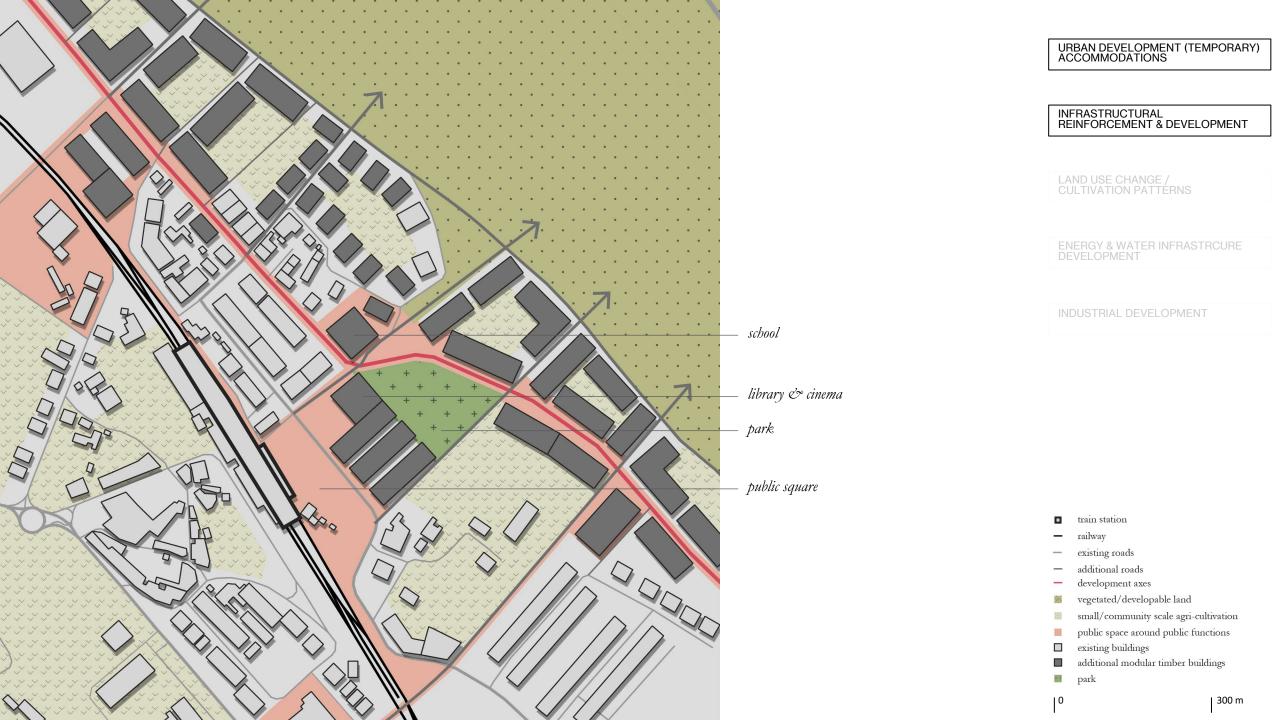
INFRASTRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT & DEVELOPMENT

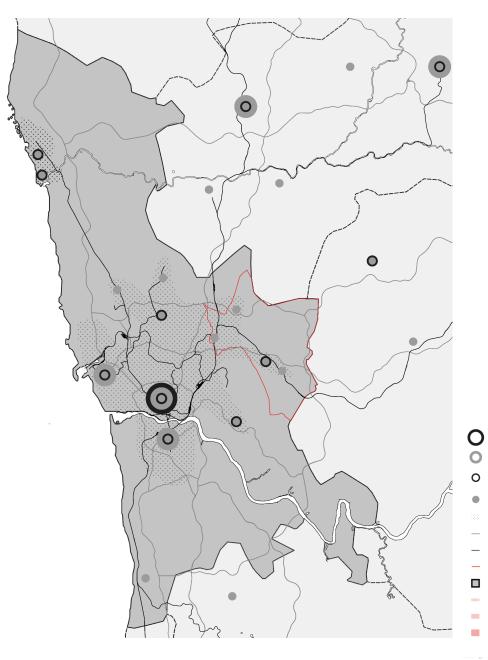
LAND USE CHANGE / CULTIVATION PATTERNS

ENERGY & WATER INFRASTRCURE DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- train station
- railway
- existing roads
- additional roads
- development axes
- 📕 vegetated/developable land
- small/community scale agri-cultivation
- public space around public functions
- existing buildings
- additional modular timber buildings
- 🖬 park

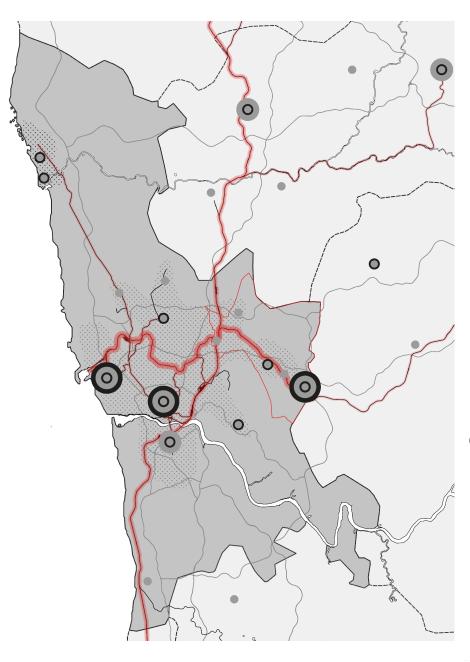




URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS INFRASTRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT & DEVELOPMENT ENERGY & WATER INFRASTRCURE DEVELOPMENT

national urban center of international significance

- O urban center of national significance
- **O** urban center of regional significance
- urban center of municipal significance
- wider urban area
- infrastructural road network
- infrastructural railway network
- administrative boundary municipality Valongo
- metropolitan area Grande Porto (NUTS3)
- regional/national significance
- national/international significance
- international significance



URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATIONS

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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- international significance

Chapter 04 – Evaluating (reflect)

Conclusion

The thesis showcases the set of spatial interventions accompanied by establishing extractivist landscapes in a non-traditional manner, by planning for the post-extractivist state, ensuring circular long-term development

- At the European level, the proposed strategy fosters greater independence in lithium supply
- Nationally, it enhances Portugal's **position as a key contributor** to achieving European green transition goals
- Regionally, the strategy promotes long-term circular development by using extractivist facilities to establish a circular battery economy and stimulate the integration of circular practices

• Locally, the strategy **minimizes the nuisances** of extractive operations while enabling ongoing activities in the Alto Tamega region while shaping the **conditions for a circular bio-based economy** that helps **remediate the mining landscape**, while **connecting to the local economy and cultural identity**, as well as creating **additional income** for these rural areas.

Project Limitations

- This thesis is based on the **idea that Europe is committed to electrification and battery storage** as key technologies of the clean energy transition to combat climate change. The demand for lithium (landscapes) is highly dependent on the deployment of certain types of clean energy technologies
- Ultimately, **policymakers will determine** whether lithium remains an essential factor in the clean energy transition. Additionally, the demand of lithium is depending on the product design industry
- Alternative battery designs could reduce or eliminate the demand for lithium

Avenues for Future Research

- A potential directions of the project could be opening up the project and **co-design** the post-extractivist economy in collaboration with the local stakeholders and examinate the proposal for biomass economy on the two levels biofuel and structural biomass.
- Moreover, investigate further on how the proposed co-operative of farmers in the subregion Alto Tamenga could be established and function This could be enhanced by the creating of policy and regulatory frameworks for better stakeholder involvement and emphasize more on making the strategy more socially just.
- Furthermore, the design could elaborate deeper on the aspects of repair of the mining landscape.

Results in Relation to Theoretical Body

- The thesis shows that there is no such thing as just or green mining. Extractivist practices will always results in **local ecological disruption**
- Nevertheless, the thesis still advocates for the need for critical minerals for the production of green energy technologies following an alternative form of extractivism based on economies that not heavily rely on extraction of natural resources but rather prioritize extraction out of waste streams based on circular principles
- In addition, the thesis suggest an alternative economic model, that suggest that **clean energy technologies should not be the only mean to** reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also reducing the demand for critical minerals like lithium

Thanks for listening

Any Questions?