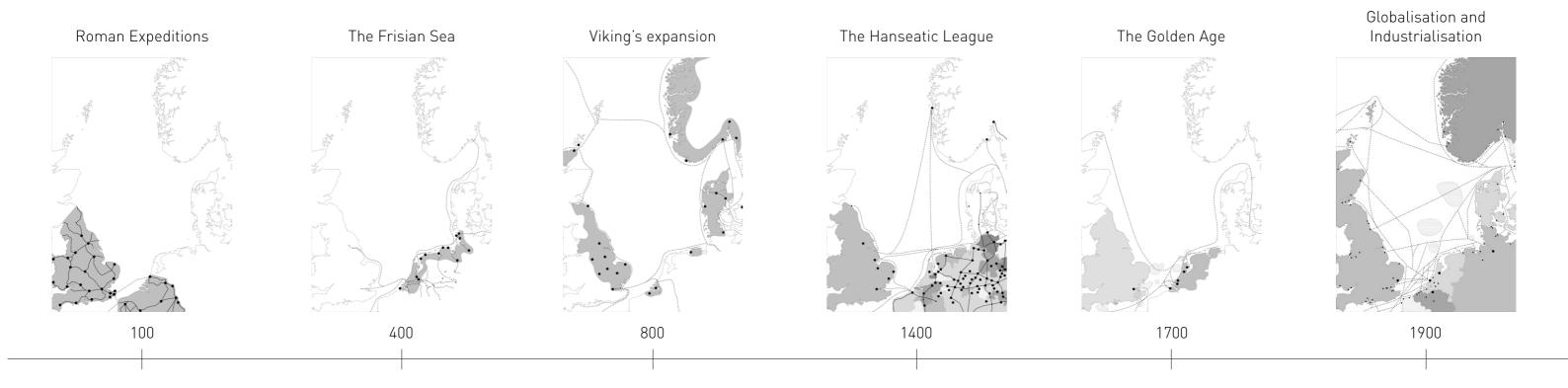


A macro-regional strategy for the North Sea territory towards a low-carbon future



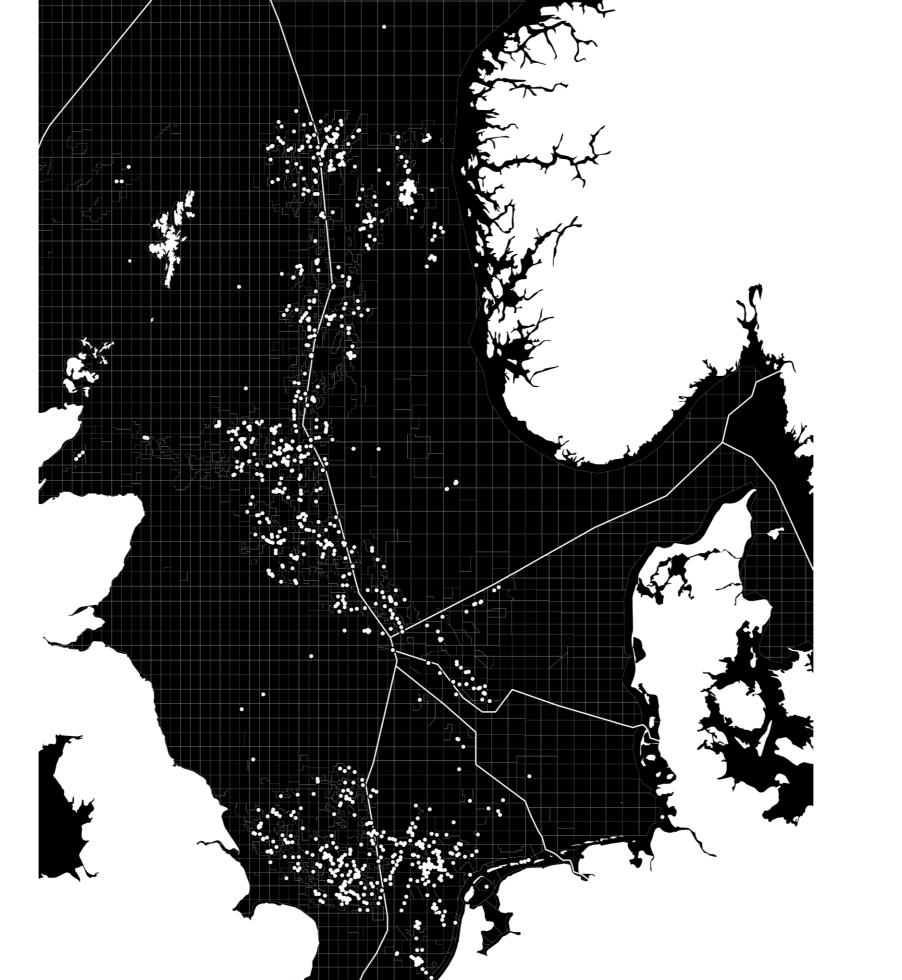
#### A LOOK BACK

The North Sea as a crossroad



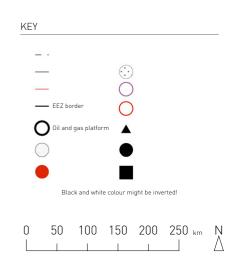
### A LOOK BACK

The Urbanisation of the sea



Overview of the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) and oil-license blocks

Data extracted from EUROSTAT, Thematic Mapping API, NLOG, OGA, NPD, DEA, PETRODATA, OSPAR



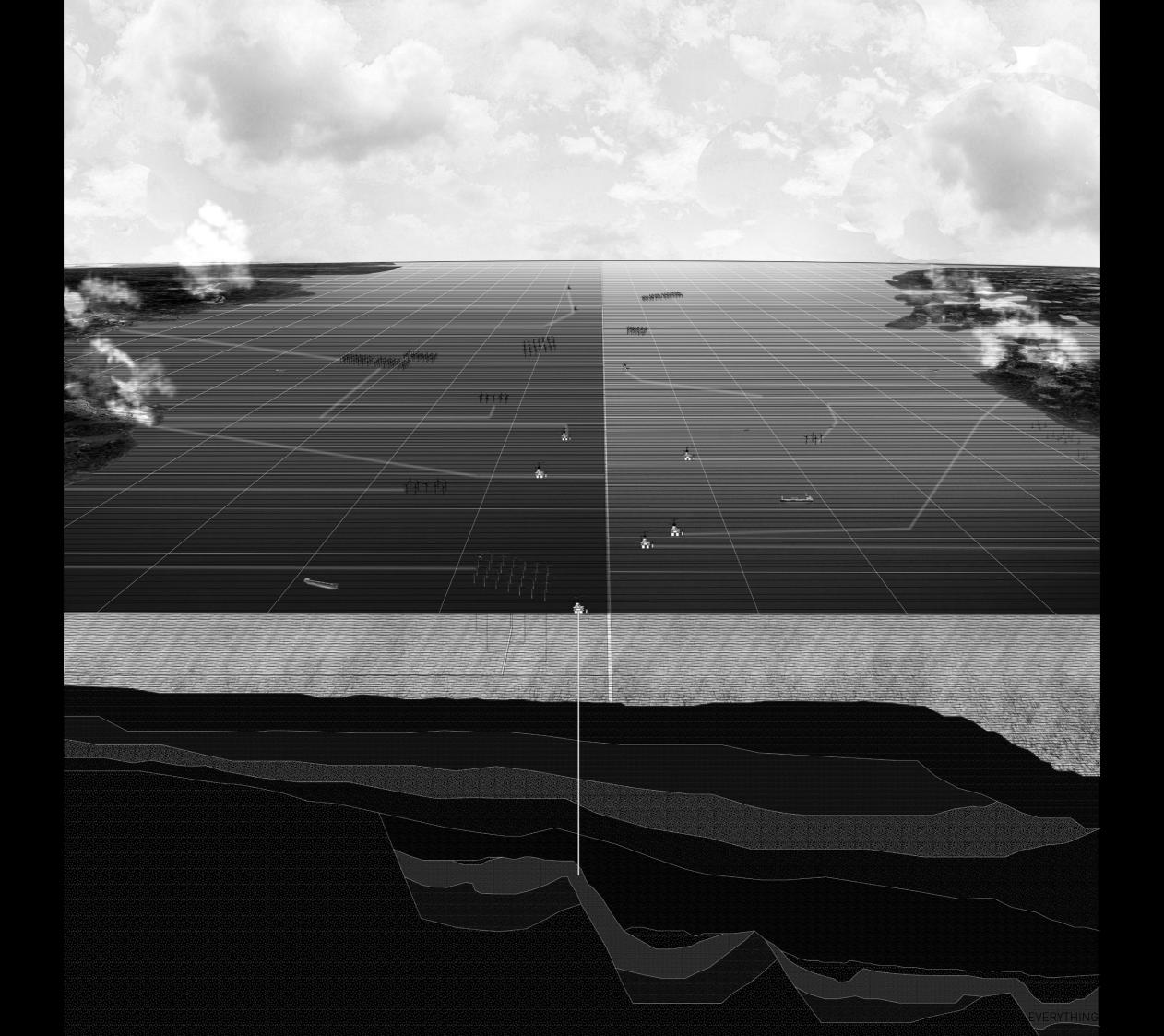
### TODAY

Every nation state owns a piece of the pie



The seperation into single EEZ's is resulting in various problems in terms of energy

0 50 100 150 200 250 km N



The Energy Legacy

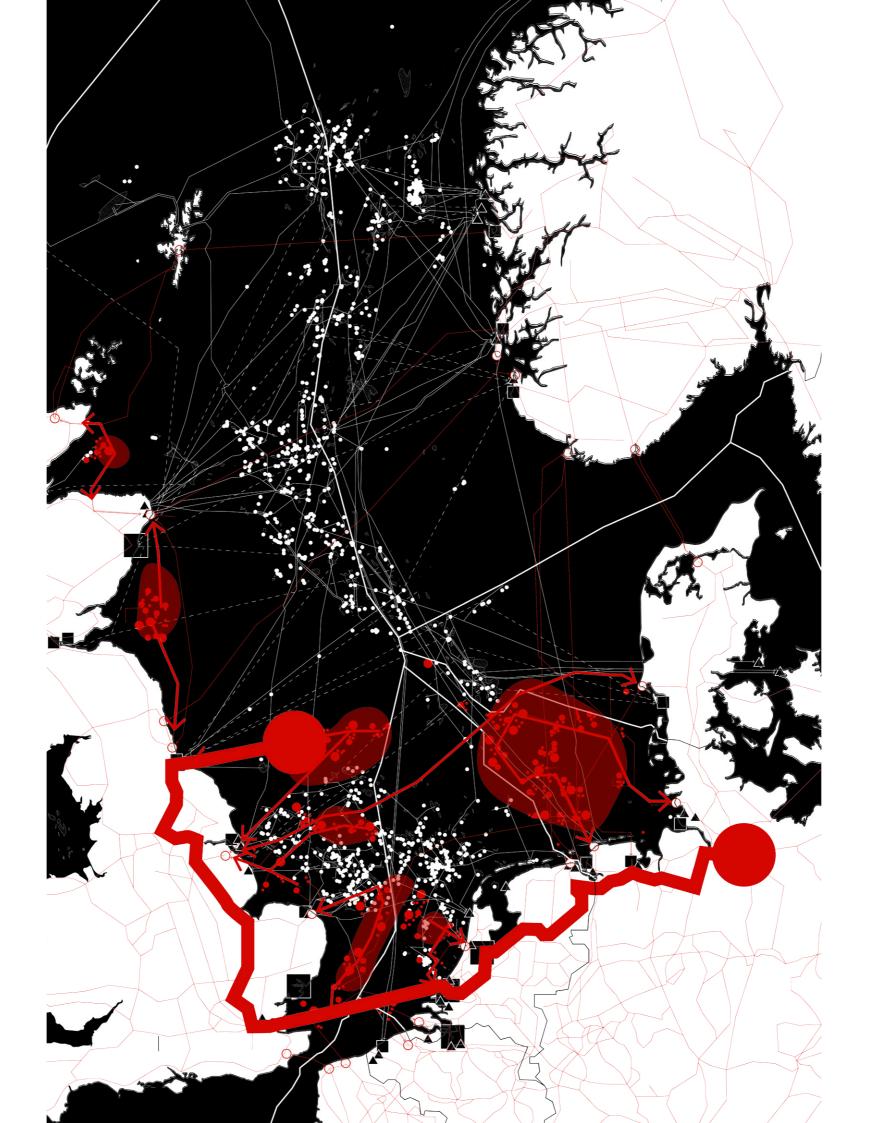
Overview of existing oil and gas rigs and wind parks

Data extracted from EUROSTAT, Thematic Mapping API, NLOG, OGA, NPD, DEA, PETRODATA, OSPAR

CEY

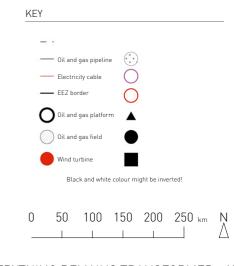
Oil and gas pipeline
Electricity cable
EEZ border
Oil and gas platform
Oil and gas platform
Wind turbine
Black and white colour might be inverted!

The Energy Legacy



Overview of existing oil and gas rigs and wind parks

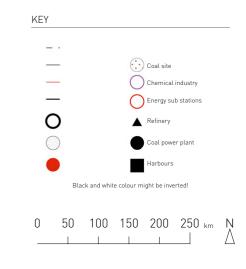
Data extracted from EUROSTAT, Thematic Mapping API, NLOG, OGA, NPD, DEA, PETRODATA, OSPAR



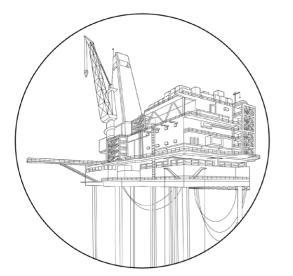
The Energy Legacy

#### Overview of existing of potential future brownfields on land

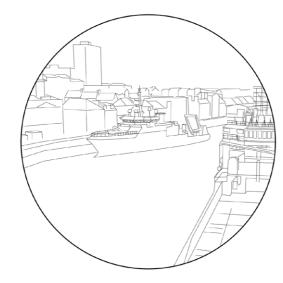
Data extracted from EUROSTAT, Thematic Mapping API, NLOG, OGA, NPD, DEA, PETRODATA, OSPAR



Oil and gas platforms



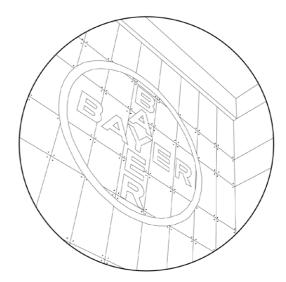
Oil and gas terminals



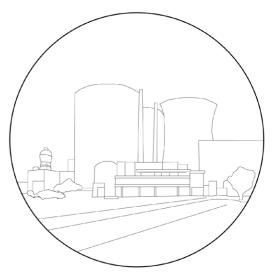
Refineries



Businesses

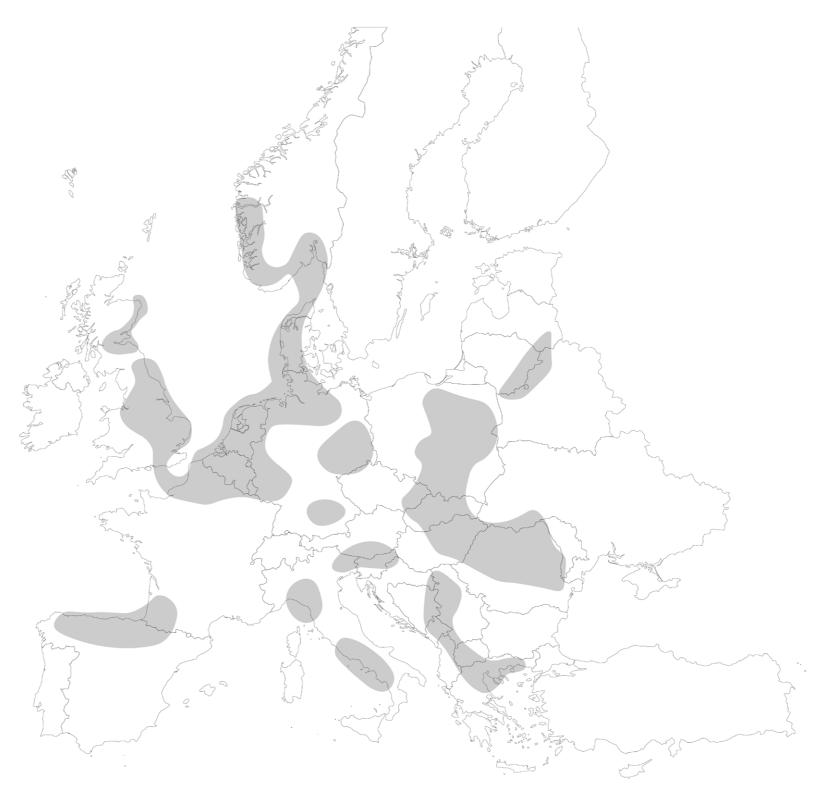


Terrestrial fossil energy sources



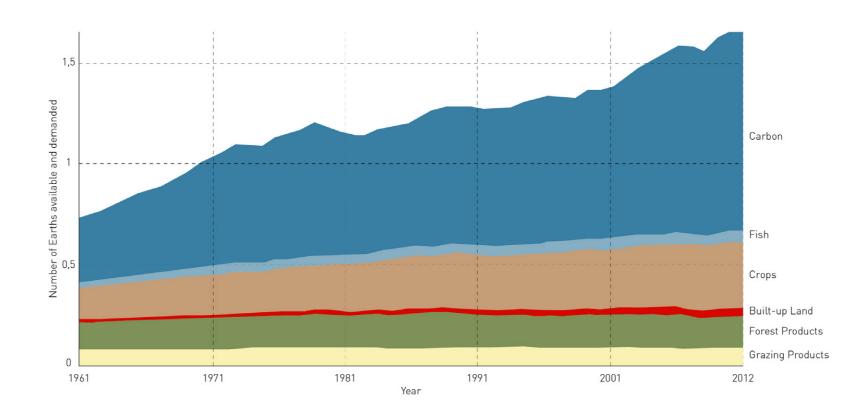
The Energy Legacy

The European carbon emissions



The Energy Legacy

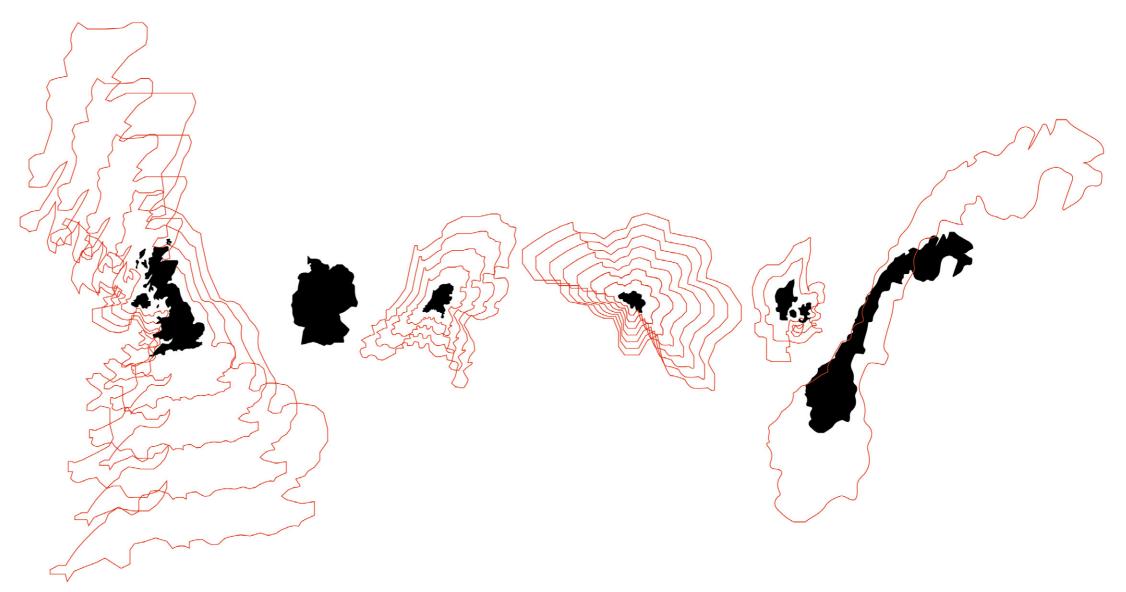
#### World Ecological Footprint by component



Data extracted from EUROSTAT



Challenged by population growth estimates



Multiple times of additional space is needed to produce the required amount of resources for the consumption of a growing population.

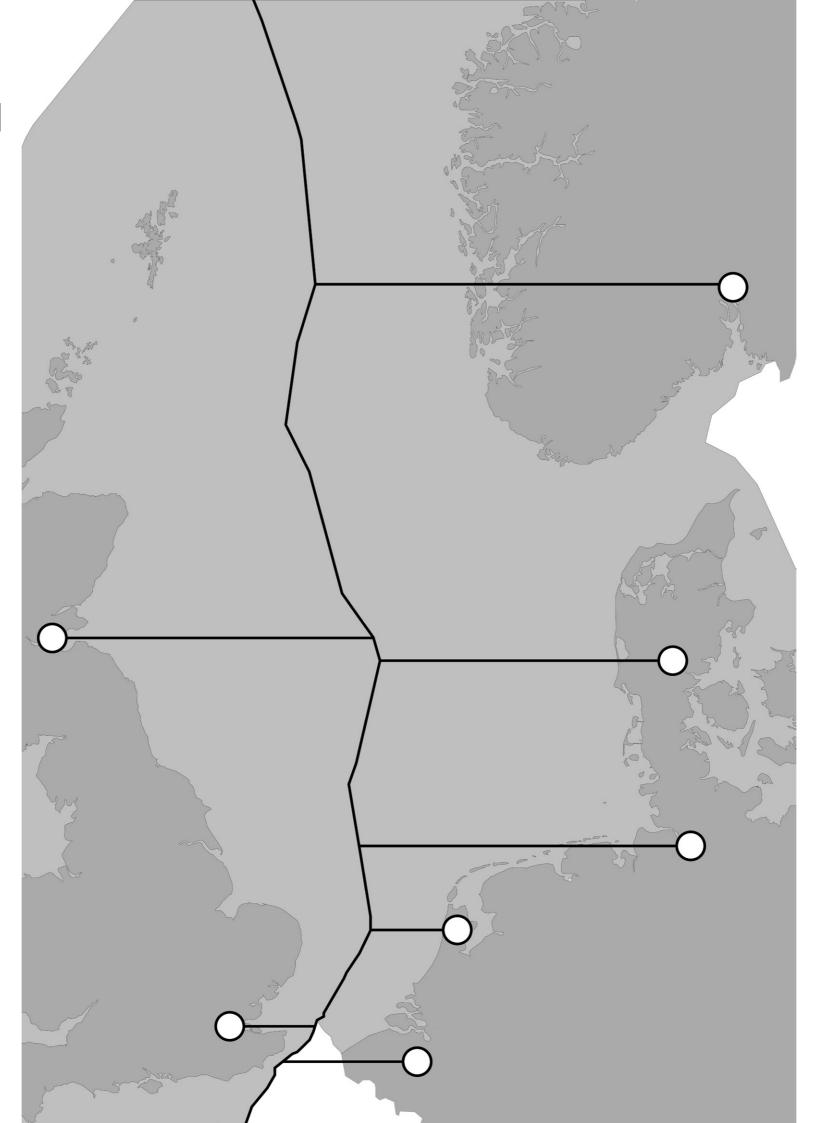
# FROM SYSTEM OF EXTRACTION

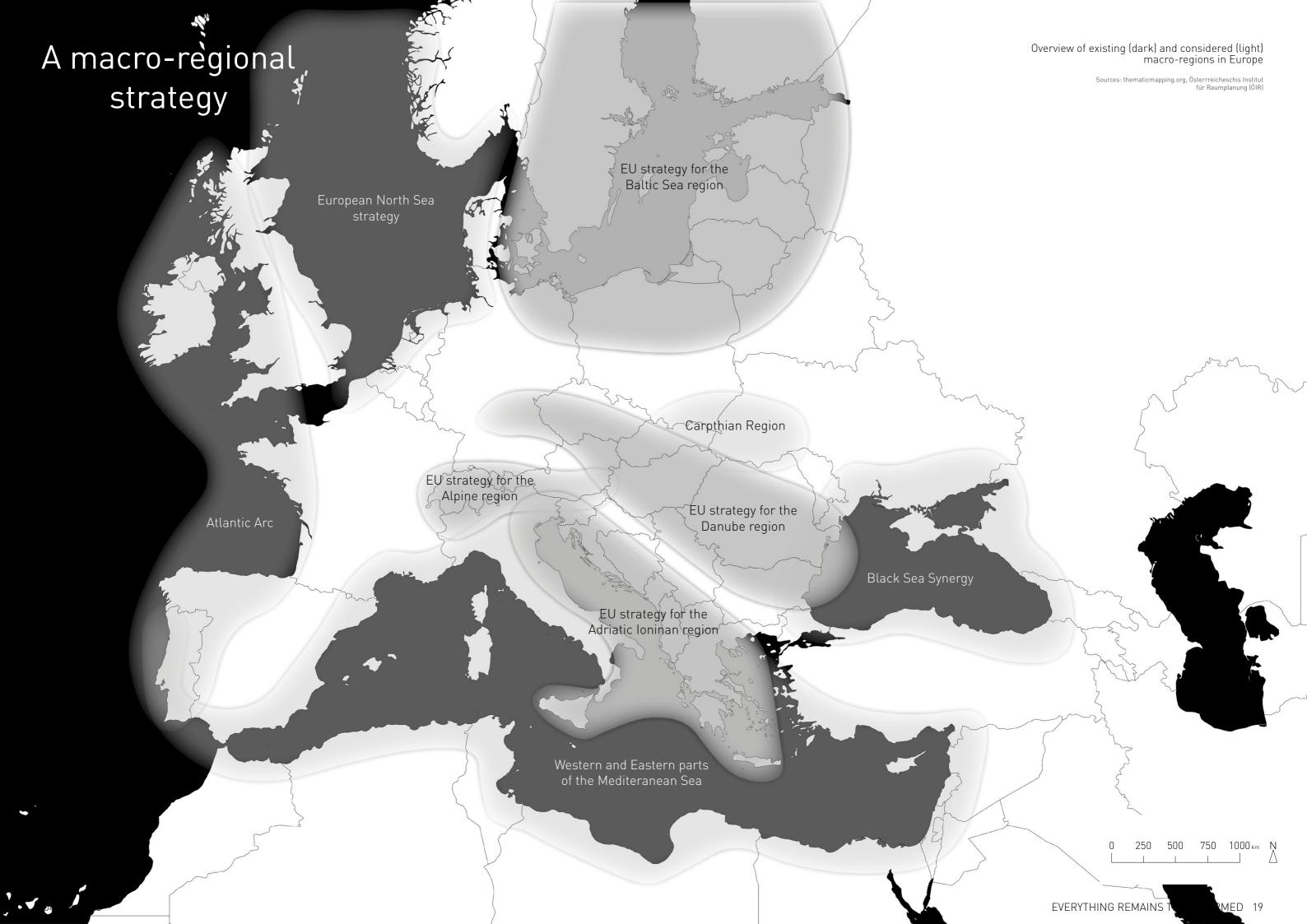
From 6 territories and 6 high carbon footprints



# TO A SYSTEM OF COLLABORATION

To 1 territory and 1 low carbon footprint





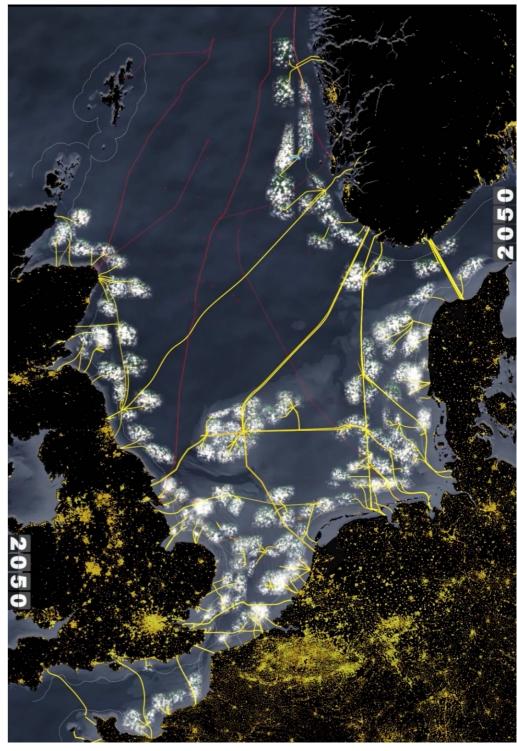
### TWO REFERENCE POINTS

The potential of the North Sea for the West European energy transition

ZEEKRACHT by OMA (2008)

Source: http://atlasofplaces.com/Zeekracht-OMA

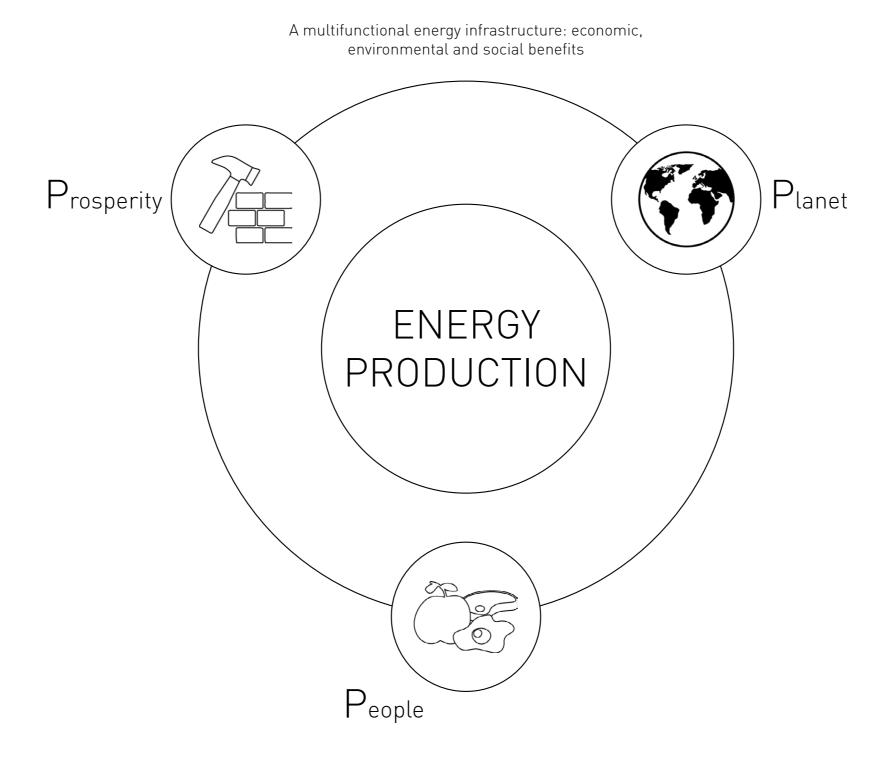
An Energetic Odyssey by H+N+S Landscape Architects (2016)



Source: https://iabr.nl/en/projectatelier/atelier2050

#### WHAT TO ADD

A multifunctional energy infrastructure



The key elements of a multifunctional energy infrastructure

Key elements of the strategy

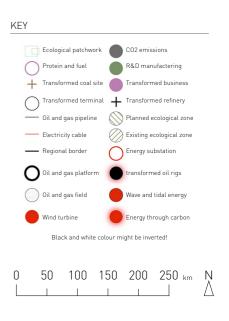
Integration of the energetic legacy
(Infrastructural artefacts and
brownfields)

Territorial collaboration

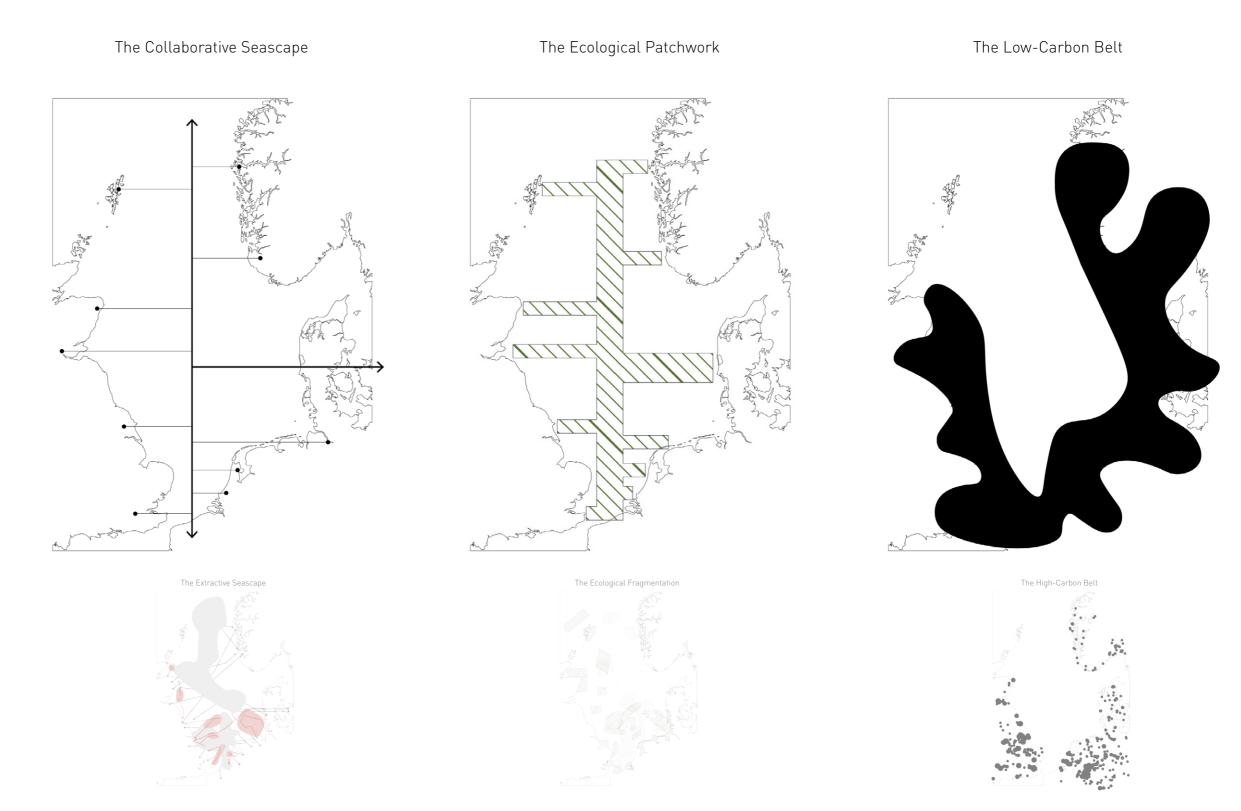
Energy production



Everything Remains Tranformed, a macro-regional strategy for the North Sea territory



3 main principles



A macro-regional structure: Creating a framework for the smaller scales

#### Framework of the macro-regional strategy for the North Sea territory

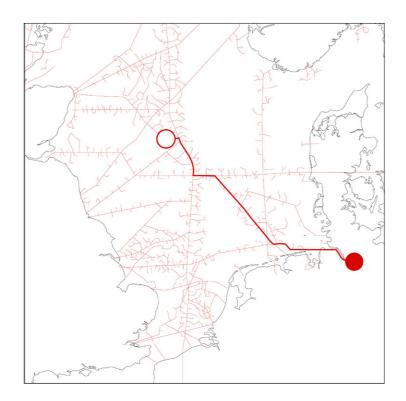
	The Collaborative Seascape	The Ecological Patchwork	The Low-Carbon Belt
Main principles			
Spatial guidelines	1 Energy security through collaboration	6 Ecological corridors connecting protected zones	8 Independent energy regions with an own identity
	2 Energy security through diversification	7 Engineered artefacts as water purifiers and artificial reefs	9 Centralities for energy supply and urban growth
	3 From producer to consumer		10 Prosperity and competition through transformation
	4 Reusing what is already there		11 Prosperity and competition through research
	5 A fair division of resources and revenue		

Application at the regional scale of Aberdeen

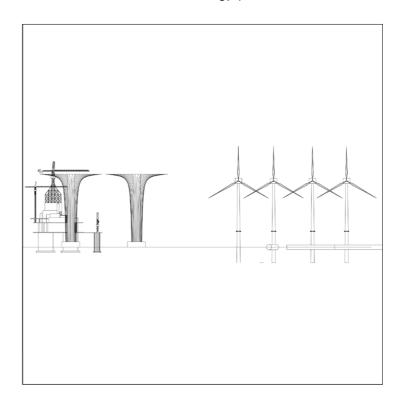


- (1) Energy security through collaboration
- (2) Energy security through diversification

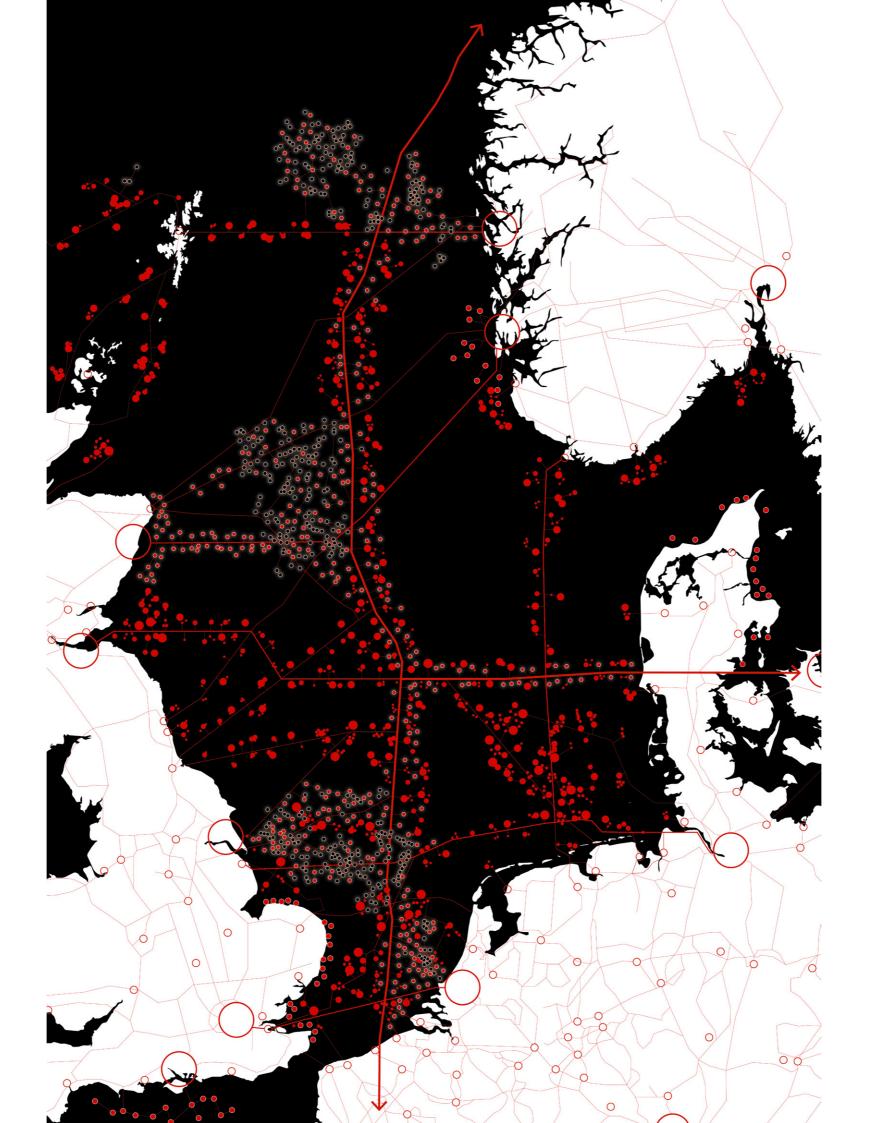
A centralisted exchange grid of electricity cables to decrease the distance between the areas of surplus and demand



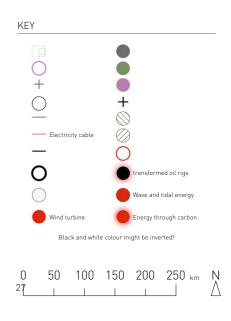
Differrent technologies add to the existing system of renewable energy production



- (1) Energy security through collaboration
- (2) Energy security through diversification



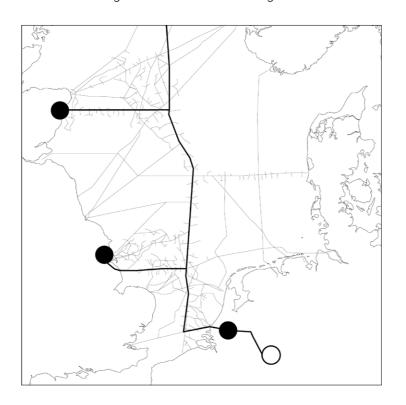
An electricity exchange grid and diverse renewable offshore sources to secure the territorial energy supply





- (3) From producer to consumer
- (4) Reusing what is already there

Sending the carbon dioxide from the producing regions to the carbon regions

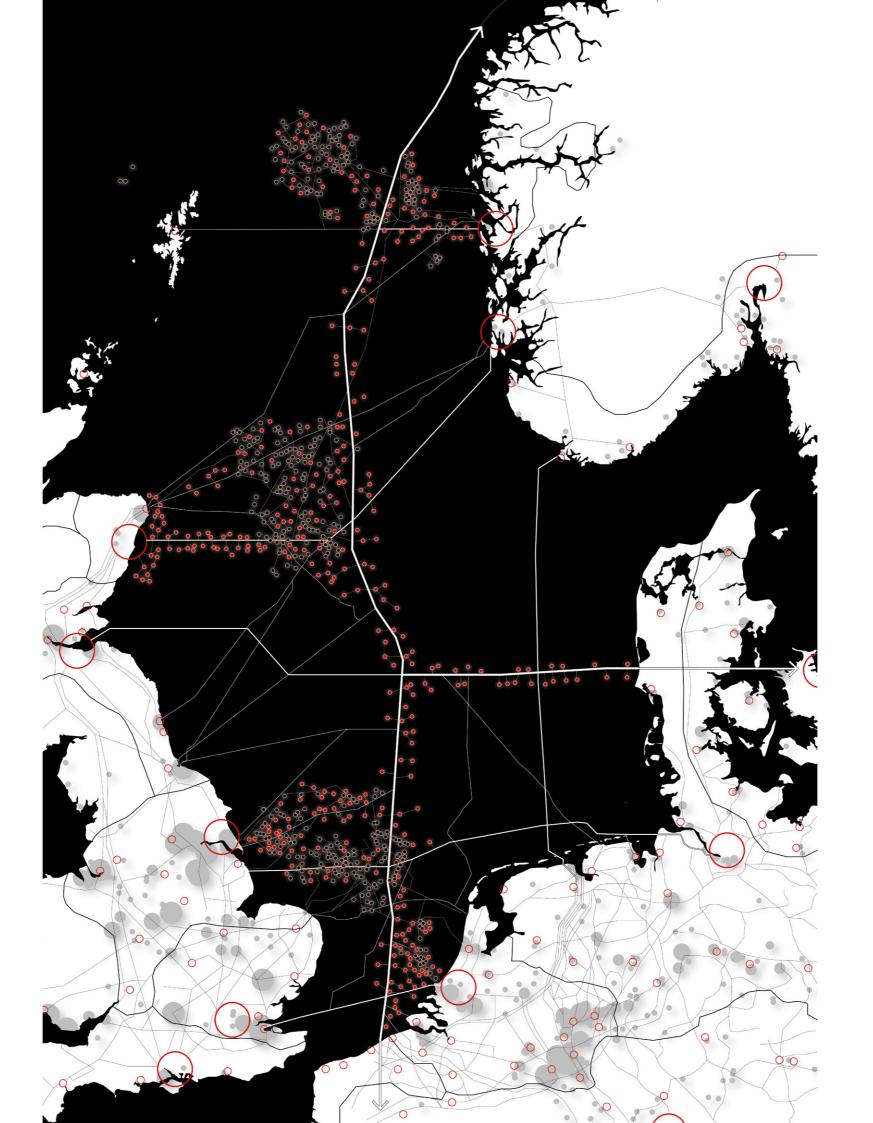


Reusing the existing infrastructure of the oil and gas age: pipelines and platforms



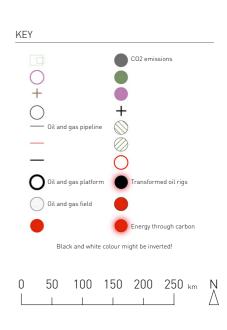
(3) From producer to consumer

(4) Reusing what is already there



The urban waste product, carbon dioxide, is consumed in the carbon region in Aberdeen, and in the region adjacent to Hull,

Bergen and Rotterdam

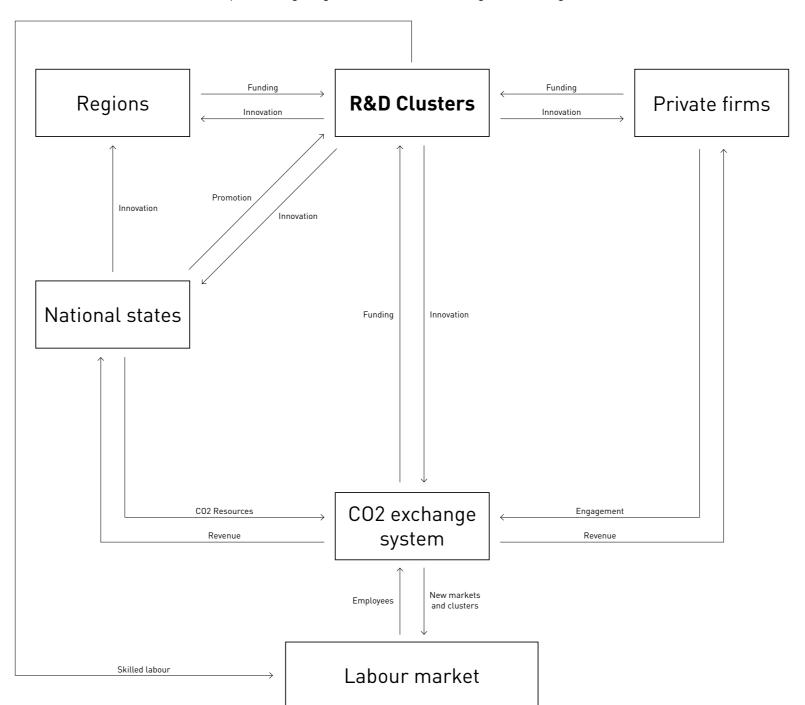




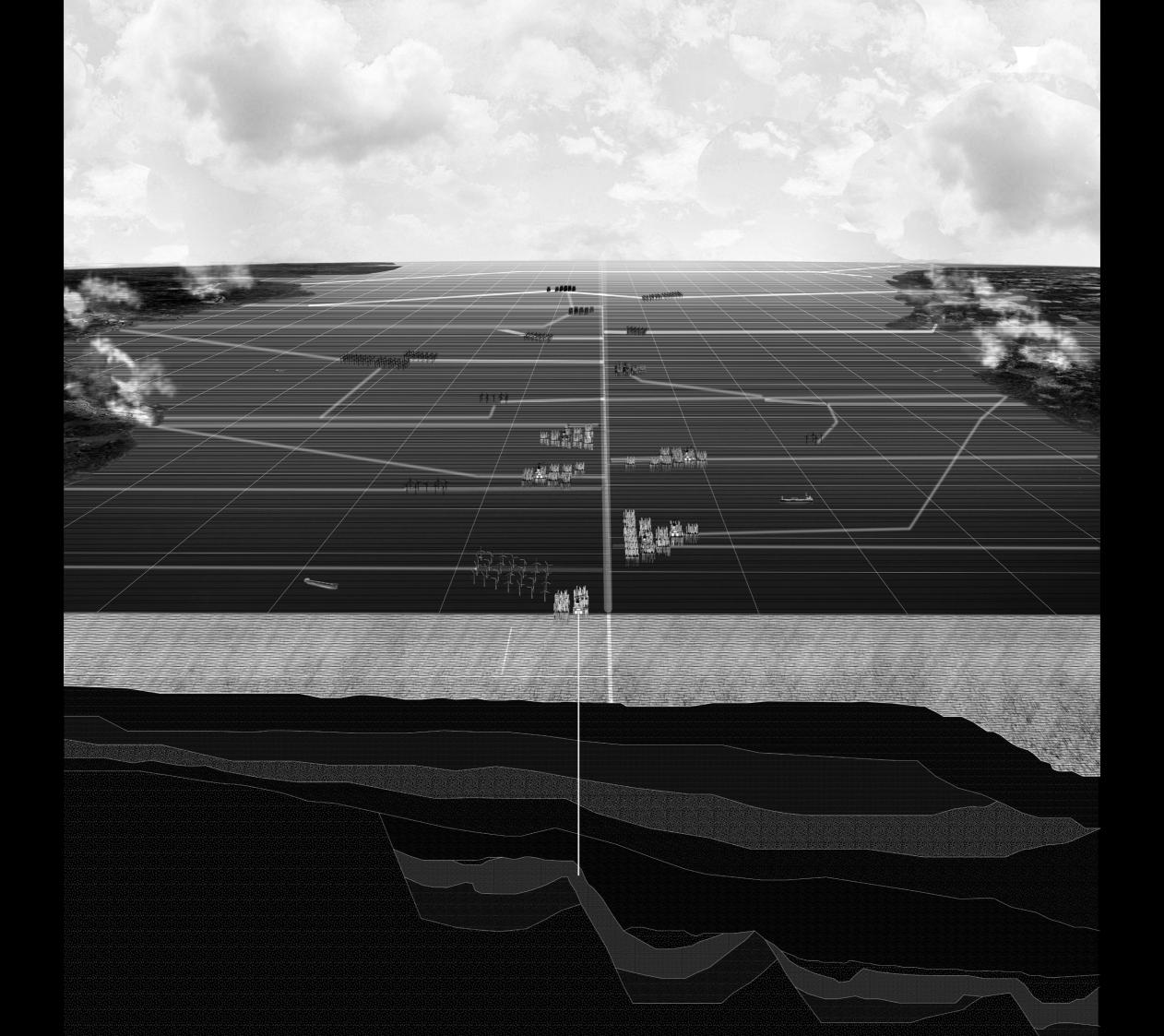
(5) A fair division of resources and revenue

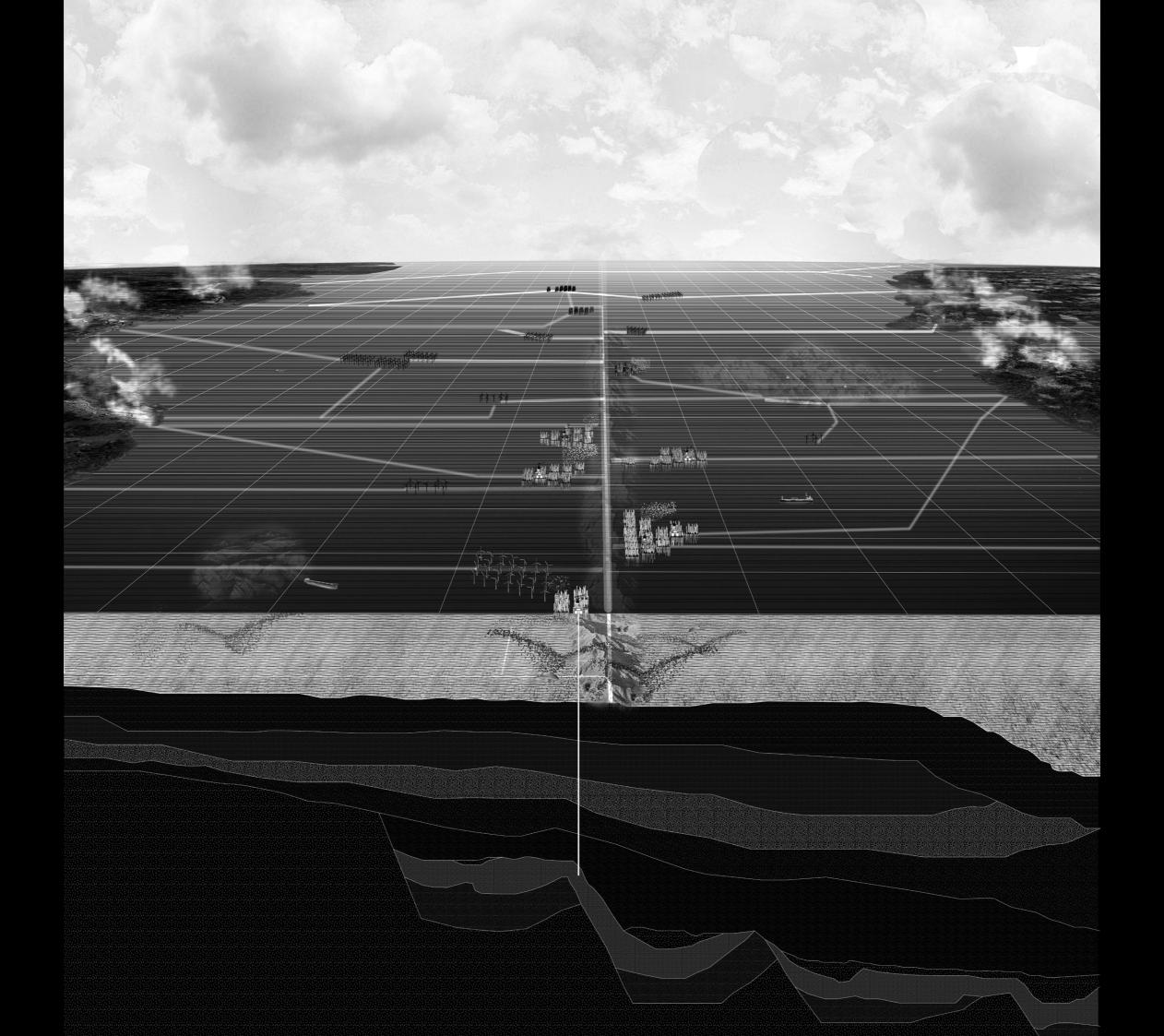
A welfare system in the North Sea territory that is based on the exchange of carbon dioxide from the producing regions to the consuming carbon regions

How to secure equal revenue for all adjacent countries in the territory?





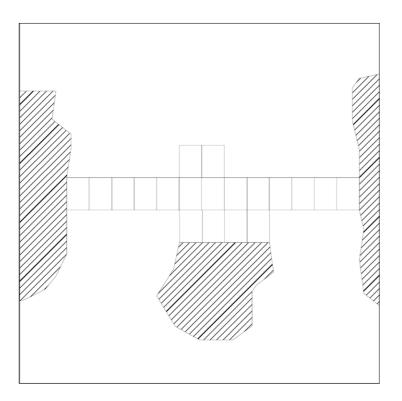




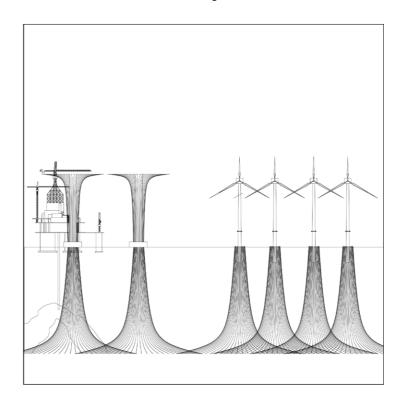


- (6) Ecological corridors connecting protected zones
  - (7) Engineered objects as water purifiers and artificial reefs

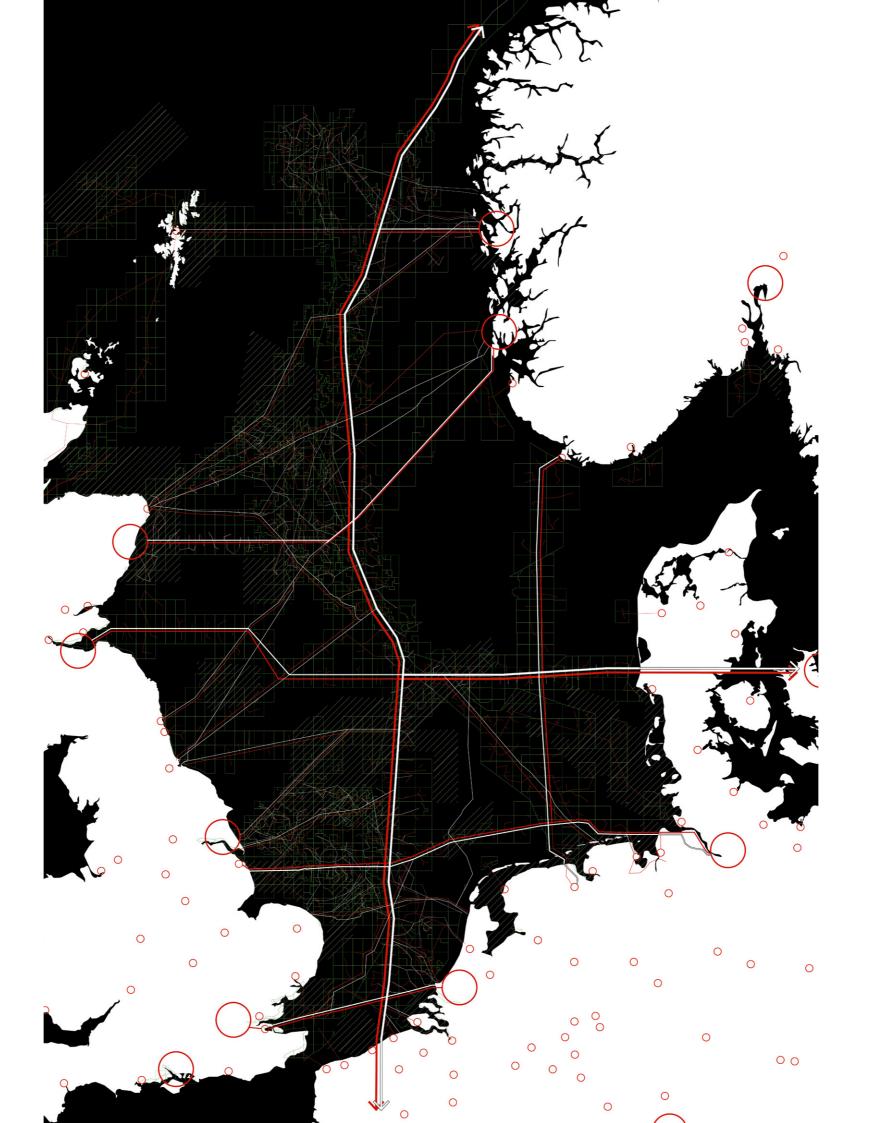
Objects in the sea are connecting fragmented marine protected zones and increase the marine biodiversity



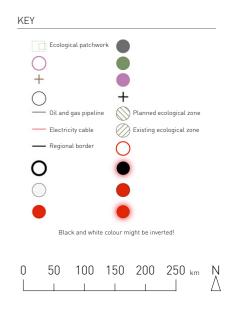
Artificial reefs attached to the energy artefacts form new ecological habitats

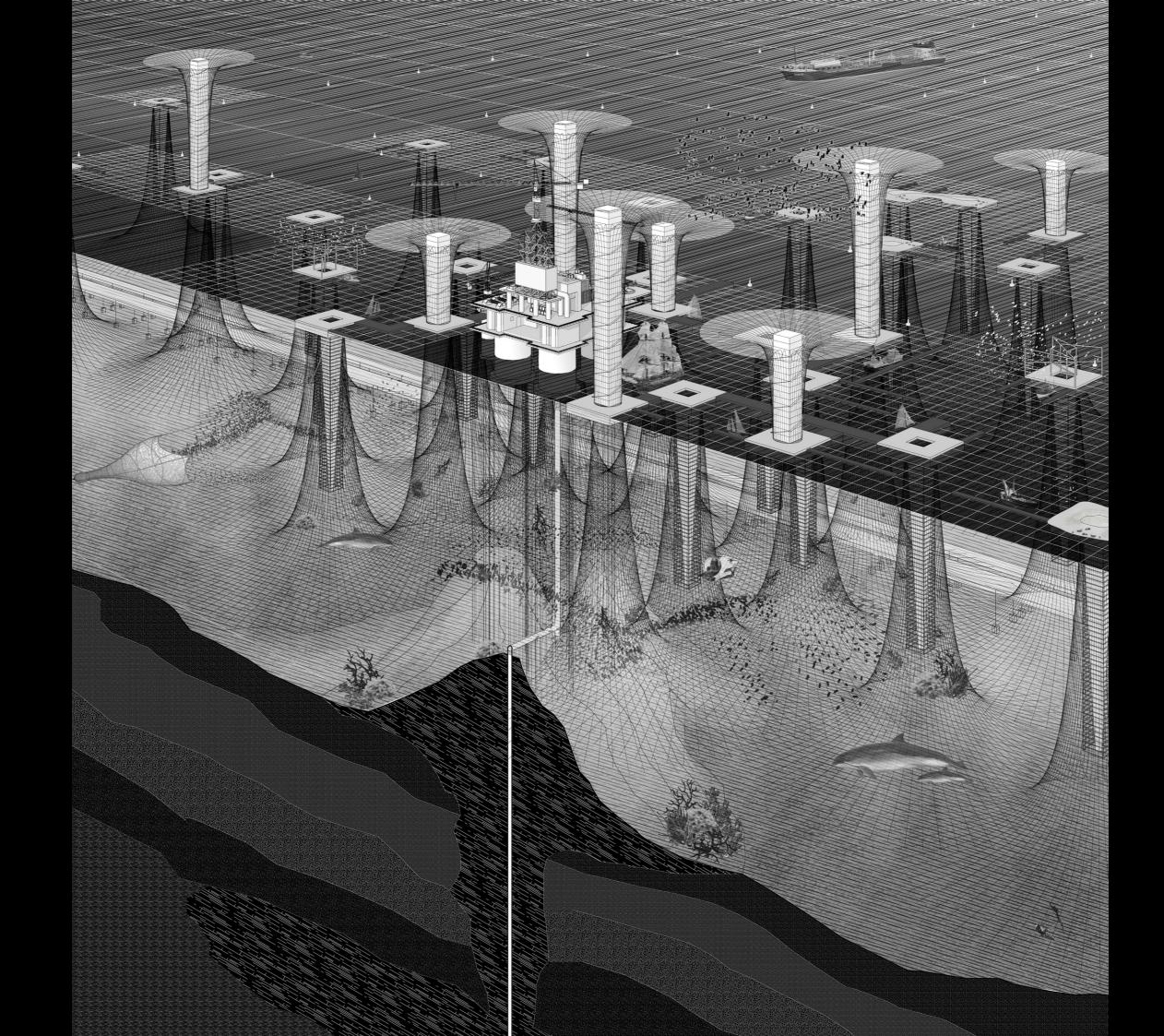


- (6) Ecological corridors connecting protected zones
- (7) Engineered objects as water purifiers and artificial reefs

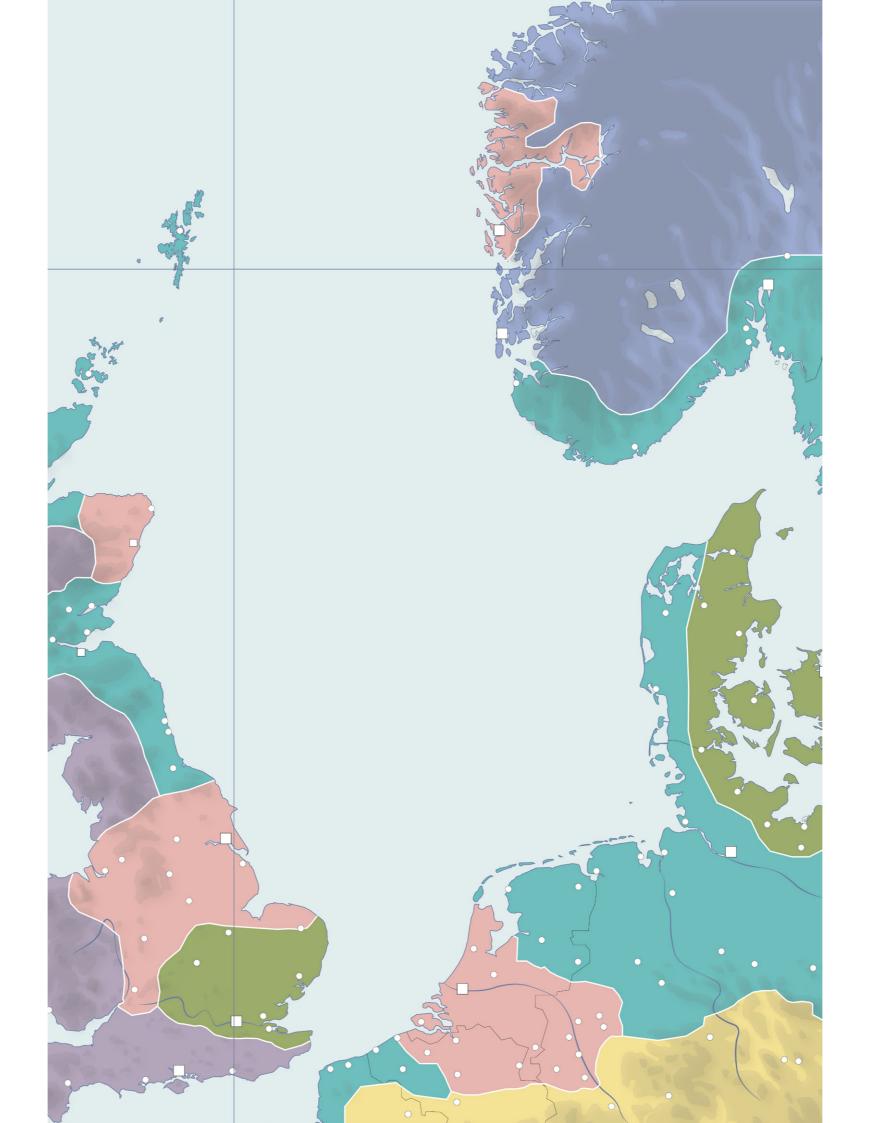


Ecological corridors develop ablong the infrastructural axis to increase the marine biocapacity

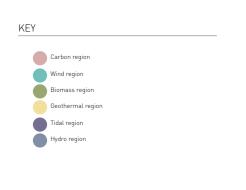




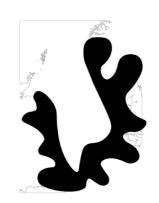
(8) Independent energy regions with an own identity



The formation of 6 different kind of energ region: Carbo, Wind, Hydro, Tidal, Biomass and Geothermal





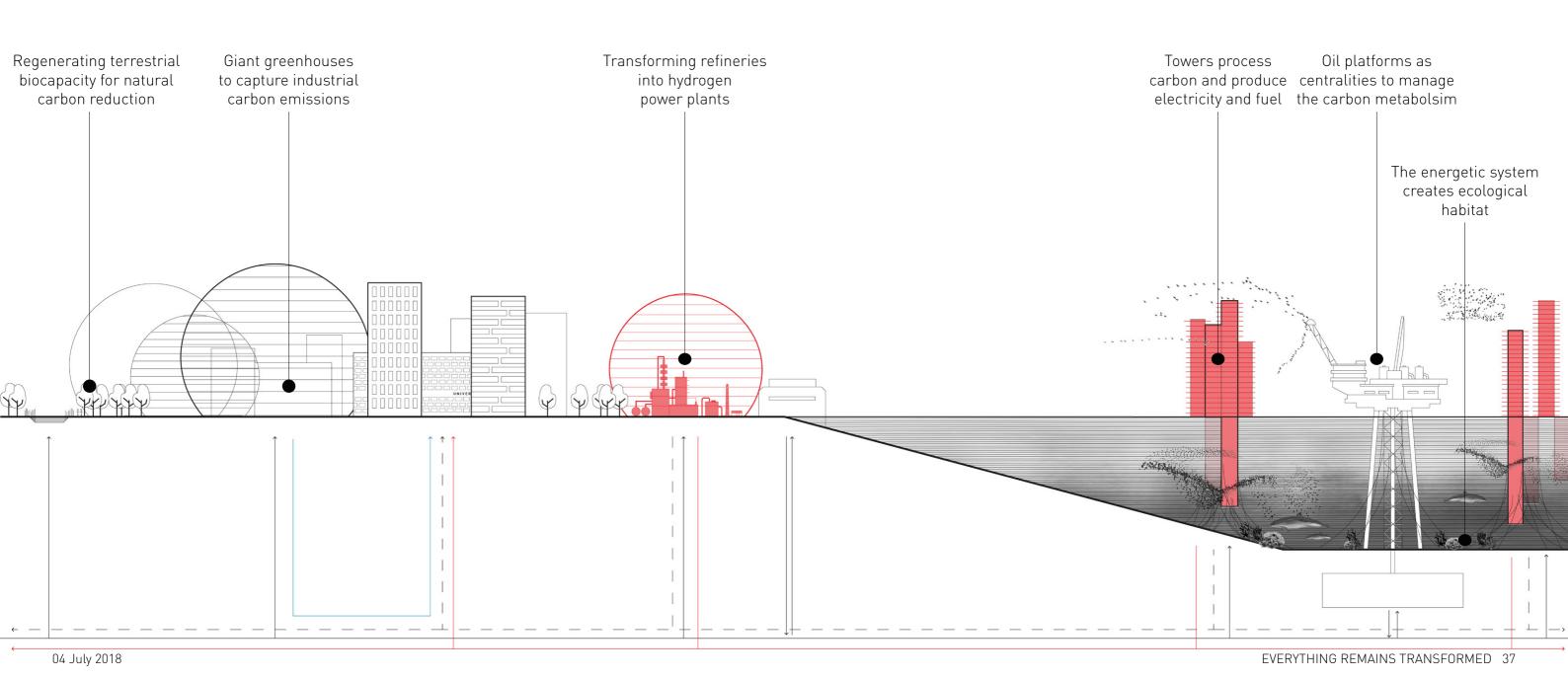


(8) Independent energy regions with an own identity

The Carbon region: A consumer of carbon dioxide through utilization and storage:

Producing electricity and fuel

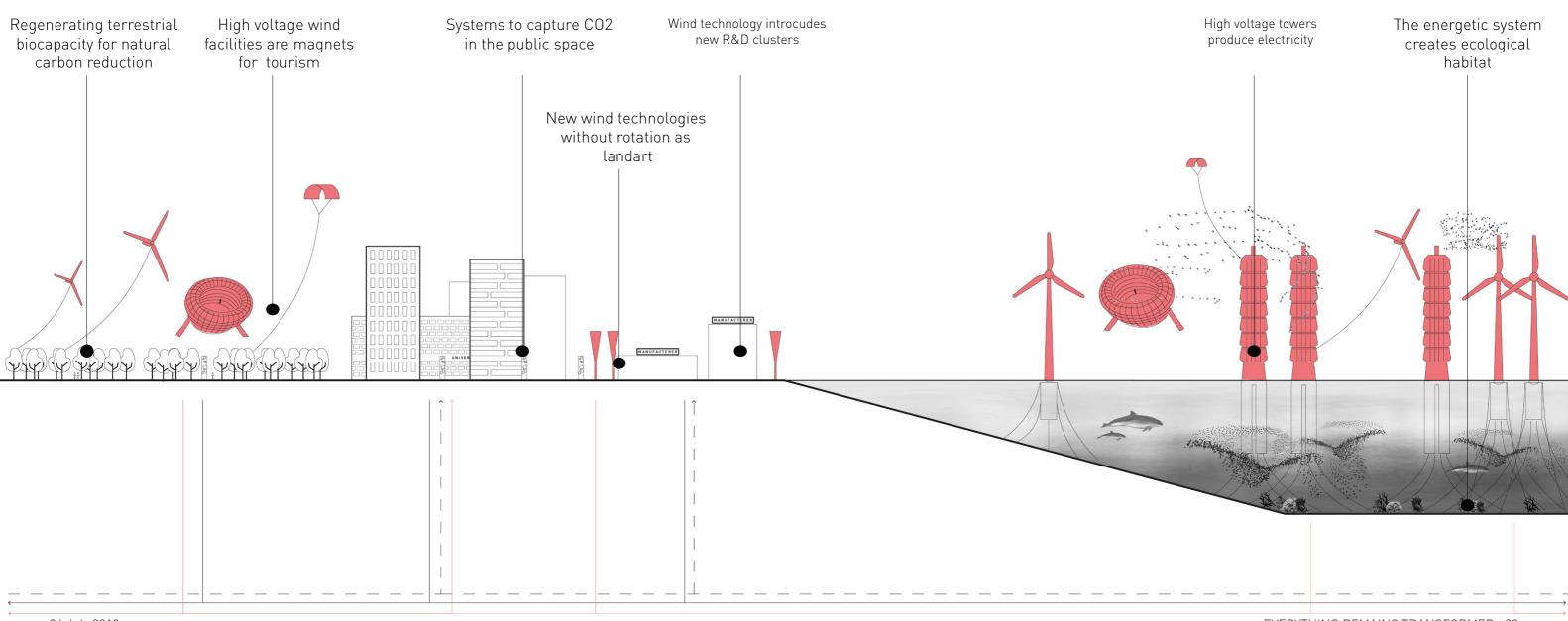
ΞY	
	Bio and electro fuel
	- Electricity
_	- Carbon dioxide



(8) Independent energy regions with an own identity

The Wind region: Producer of wind through different kind of wind power facilitites and a producer of carbon

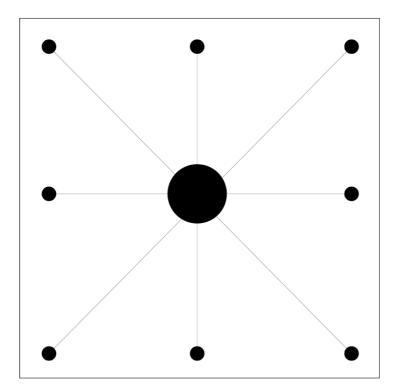
Protein		
_		
Electricity		
—— Carbon dioxide		



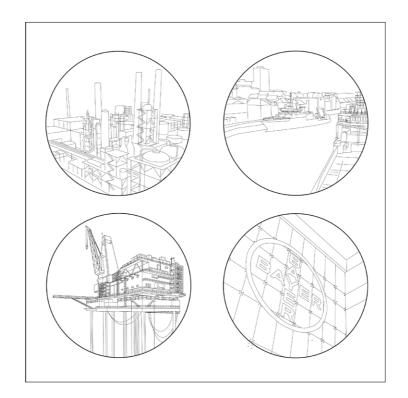


(9) Centralities for energy supply and urban growth

The number of infrastructural connections determines the hierarchy of urban nodes



The number of potential future brownfields determines the hierarchy of urban nodes

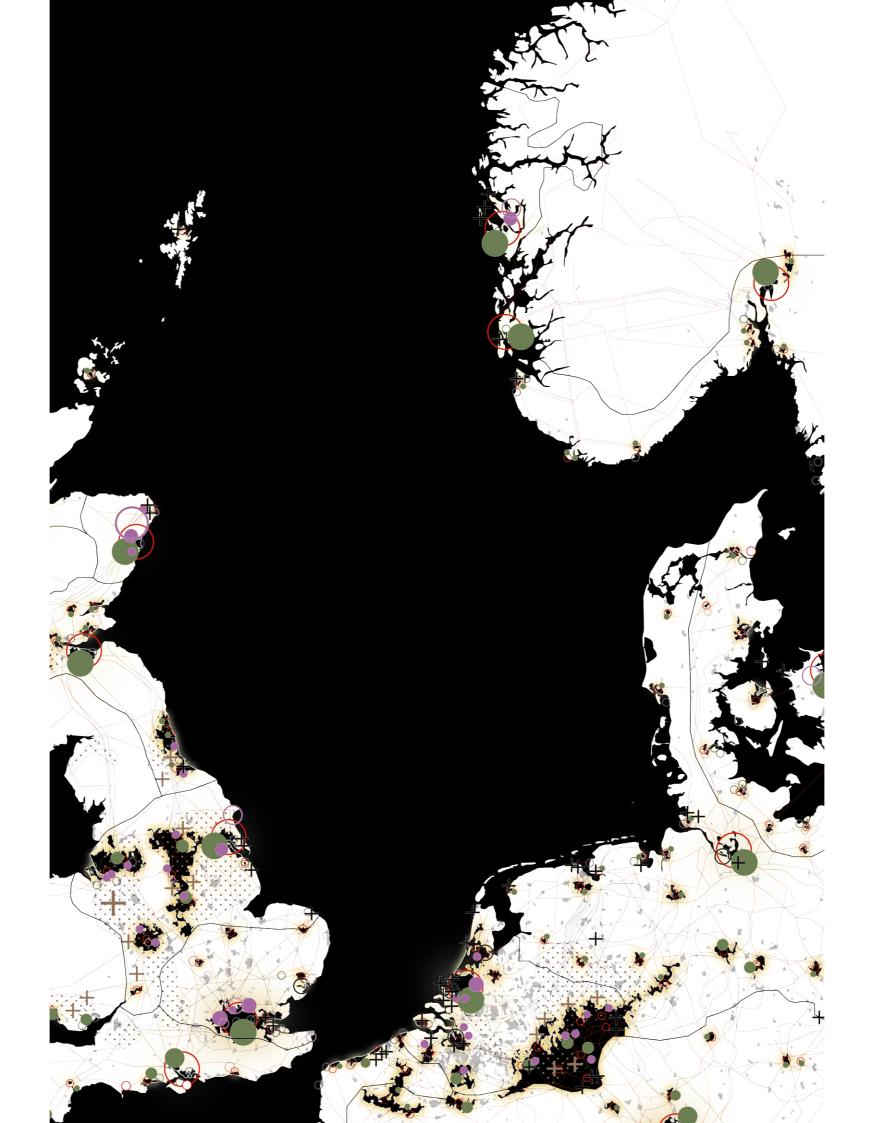


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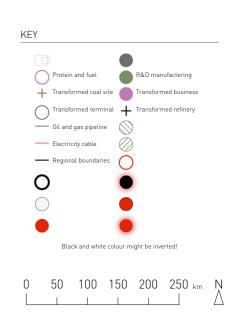
(9) Centralities for energy supply and urban growth

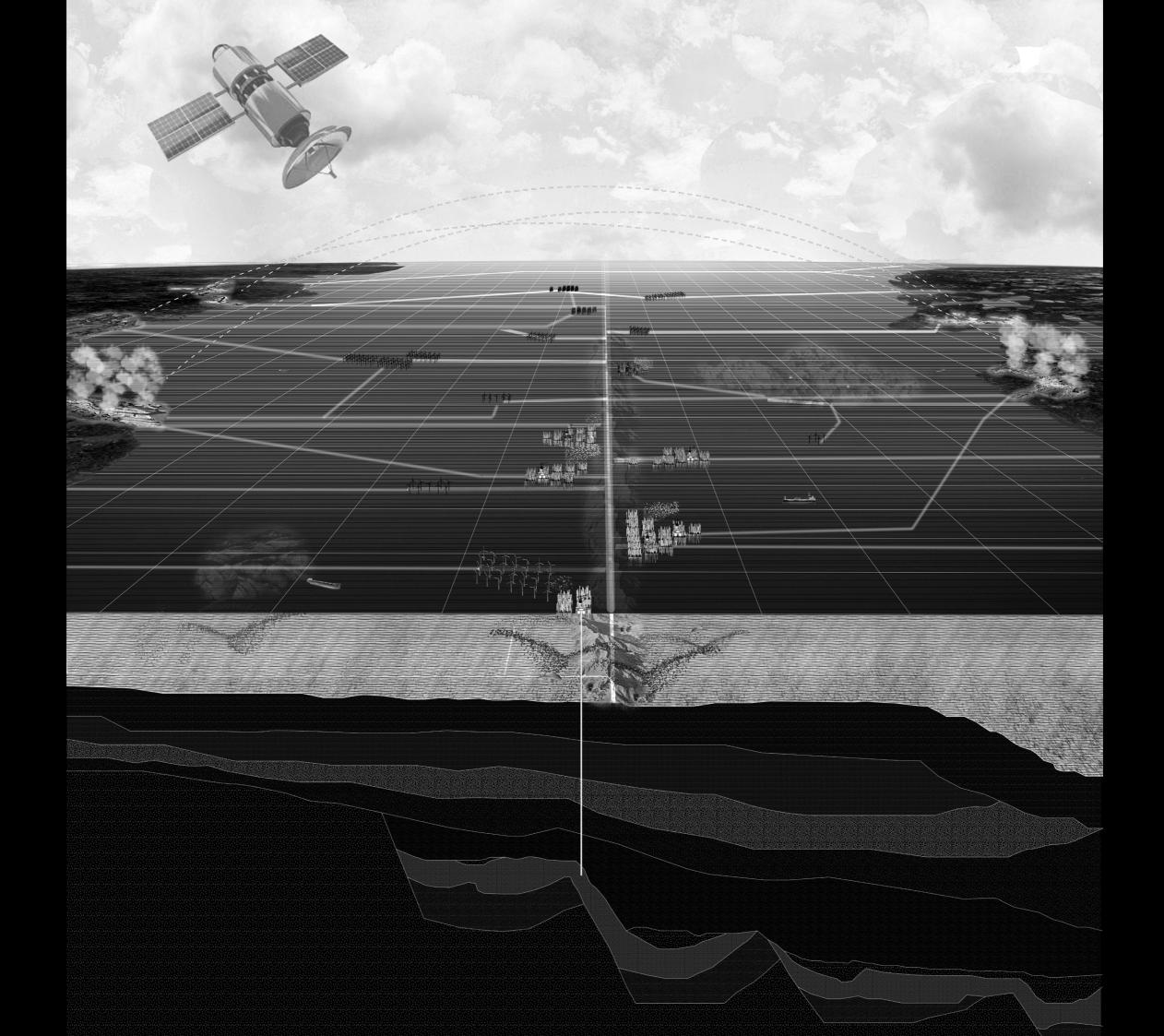
(10) Prosperity and competition through transforming brownfields

(11) Prosperity and competition through transforming research



A low carbon belt is developping along the coast line of the North Sea territory

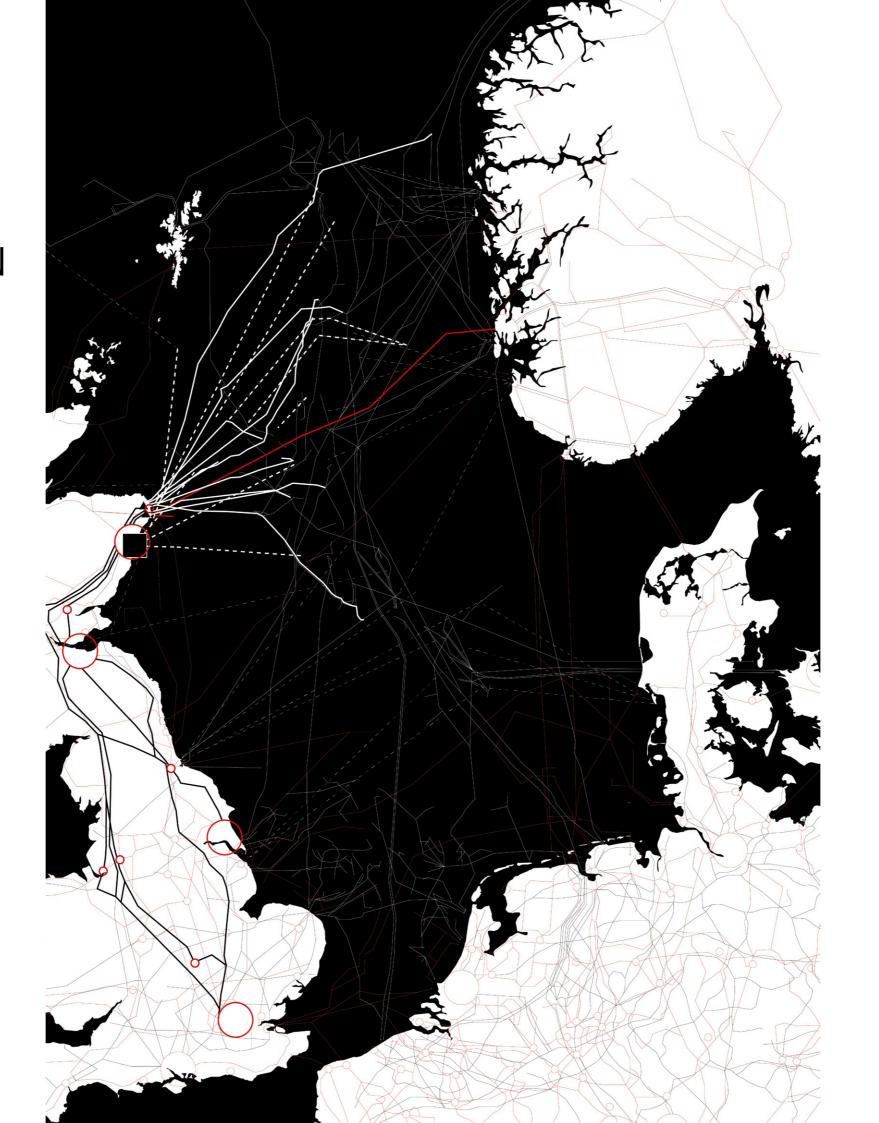


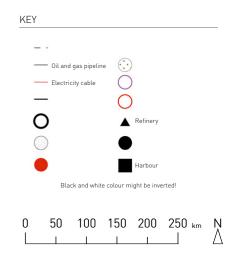




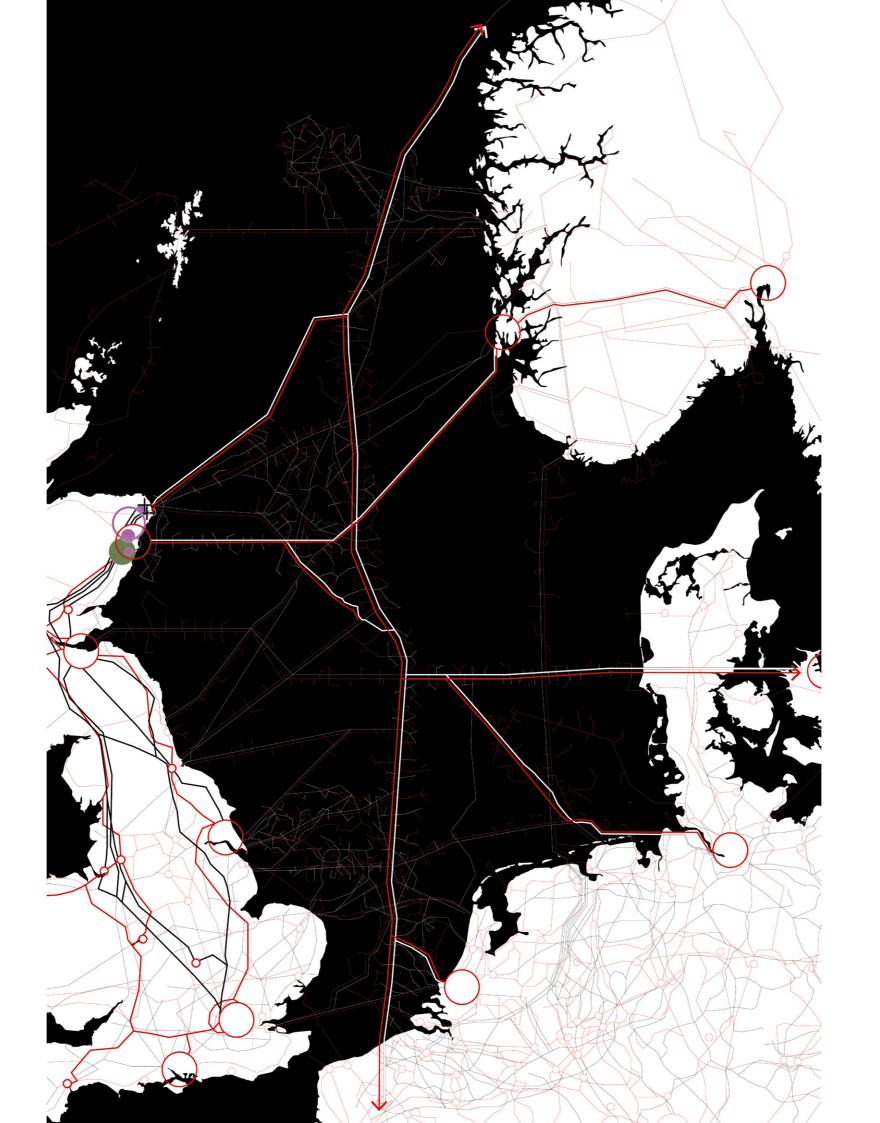
#### THE APPLICATION

The current and future role of Aberdeen in the energetic system

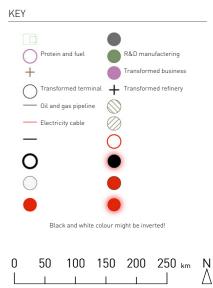


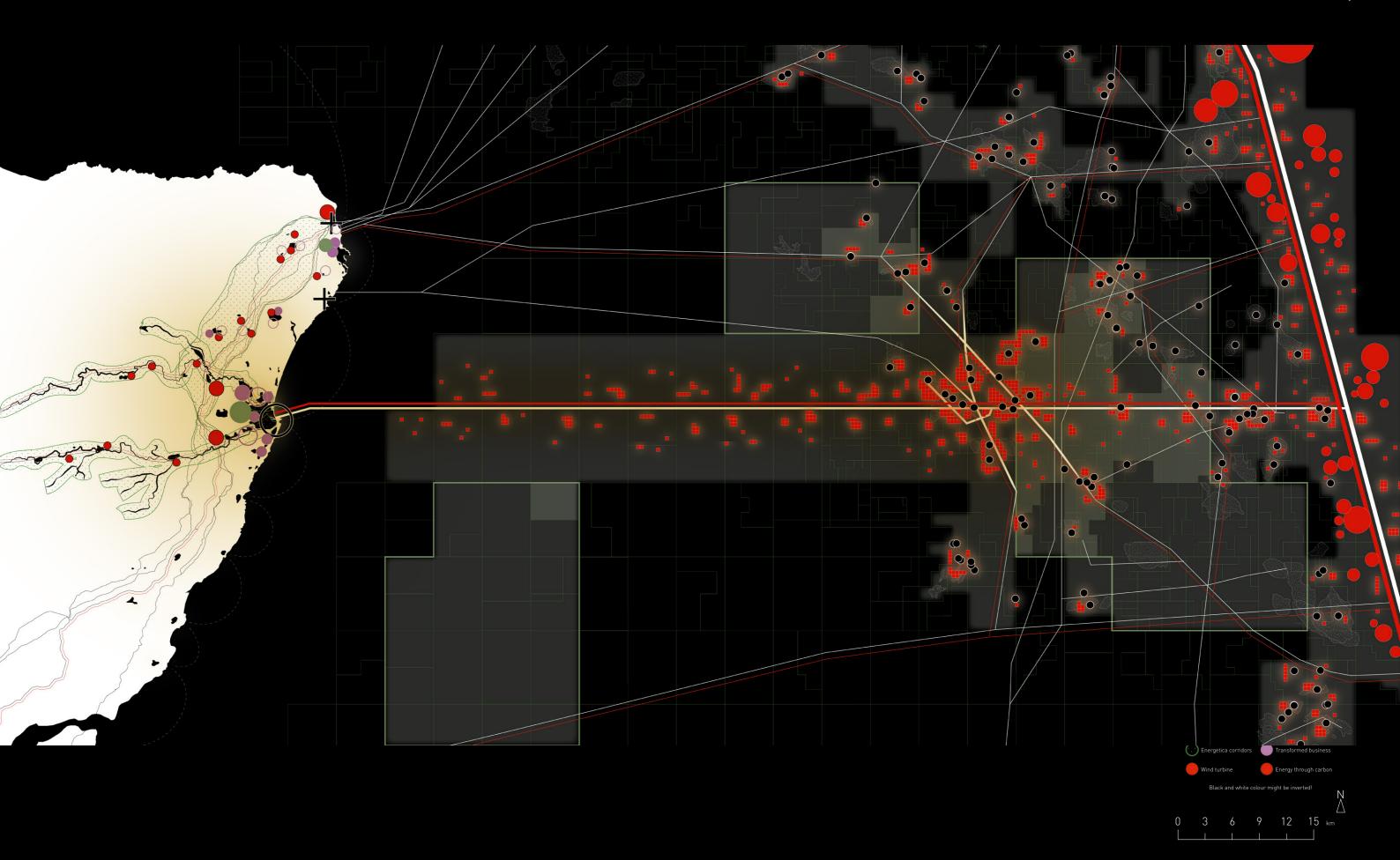


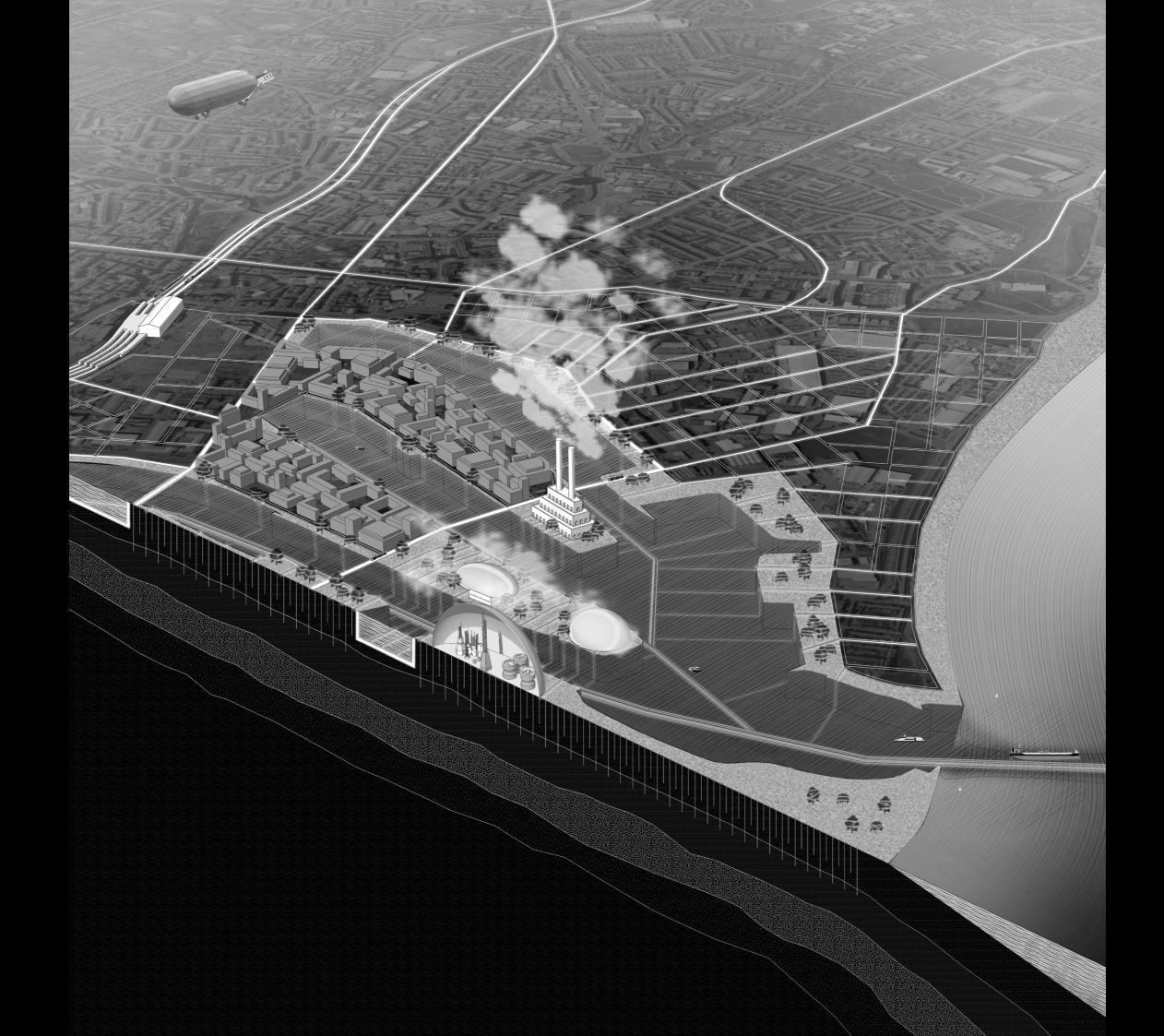
The current and future role of Aberdeen in the energetic system



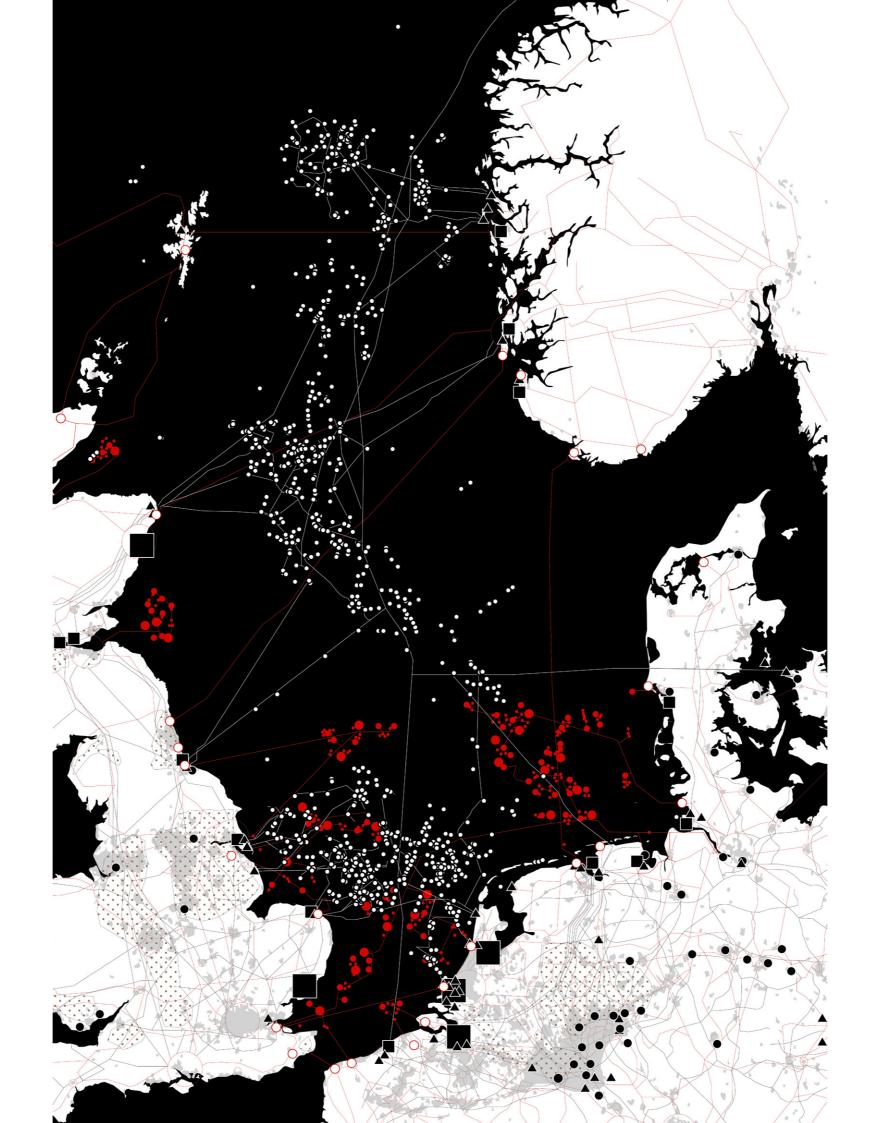
Aberdeen as the major provider for biofuel and electrofuel in the U.K. through the consumption of carbon dioxide

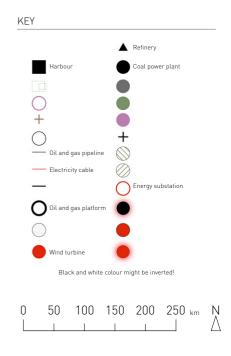




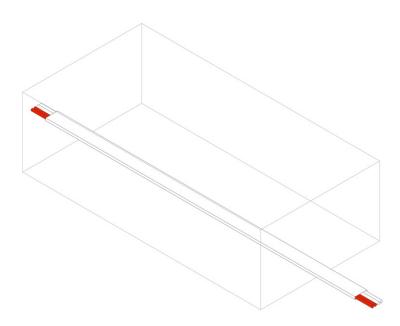


Phase 0: The Energy Legacy

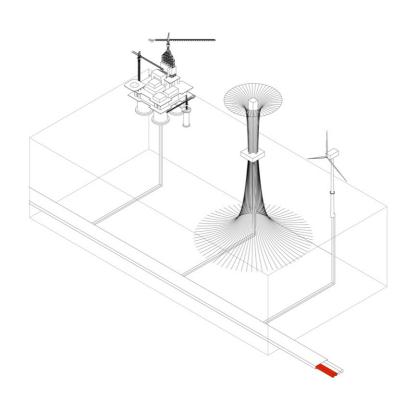




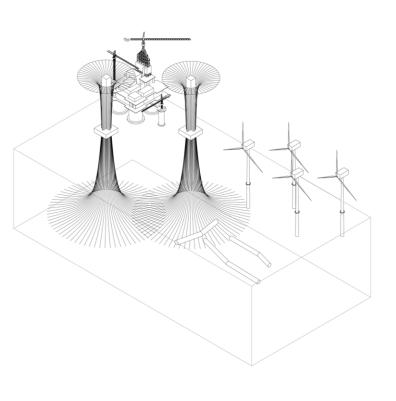
Growth principle: Reuse and integration



Growth principle: Plug-in

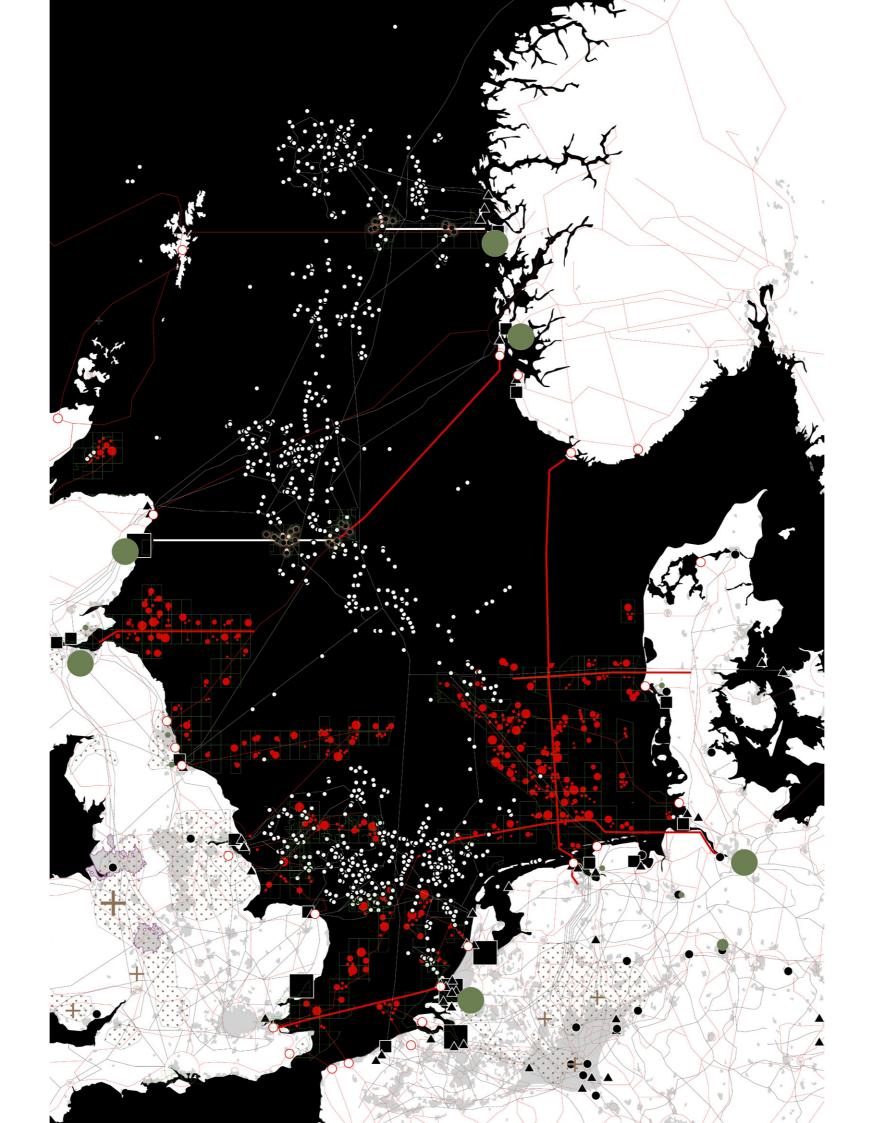


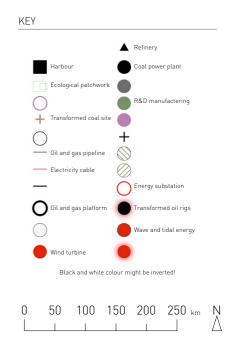
Growth principle: Pooling



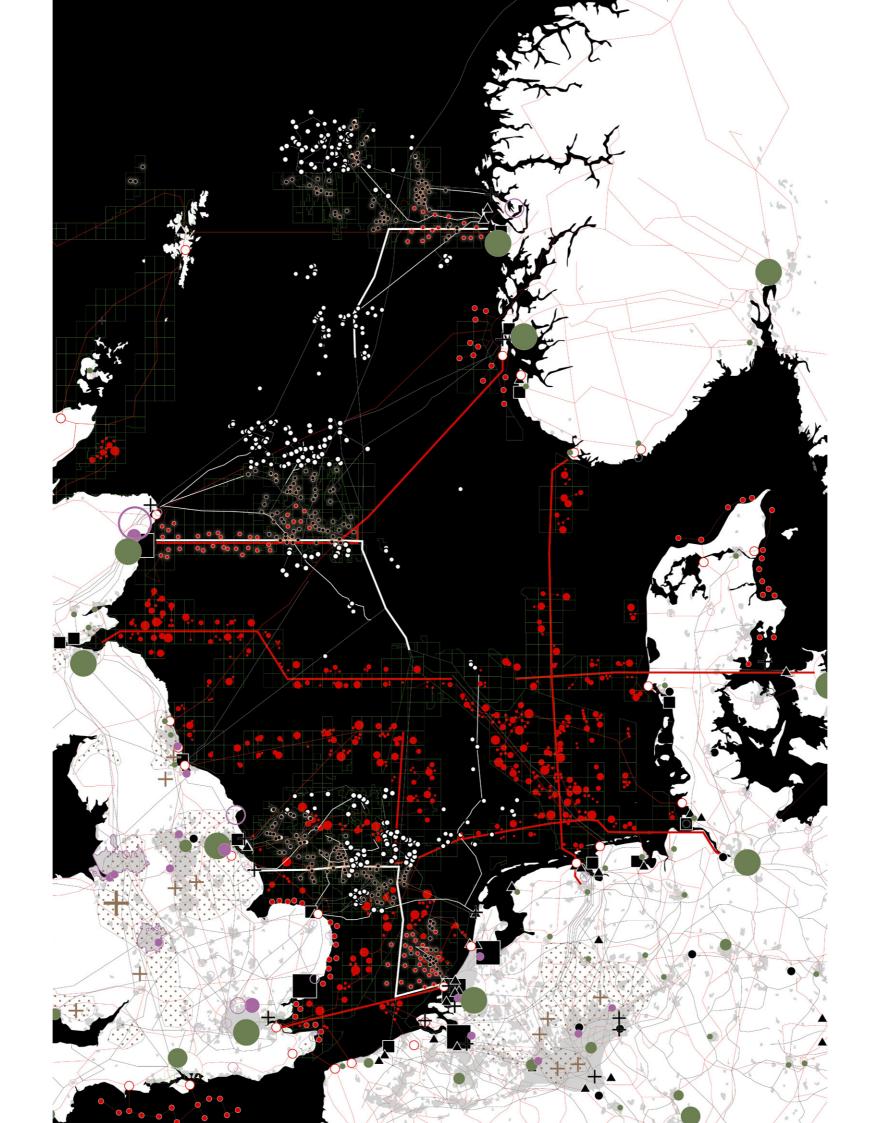
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Phase 1: Response to national demands and first show case projects



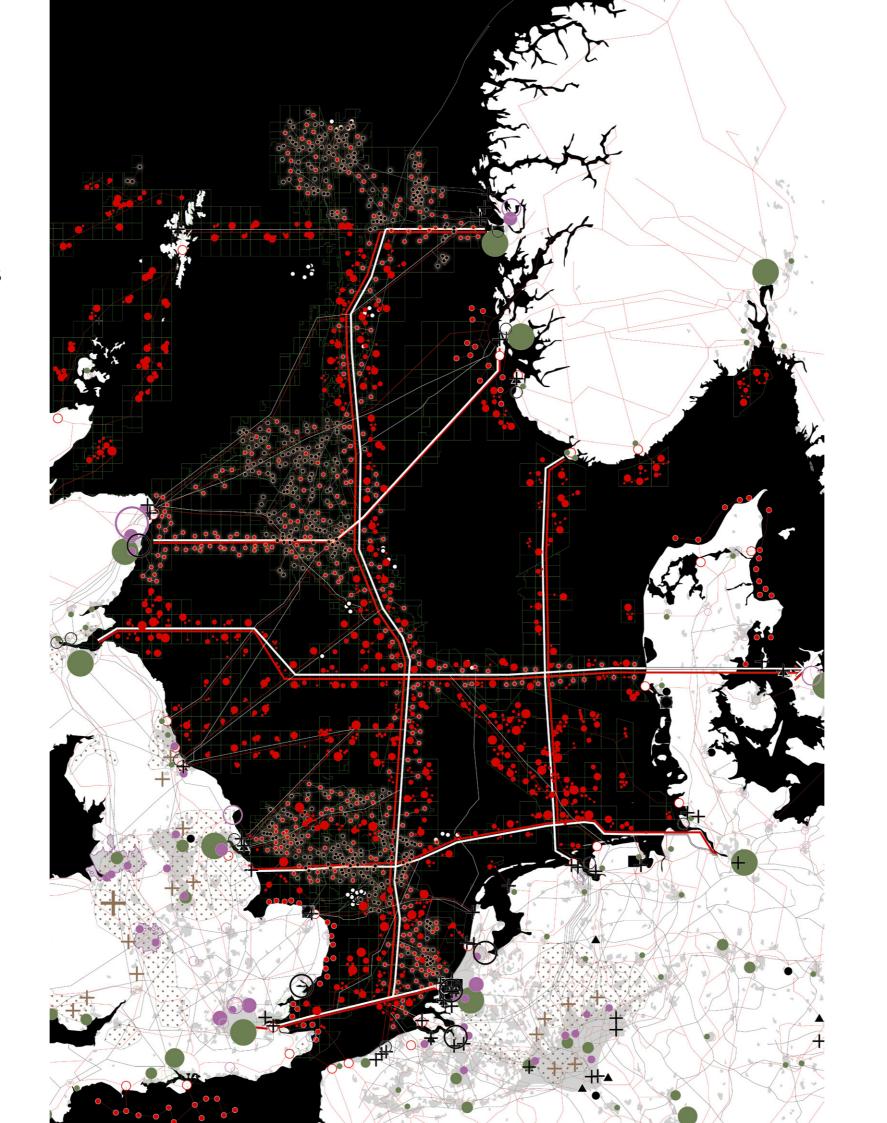


Phase 2: Towards national cooperation



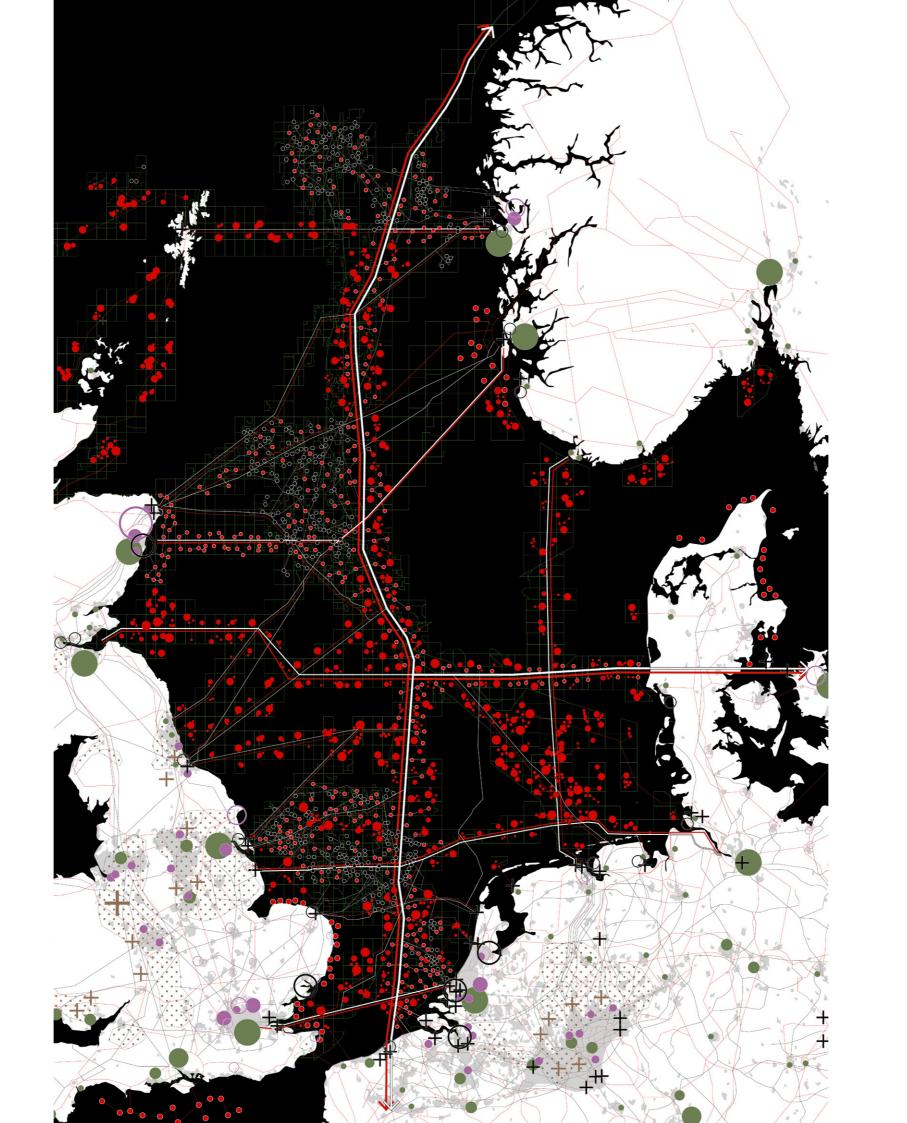


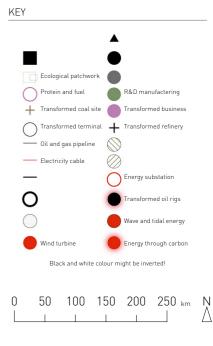
Phase 3: Shared energy and resources among the North Sea countries





Phase 4: Collaboration beyond the North Sea territory

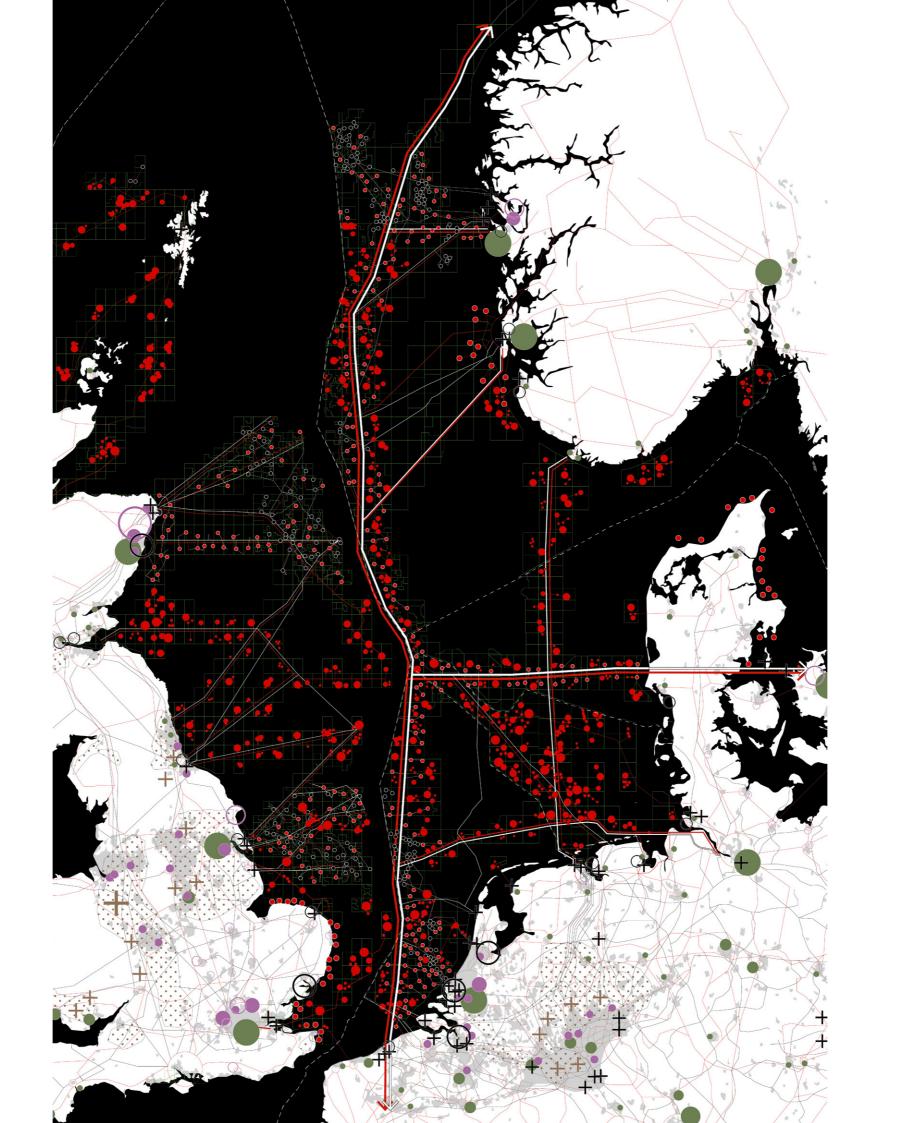


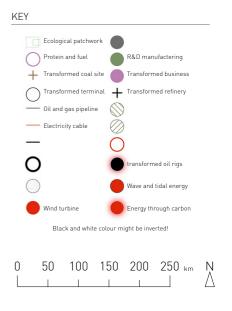




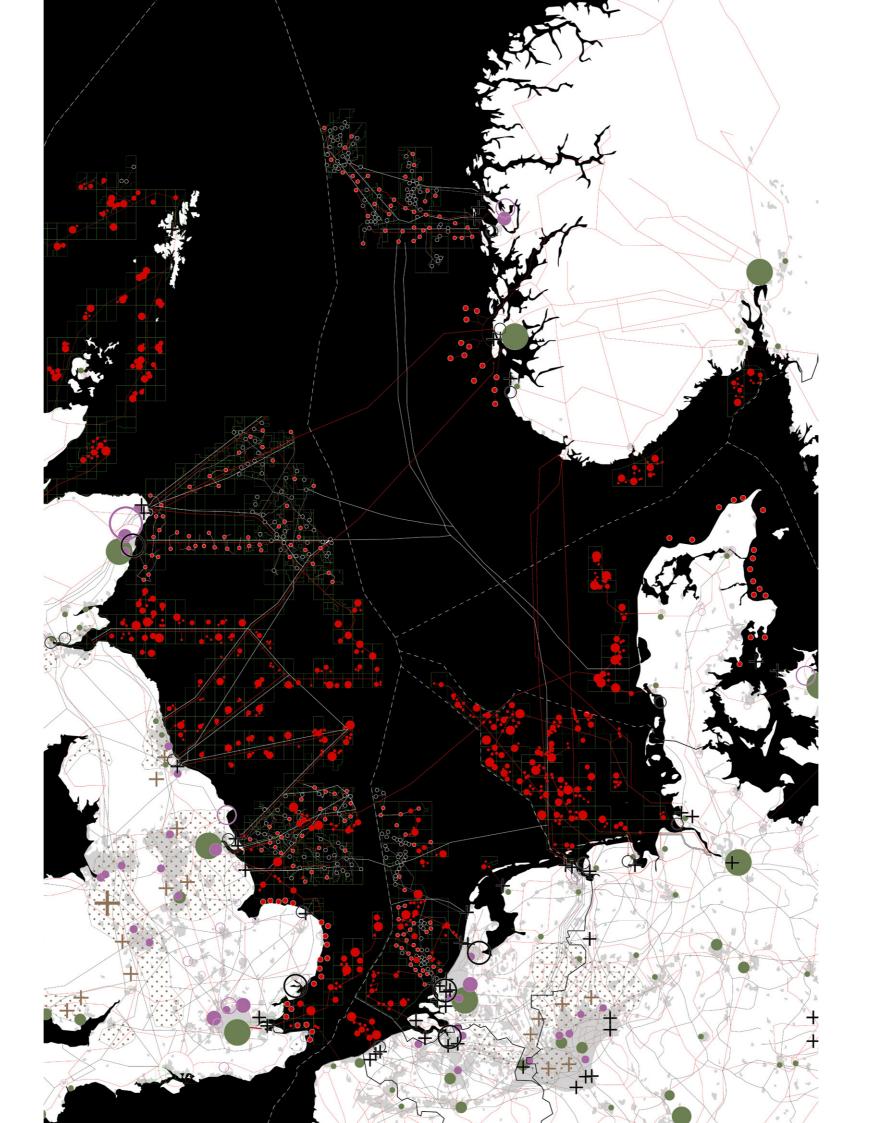
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Politic complexity: The Brexit





The neccessity for collaboration



No collaboration as a scenario: What would be the effects to deal with the energy transition individually on the national level?

