

Nomadic Territories.

Reconceptualizing resilience in the Wadden Sea Region.
The experiment of Texel.

Ioanna Virvidaki
[4944224]

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Introduction

Introduction

Art & activism for climate change



Asmund Havsteen Mikkelsen (2018, Denmark) "Flooded Modernity"
Art installation - political statement
Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye sinks in a Danish fjord

Retrieved from: <https://www.wallpaper.com/art/flooded-modernity-le-corbusier-villa-savoy-vejle-museum>



"Extinction Rebellion" activist group (2019, London, UK)
Climate change protest - political statement
Floating submerged replica of suburban house down the River Thames

Retrieved from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/11/10/uk/london-floating-house-river-thames-intl-scli-gbr/index.html>

Introduction

What is the humankind relation to the wider landscape and natural world?



Antony Gormley, ANOTHER TIME
“man” iron sculpture exposed to extreme tides and natural elements
(exhibited from 2017 - 2020, Turner Contemporary, Margate, UK)

Retrieved from: https://twitter.com/haeckels_/status/899606980314230784

2

Nomadism

Nomadism

The body inside the bottle



Nomad // 'nəʊmɑd // noun

Noun: nomad; plural noun: nomads

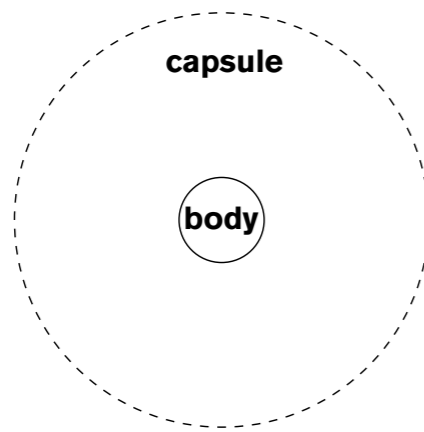
from the Greek word νομάς – nomás, “roaming, wandering, especially to find pasture” –

Nomadism

Knowledge acquisition

First interpretation

Body = nomad
Bottle = capsule

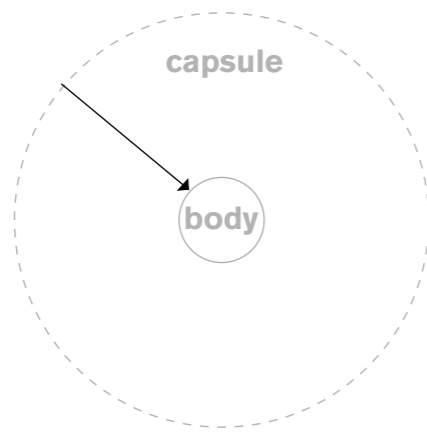


Nomadism

Knowledge acquisition

First interpretation

Body = nomad
Bottle = capsule



self - referential
knowledge

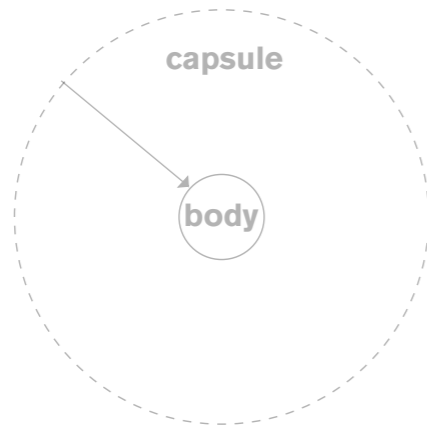


Nomadism

Knowledge acquisition

First interpretation

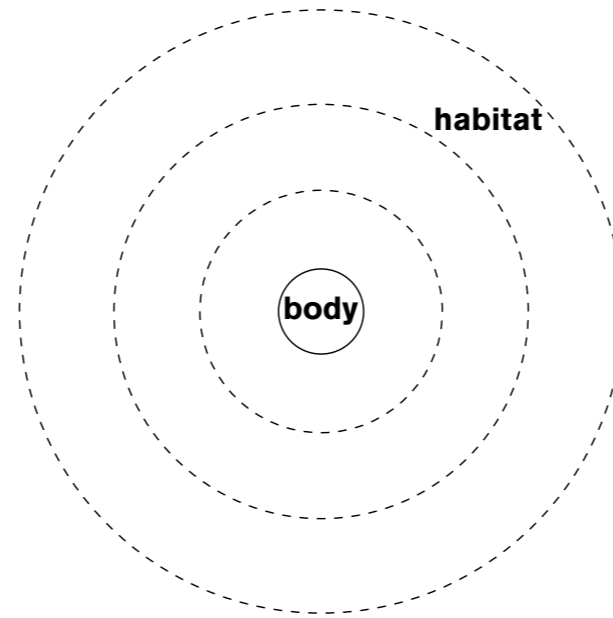
Body = nomad
Bottle = capsule



+

Second interpretation

Body = nomad
Bottle = habitat



self - referential
knowledge

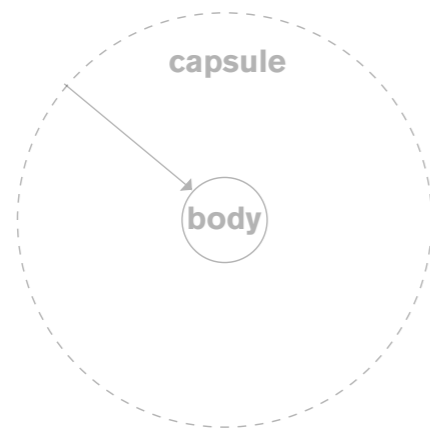


Nomadism

Knowledge acquisition

First interpretation

Body = nomad
Bottle = capsule

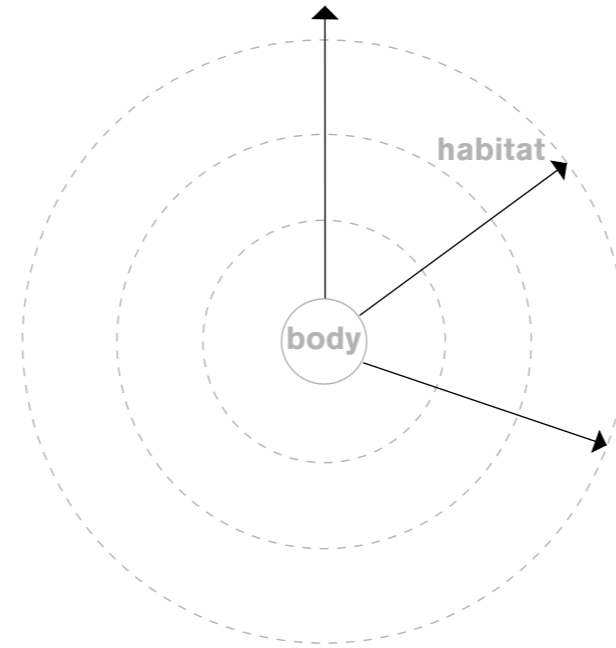


self - referential
knowledge

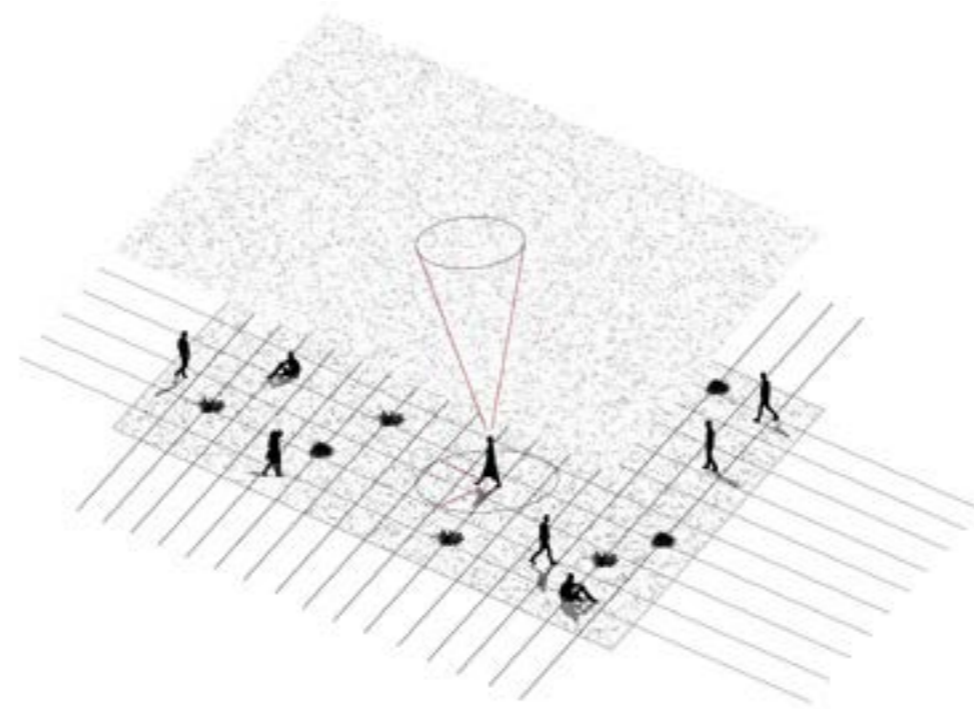


Second interpretation

Body = nomad
Bottle = habitat



knowledge acquired by
"reading" the habitat

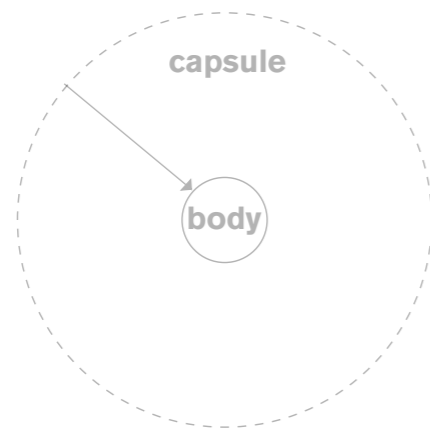


Nomadism

Knowledge acquisition & projection

First interpretation

Body = nomad
Bottle = capsule

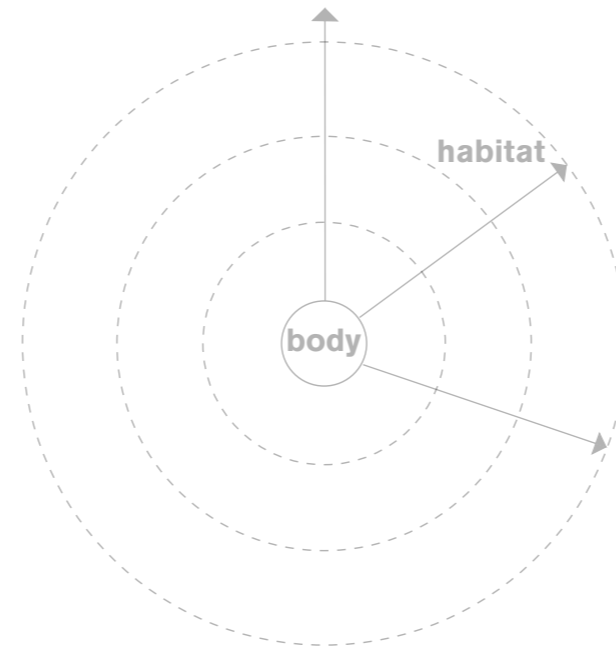


self-referential
knowledge

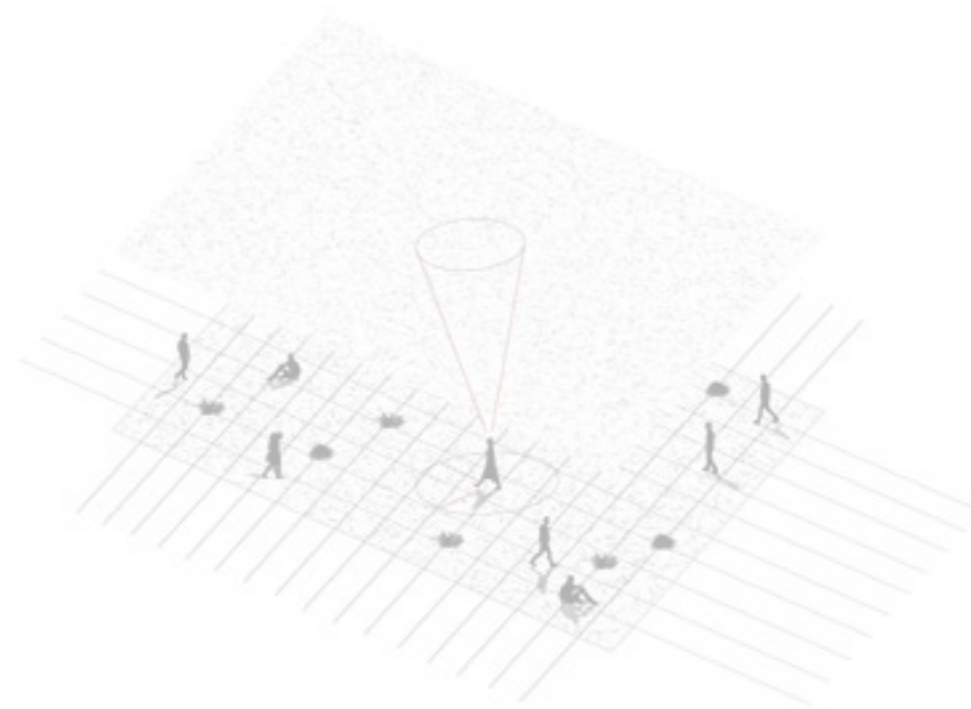


Second interpretation

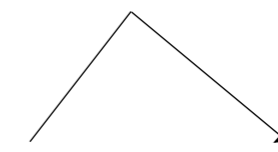
Body = nomad
Bottle = habitat



knowledge acquired by
"reading" the habitat



=

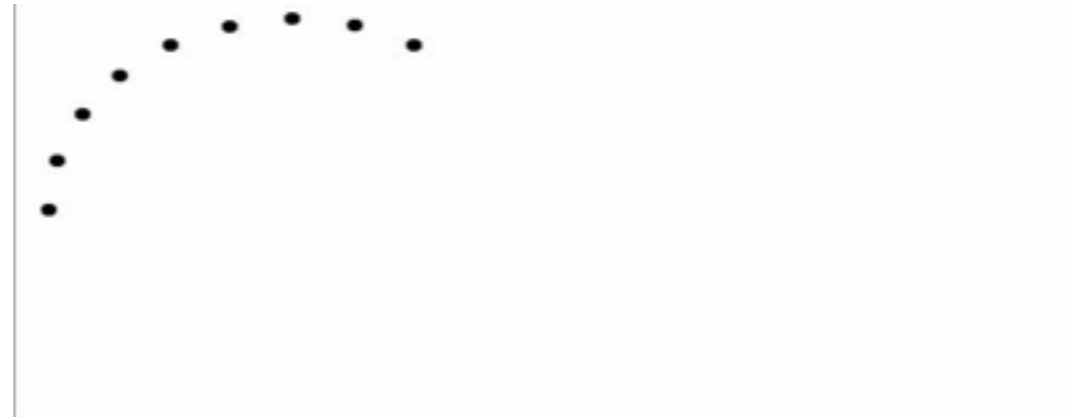


new topos

constant transition
territorialization | de-territorialization

Nomadism

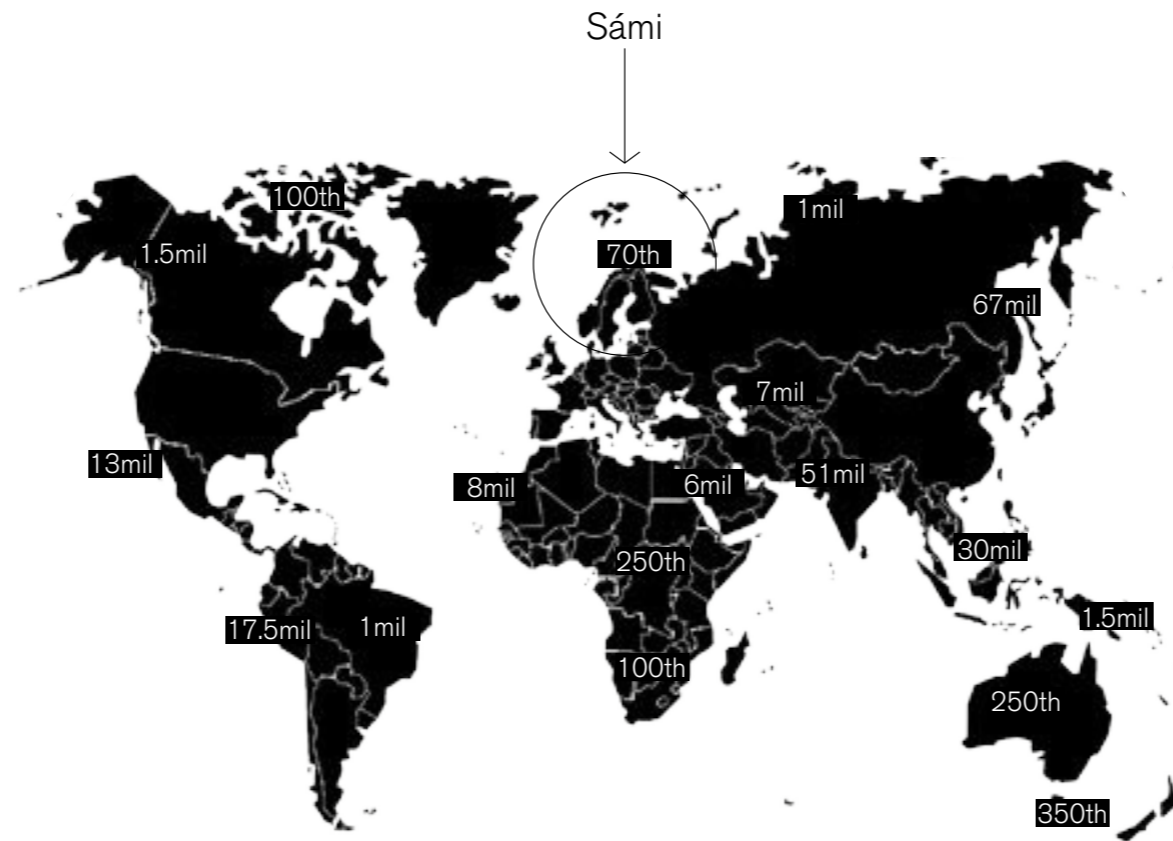
Nomadic territories



nomadic territories --> territories in transition
in harmony with the ephemeral

Ex ante Sámi

Who are they?



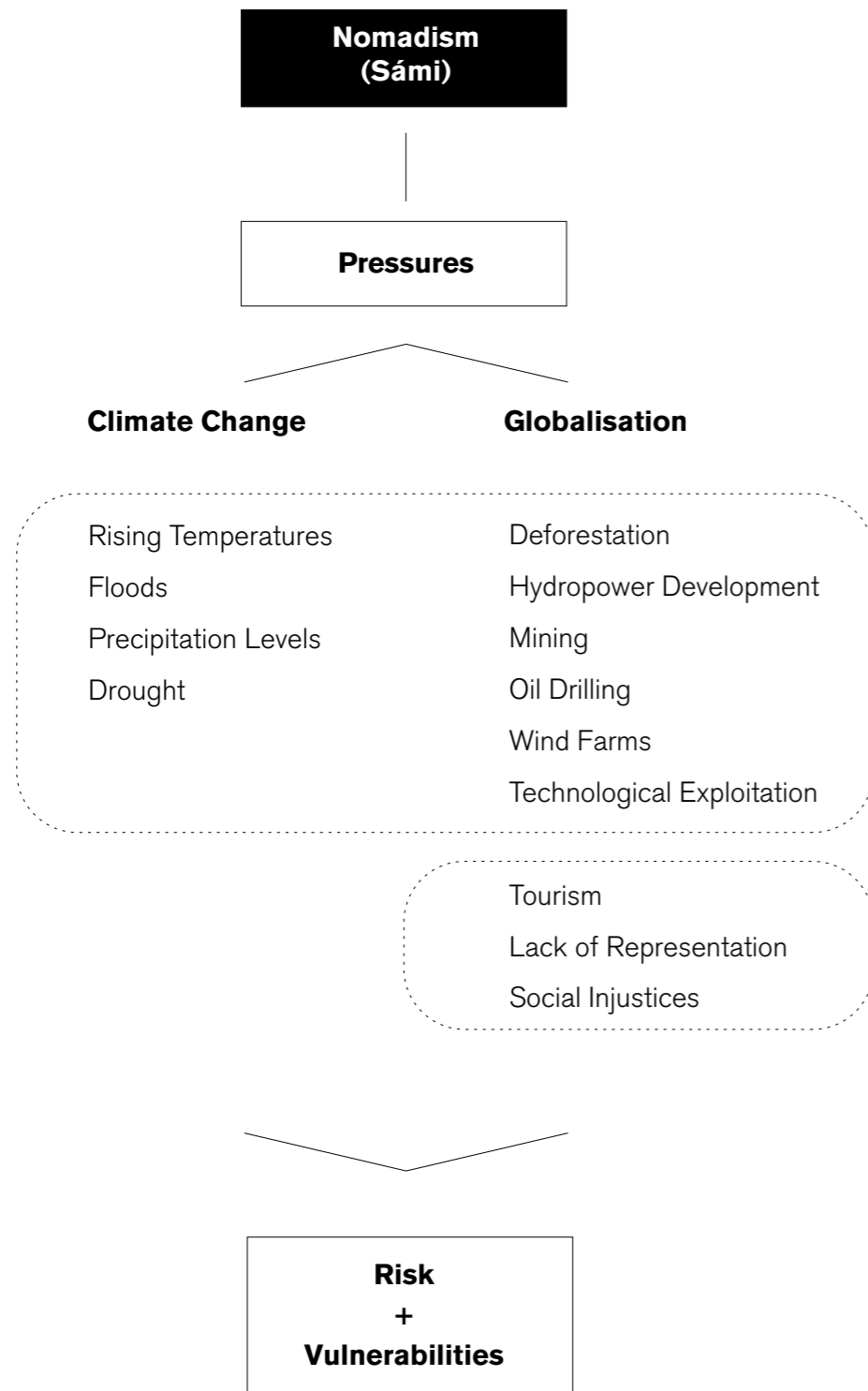
Nomadic and indigenous peoples around the world.
Retrieved from: <http://www.samer.se/2137>, edited by the author



Sámi herders.

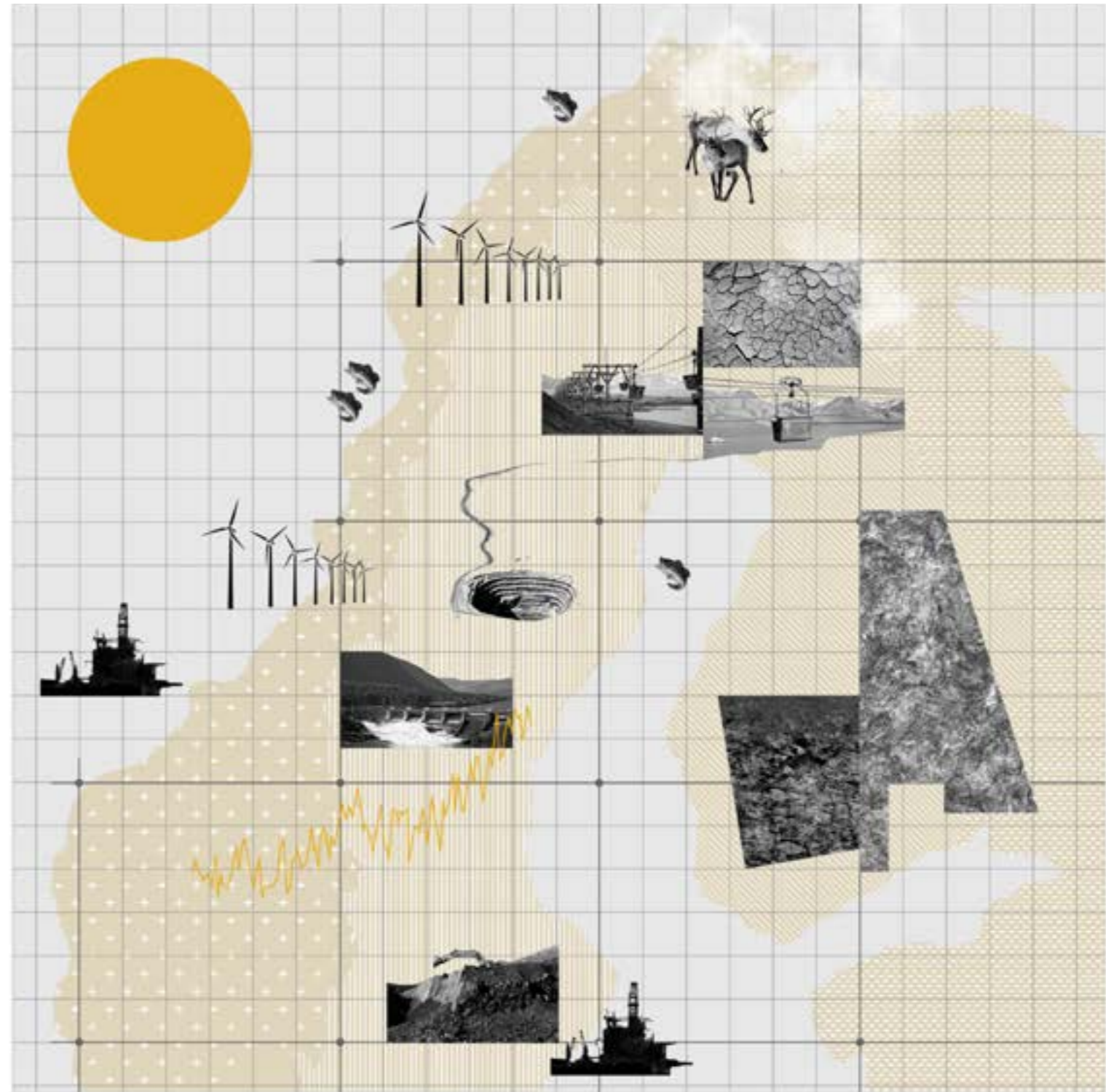
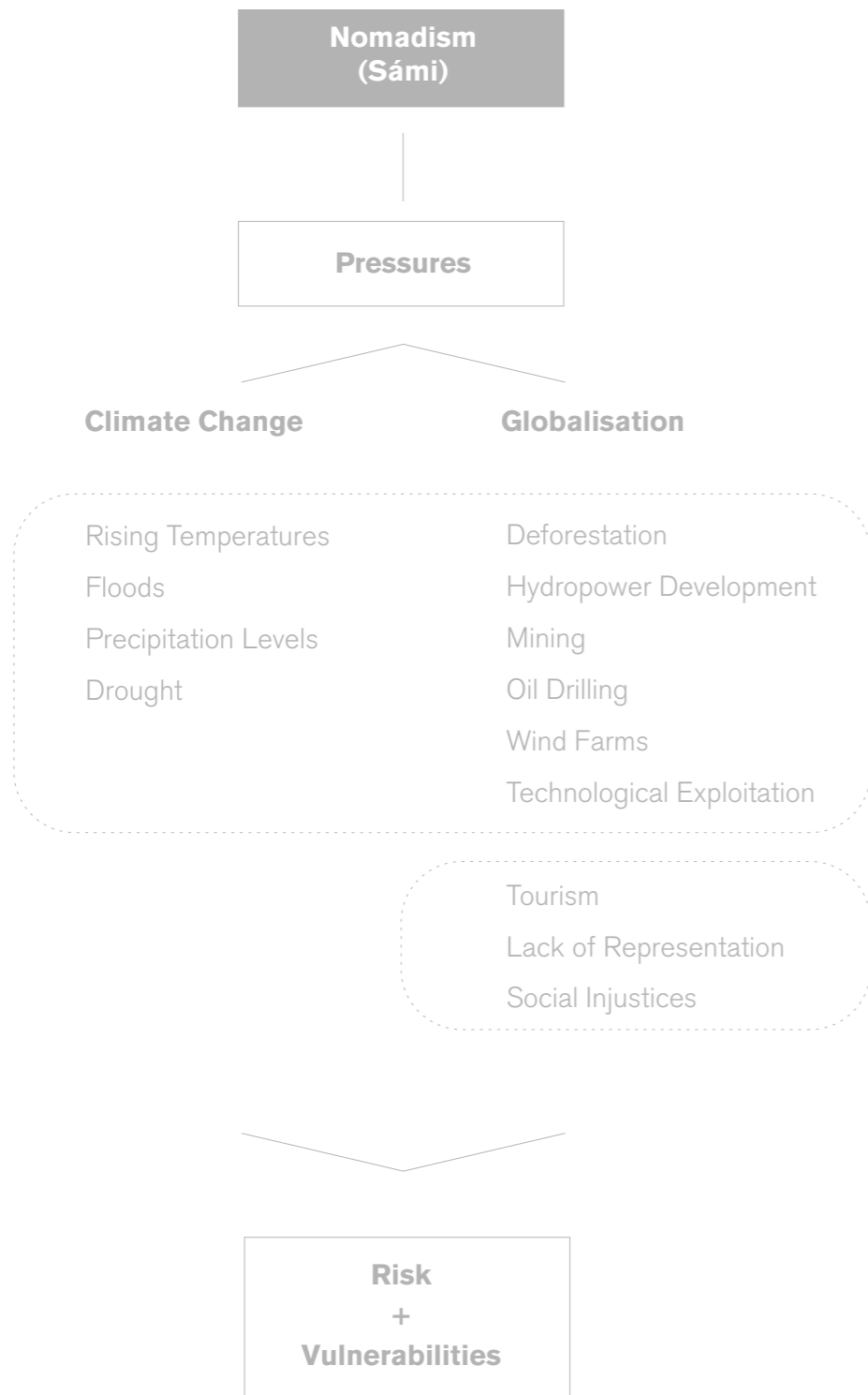
Ex ante Sámi

Problem statement



Ex ante Sámi

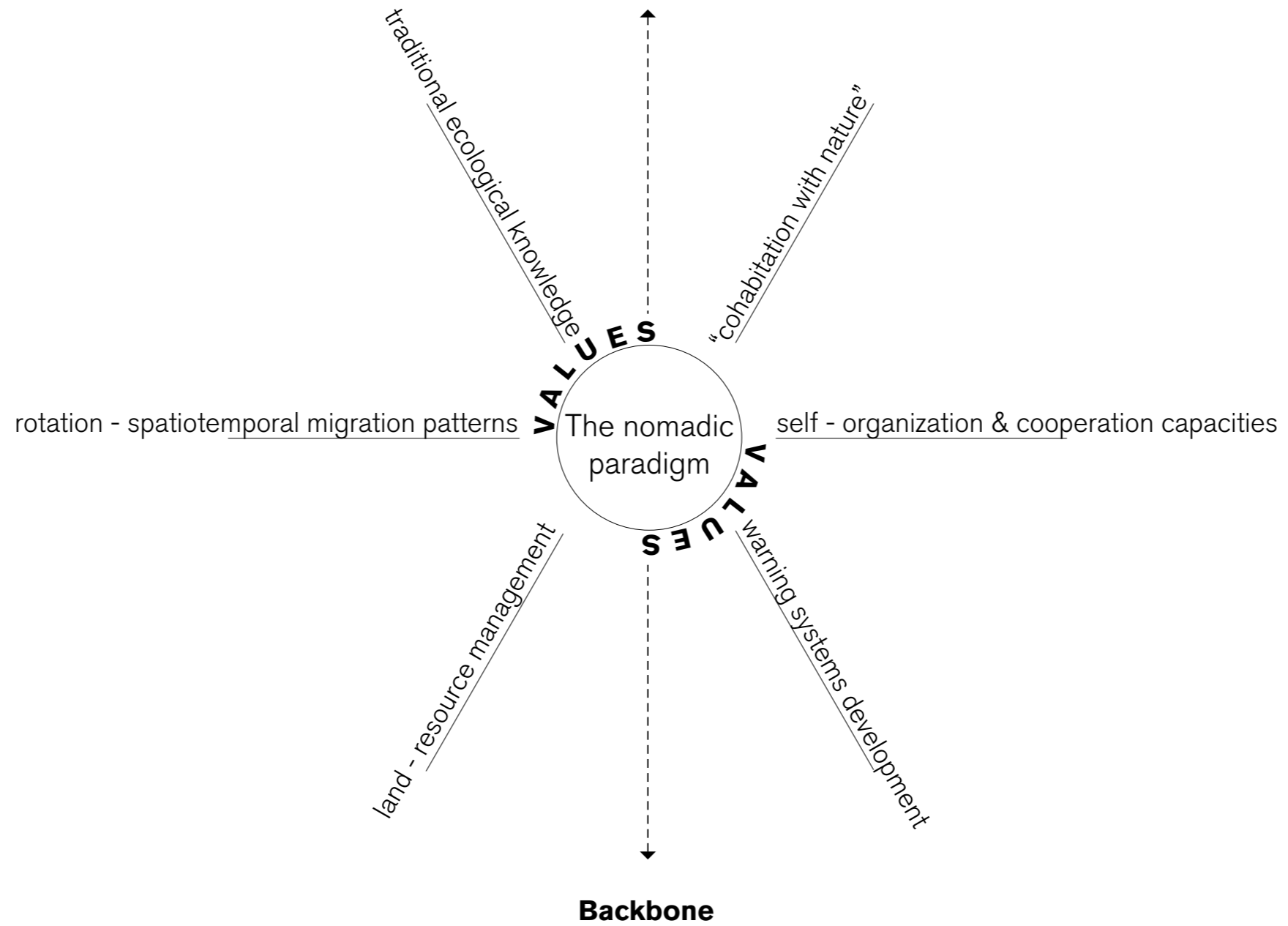
Problem statement



Ex ante Sámi

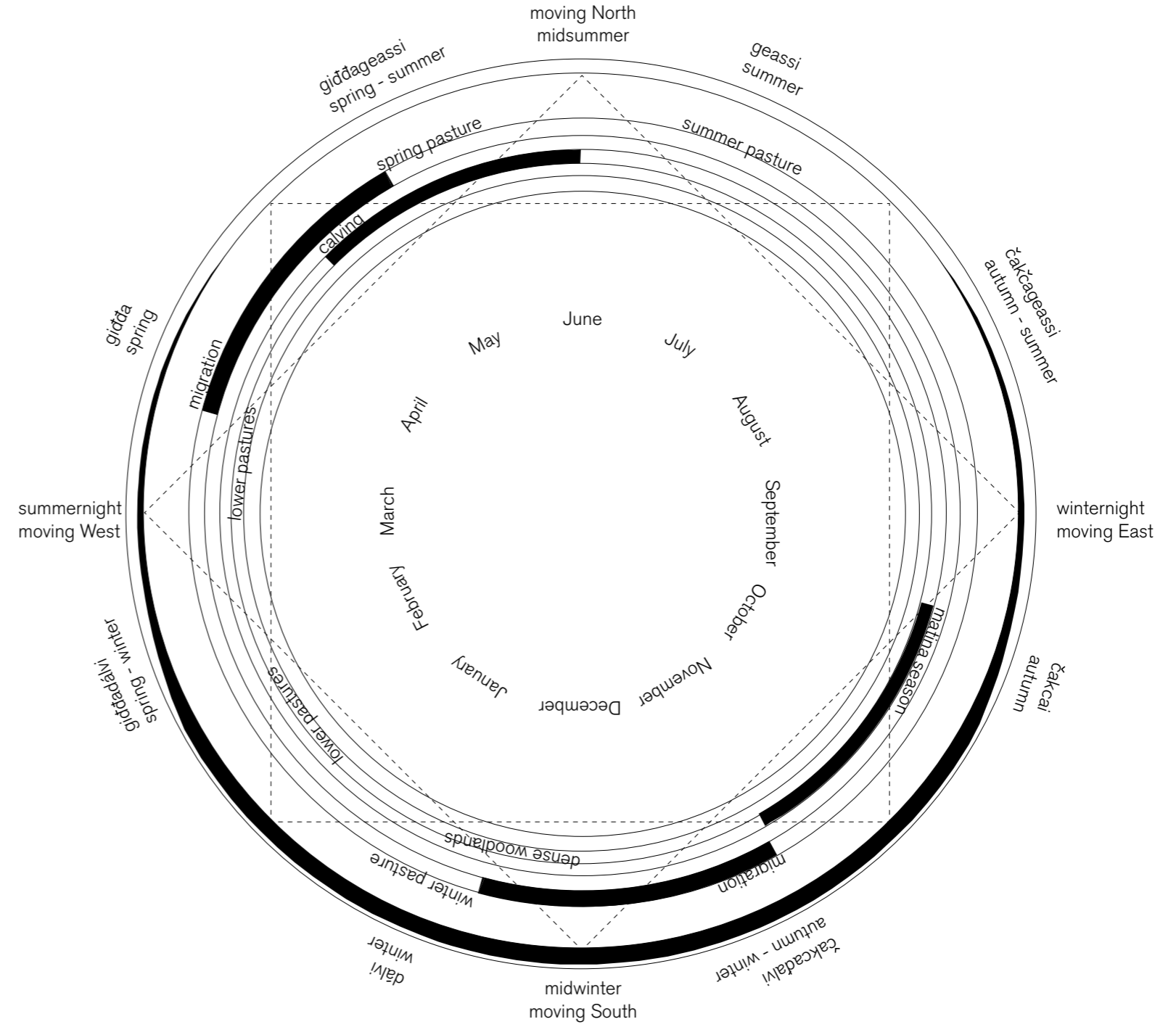
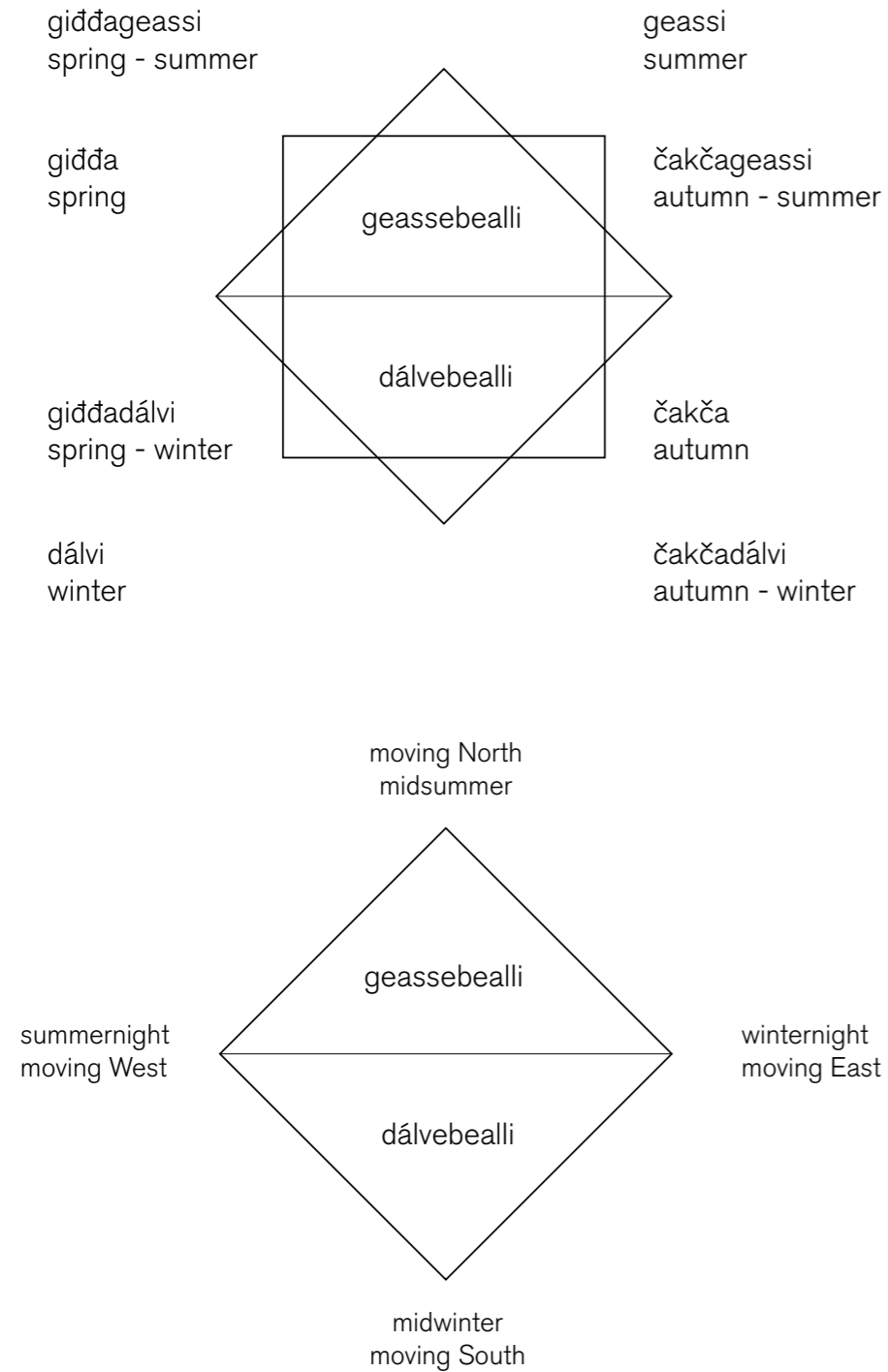
The nomadic paradigm

“Living in harmony with the ephemeral”



Ex ante Sámi

The nomadic paradigm



a. The traditional Sámi sun symbol, b. Summer - winter division according to the sun direction, c. annual division according to the amount of daylight

source: Mikkel Nils Sara's lecture in Samisk Høgskole, 9520 Kautokeino.

Seasonal migration patterns

Based on B. Peter's thesis, Transitional Territories 2018 - 2019, TU Delft

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Methodology

Methodology

Hypothesis - hypothesis transition

[North Sea context]

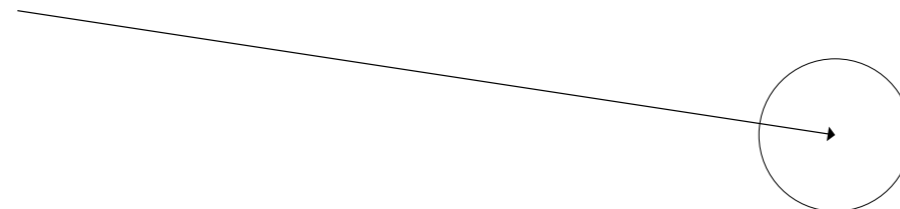
Who?	Nomads Sámi	Sedentary Civilization
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Where?	Sápmi	? define case study
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Pressures	Climate Change Rising Temperatures, Flood Risk, Upredictable Precipitation Levels, Drought Globalization & Neoliberal Growth Deforestation, Hydropower Development, Mining, Oil Drilling, Wind Farms, Tourism, Technological Exploitation, Lack of Representation, Social Injustices Current Tendencies Nordic Vision	? define pressures
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Current State	Nomadic Paradigm "Living in harmony with the ephemeral"	Permanence - Stability, "More is More"
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New State



Methodology
Multiscalarity



Methodology

Research question

How can a **shift** towards the **nomadic paradigm** inform **spatial planning** and **landscape design** concerning **risk mitigation** and **climate adaptation**, in order to **re - conceptualize the resilience framework** within the **Wadden Sea Region**?

Methodology

Multiscalariry & research sub - questions

from territorial to regional scale

What are the current and future pressures for the Wadden Sea Region in relation to climate change and over – extraction and what kind of synergy between ecology and economy would allow risk mitigation?

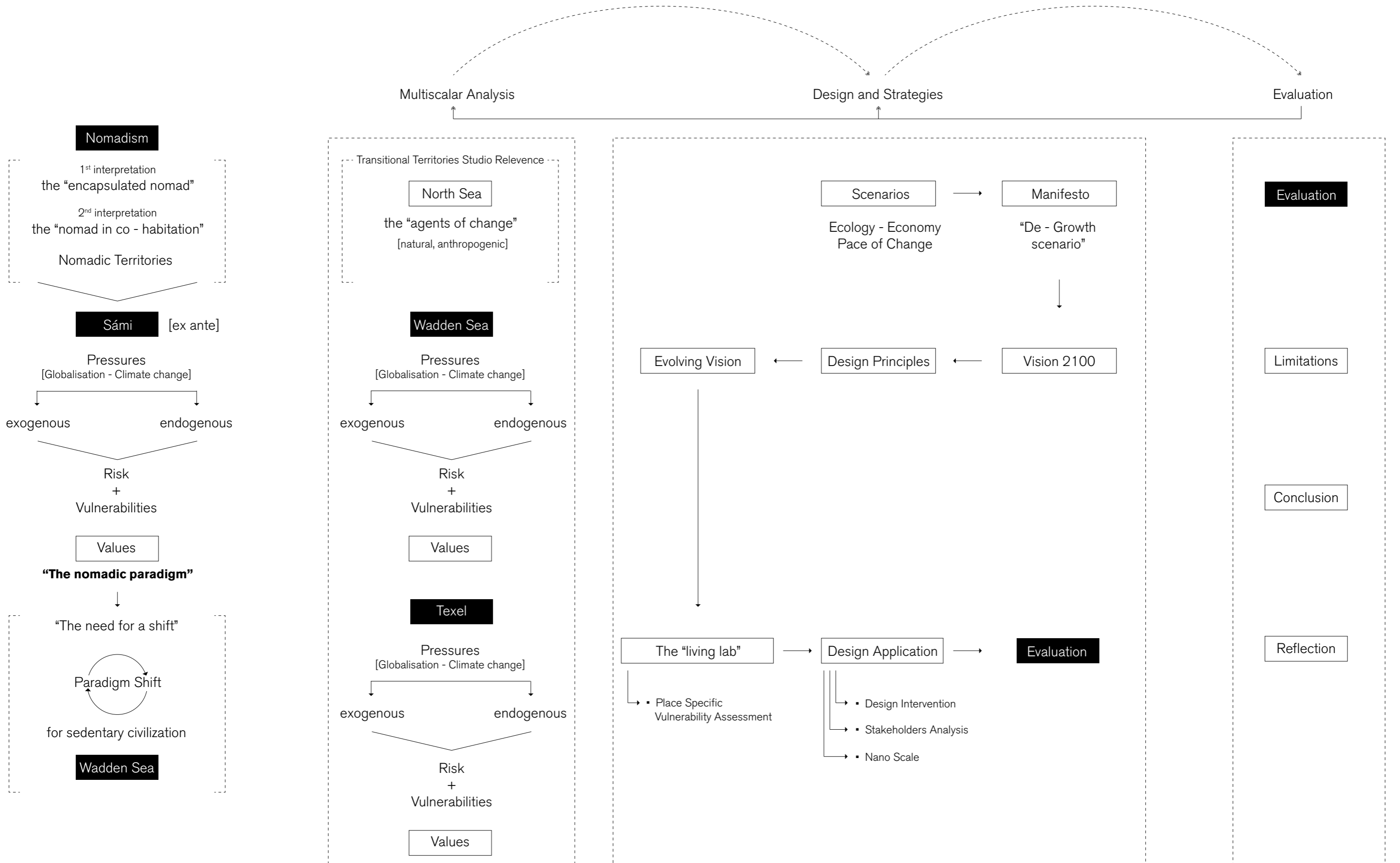
from regional to island scale

Which adaptive spatial strategies should be implemented on Texel Island, in order to enhance co – habitation of nature and human systems?

island scale

Which specific interventions would increase the adaptive capacity on Texel Island, activate awareness and increase involvement of the local actors?

Methodology Roadmap



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North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Agents of change

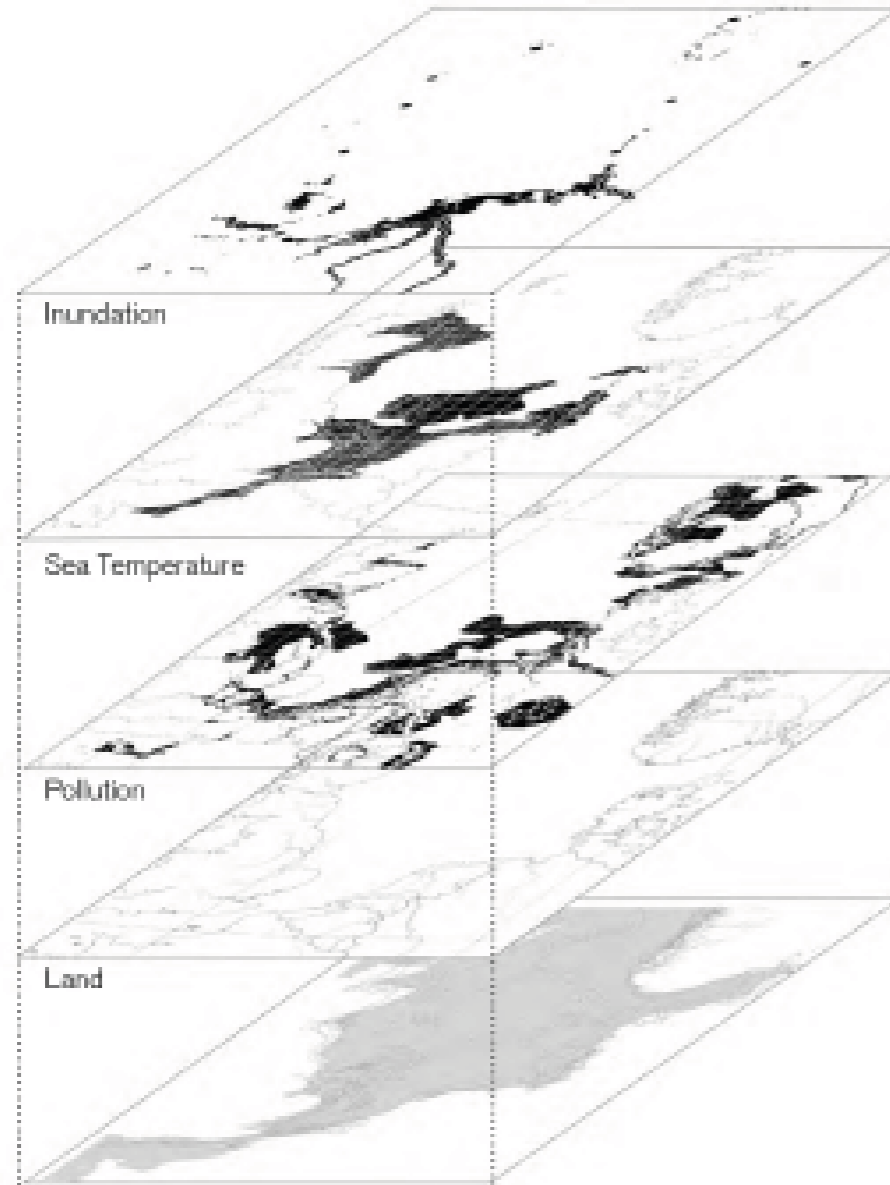
continuous change in time and space

natural agents

- climate
- natural forces
- topography
- soil

anthropogenic agents

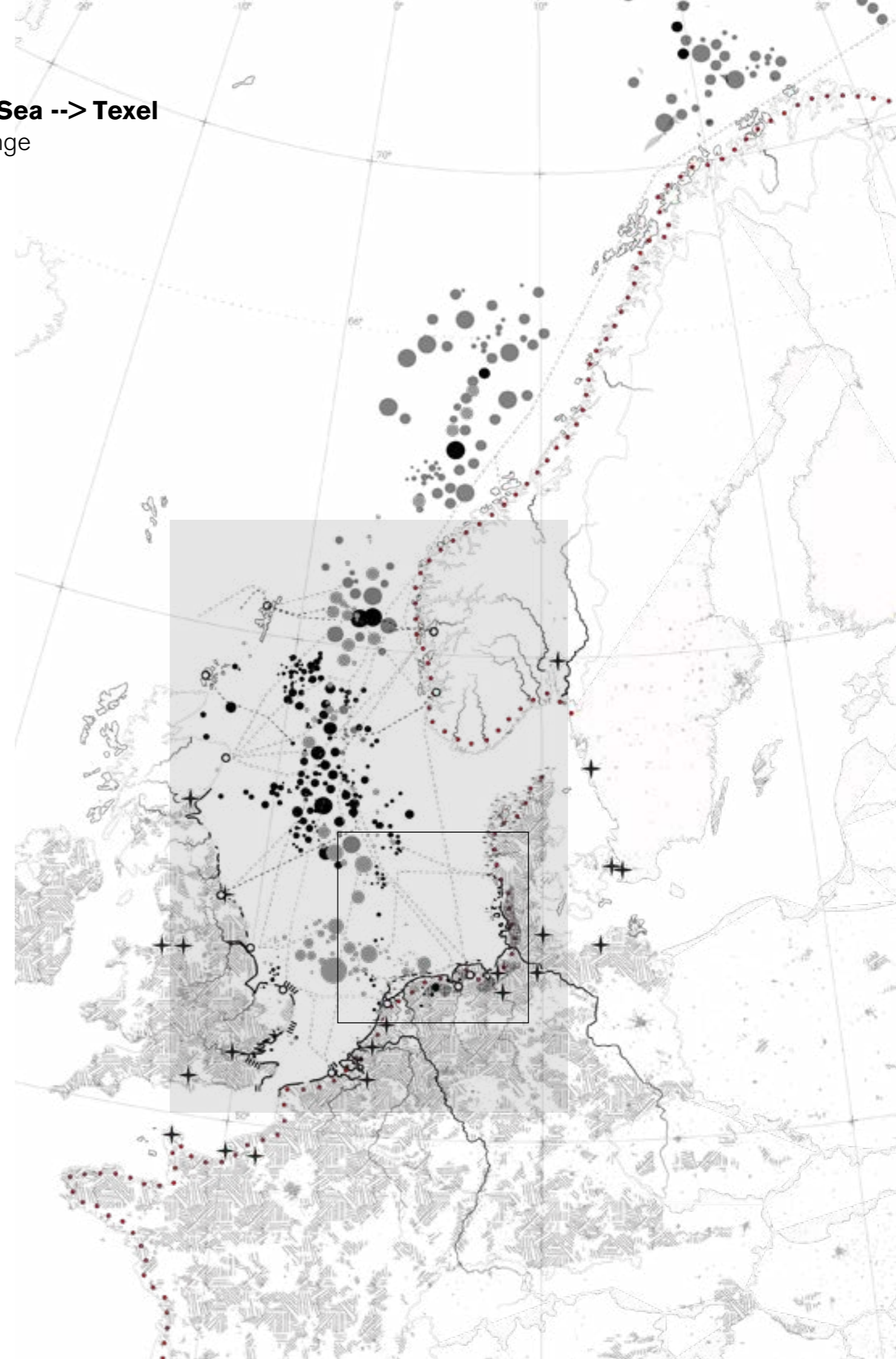
- human systems
- human (infra)structures
- socio cultural systems



Water

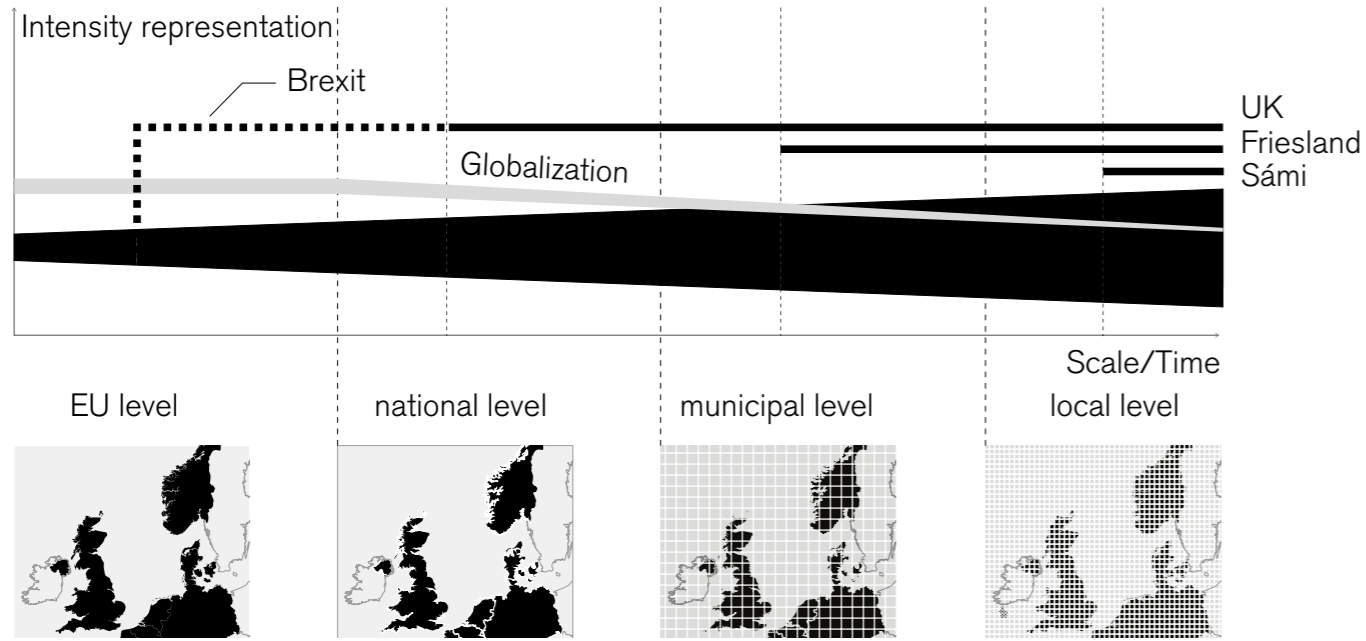
- Atlantik Wall
- Hold the line policy
- ▨ Retreat policy
- ▨ Ecosystem based solution policy
- ▨ Intensive human exploitation
- ▨ Mound areas
- ~ Rivers
- + Main ports
- Landing
- Gas fields
- Oil fields
- Gas pipelines
- Oil pipelines

0km 150km 300km 600km



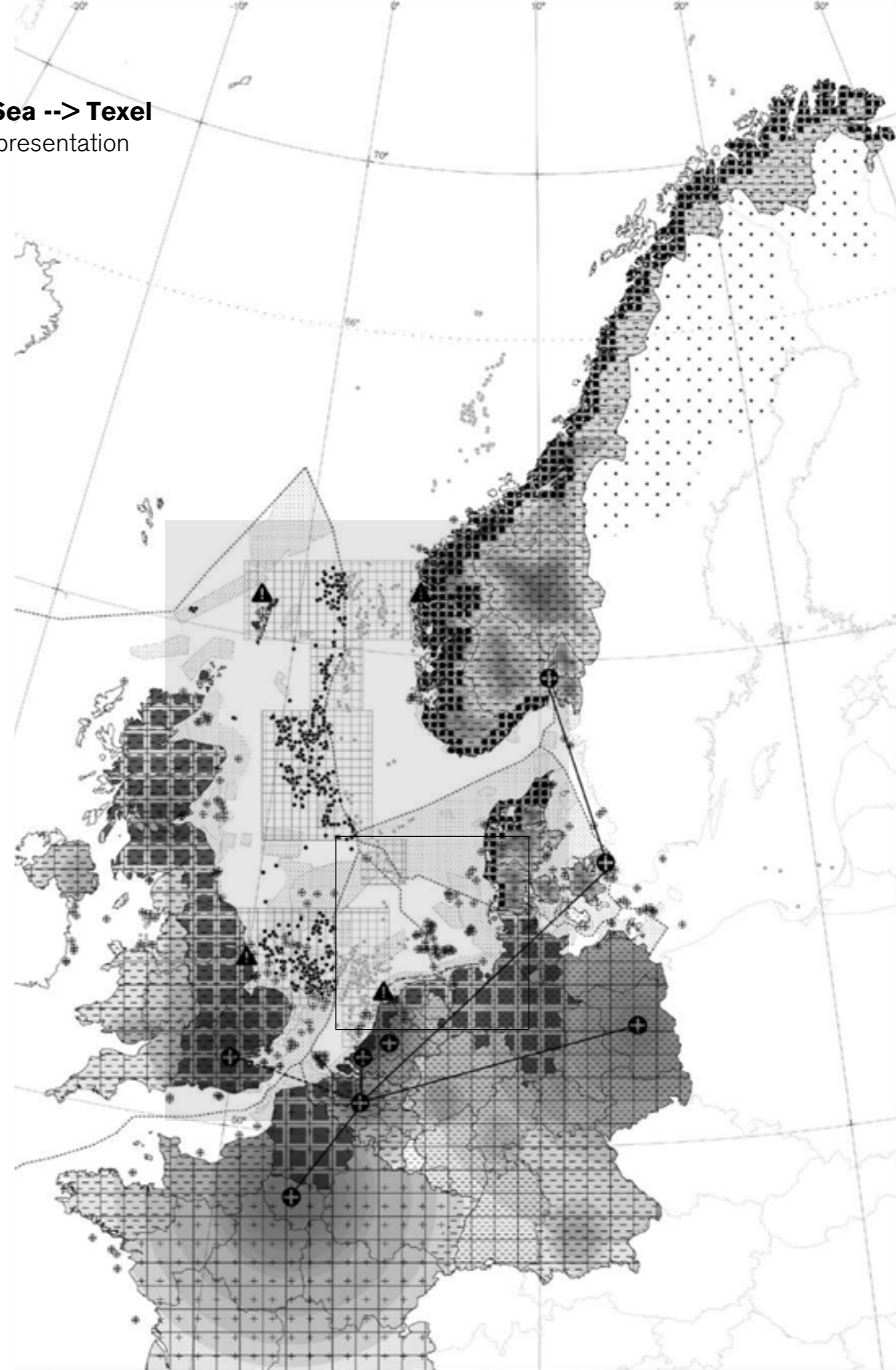
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Governance - Crisis of representation



- Maritime Protected Areas
- Research Concessions
- Wind farms
- Oil / Gas platforms
- Oil / Gas platforms at risk
- Ratio Sustainable energy
- Centralized Governance
- Coastal Municipalities
- Subdivision - Municipalities
- Coastal Local Boards
- Subdivisions Local Boards
- Cities

0km 150km 300km 600km



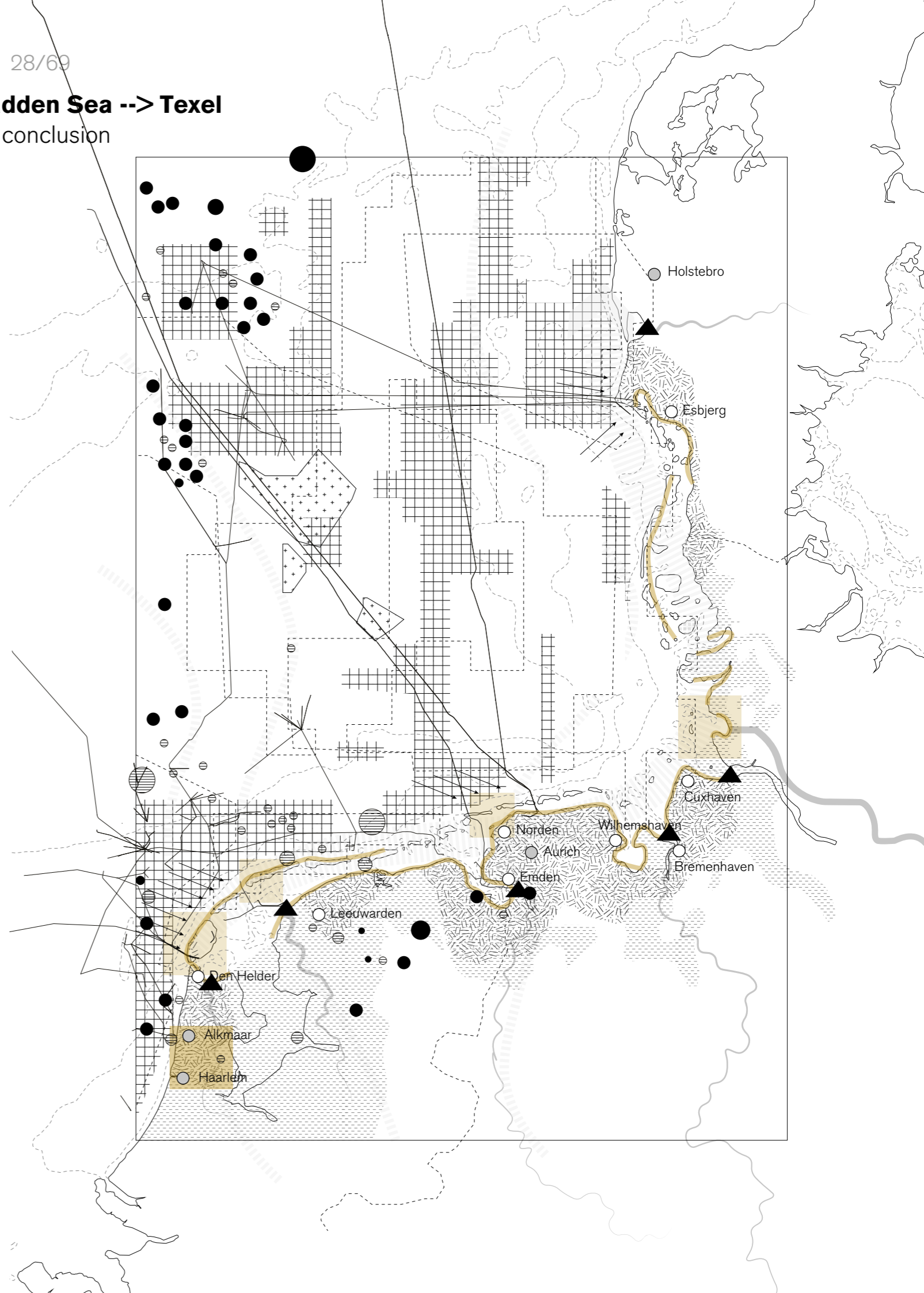
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Findings conclusion

Challenges in terms of:

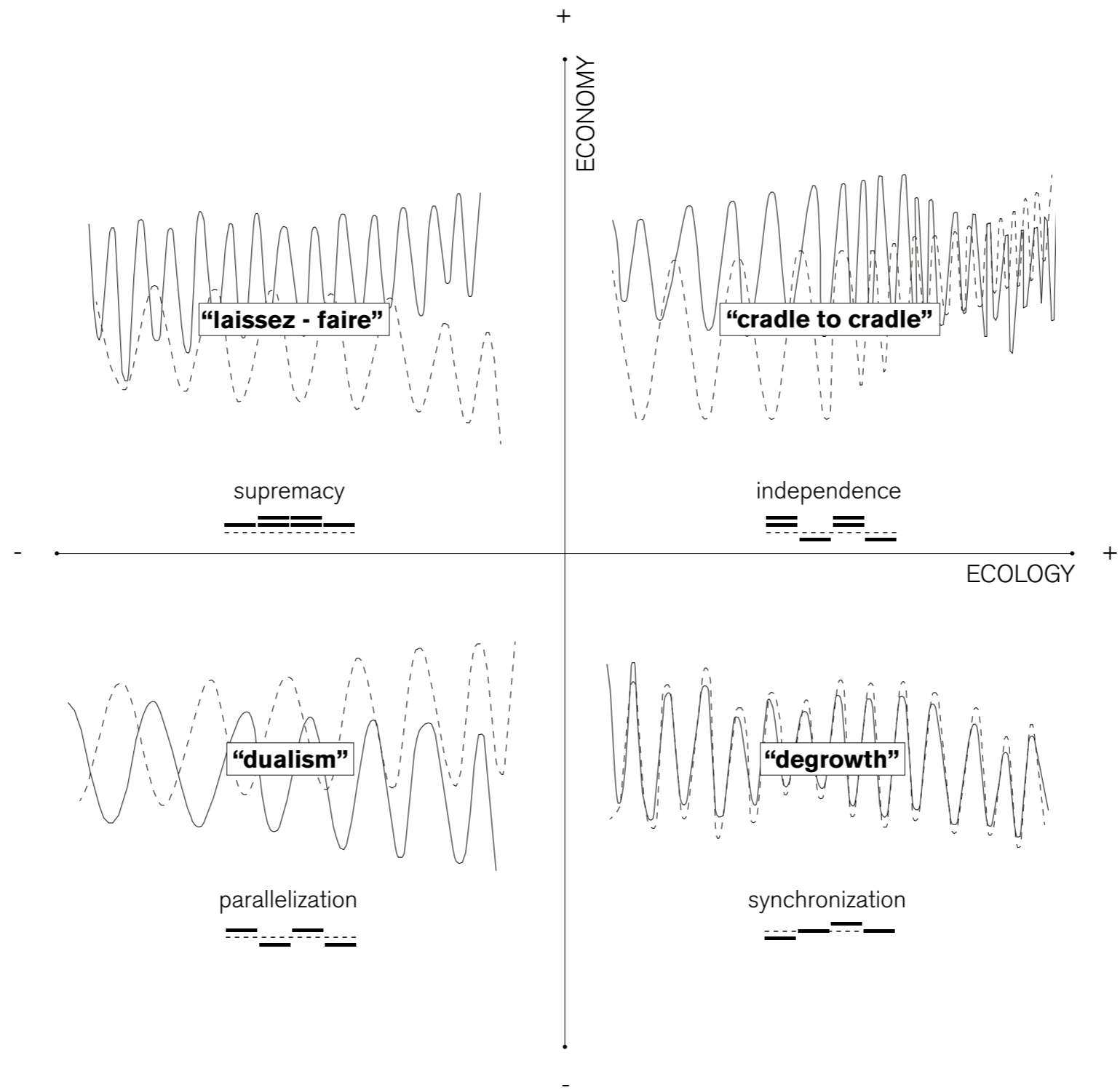
- safety
- productivity
- permeability

- 1m SLR | flooding
- 0.5-0.6m
- erosion
- river estuaries
- stress
- affected areas
- wind farms
- fishing zone
- pipelines
- gas field
- oil field
- crossings, crucial areas
- ecological zones and corridors
- biodiversity concentration <28
- city
- port



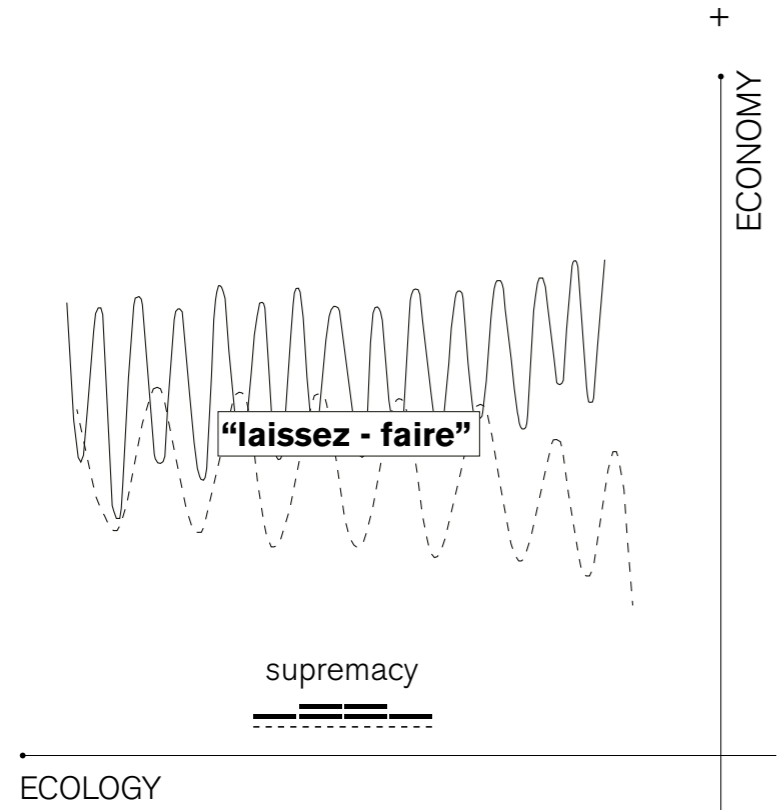
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Future scenarios - pace of change



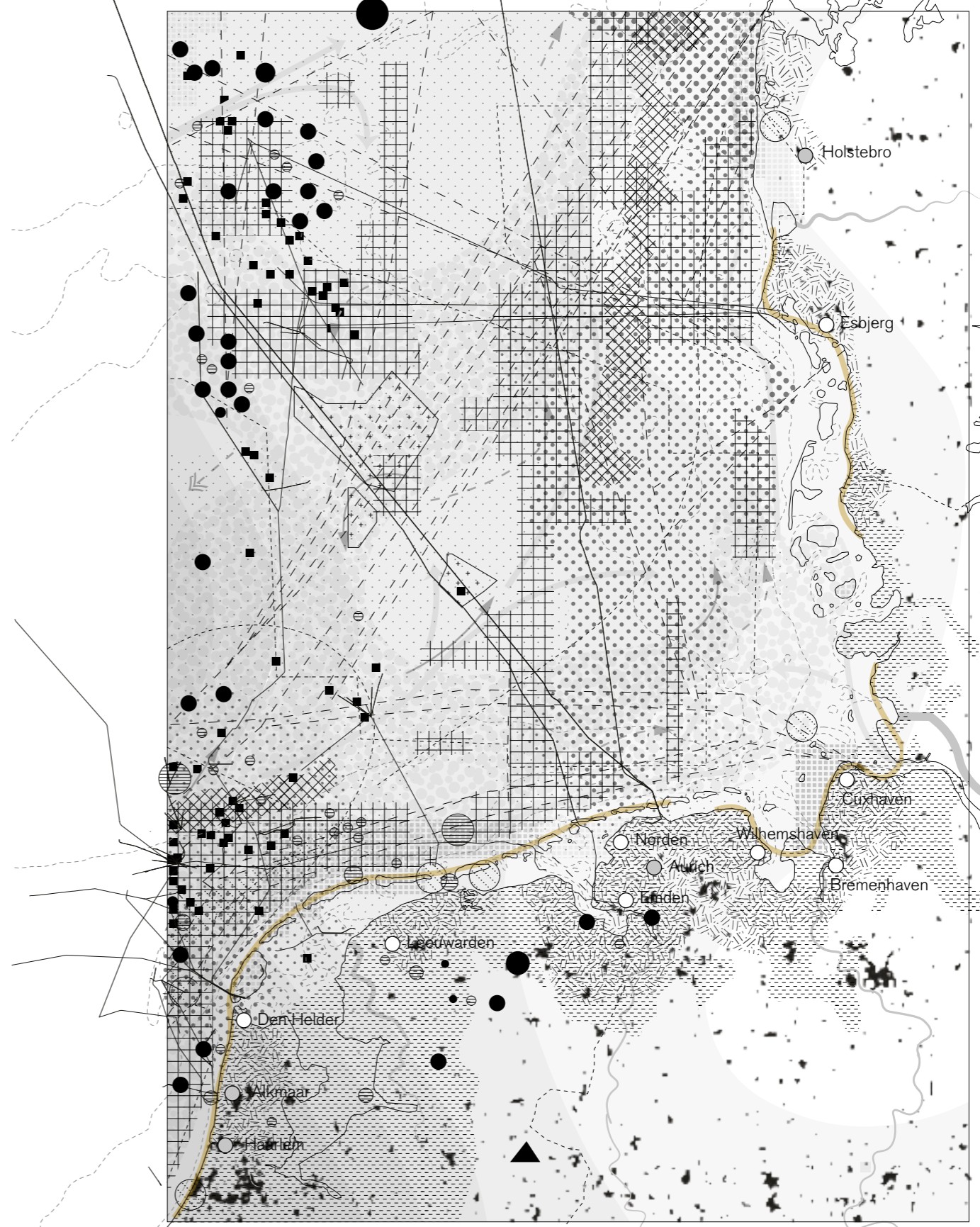
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Worst case scenario



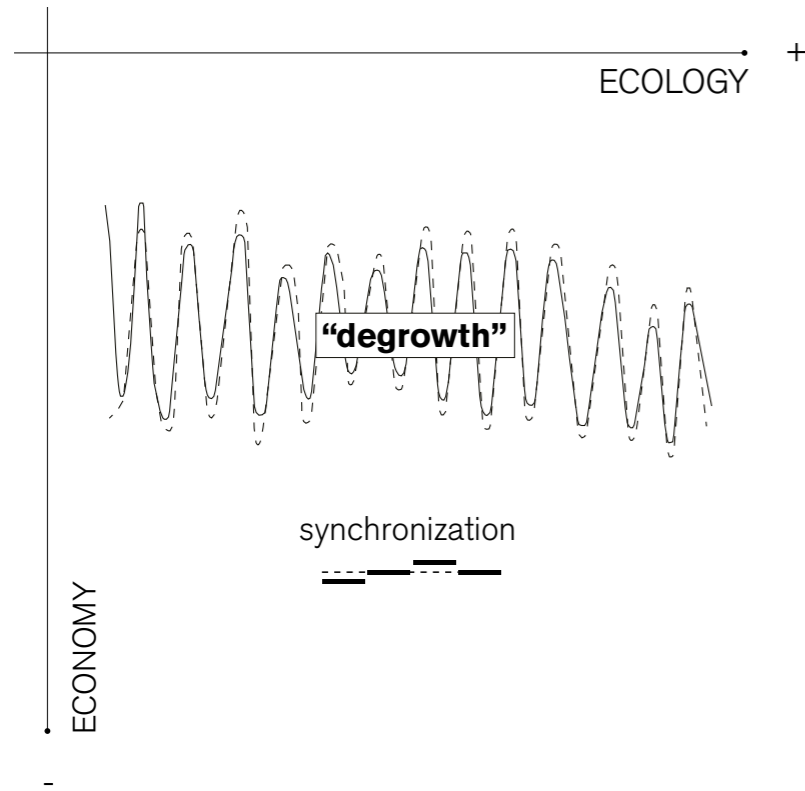
- surge height
- 300 wind pressure
- wind speed
- ±2.5
- ±5.0
- ±10
- ±20
- biodiversity concentration <28
- ship routes
- oil rig
- high density oil spill
- PAH
- affected coast
- explosion
- 1m SLR | flooding
- 0.5-0.6m
- erosion
- river estuaries
- stress
- affected areas
- wind farms
- fishing zone
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- gas field
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0 10km 20km 40km



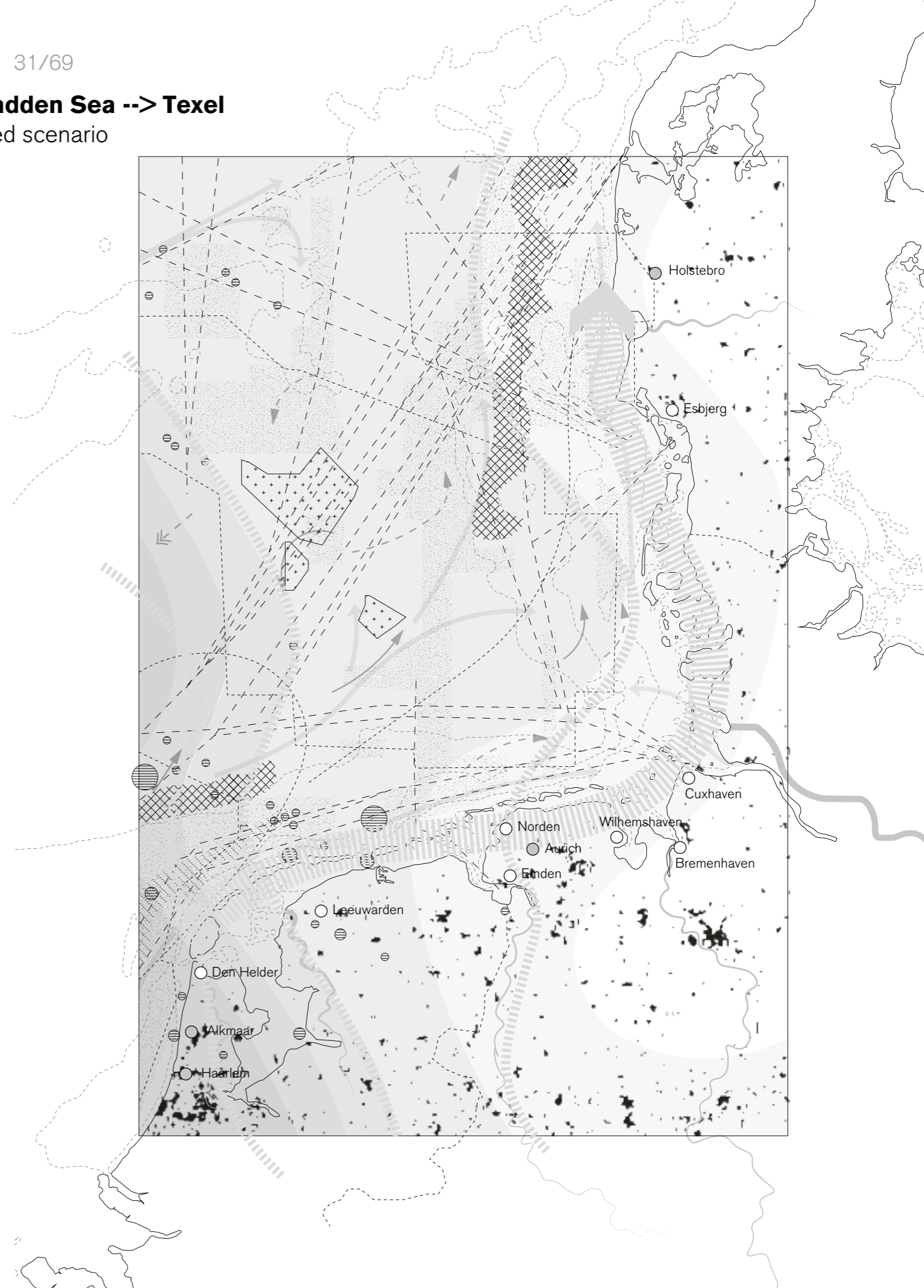
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Proposed scenario

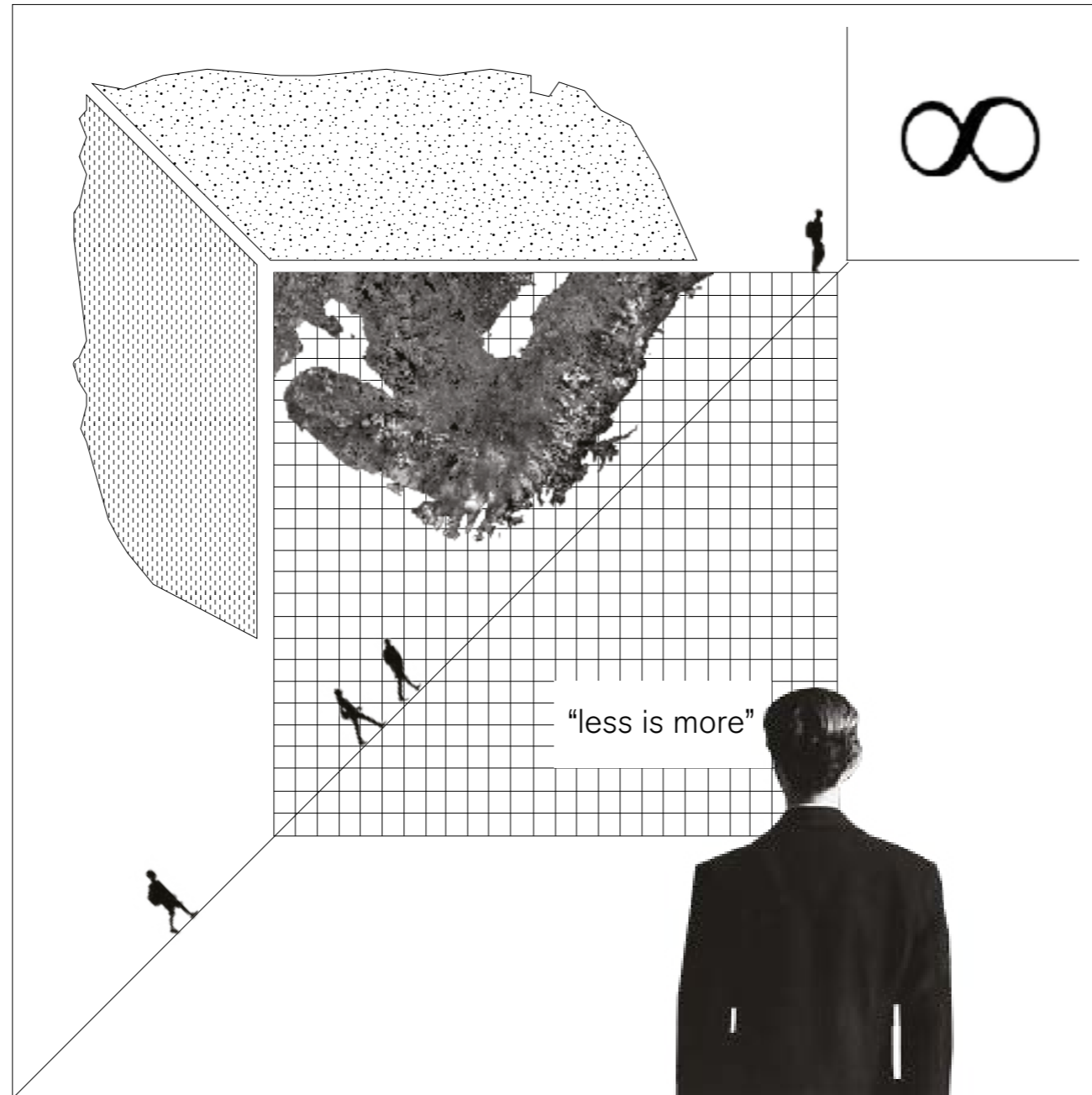


- surge height
- ▢ wind pressure
- ▨ wind speed
- +2.5
- +5.0
- +10
- +20
- ▣ wind farms
- - fishing zone
- ▨ ecological zones and corridors
- ▣ biodiversity concentration <28
- city
- port

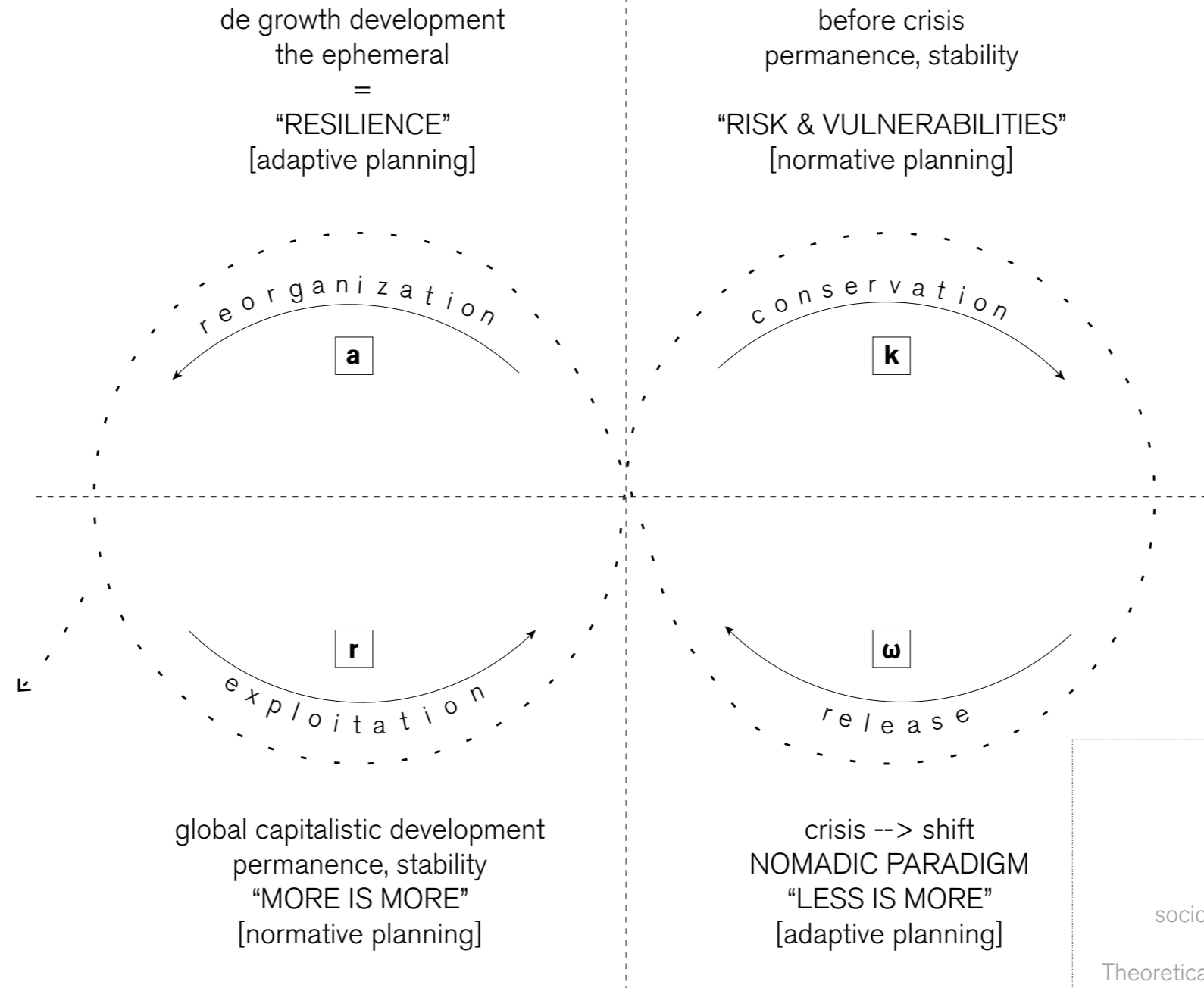
0 10km 20km 40km



North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel
Manifesto



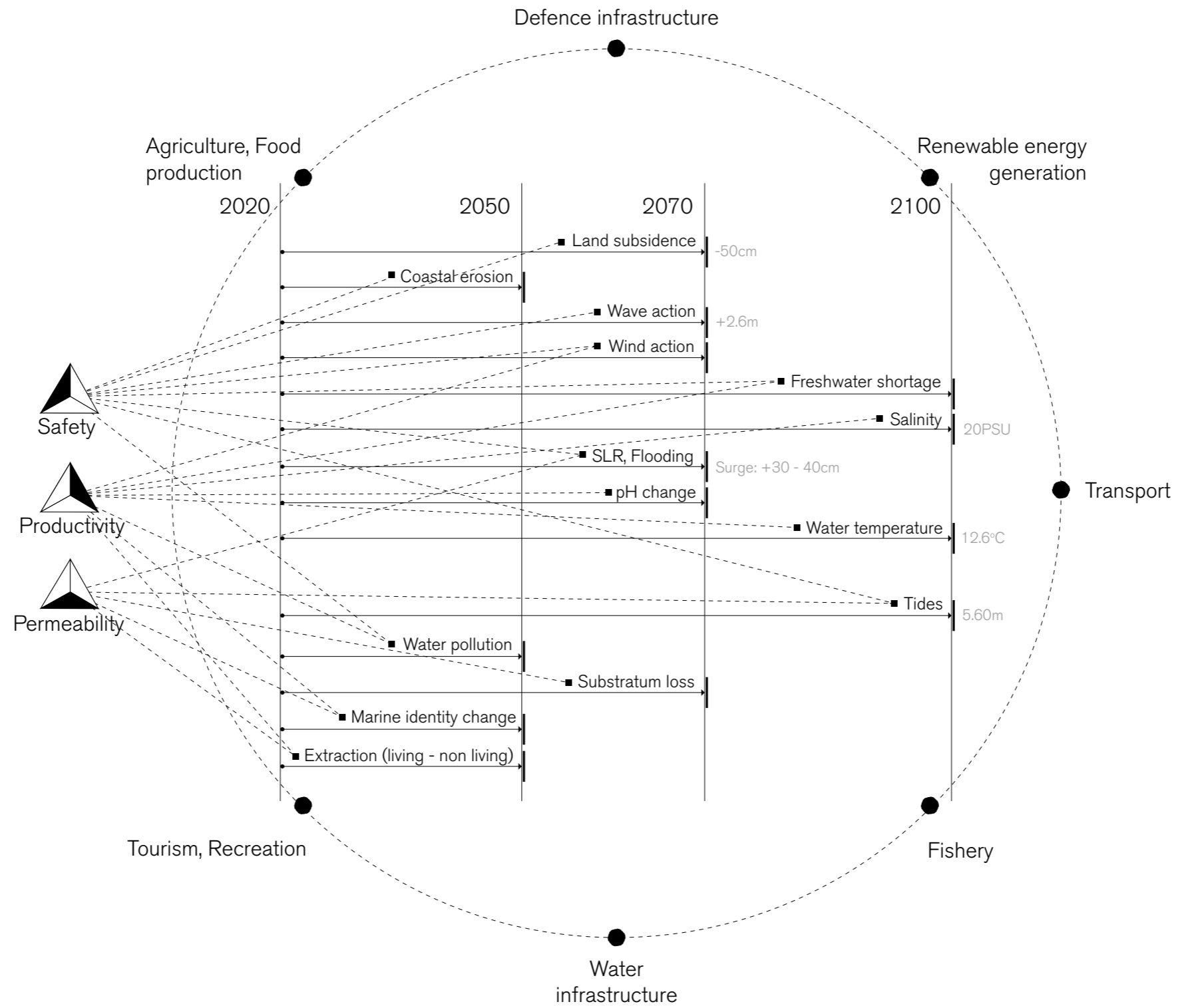
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel Manifesto



Theoretical framework:
Evolutionary resilience (Davoudi, 2013)
The panarchy model (Gunderson & Holling, 2002)
Degrowth (Fournier, 2008)
Disaster cycle (Sobiech, 2013)

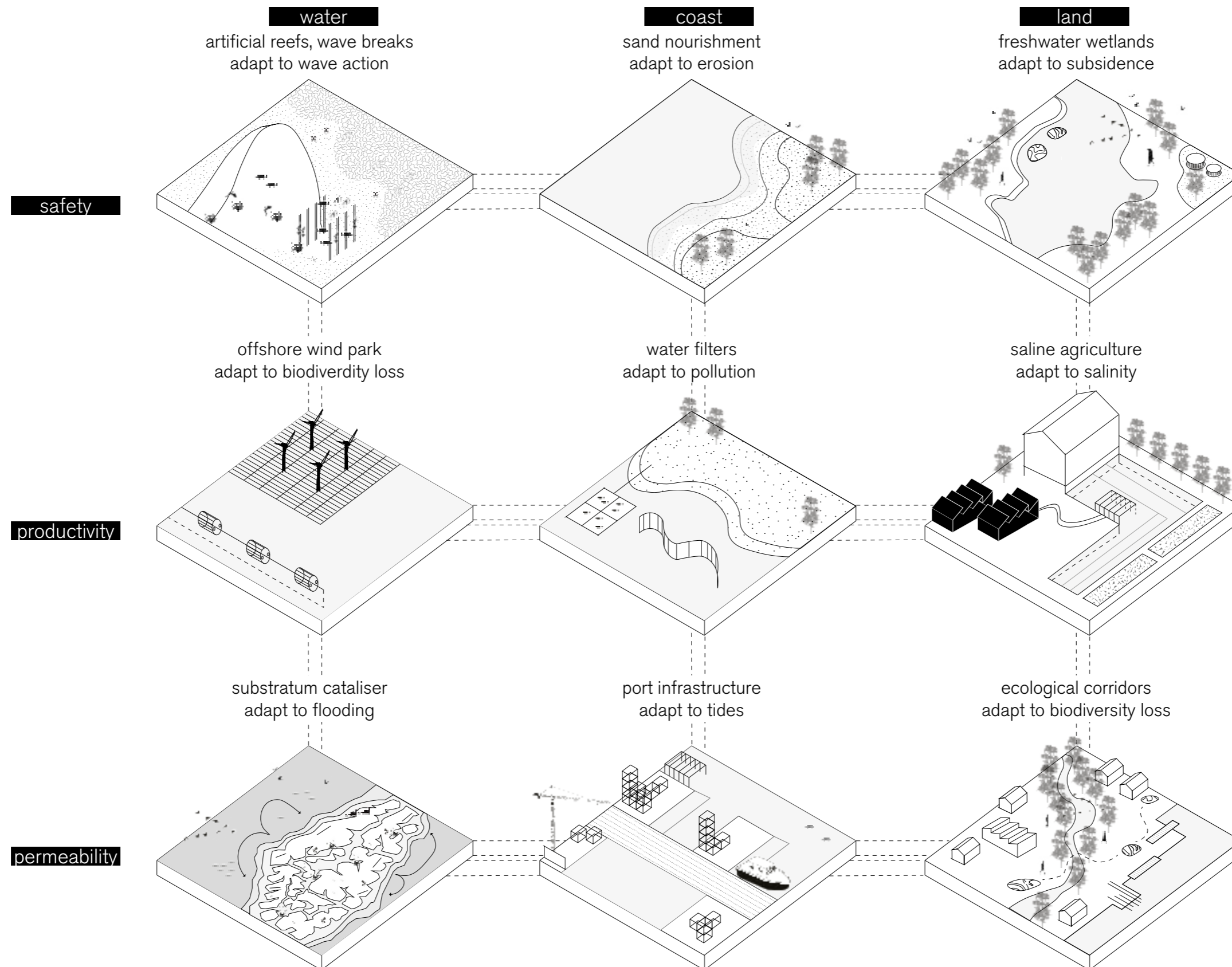
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Deadlines to adapt



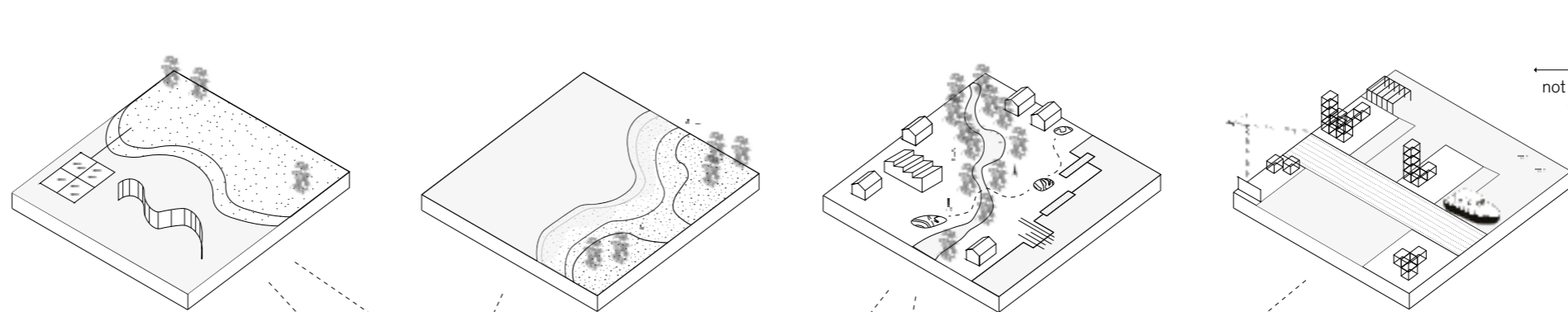
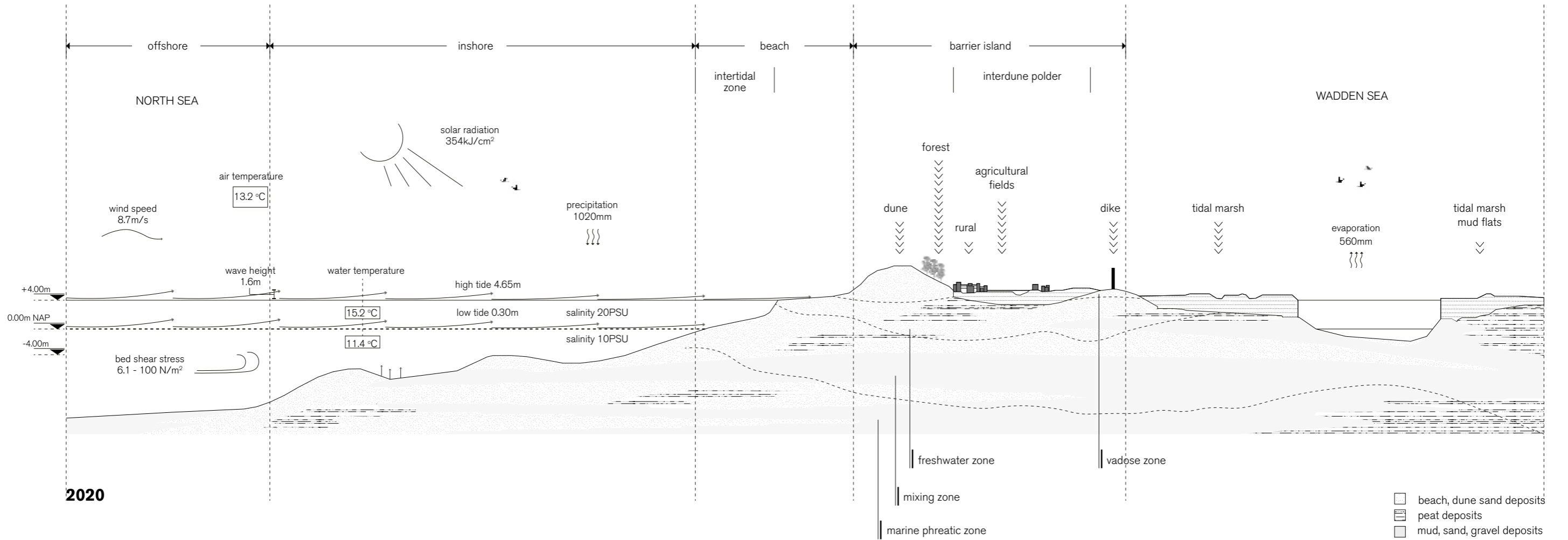
North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Design principles



North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Evolving adaptation



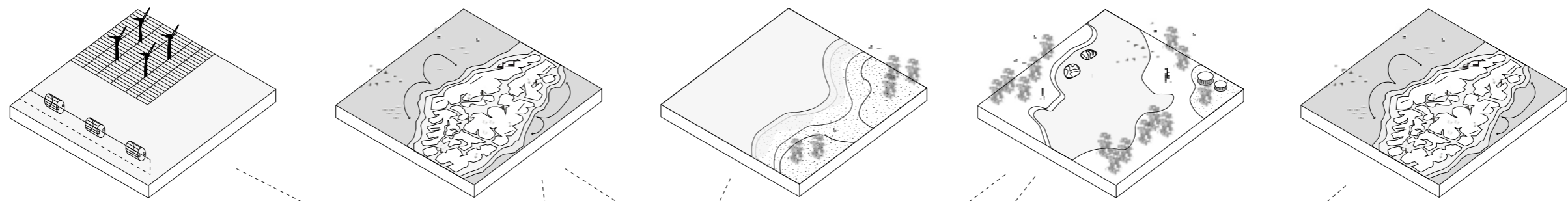
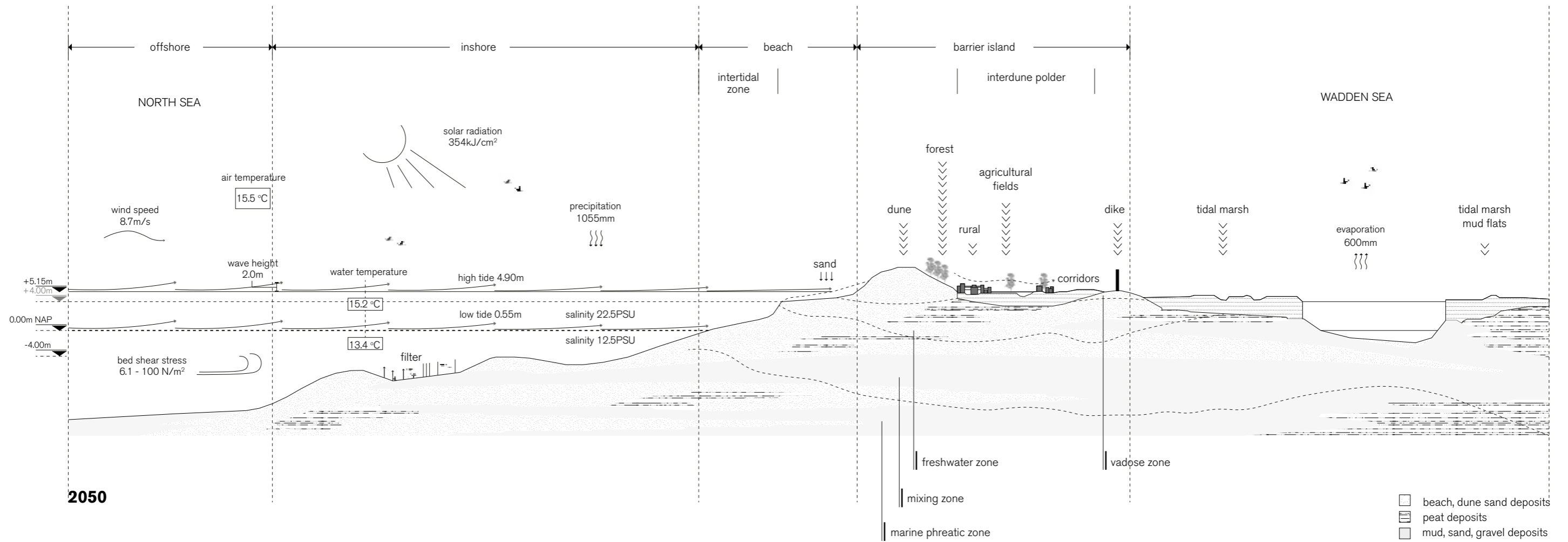
Present
2020

2050



North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Strategic framework - evolving adaptation



2050

2070

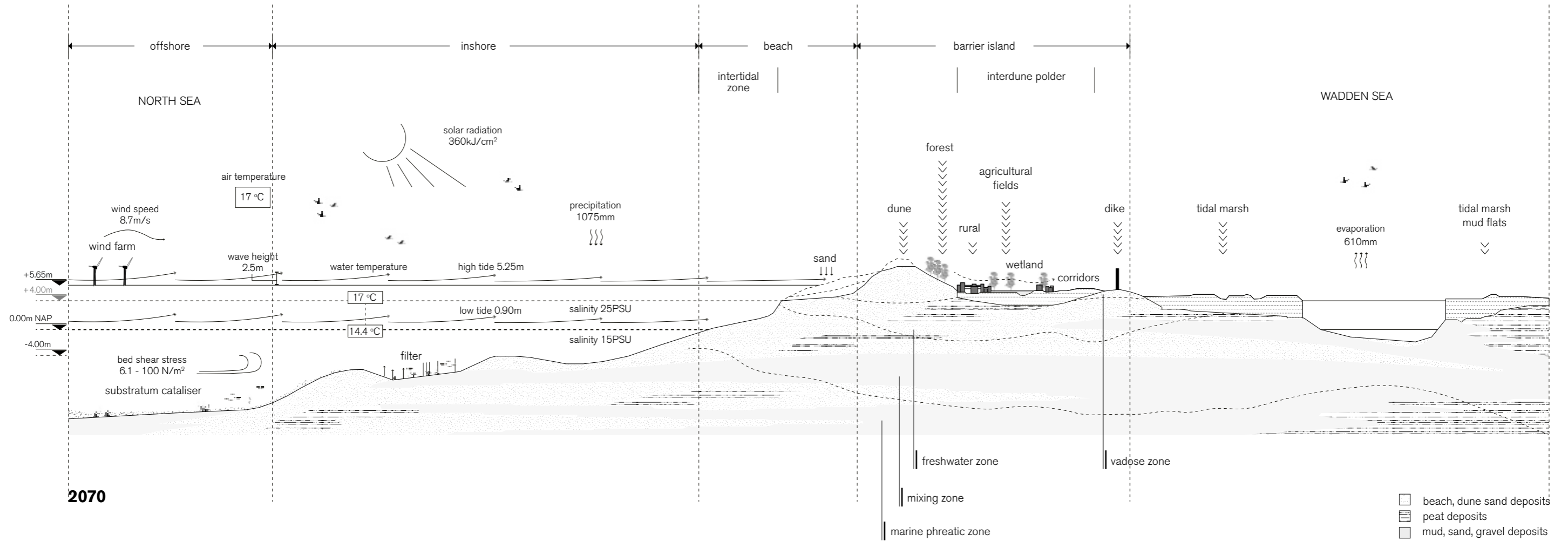
Safety

Productivity

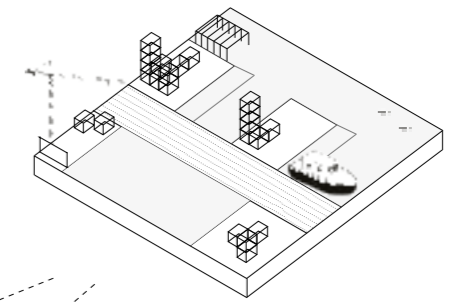
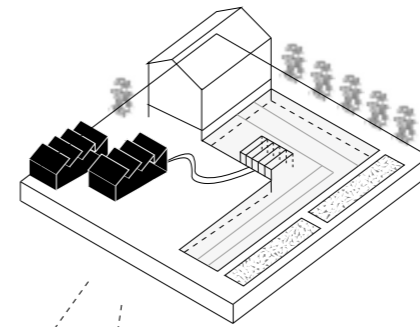
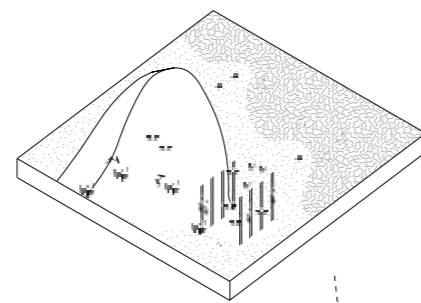
Permeability

North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Strategic framework - evolving adaptation



2070



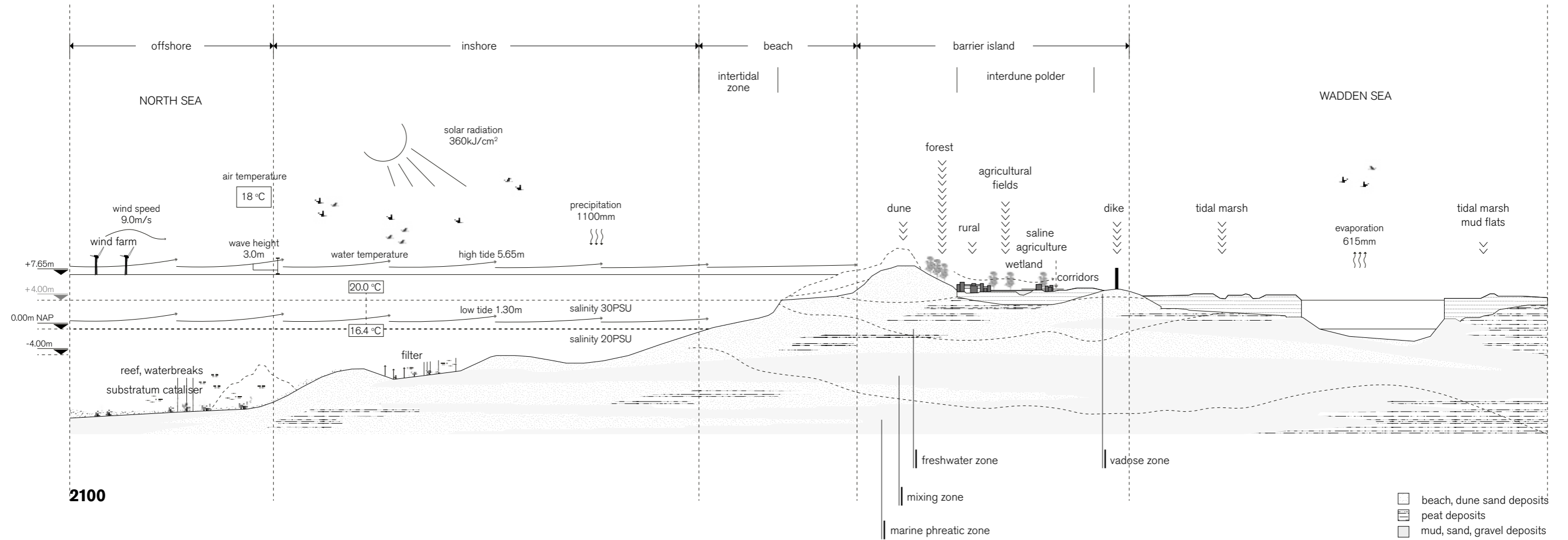
2070

2100



North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Strategic framework - evolving adaptation



2100

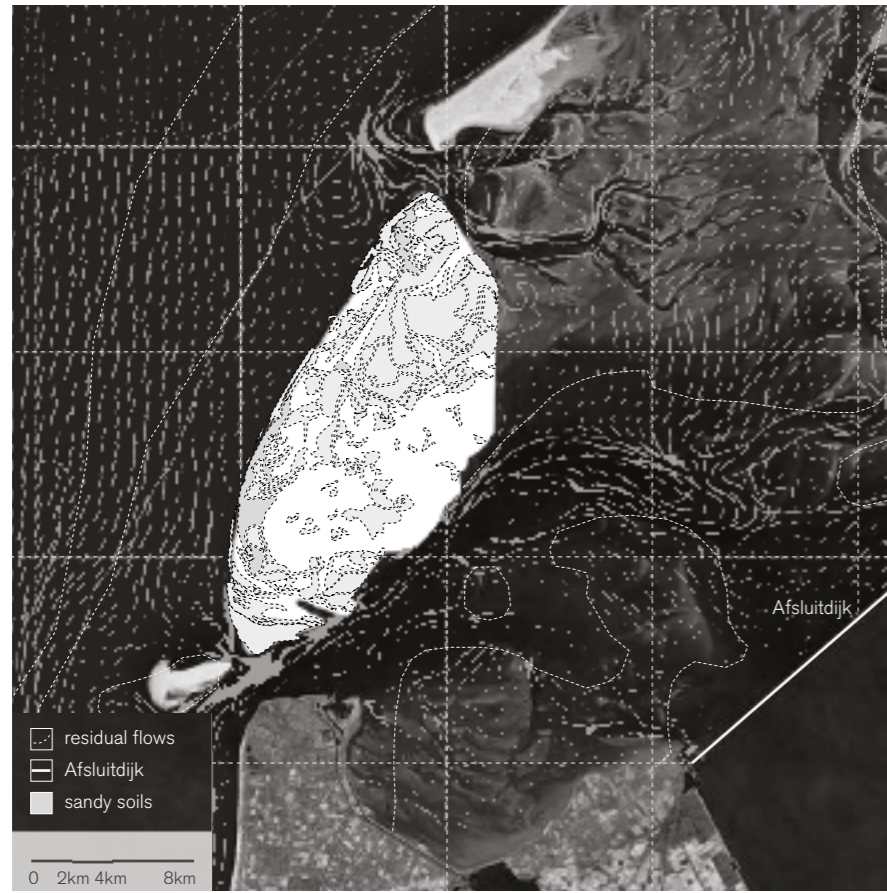
Safety

Productivity

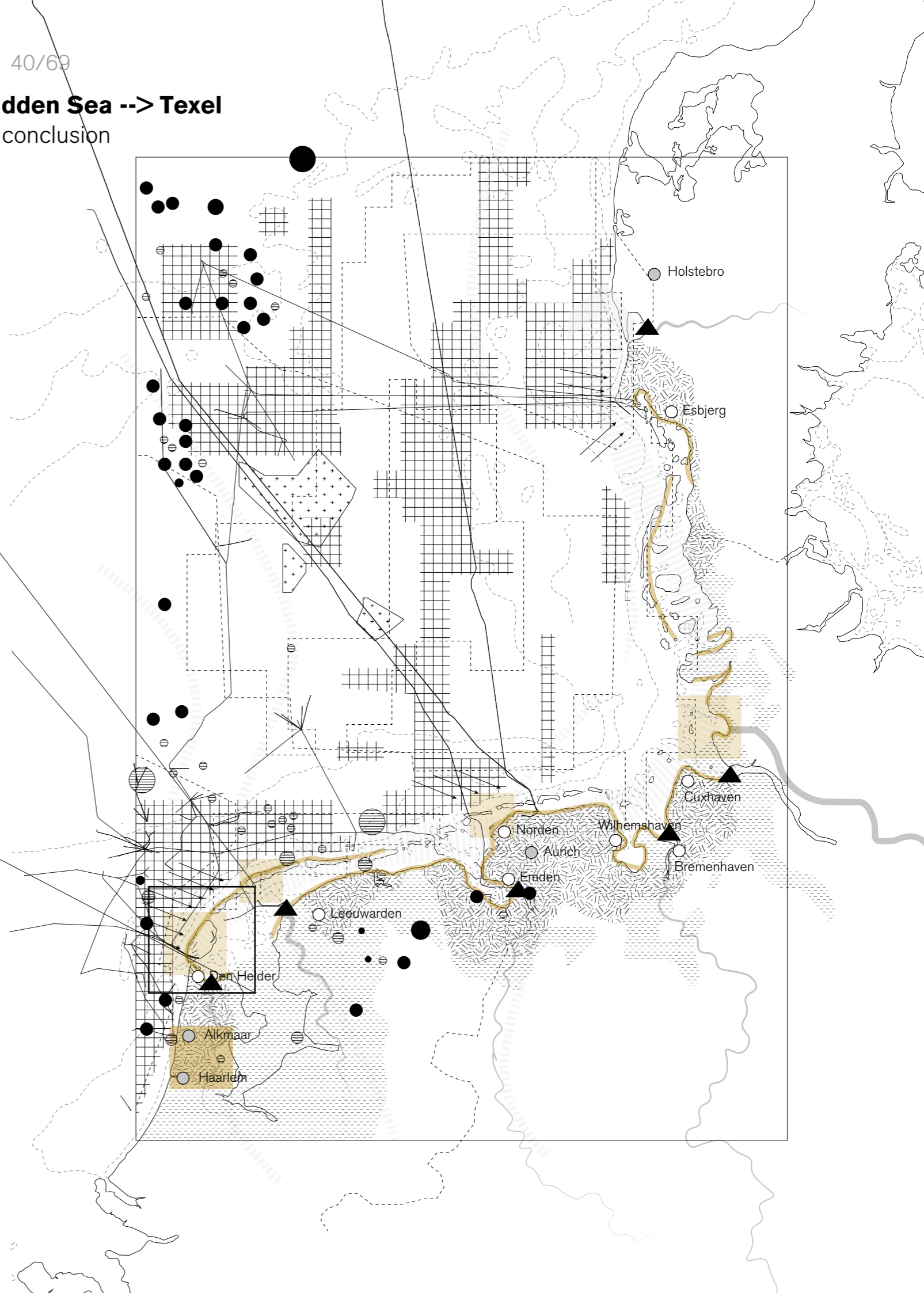
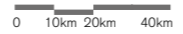
Permeability

North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Findings conclusion



- 1m SLR | flooding
- 0.5-0.6m
- erosion
- river estuaries
- stress
- affected areas
- wind farms
- fishing zone
- pipelines
- gas field
- oil field
- crossings, crucial areas
- ecological zones and corridors
- biodiversity concentration <28
- city
- port












North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel Ecological value

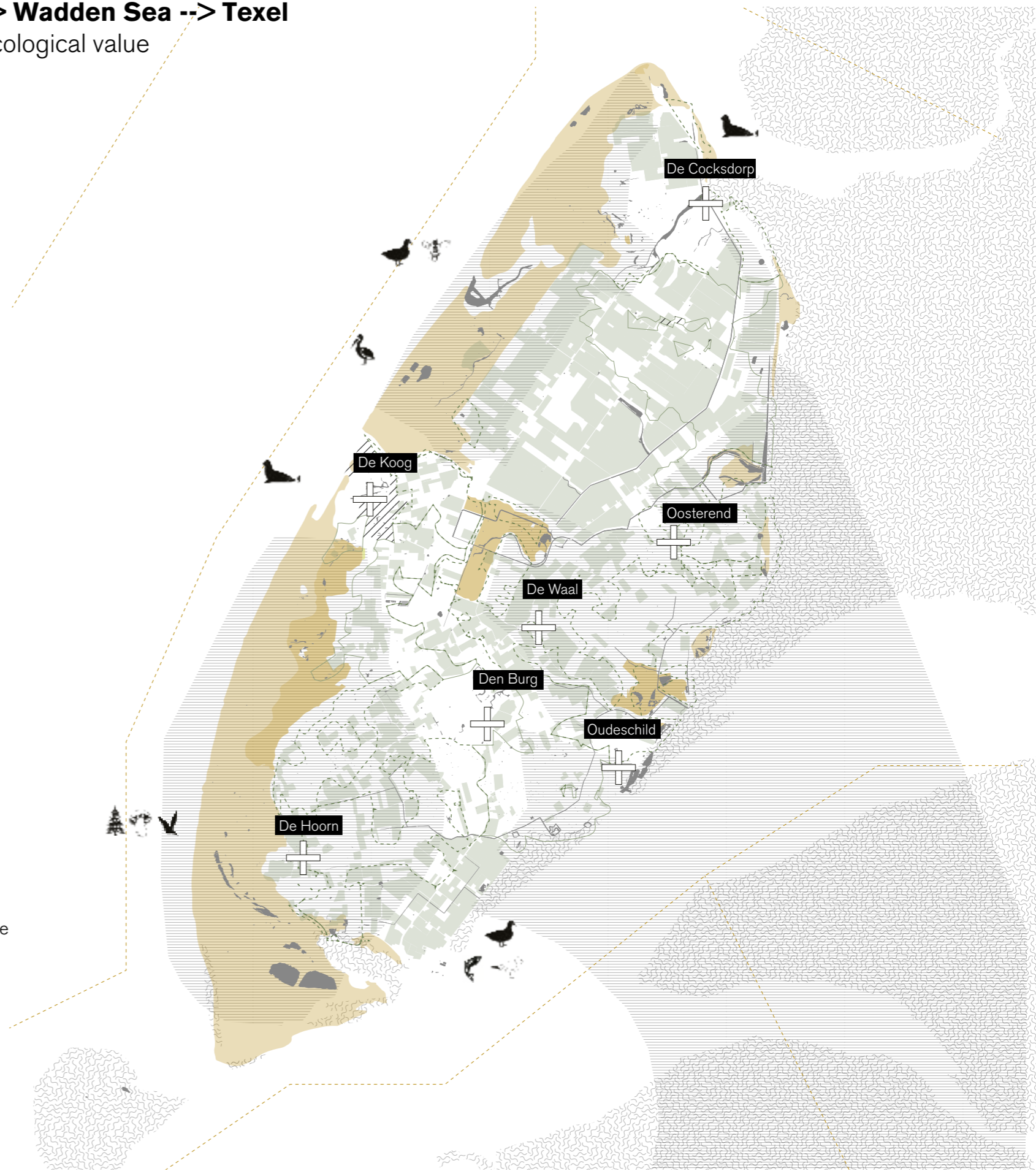
Nature 2000
key role for worldwide biodiversity

- positioned in the crossroads of water bird flyways
(feeding, breeding, nesting, resting)
gulls, terns, geese, ducks etc

- large number of aquatic species
(nursery, spawning, feeding)
fish, crustacean species, seals etc

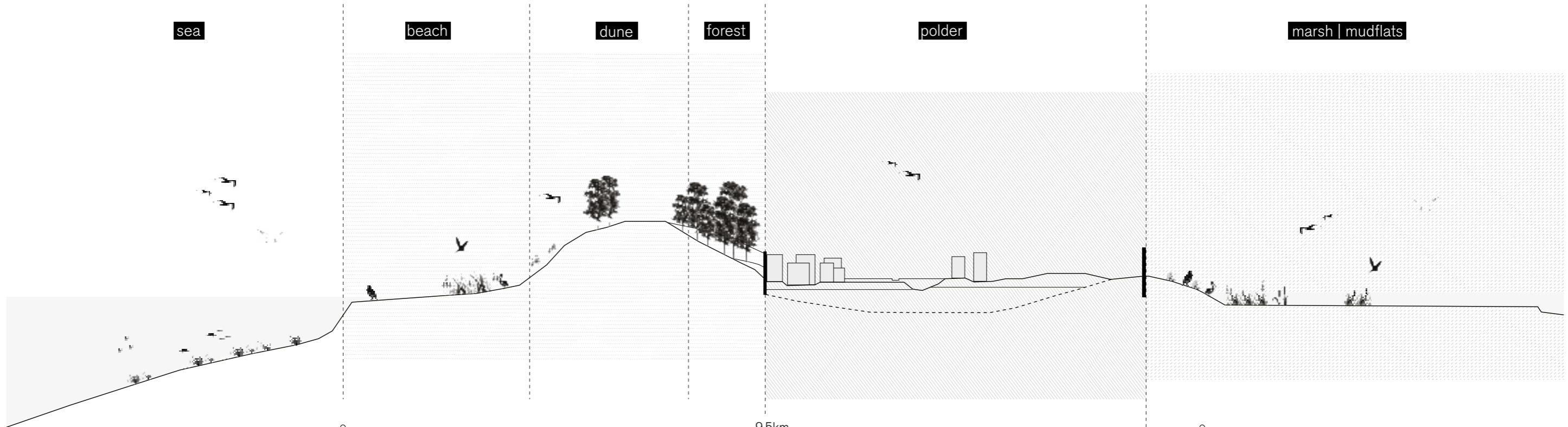
-  pastures
-  land primarily occupied by agriculture
-  complex cultivation
-  locations
-  existing waterways
-  natura 2000 HR
-  natura 2000 HR + VR
-  intertidal mudflats
-  silent area

0 1km 2km 4km



North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Habitat diversity - ecosystems succession



Sea	Dune	Forest	Old Polder	New Polder	Salt Marsh	Mud Flats
<p>algae (seaweed)</p> <p>oysters (shells)</p> <p>crustaceans (crabs)</p> <p>jellyfish</p> <p>mammals (seals, whales)</p>	<p>plants (moss, lichens, orchids, creeping willow, heather, autumn gentian, sedge, buckthorn, sand couch, marram grass, reed, pines)</p> <p>insects (grasshopper warblers, beetles, ants, bugs, cockroaches, spiders)</p> <p>amphibians (British toad)</p> <p>fish (sprat, sandeel)</p> <p>birds (spoonbill, cormorants, lapwings, redshanks, black-tailed godwits, nightingales, common whitethroats, willow warblers, terns, long-eared owls, herring gulls, black-backed gulls, water rails, grebes, marsh harriers)</p> <p>mammals (root vole, cattle, Exmoor ponies, galloways)</p>	<p>fungus (mushrooms)</p> <p>plants (back pines)</p> <p>insects (beetles, ants, bugs, butterflies, cockroaches, spiders, wasps, bees)</p>	<p>plants (marsh plants, green-winged orchids)</p> <p>birds (black-tailed godwit, redshank, lapwings, black-tailed godwits, oystercatchers, ruffs)</p> <p>fungus (waxy caps)</p>	<p>plants (marsh orchids, grass of Pannassus, fen orchids, marsh helleborine, chaffweed, brookweed, seaside centaury, chara)</p> <p>birds (common teals, wigeons, mallards, shovellers, goldeneyes, crested grebes, reed warblers, bluethroats, reed buntings, sedge warblers, geese, Bewick's swans, bearded tits, marsh harriers, bitterns)</p>	<p>plants (sea lavender)</p> <p>insects (bees, wasps, ants)</p> <p>birds (oystercatchers, spotted redshanks, spoonbills, curlews, bar-tailed godwits, red knots, dunlins, black-headed gulls, common gulls, gray plovers, Kentish plovers, greenshanks, avocets, wigeons, cormorants, common teal, pintails, brent geese, eider ducks, sky larks, rough-legged buzzards, peregrines)</p>	<p>crustaceans (shrimp, crabs)</p> <p>fish (sticklebacks, flatfish)</p> <p>birds (avocets, black-headed gulls, ringed plovers, terns, black-tailed godwits, lapwings, wigeons)</p> <p>mammals (seals)</p>


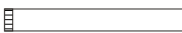


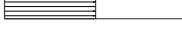



North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel

Permanent & temporary capacity

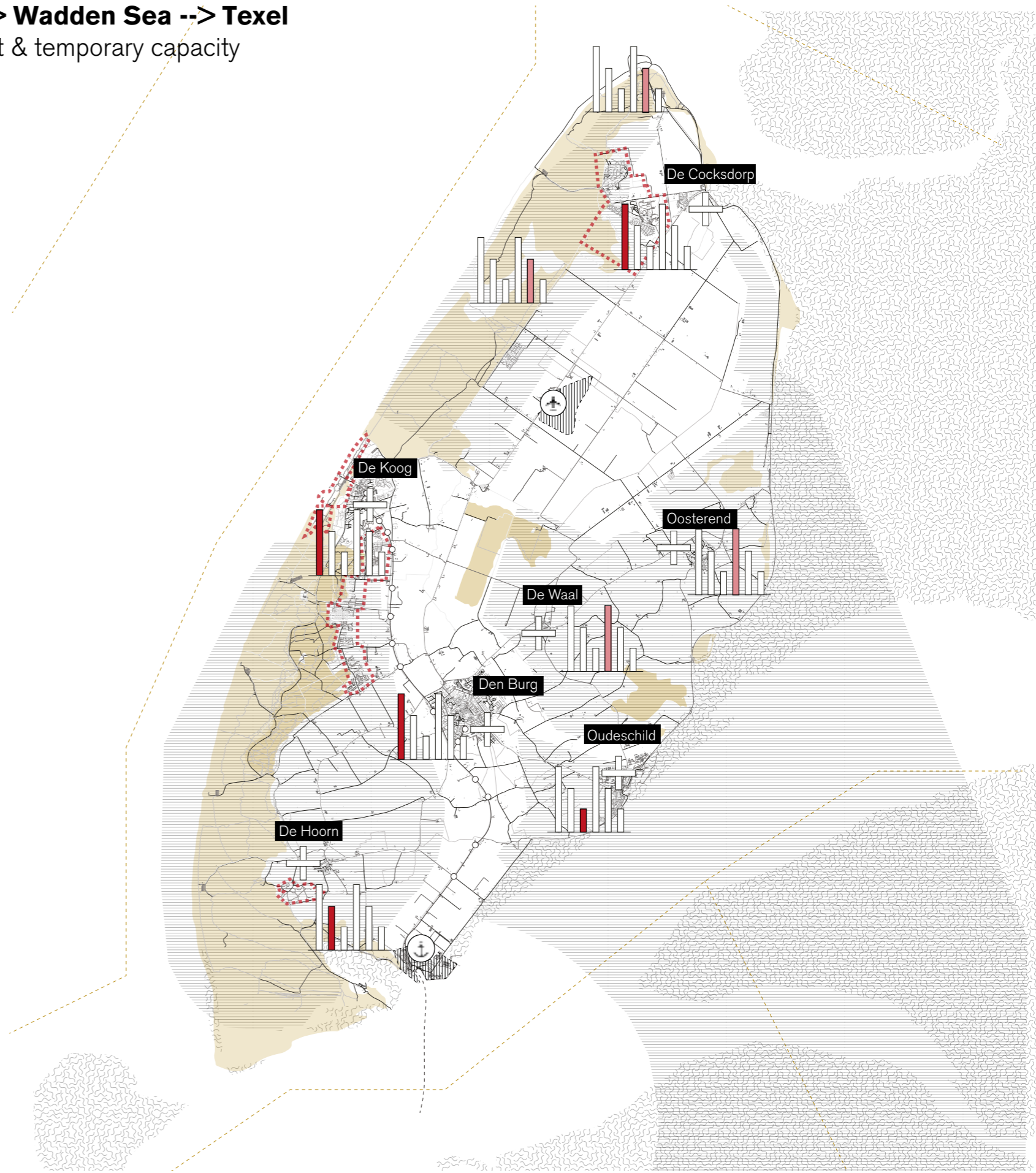
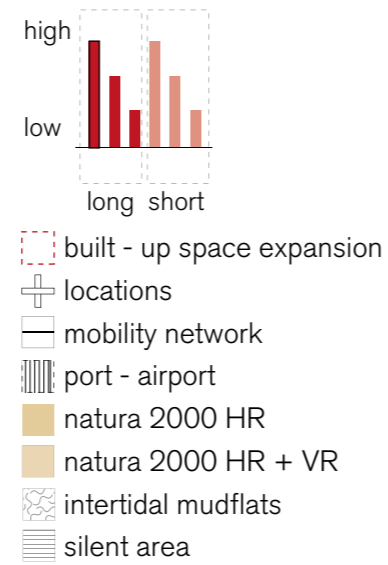
> 1 million visitors / year
 local economy: 70% based on tourism

- insufficient awareness of tourists about water use
- only one drinking line with mainland
- Texel has to make its own watershed

permanent capacity

Texel		13,547 inhabitants
De Cocksdorp		842
De Koog		1,300
Oosterend		1,200
De Waal		415
Den Burg		7,000
Oudeschild		2,170
De Hoorn		620

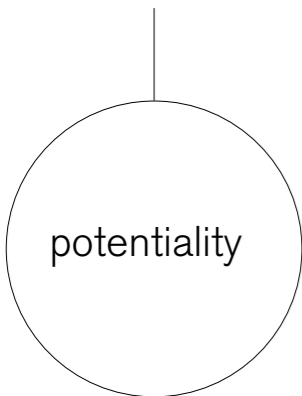
temporary capacity (map)



North Sea --> Wadden Sea --> Texel Land use

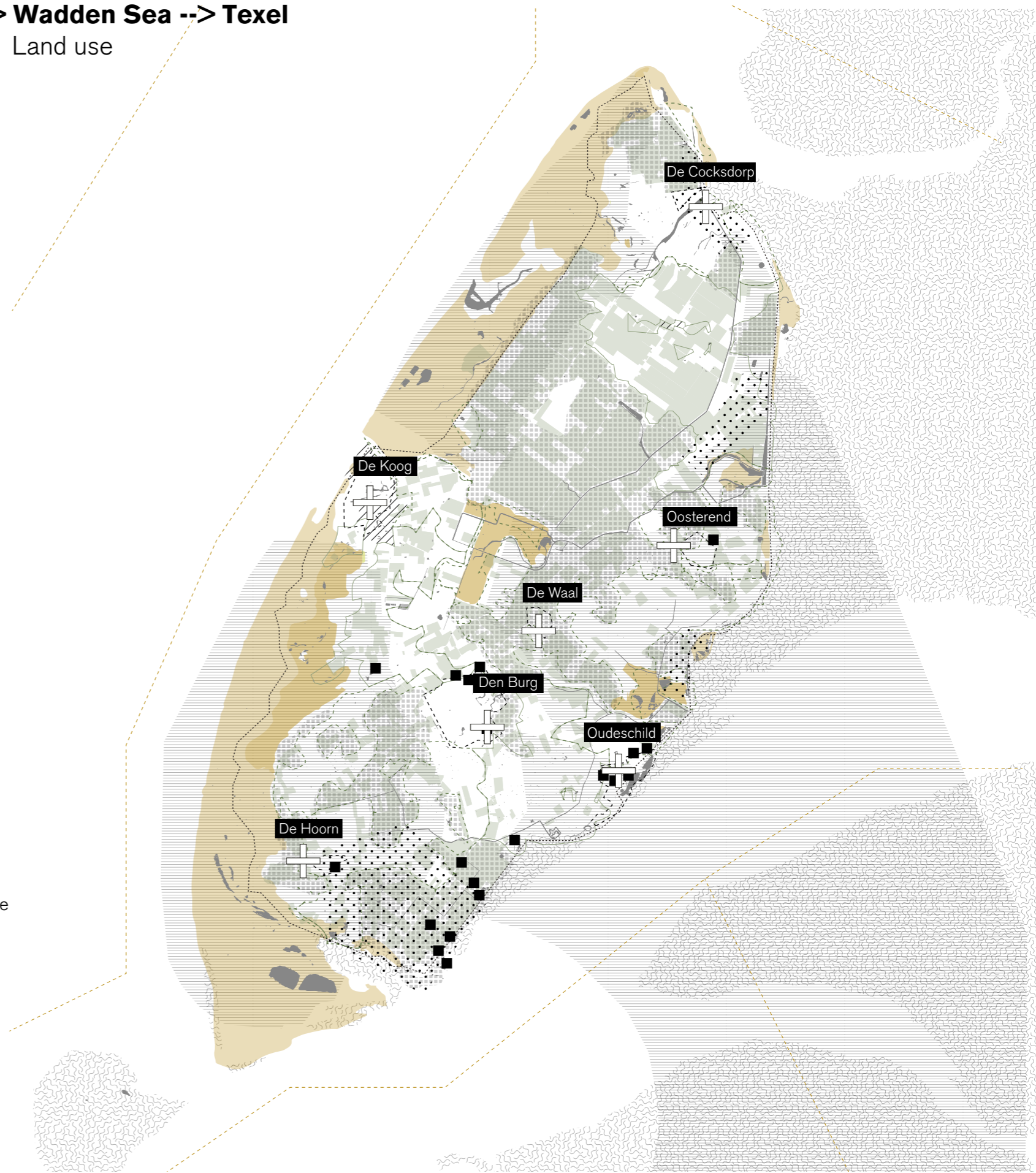
- about 85% of Texel land is used for agriculture
- soil salinity decreases agricultural yields
- 2.5 times more sheep than people --> meat, wool
- sales of wool decline

Saline Agriculture in Texel				
Crop	Variety	Values		
		Threshold	Slope (% per dS/m)	50% yield
☛	Miss Mignonne	4.1 (2.9 - 5.2)	6.6	11.6
	Achilles	2.9 (1.5 - 4.4)	5.6	11.9
	Foc	2.1 (0.3 - 3.8)	5.2	11.7
	Met	1.9 (0.2 - 3.7)	5.0	12.0
	927	3.4 (1.8 - 5.1)	5.2	13.1
	FAO ref	1.7	12	5.9
☛	Cas	4.5 (1.8 - 7.3)	5.6	13.4
	Ner	3.6 (0.5 - 6.6)	6.1	11.8
	Nat	-	-	-
	Ben	-	-	-
	101	3.0 (0.3 - 5.8)	9.0	8.6
	102	5.0 (1.9 - 8.1)	11.2	9.4
	Pri	2.1 (0 - 6.0)	9.0	7.6
FAO ref	1.0	14	4.6	
☛	Alo	2.4 (0 - 7.6)	7.7	8.9
	Red	5.9 (2.7 - 9.2)	11.7	10.2
	San	3.2 (0 - 7.2)	7.4	10.0
	Hyb	3.4 (0 - 8.0)	11.6	7.7
	FAO ref	1.2	16	4.3
☛	Batavia, heading, red	-	-	-
	Butterhead, Suzan	2.3 (0 - 8.7)	6.8	9.6
	Butterhead, Lob	1.8 (0 - 10.7)	5.8	10.3
	FAO ref	1.3	13	5.1
☛	White cabbage, early	4.6 (2.9 - 6.2)	7	11.7
	FAO ref	1.8	9.7	7.0
	Broccoli	5.6 (1.2 - 10.1)	6.3	13.6
	FAO ref	2.8	9.2	8.2
☛	Que seed 2014	3.3 (0 - 7.3)	5.3	12.8
	Que shoot 2015	1.7 (0 - 3.6)	8.4	7.6
	FAO ref	8.0	5.0	18.0



- existing industry
- ▤ high salinity
- ▨ pastures
- ▩ land primarily occupied by agriculture
- complex cultivation
- ⊕ locations
- ▬ existing waterways
- ▧ non - irrigated land
- natura 2000 HR
- natura 2000 HR + VR
- ▤ intertidal mudflats
- ▨ silent area

0 1km 2km 4km



6

The experiment

The experiment

Living lab

RISK = hazard x exposure x vulnerability

The experiment

Living lab



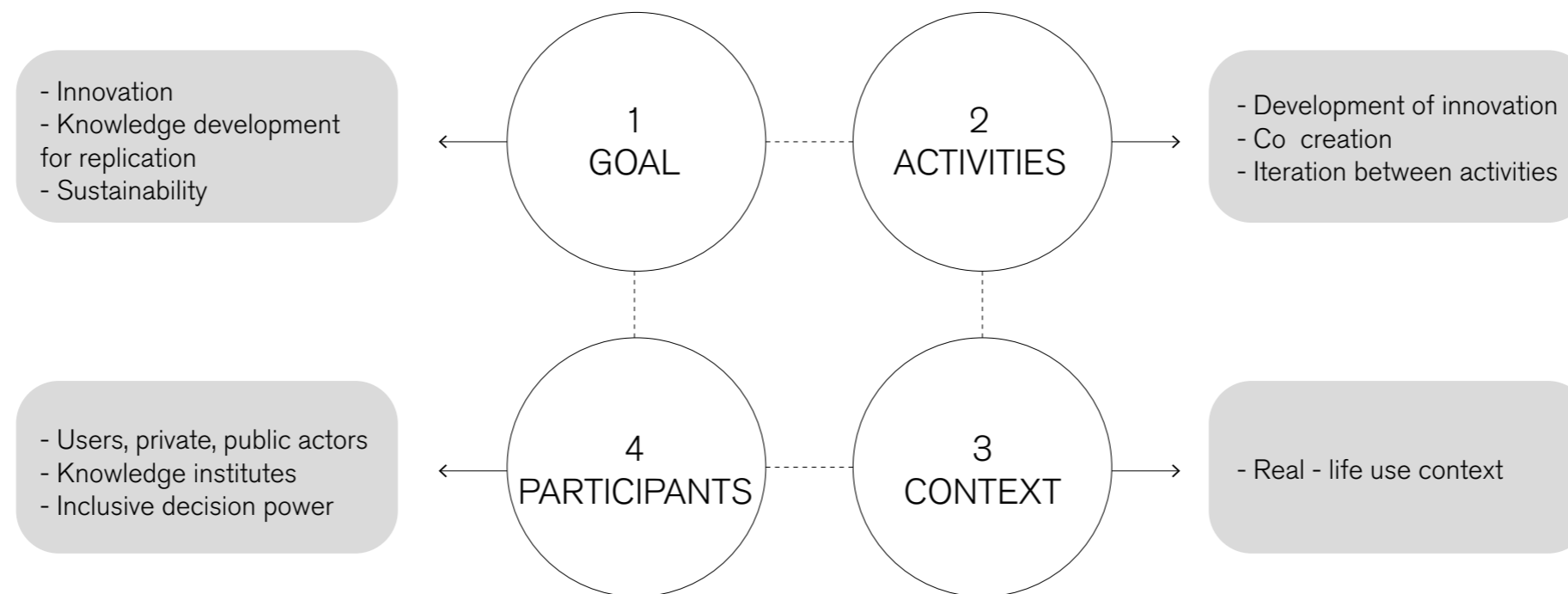
source: Sepulveda Carmona D. (2019) The defining characteristics of urban living labs
"Connecting deltas" conference proceedings, Alexandria Egypt

The experiment

Living lab

“Living lab is the research concept, which may be defined as a user-centered, iterative, open - innovation ecosystem, based on a systematic user co – creation approach in public – private – people partnerships, integrating research and innovation processes in real life communities and settings” (ENoLL, 2013).

The living lab is an in - situ experiment which performs as the activator and platform for integrated learning and adaptive, iterative, flexible, inclusionary and evolving management (Sepulveda C. D, 2019).



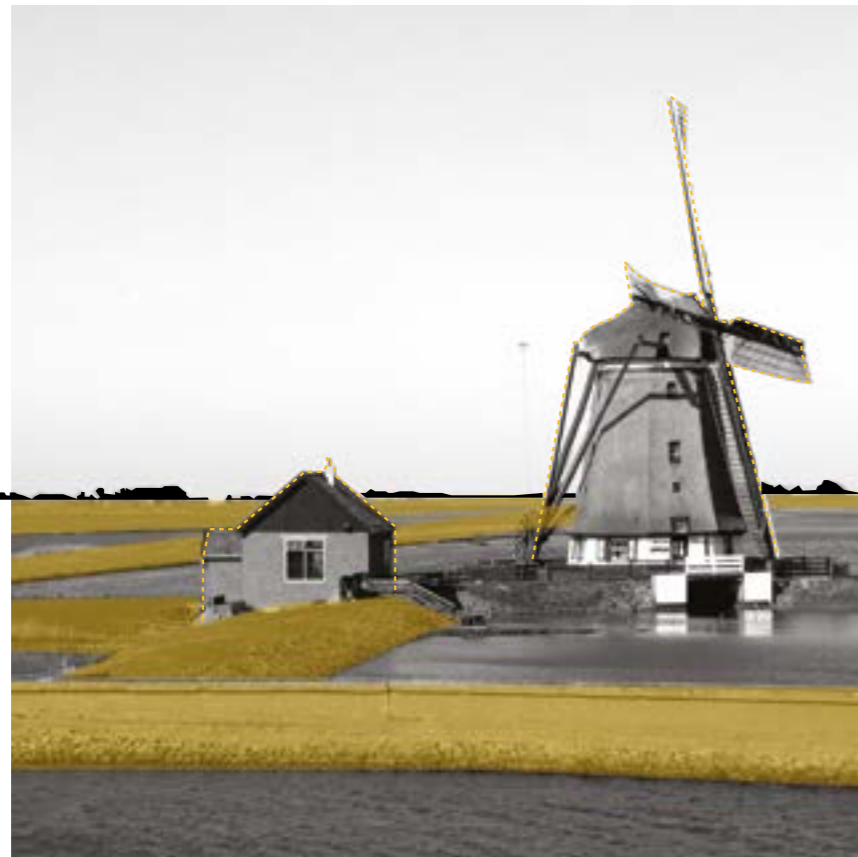
The defining characteristics of urban living labs

source: Sepulveda C. D. (2019) "Connecting deltas" conference proceedings, Alexandria Egypt

The experiment

From a patterned landscape to a speculative landscape

Polder landscape



Speculative landscape



The experiment

Systemic interrelation

Salicornia europaea, Samphire



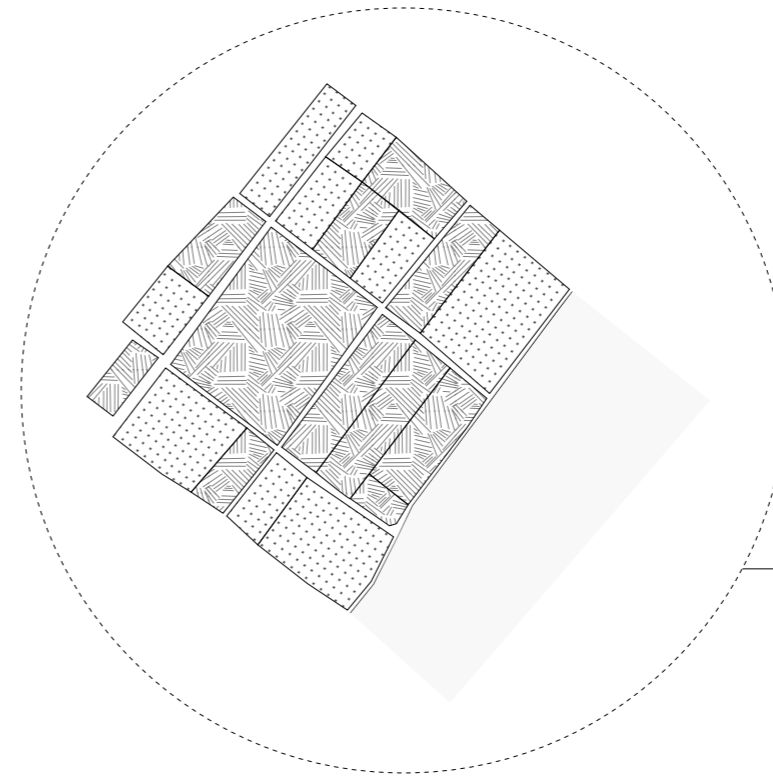
larva crustacean



Brent Goose

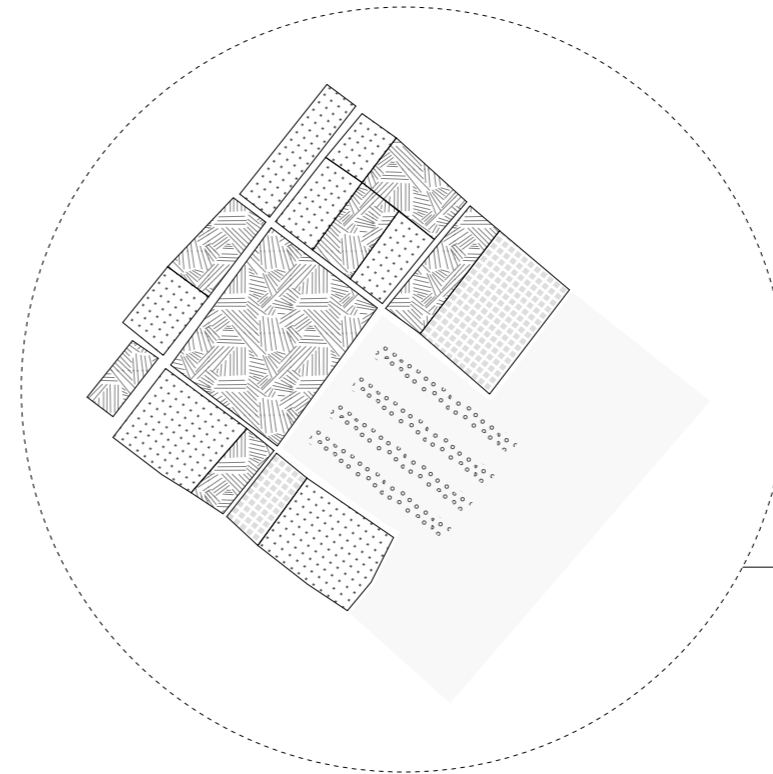


fish



1

existing predominant
pasture & traditional
agriculture land

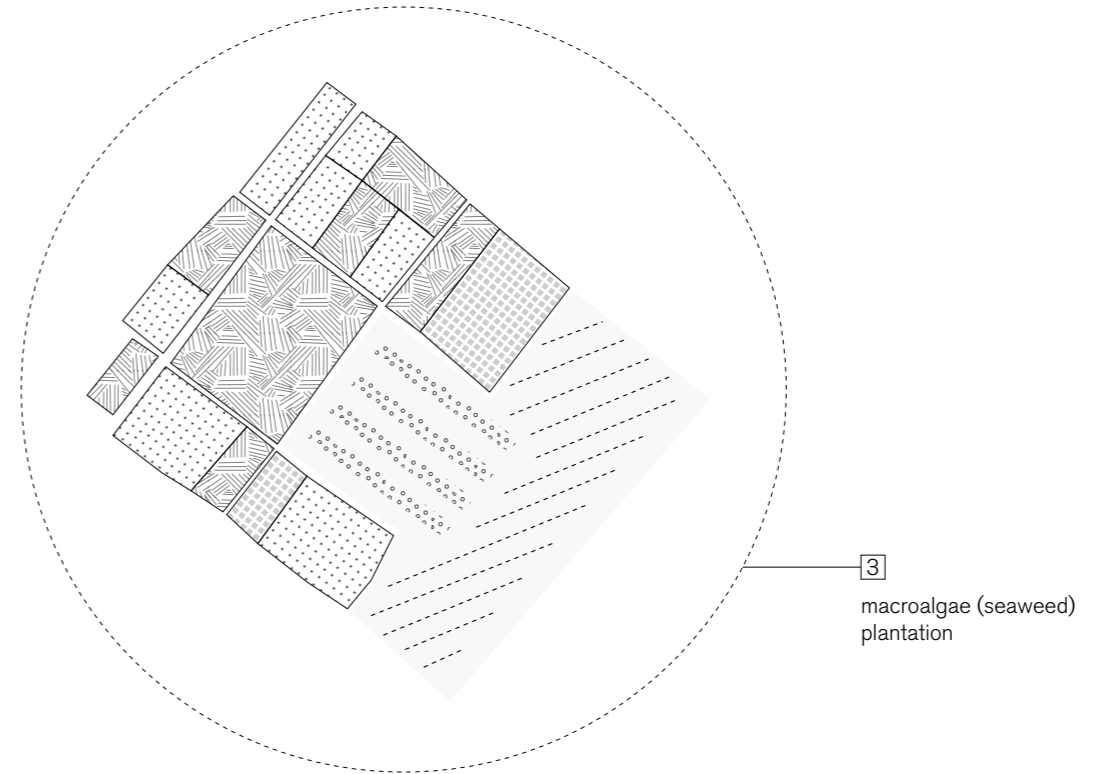
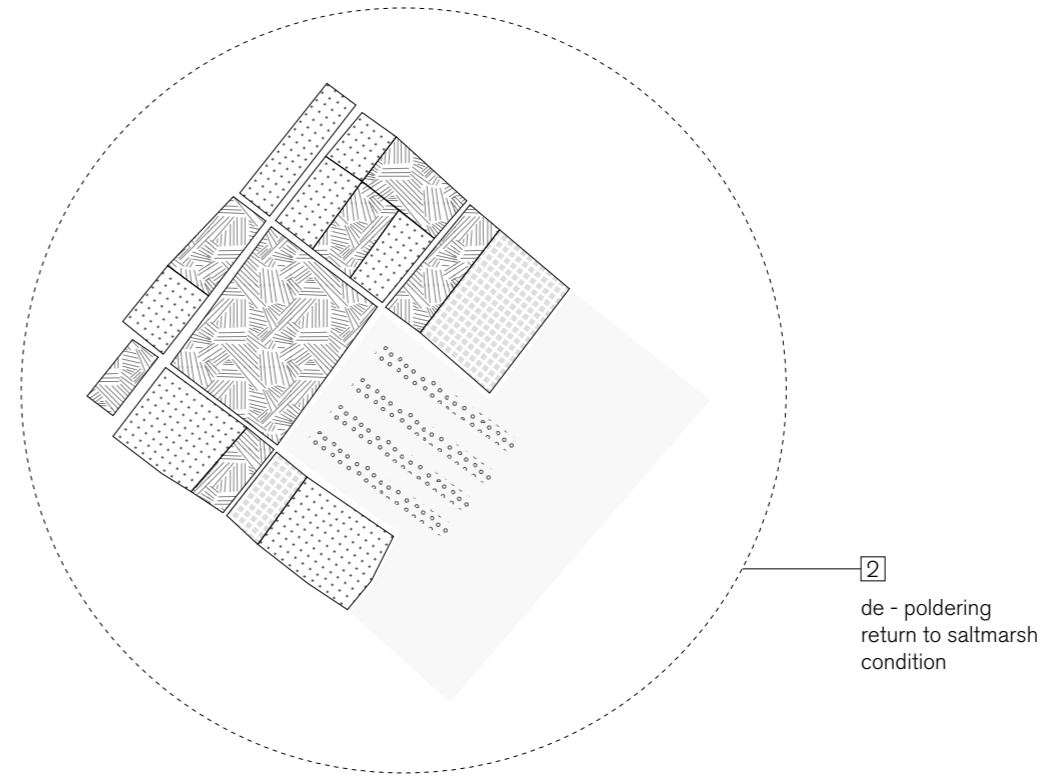
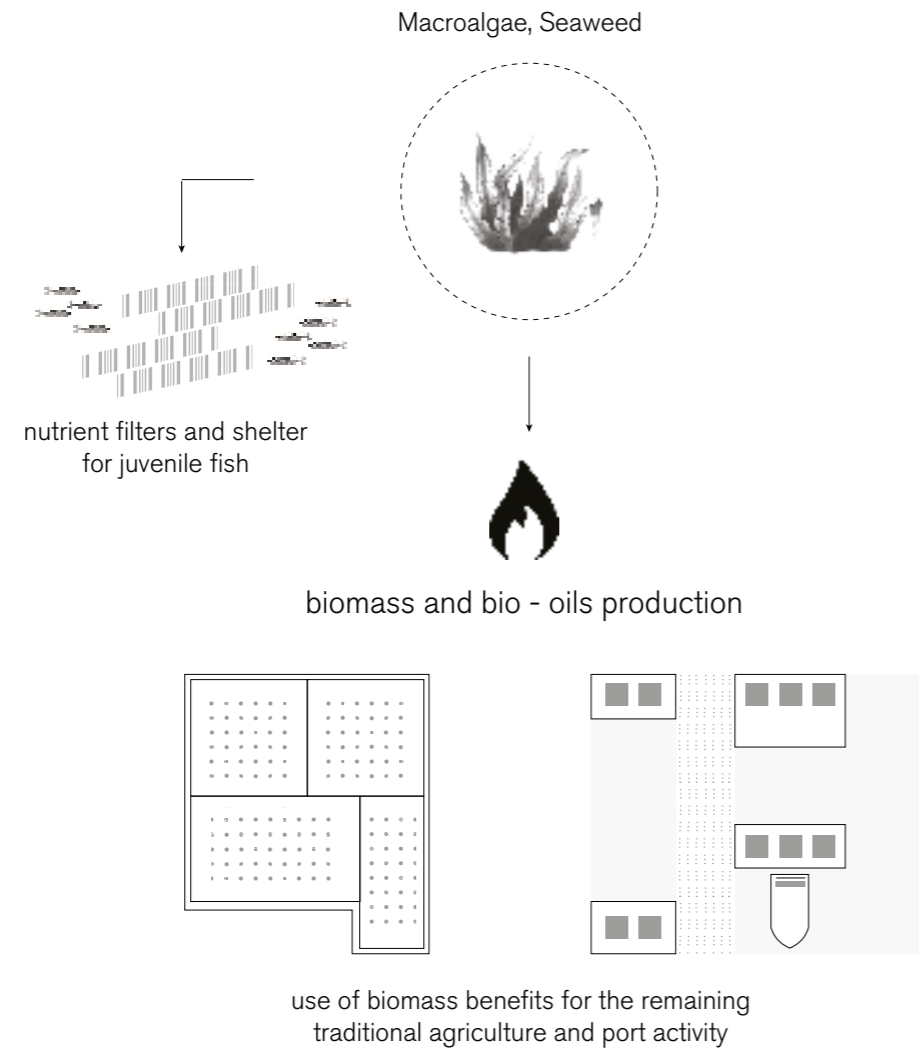


2

de - poldering
return to saltmarsh
condition

The experiment

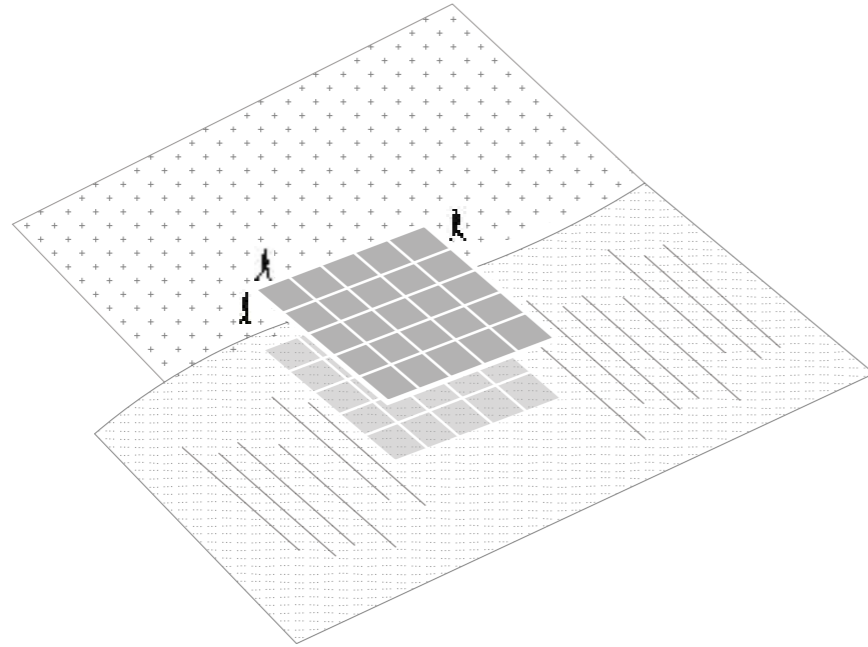
Systemic interrelation



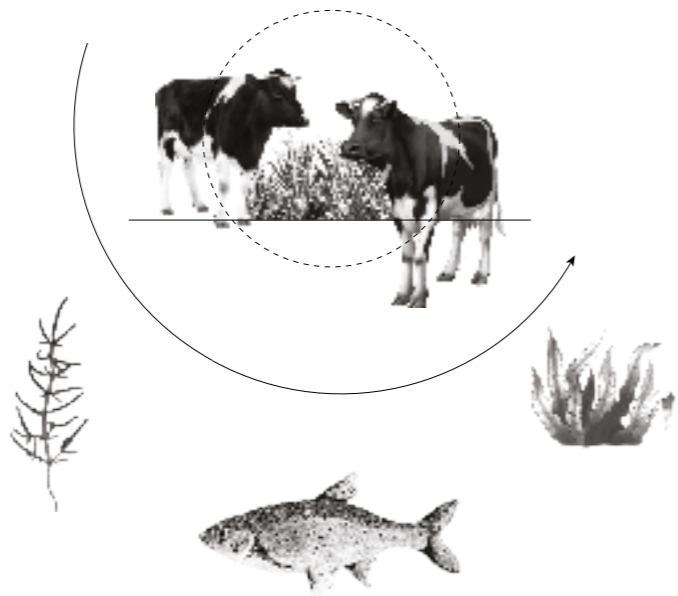
The experiment

Systemic interrelation

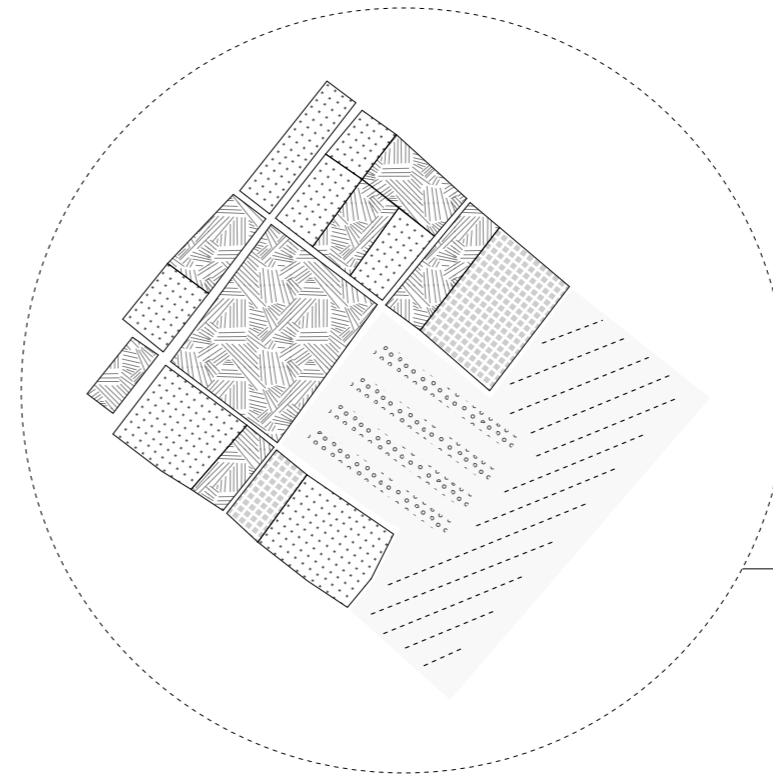
Floating hubs
(controlling & processing facilities)



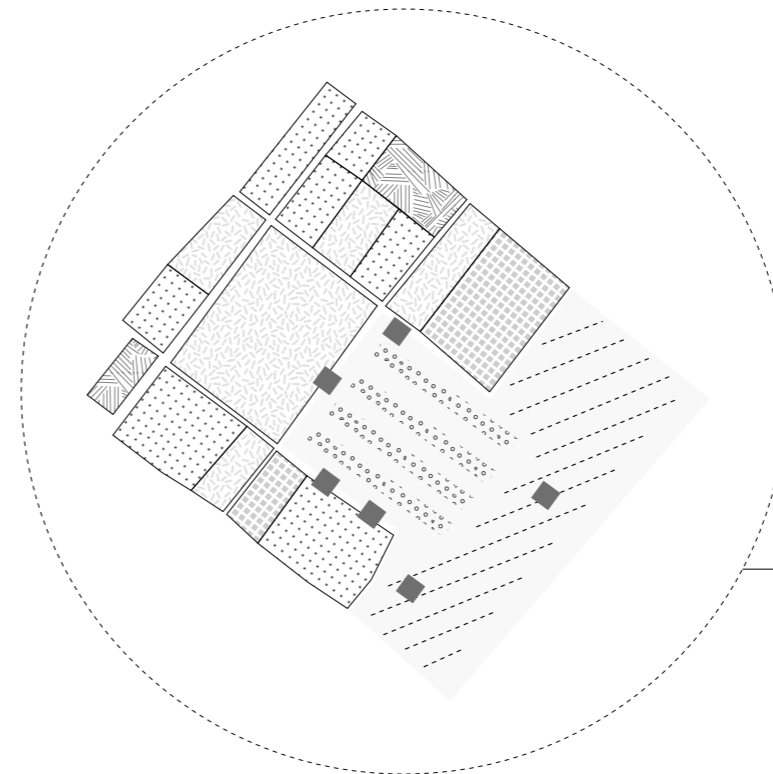
apart from controlling and processing the flows the hub informs the visitors about the content, raising awareness



Re - orientation of the agricultural and pasture landscapes towards aquaculture, seaweed cultivation & saline agriculture



3
macroalgae (seaweed)
plantation



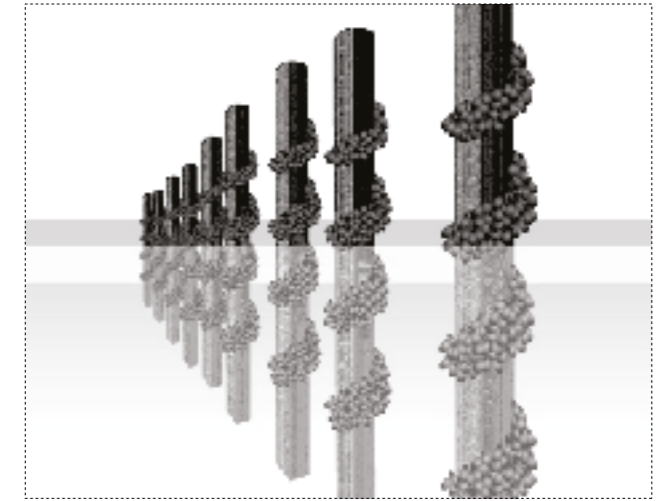
4
salt tolerant
crop plantation &
floating hubs

The experiment

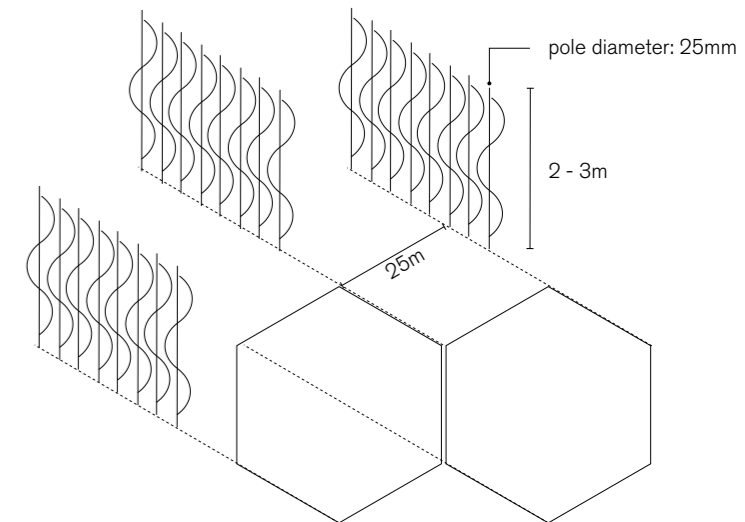
Mussel pole fields



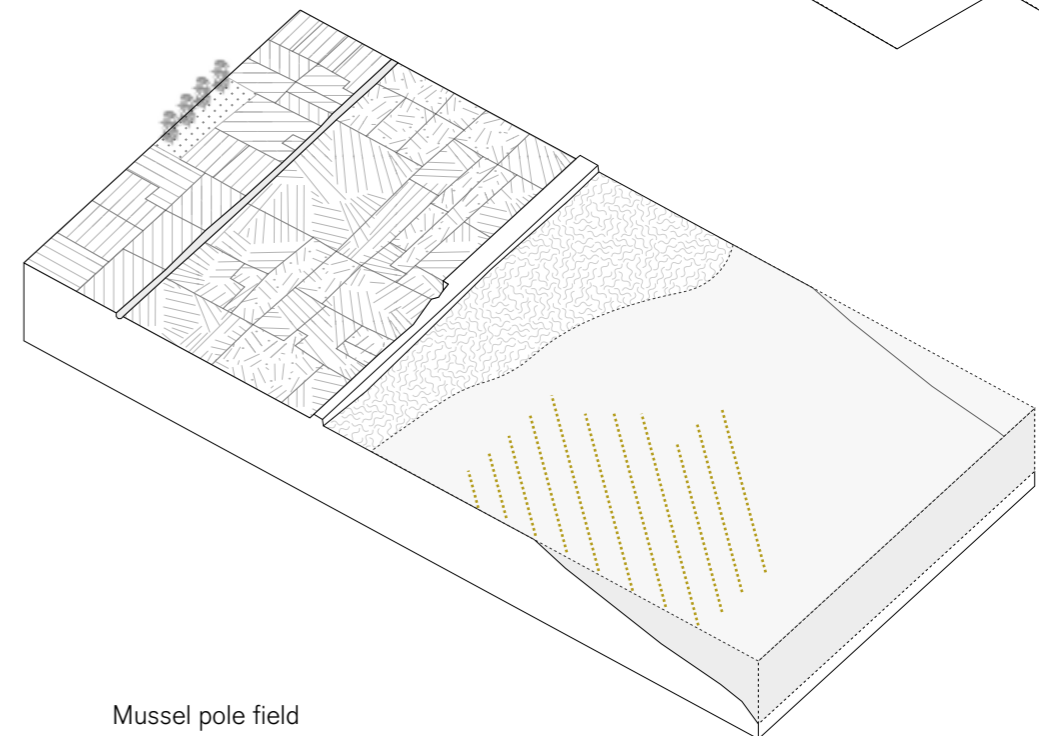
Blue Mussel (*Mitilus edulis*)



Mussel poles with nets containing the mussel crop arranged in a spiral



Mussel pole arrays



Mussel pole field

Mussel pole fields

- existing stakeholders
- new local presence
- ←---→ link enhancement
- ←---→ reason for new link



The experiment

Oyster reefs



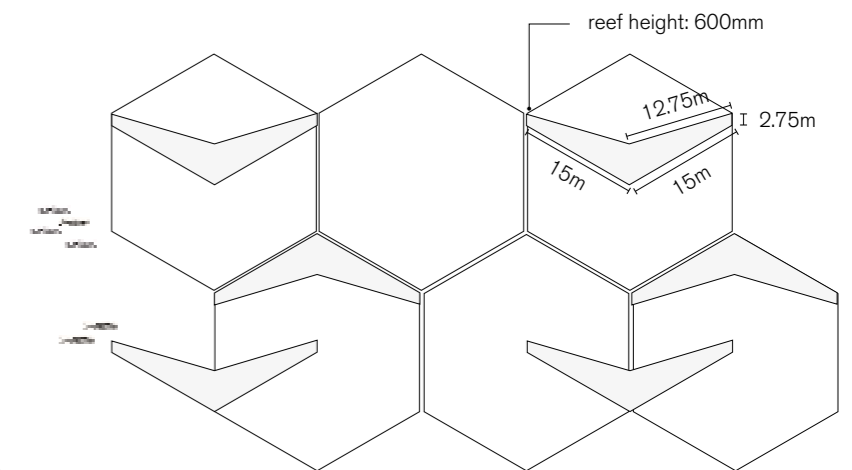
Pacific Oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*)



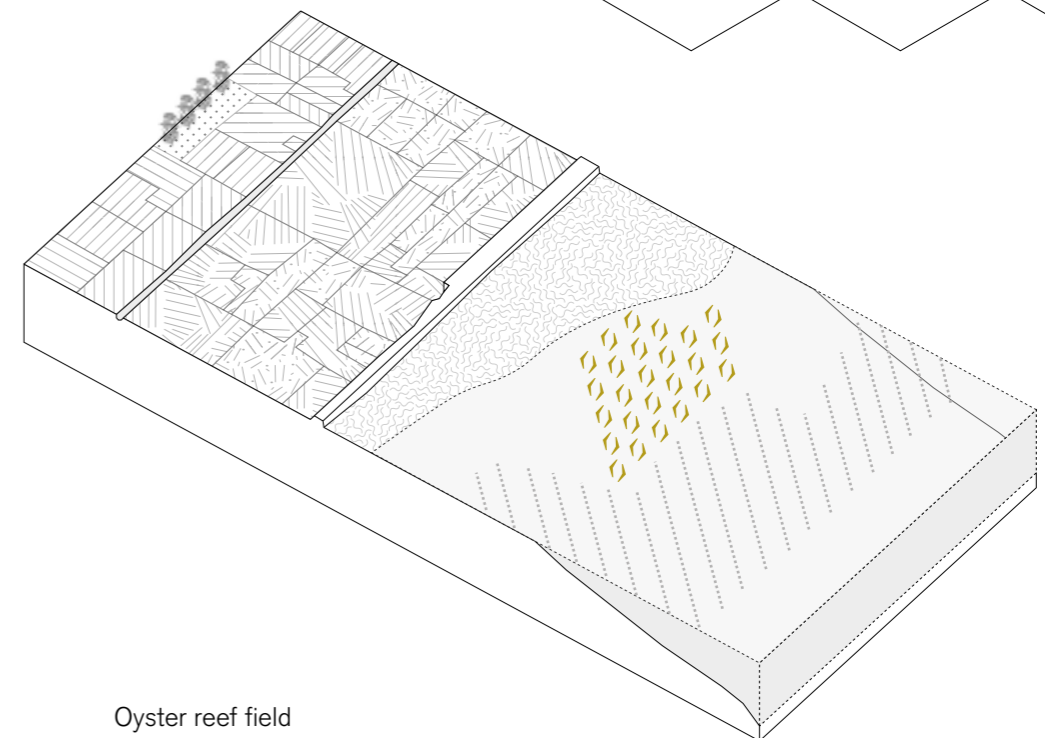
Naturally occurring oyster reefs
<https://www.nature.org/en-us/newsroom/oyster-reef-restoration/>

Oyster reefs

- existing stakeholders
- new local presence
- ← - - - → link enhancement
- ← - - - - - → reason for new link



Oyster reef spatial organisation



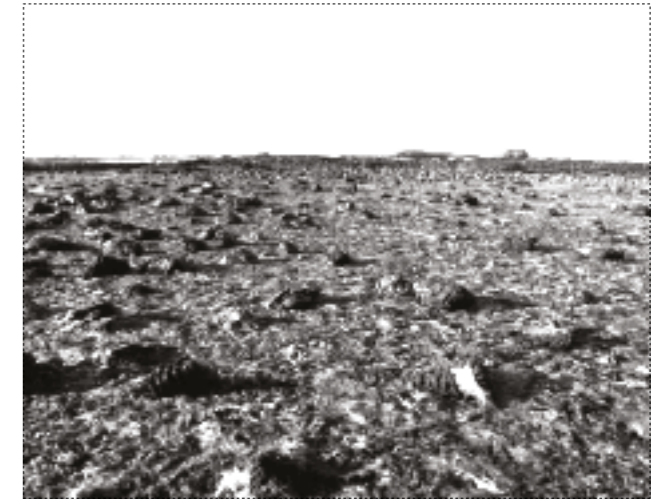
Oyster reef field

The experiment

Macro algae (seaweed) plantation



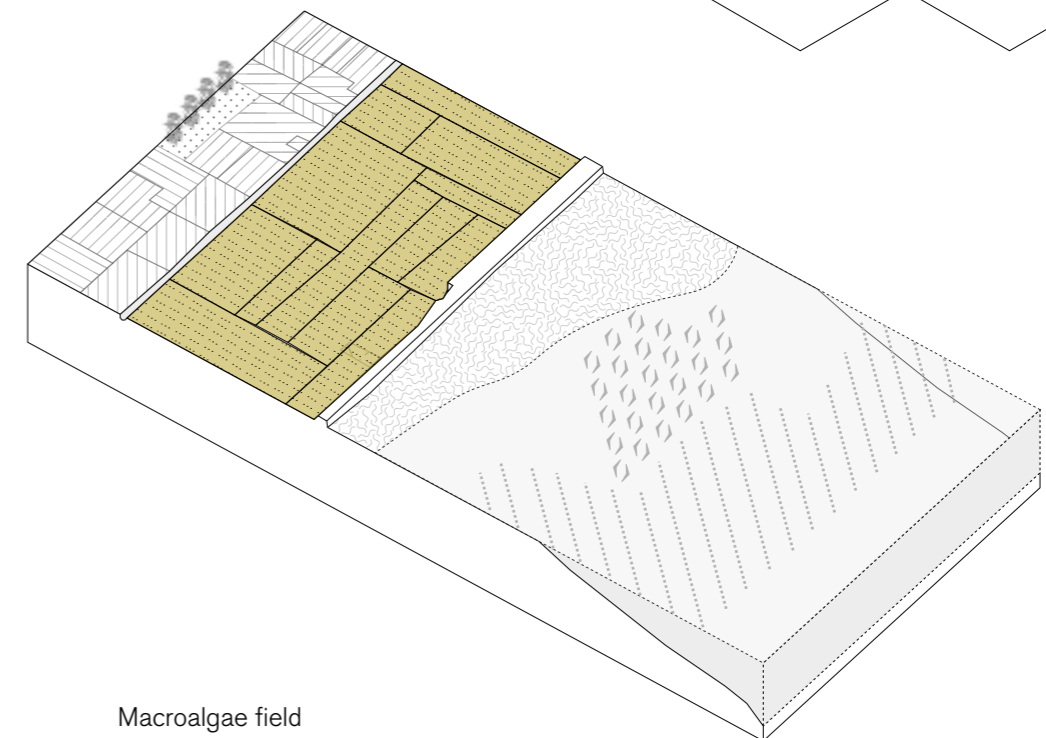
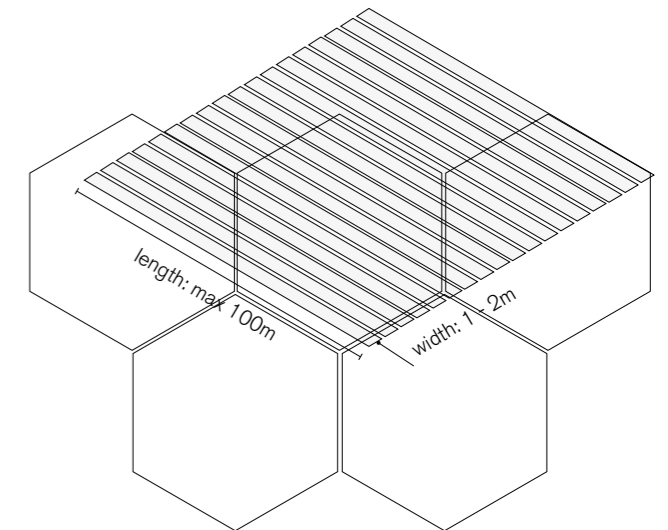
Sea Lettuce (*Ulva lactuca*)



Seaweed plantation
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/file?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0219958&type=printable>

Macroalgae Plantations

- existing stakeholders
- new local presence
- ← - - - → link enhancement
- ← - - - → reason for new link



The experiment

Salt tolerant crop field

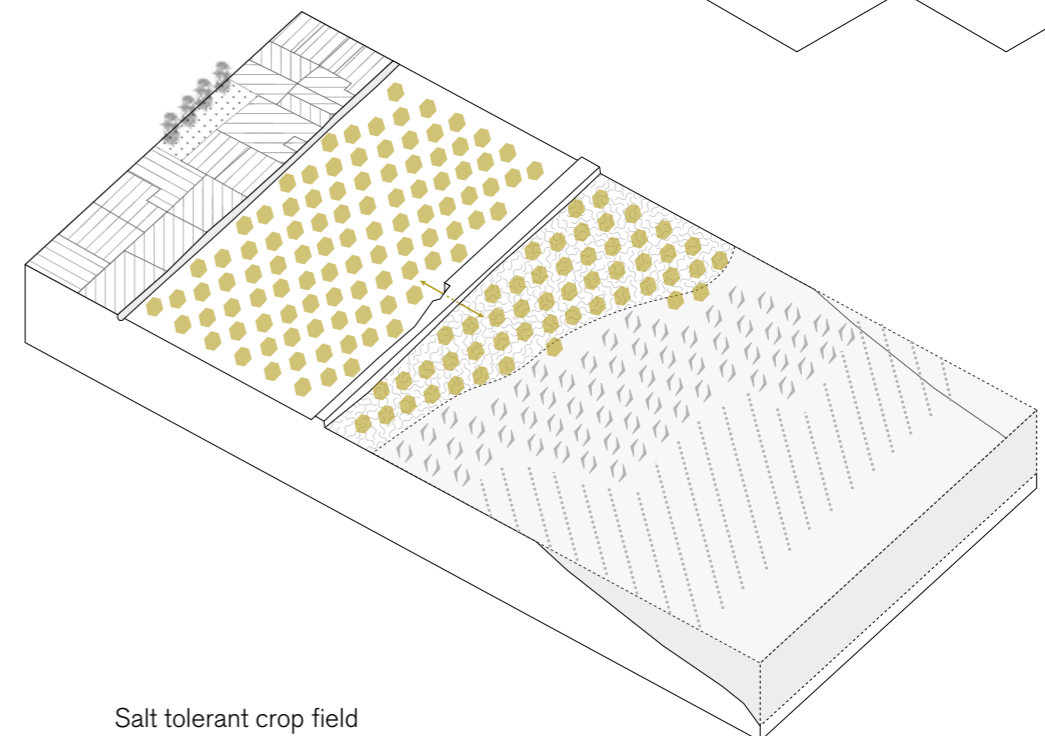
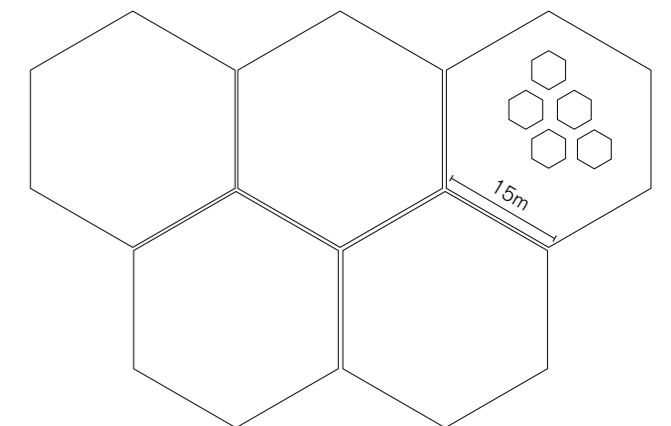


Salicornia europaea (Sampfire)



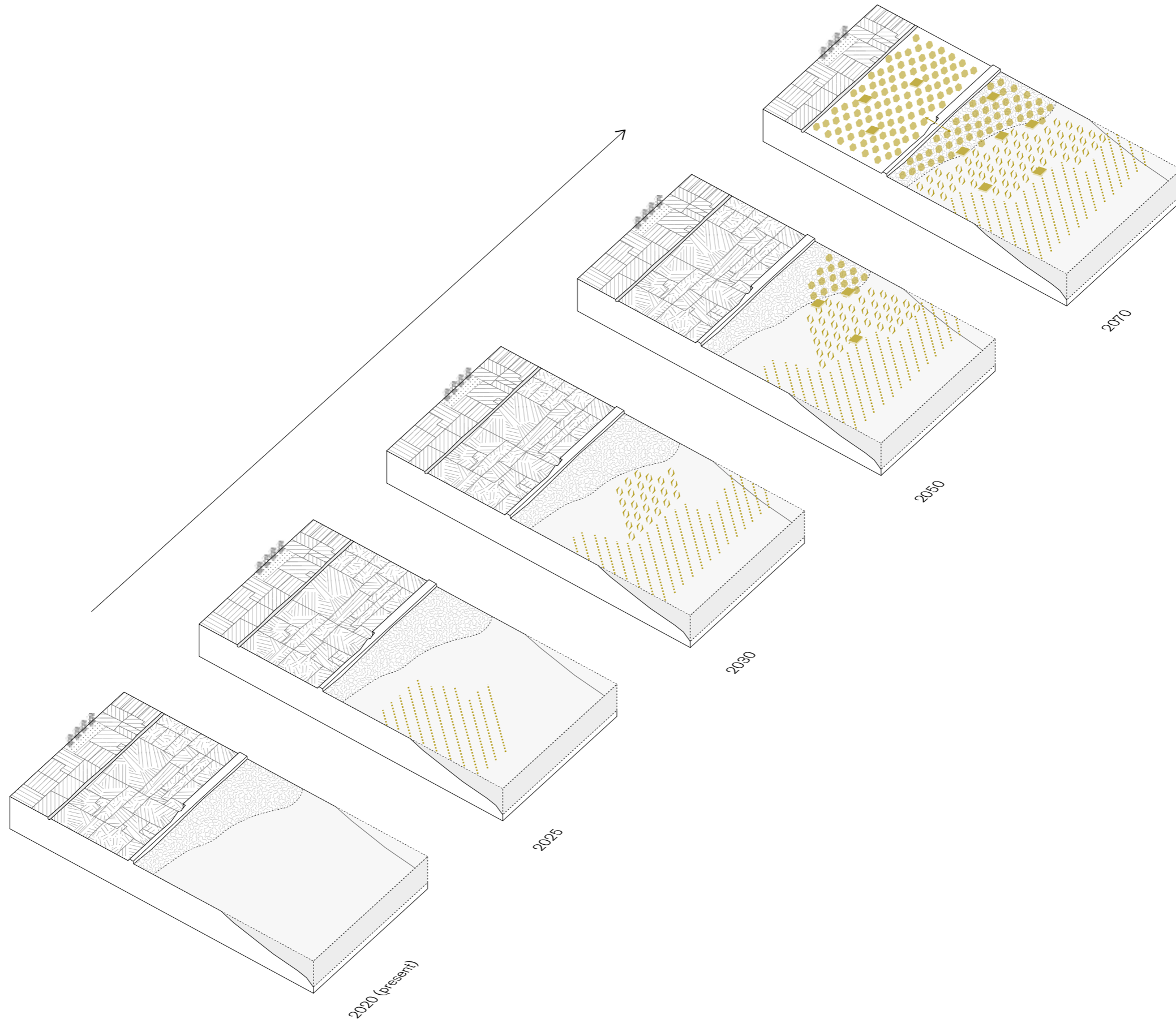
Salt tolerant crop cultivation
<http://hortadospeixinhos.com/en/salicornia/>

- Salt marsh meadows
- existing stakeholders
 - new local presence
 - ←---→ link enhancement
 - ←---→ reason for new link



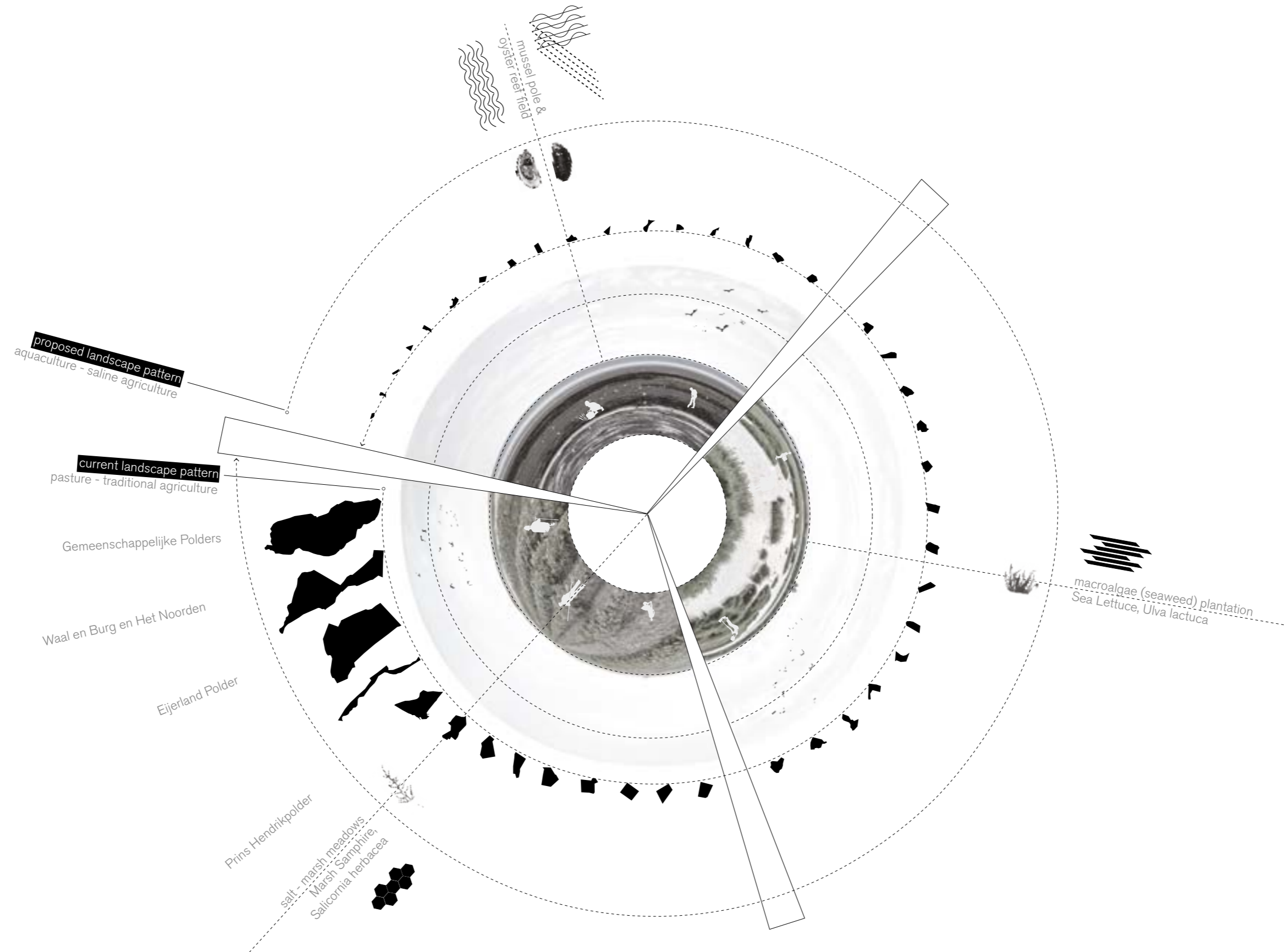
The experiment

Timeline



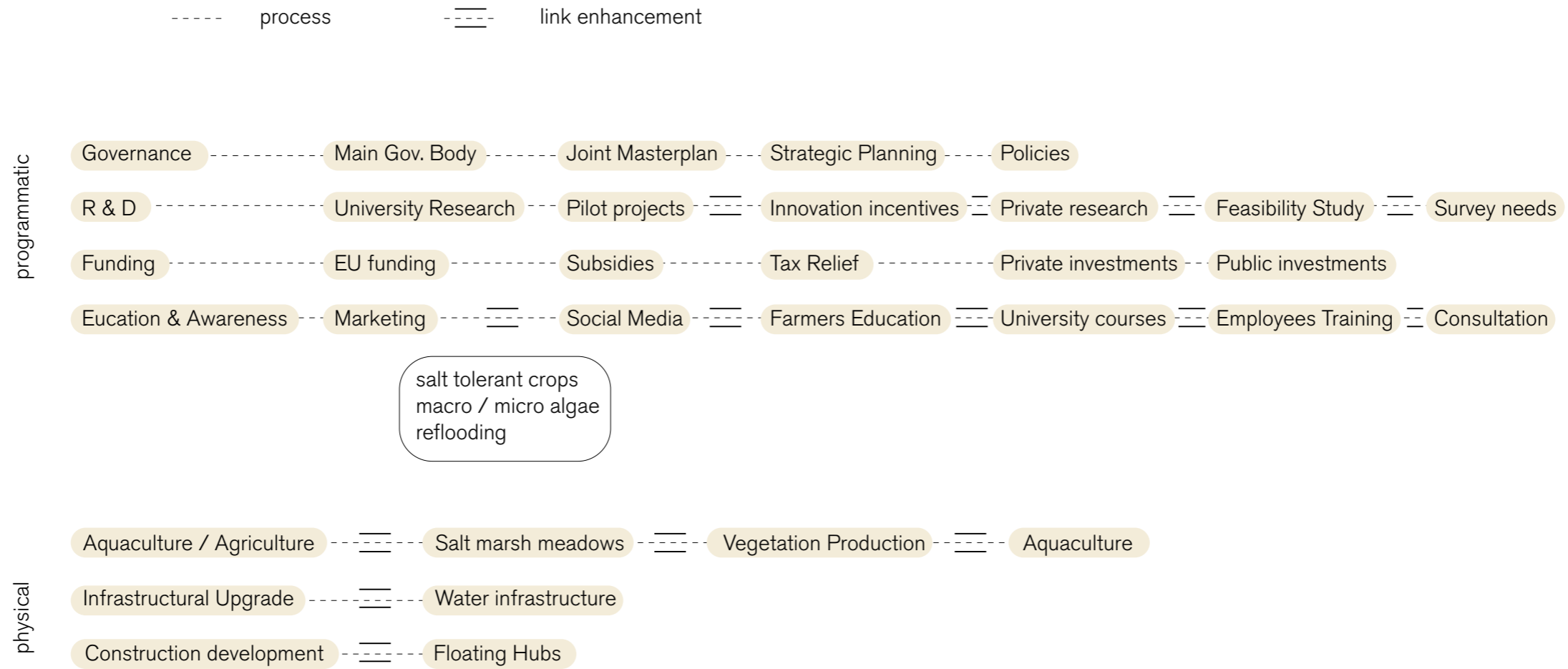
The experiment

Reprogramming the land use



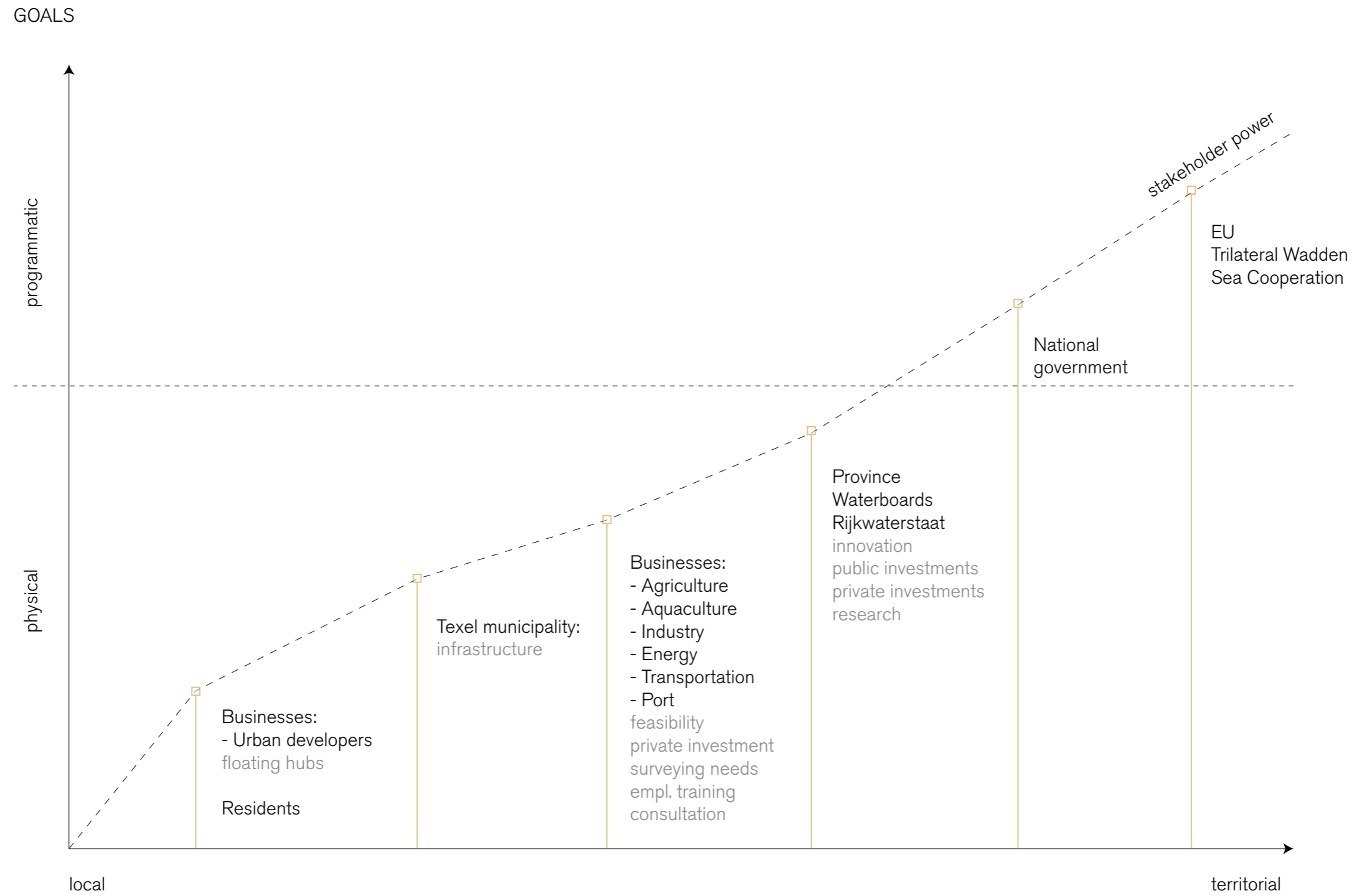
The experiment

Living lab



The experiment

Living lab



The experiment
Co - habitation



The experiment
New wetland

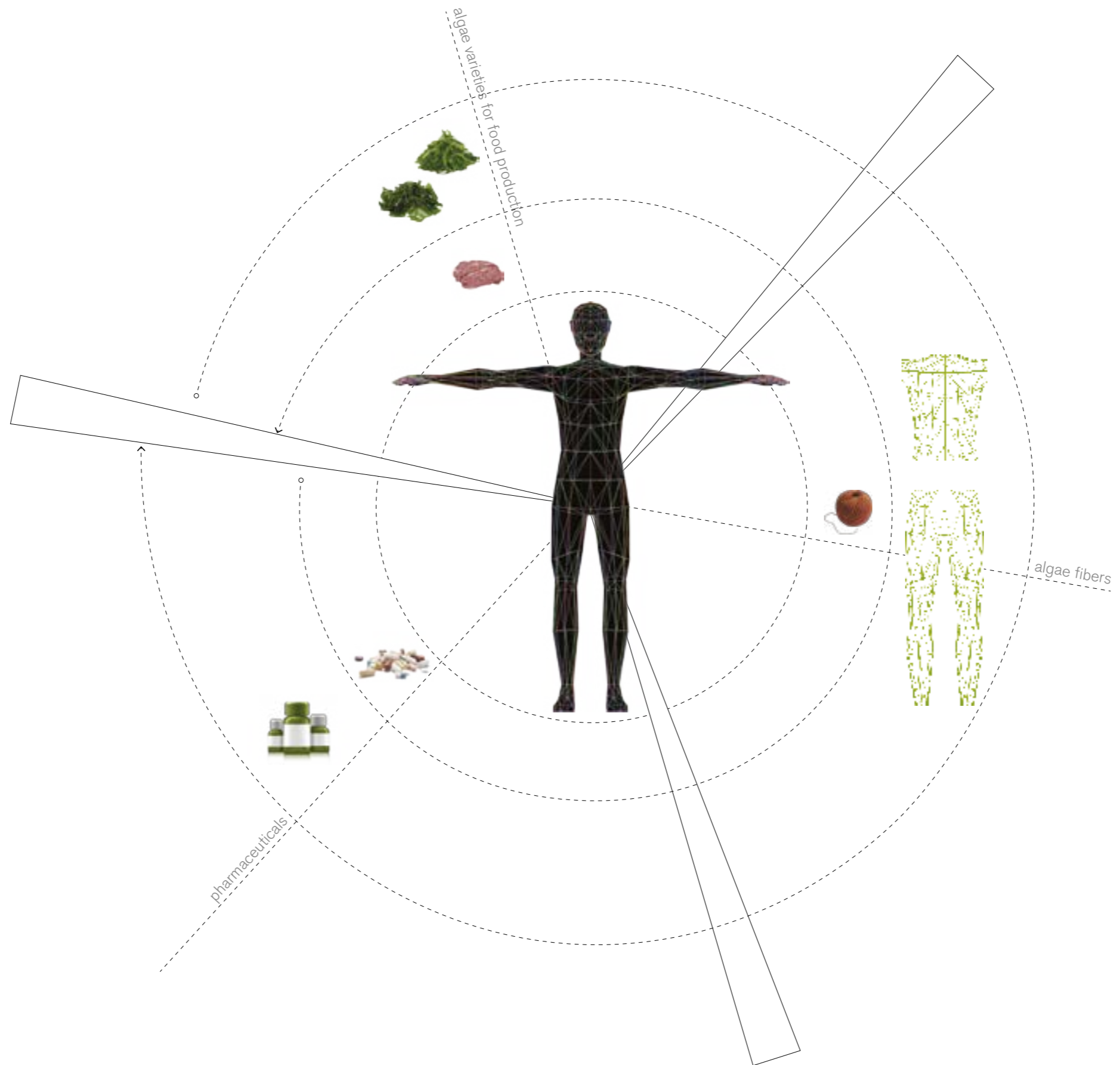


The experiment
Nomadic territories



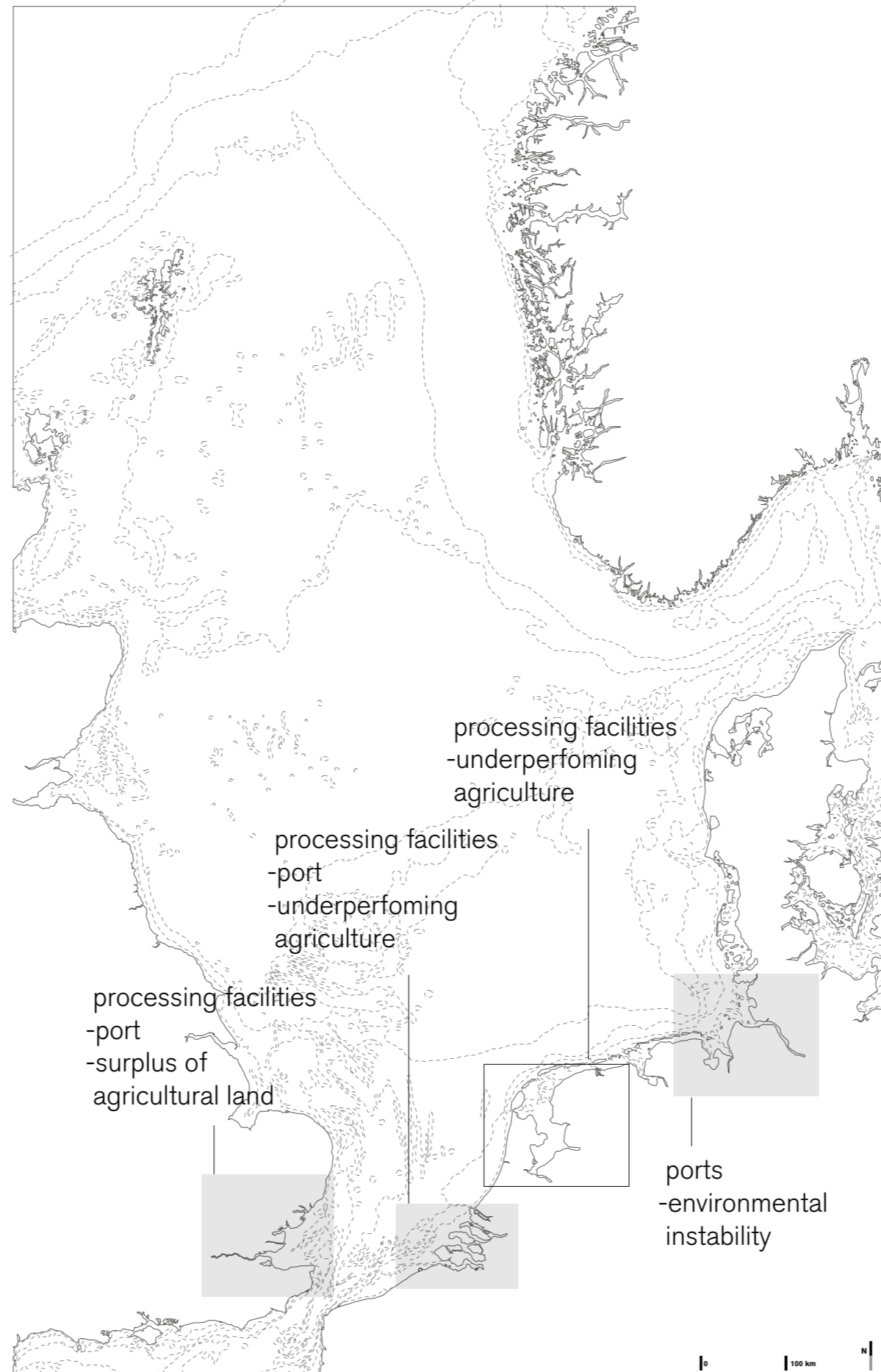
The experiment

Nano scale



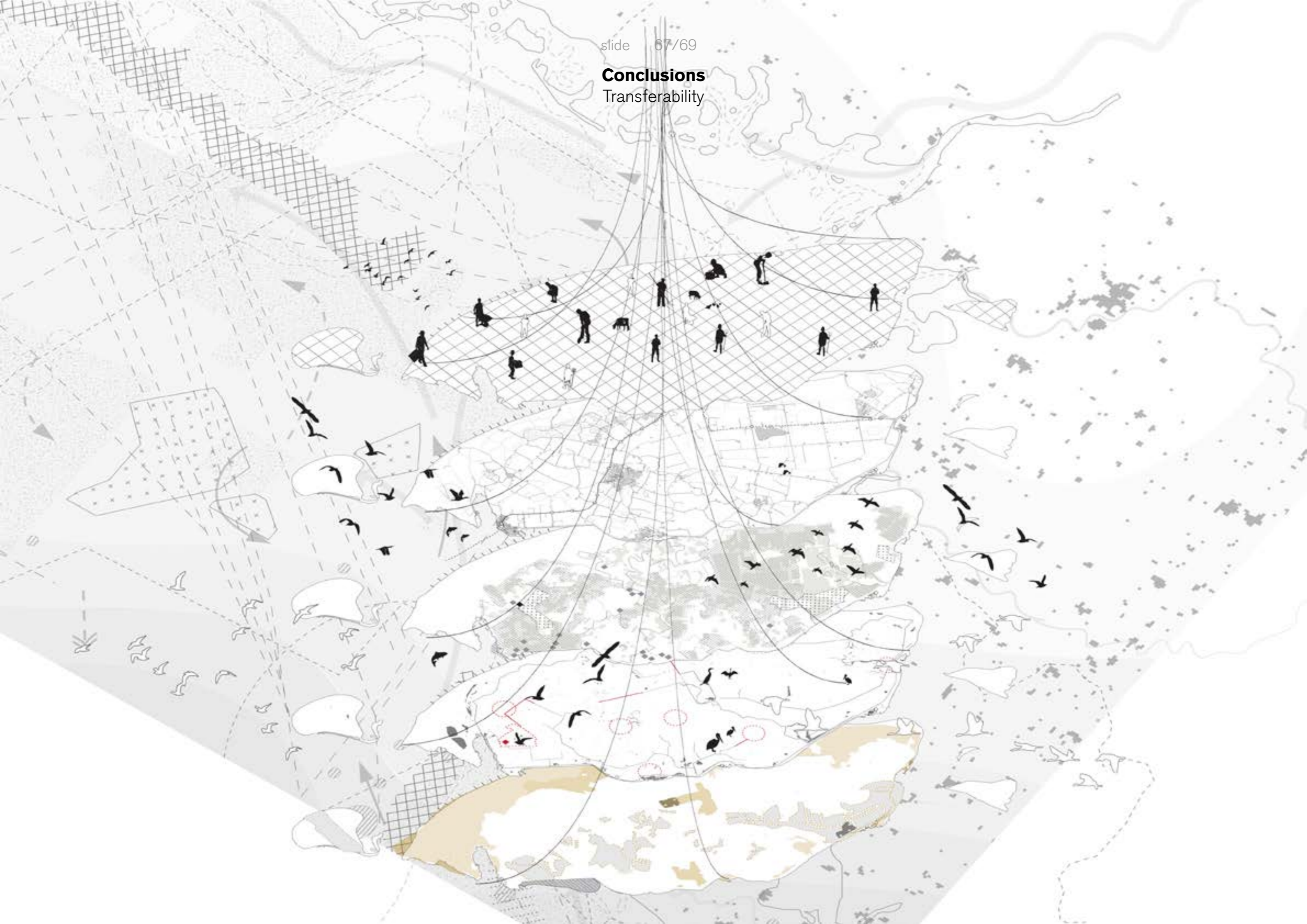
Conclusions

Limitations - Upscaling



Conclusions

Transferability



References

Maps

- Findings conclusion

- Source: RiseEuropean Environment Agency (2017) Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in europe : enhancing coherence of the knowledge base, policies and practices. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union (EEA report, No 15/2017). doi: 10.2800/88971.
- Extreme Winds: Martin Beniston, D. B. (2007). Future extreme events in European climate: an. Climatic Change , 71 - 95.
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- Worst case scenario

- Source: RiseEuropean Environment Agency (2017) Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in europe : enhancing coherence of the knowledge base, policies and practices. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union (EEA report, No 15/2017). doi: 10.2800/88971.
- Extreme Winds: Martin Beniston, D. B. (2007). Future extreme events in European climate: an. Climatic Change , 71 - 95.
- Surge Heights: Jürgen Sündermann, W. L. (1981). North Sea Dynamics. Berlin, New York, Heidelberg.
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- Oil spill area: SEOS (2006) Oil spills North Sea. [jpg] Available at: <https://seos-project.eu/marinepollution/marinepollution-c02-s03-p01.html> (Accessed: 23 September 2019)

- Proposed scenario

- Source: Biodiversity ConcentrationICES (2008). Report of the ICES Advisory Committee 2008. Book 6 – North Sea. Copenhagen: ICES Advice
- Extreme Winds: Martin Beniston, D. B. (2007). Future extreme events in European climate: an. Climatic Change , 71 - 95.
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- Source: Street network: Geofabrik (2020) Available at: <https://www.geofabrik.de/data/>
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- Source: Biodiversity ConcentrationICES (2008). Report of the ICES Advisory Committee 2008. Book 6 – North Sea. Copenhagen: ICES Advice
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Thank you!