After Gas

From extraction to restitution:

Exploring a Design Framework for the future of new perspective in Groningen after the closure of gas field



Junhui Zhang 5782457

Main mentor: Eric Luiten Second mentor: Marc Schoonderbeek

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Presentation structure



Problems caused by long-term gas extraction





Design exploration

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The story of gas extraction



From "No Cheers" to "A Historic day"



<u>`</u>`<u>`</u> Q 🍲 :

Research focus

Focus region





Location

500M

Focus site



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The Groningen gas extration timeline and related events



stopped

Clean-up and repair gas fields

Beginning with natural gas extraction



Overview of a production cluster location. Image from: NAM



Eyes view



NAM-location Overschild



Enclosure/Forest





Open/Farmland

Open/Extraction wells field



Enclosure/Tree lines

Contrasts in the surroundings





















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An overview of the construction start dates for the 27 production sites



Introduction

Things happened underground

3D model of Groningen gas reservoir





The Groningen gas reservoir are located approximately 3 kilometers below the surface, and the extraction wells and infrastructures built on agricultural lands.

The distribution of gas extraction site





























Gasquake



Land subsidence

Research Approach

Design Framework



Gas field clean up and reuse

Map of all earthquakes in Groningen gas field region





Current measures - Reconstruction work



Map of all earthquakes in Groningen gas field region

Land Subsidence



Mapping of main watercourses, land subsidence contour line and subsidence rate data observed in each gas extraction location in Groningen



Land subsidence map Netherlands Image from: bodemdalingskaart.nl

The largest subsidence takes place in the Loppersum area. Since the start of gas extraction in 1963, the ground there has sunk 37 cm.



Cross-section of drainage process which illustrates how the discharge of surplus water is complicated by land subsidence Image from: Hannah Porada, 2024

Current measures - Further adjustments to the water management

Increased vulnerability to climate change



Water stay in the polder during winter time Image from: Winter water image - Waterschap Noorderzijlvest

"There is still a lot of water, especially in Drenthe and in some polders. It **takes longer** there before the water levels drop again. The water needs time to drain.

The tide is currently good and we can discharge the water to the Wadden Sea under free fall. In recent months we have had to pump a lot of water with our drainage pumping stations due to bad tides. In 2023, the Waterwolf ran once as many pumping hours as in 2022. A record amount of water was discharged from the Cleveringa locks in 2023. **We have not discharged so much water into the sea in the past 20 years.**"

-Waterschap Noorderzijlvest



Land subsidence measures taken by the waterboard Noorderzijlvest amid NAM-predictions until 2080 Image from: Land Subsidence Committee



Adjustment of pumping stations Gemaa Den Deel



Adjusting the Eemskanaal quays

Site visiting



A satellite gas extraction location - Sappemeer



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Gas extraction site A satellite gas extraction location - Sappemeer



Less than 100 meters apart, shows two different atmospheres.



Within the enclosure, only the birds are joyful.

Gas extraction site **Current measures - Clean up and reuse process**

Gas extraction site Uiterburen time-lapse. Image from: Topotijdreis.nl/satelliet







Clean up and reuse processes Source: author, based the information provide by NAM

Gas extraction site Current measures - Clean up and reuse process



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Gas extraction site **Current measures - Clean up and reuse process**



Categorisation of extraction sites by order of planned clearance Draw by author, based the information provide by NAM

Ten Post 2022 Uiterburen 2020 Noordbroek 2021 Nieuw-Scheemda 2022 Midwolda 2022

Ľ Agriculture plan for the future ĬŤ For renewable energy facilities Solar farm Hydrogen



Problem conclusion



What might be the future of these sites?







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Sappemeer, Groningen











- GUILTY LANDSCAPE-

Armando's art integrated with Kamp Amersfoort. A photographic reproduction of the Guilty Landscape. Photos are exhibited in Kamp Amersfoort from 19 April 2015 - 2019





"A guilty landscape is a landscape that has witnessed events, and it is a fact that the most gruesome acts are often performed in landscapes, in glorious nature ... The aforesaid landscape never takes offence, is even shameless enough to go on growing as usual, it is a disgrace, I shall never tire of talking about it. "

--- Armando, Die Wärme der Abneigung. Translated from the Dutch by Anne Stolz. Frankfurter Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1987.



Painting by Armando titled "Guilty Landscape" featuring the "guilty trees"



The core of the Guilty Landscape concept is about forgetting and denial

In fact, Armando declares the landscape itself to be guilty, not of having allowed the atrocities to happen, but because it has erased every trace of them and refuses any further testimony. 'Many edges of a wood. Many guilty trees. The air is filled with guilt here, tree by tree', he wrote in his Diary of a perpetrator from 1973.



"The flooding disaster that hit the Netherlands in 1953 resulted in the famous Delta Works, which boosted numerous initiatives to rebuild the country's infrastructure to ensure people would be safe. Do the Groningen earthquakes provide a similar opportunity?"

---Kirsten Hannema, 2019



A pride of gas extraction

1959

2009

There is nothing to celebrate. Look at all the misery. 2019

From a single artistic monument to commemorative places?

2024



In June 2009, a giant gas molecule art monument in the central reservation of the A7 near Kolham was placed for celebrating 50 years of gas extraction in the Slocteren by NAM.

Photo: Detlef Schobert



In May 2019, 'Het Andere Monument'(The Other Monument) was placed along the A7 near the Engelbert. The Earthquake Monument shows the other side of the coin: the misery caused by earthquakes because of gas extraction.

Photo from : Menterwolde.info



One of the gas extraction site that has been cleared, and gas wells still remain.

Photo: Catrinus van der Veen

Design Framework



What are the potential new opportunities in the Groningen gas field area



Main Design Question:

How can **landscape-based transformation strategies** be applied to the <u>Groningen gas fields region</u> after gas extraction ended to create <u>meaningful public spaces</u>, address <u>environmental and social impacts</u>, and help enhance <u>a new identity</u> for Groningen?



Introduction Problem analysis Research Approach Design Framework Design E

Design Exploration

Guilty Landscape Principles

Visible & Invisible works

Instead of erasing the site's memory, the goal is to preserve and showcase the visible and invisible work that took place.



Introduction Problem analysis

Research Approach

Design Framework

Design Exploration

Underground work

Natural succession

Activities

Earthquake caused by gas extraction

Land subsidence caused by gas extraction

Seek for potential opportunities in the gas field region



Future possibilities in different area



Urban belt

For clusters of gas extraction sites located in urban areas, future industrial transformation processes will place greater emphasis on the urban context. This includes the development of city parks welcoming to all, openair museums with educational components, and commemorative gas extraction parks. In terms of strategy selection, there will be a preference for reuse strategies that utilize existing site materials and enhance industrial identity.

Green- blue belt

The future landscape development in this area will primarily focus on water management and ecological improvement. This means that there will be more rainwater storage locations in the future, connected to form a new blue-green ecological network. Additionally, this network will be linked to surrounding villages, enhancing accessibility and well-bing. Regarding the transformation of gas extraction sites, the transformation in this area will more actively address issues related to subsidence, earthquakes, and ecological diversity. Appropriate design strategies will be selected to spatially express these issues.



Mapping of earthquake and land subsidence area



Industrial Landscape

Industrial heritage
 Places of memory
 Leisure destination



Embracing The New Identity





Stream Valley Landscape

= Dealing with problems due to land subsidence

Public space intertwining earthquakedisturbed village and nature

Water retention area

Natural monument

Leisure destination



Measures taken in different field and in different scale level



Open Up and Reach Out



Embrace Groningen's Natural Network





Scale Continnum Possibilities and responsibilities in the LA field

Micro


Future design focus in three concern



An Identity	<	A Story	<	An Em
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notion

Opportunity to the regional Landscape



An Identity	
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Research Approach Design Framework Introduction Problem analysis



After gas - Embracing the Guilty Landscape enhancing regional identity

Stream valley





Parks





Industrial nature



Landmarks





Introduction

Opportunity to the gas extraction sites

For enhancing the regional identity, the transformation of these gas extraction industrial sites is a crucial component.



An Identity	A Story	<i><</i>	An E	m
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notion



Build With Guilt Embracing the Guilty Landscapes

-Provide opportunity to gas extraction site

Site materials









Design guideline

Design Action

Industrial Materials

	Piple	Concrete Pavement	Gas well	Fence	Support structure	Flare tower/Tanks
Open & Retaining						ATT
Cutting	YYYY > ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~				R L	
Framing						
Excavating		Picture and a second se				
Viewing	ottol					A THE REAL PROPERTY OF

Natural Materials

Trees

Meadows



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Design the transformation process



• Wetland, surface water storage

Time-Phase Planning

Phase 4 **Opening of Whole Sites**

Phase 2 Controlled Open





The new gas park is also used for a number of sporting activities by utilizing the extensive leftover paved concrete surfaces

Design guideline for the gas extraction sites transformation



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Selection of test sites

Site Status (Type D): Gas extraction stopped after 2019 In phase 3 of the clean-up process

"What will future gas extraction sites look like?

Site Status (Type A): Gas extraction stopped after 2024 The clean-up process hasn't started yet.

First gas extraction site in Groningen **Slochteren**

Site Status (Type D): Gas extraction stopped after 2008 In phase 3 of the clean-up process

Design Exploration

Ten Post Located in the areas with the most severe land subsidence

Noordbroek Located near residential areas, it is one of the first sites to begin cleanup.

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Test site 1 - Slochteren

The discovery of the Groningen gas field on farmer Boon's land in 1959. Slochteren 1 is being drilled.

Aerial photo of Slocteren in 2018

Test site 1 - Slochteren

Introduction Problem analysis Research Approach Design Framework

Design Exploration

Design concept - Slochteren

Test site 1 - Slochteren

Test site 1 - Slochteren

The veiwing tower, situated amidst the fields, offers visitors an experience of viewing the gas extraction site from different heights. This framed view creates a contrast between nature and industry, providing a unique perspective.

А В \$\$4.2224 125M 250M 375M 0 500M Introduction Research Approach Design Framework **Design Exploration** Problem analysis

A: The view towards the forest

B: The view towards the gas extraction site

Design Exploration

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Gas extraction location_Ten Post

The site history of Ten Post

Design Exploration

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The spatial quality of Ten Post gas extraction site in 2010 (up) and 2022 (below)

Soil type: sea clay

Summer water level: 133cm Winter water level: 38cm

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Design concept - Ten post

Revealing the impact of land subsidence

400 m

450 m

Spatial experience - Ten post

Spatial experience - Ten post

Spatial experience - Ten post

Test site 3 - Noordbroek

Gas extraction location_Noordbroek

The site history of Noordbroek

When facilities were cleared and industrial trace was erased

Design Exploration

Design concept - Noordbroek

Integrating daily life into memorial spaces

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Design concept - Noordbroek

Represent the length of the underground invisible pipe work

Native tree species, such as silver birch, are planted between the paths, bringing natural vitality back to the site.

A 3km path

The underground 3km pipeline is represented on the concrete pavement in the form of a pathway. Different materials are used in the paving design to represent various geological layers.

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Test site 3 - Noordbroek

Design Intervention: plants and grow with time

Quercus robur

Sorbus aucuparia

Sambucus nigra

Phragmites australis

Ranunculus repens

Jacobaea vulgaris Taraxacum officinale

Achillea millefolium

Cosmos bipinnatus

Anthriscus sylvestris

Buddleja davidii

Spatial experience - Noordbroek

A perspective view the sunken path





As time progresses, the birch trees and other plants gradually grow, with the canopy forming an upper boundary, creating a comfortable space with shadow. During this period, the lush vegetation becomes the dominant visual element.





During the rainy season, the lower-lying areas will be filled with water. This also serves as an expression of the land subsidence caused by gas extraction.







The pavilion is situated on the location of original industrial structure, providing a space for people to reflect. The broken paving materials in front of the pavilion come from the concrete removed during the construction of the 3 km pathway.





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The spontaneous growth of plants in the gaps of the paving. Design translates the industrial traces into an outdoor playground, providing relaxation and entertainment for nearby residents and children.







Spatial experience - Other location



Reimagining how landscapes can grow with industrial ruins in other locations

A framework that engages everyone



A framework that engages everyone



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Half of the amount made available by Vandebron is intended for applicants from all over the Netherlands. The other half is for its own customers. "We want to give people the opportunity to do something accessible themselves. So that they don't have to wait for their municipality for sustainability. It's special to see that it often brings local residents together as well."

into a minimorest. Then you can apply to this faile for up to estobe.









Residents







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A framework that engages everyone



All projects



At a rock's throw distance from the city of Groningen lies the contiguous nature reserve De Onlanden for almost 10 years. Between the stream valleys of the Eelderdiep and the



In the Netherlands it often rains. A large share of that rainwater disappears into the sewer. When it rains too much, sewers can flood, with too little



The restoration of stream valleys is a reaction to the channelling of almost all Drentse streams. This was done in the early 20th century.

Coming soon...



Ten Post



Loppersum

After Gas Design the future of Groningen gas field Though the Landscape architecture lenses



Thanks for Your Attention!

