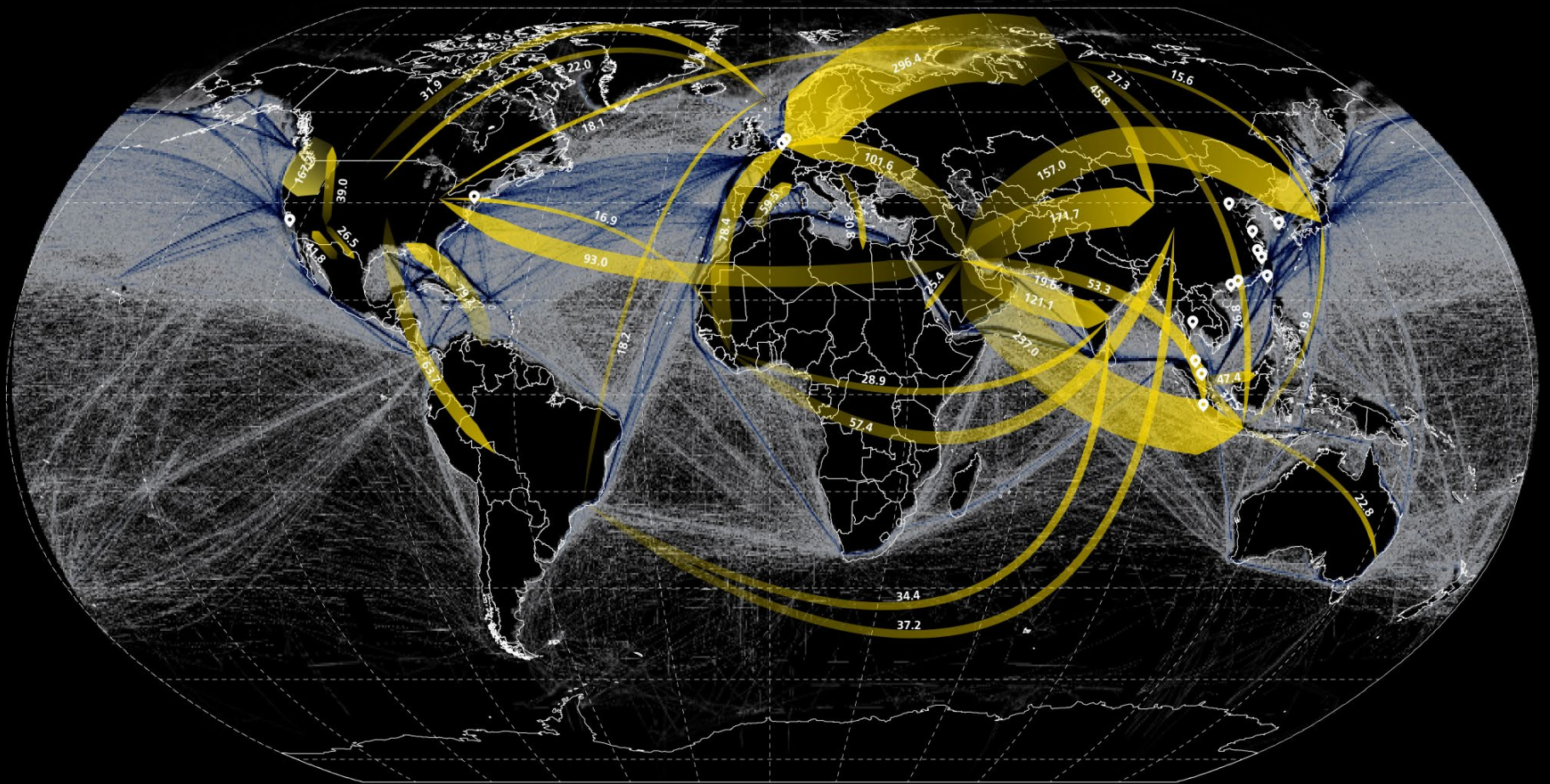


Set of Drawings



Sicco Jansen I # 4427718

09th of November 2017



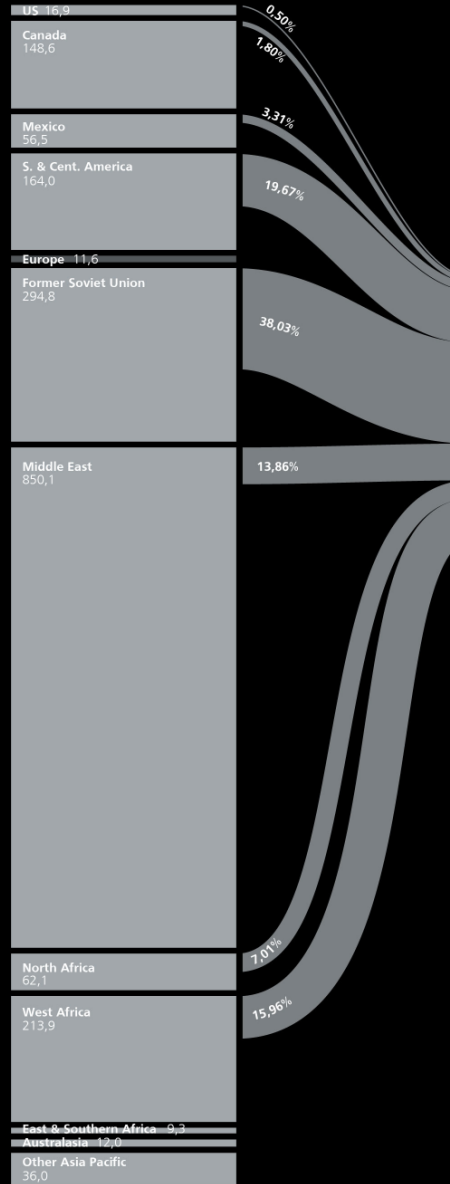


Legend

-  Main [oil] harbours
-  Ship intensity
-  Oil flows [source-destination]
In million tons

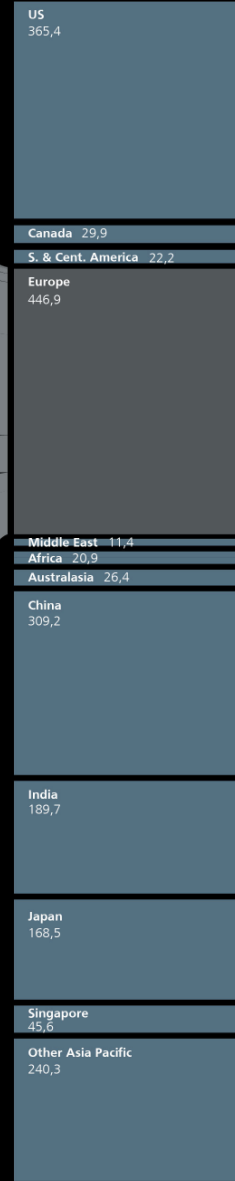
*Sources: BP Oil
University of California (2008)

WORLD CRUDE OIL EXPORTS



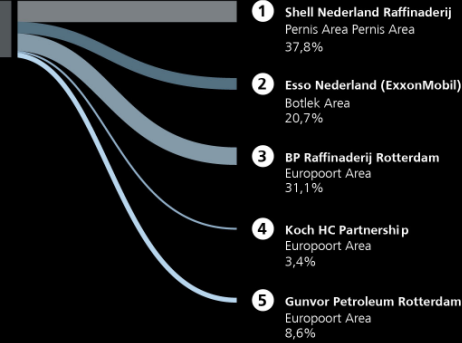
TOTAL WORLD 1876.4
In Million tonnes

WORLD CRUDE OIL IMPORTS

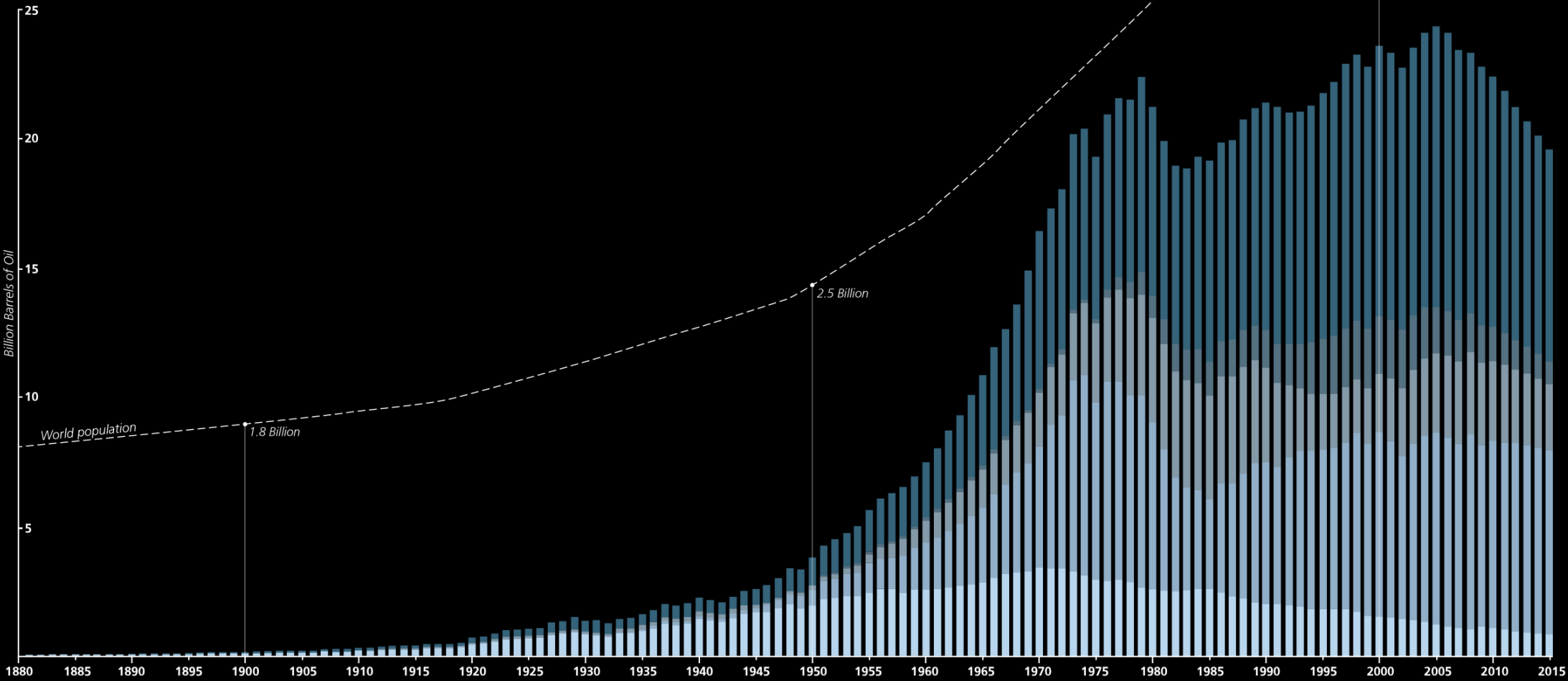


TOTAL WORLD 1876.4
In Million tonnes

The Port of Rotterdam
95,1 (Refined in Rotterdam)

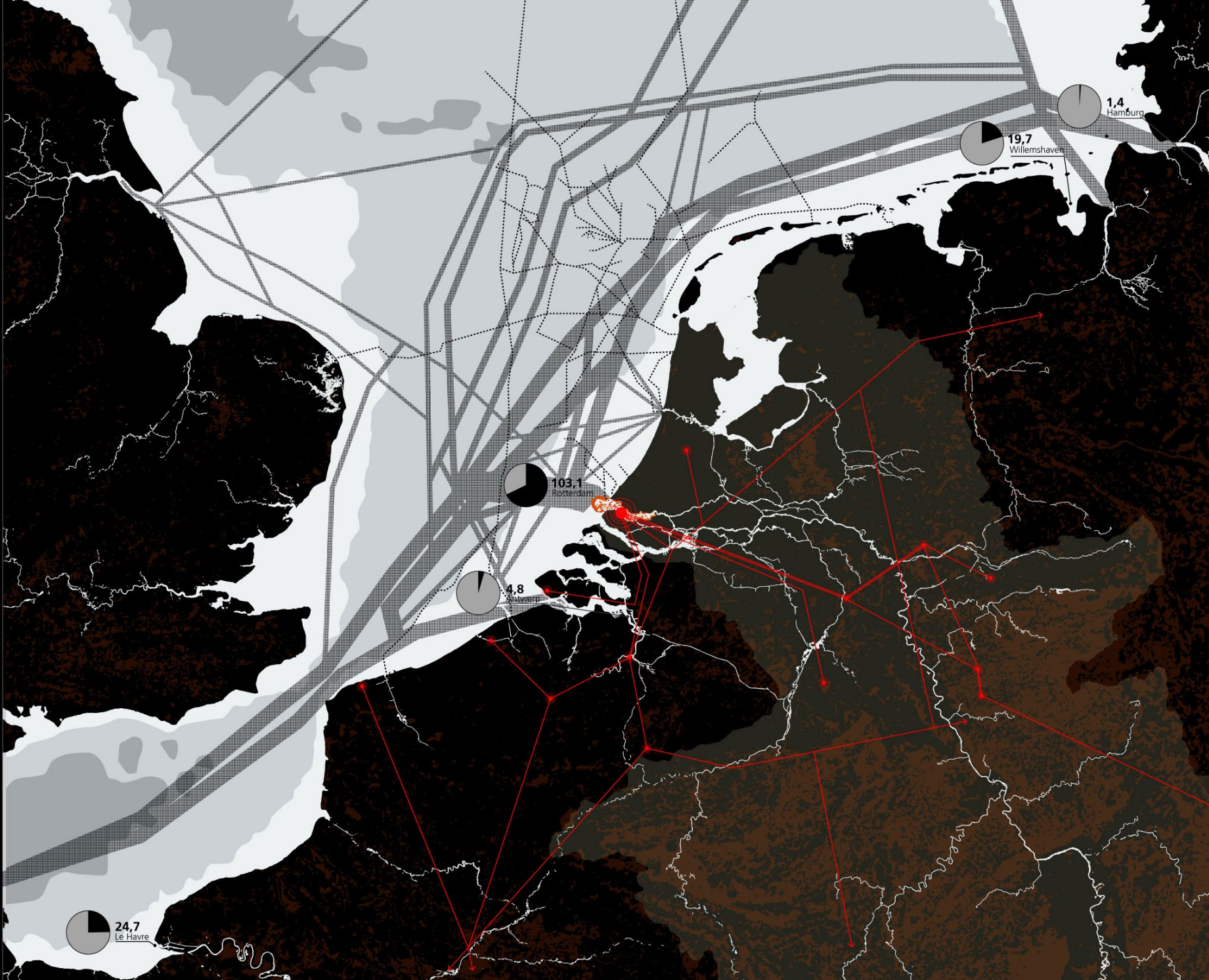


*Sources: BP OIL
EUROSTAT
PORT OF ROTTERDAM



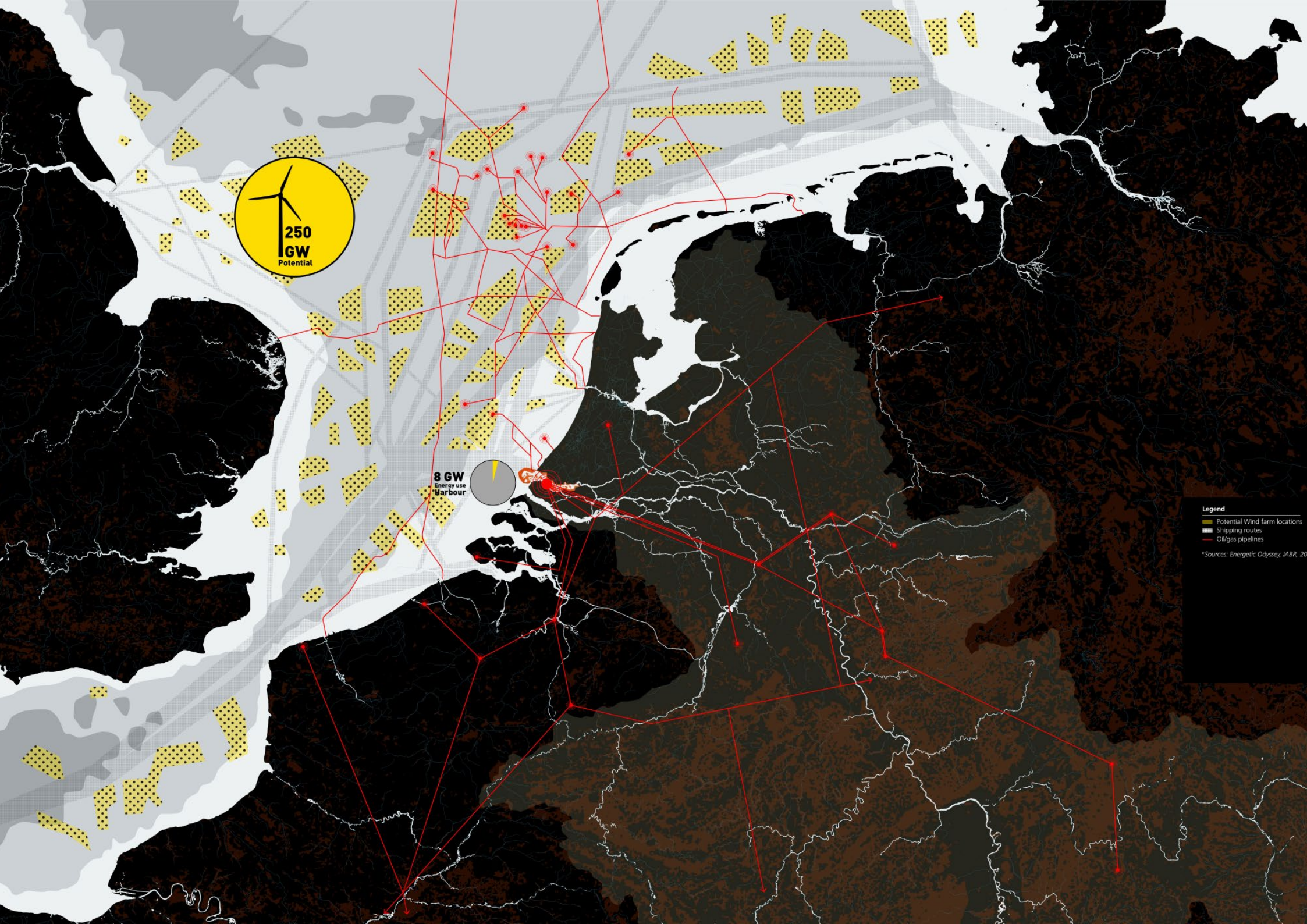
- Legend**
- Other countries
 - Europe
 - Russia
 - Middle East/Gulf
 - United States

*Sources: David Menninger (2015)



- Legend**
- Oil pipelines on land
 - Oil pipelines on sea
 - Shipping routes
 - Crude oil transshipment (2015)
In million ton

*Sources: The Port of Rotterdam Statistics (2015)



250
GW
Potential

8 GW
Energy use
Harbour






Legend
Potential Wind farm locations
Shipping routes
Oil/gas pipelines

*Sources: Energetic Odyssey, IABR, 2010

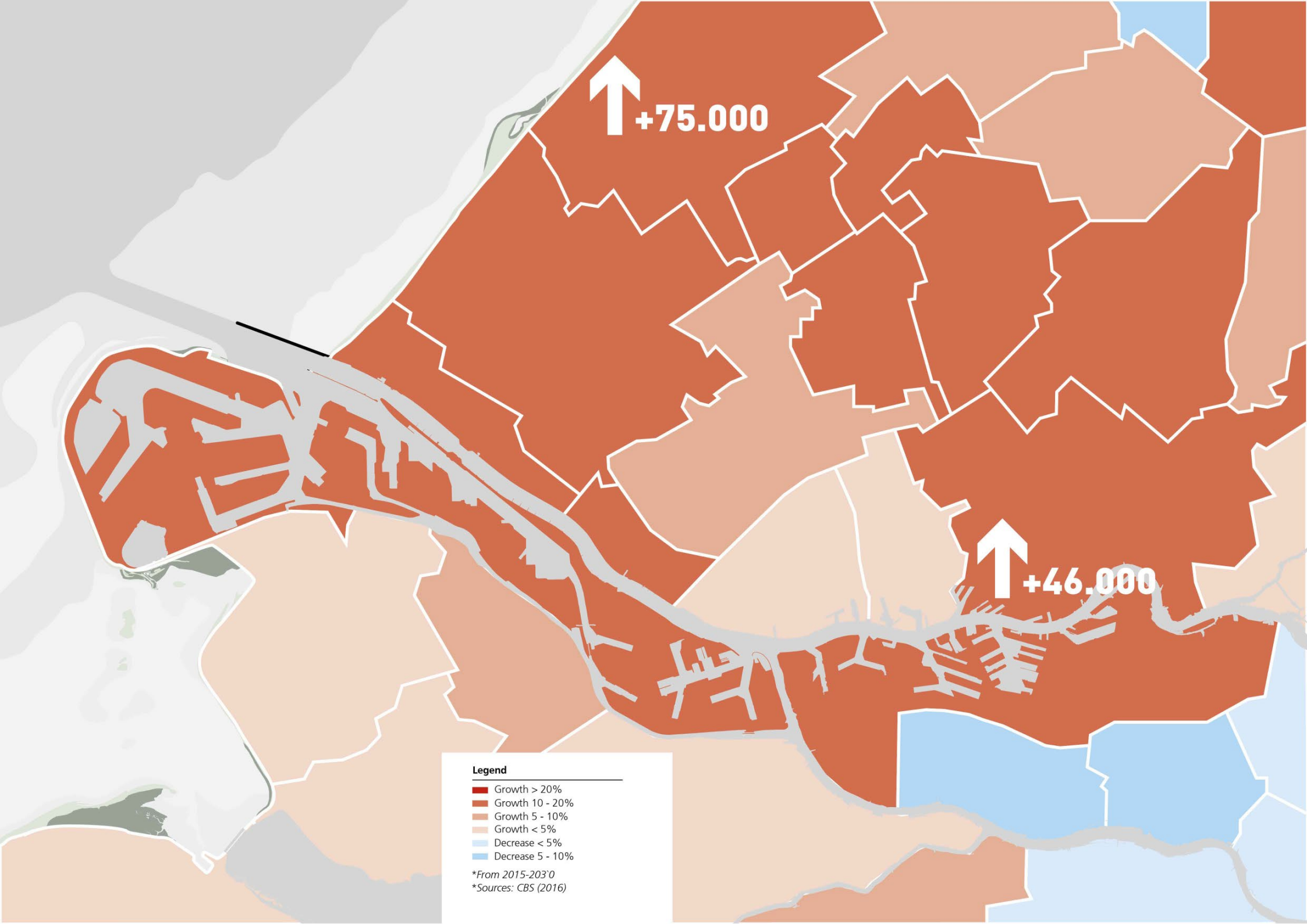


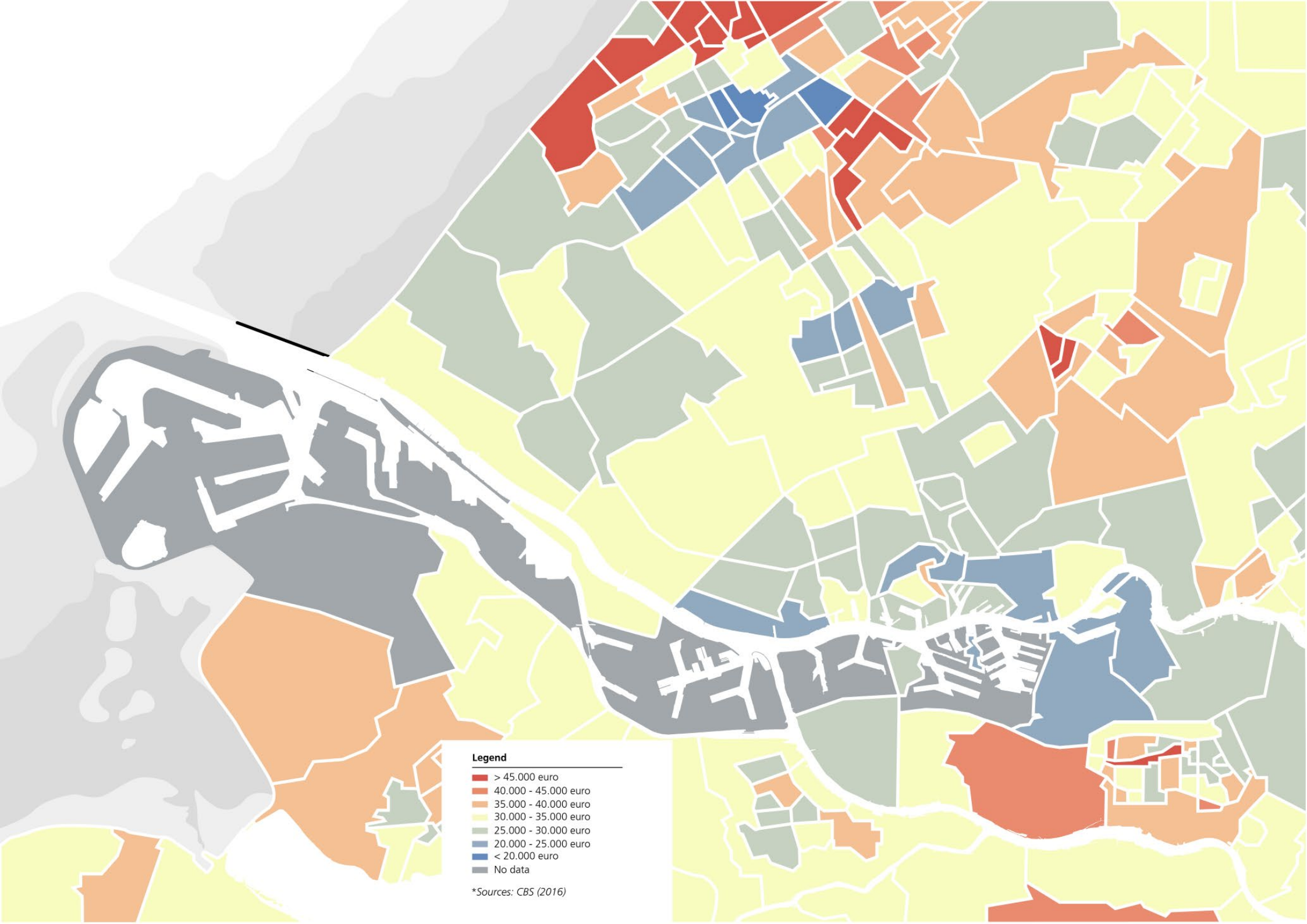


Legend

-  Main bike routes
-  Grass/crops, mainly clay polders
-  Grass, wet, mainly peat polders
-  Rough, natural vegetation
-  High vegetation, forest

**Sources: Top 10NL*





Legend

- > 45.000 euro
- 40.000 - 45.000 euro
- 35.000 - 40.000 euro
- 30.000 - 35.000 euro
- 25.000 - 30.000 euro
- 20.000 - 25.000 euro
- < 20.000 euro
- No data

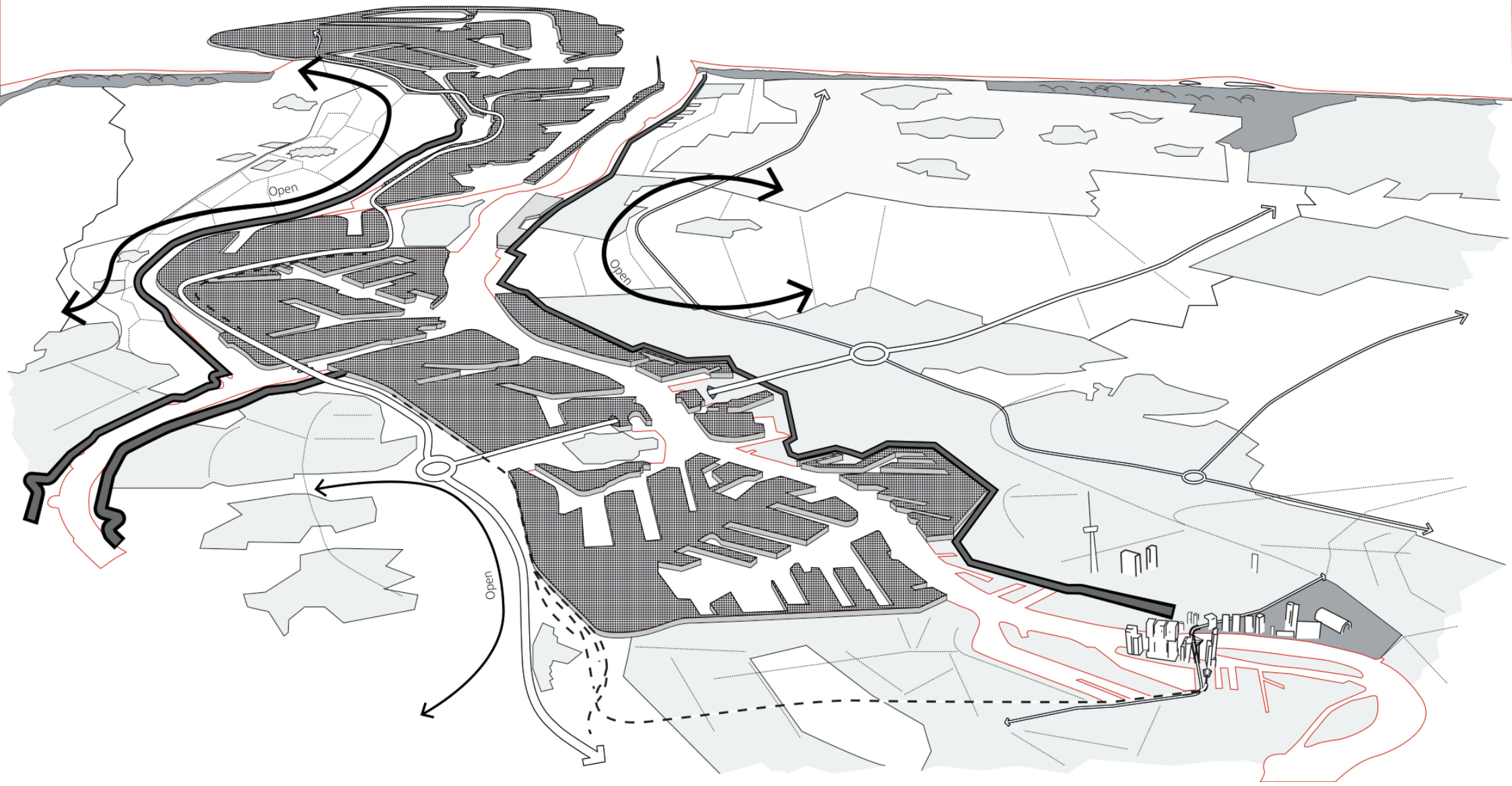
**Sources: CBS (2016)*



Legend

- Harbour area
- Oil harbour
- Pipelines - to Antwerp/Ruhr
- - Rail lines - to Germany
- Highways - within the Netherlands
- Inland shipping routes
- Sea shipping routes
- Ship-to-ship transfer places

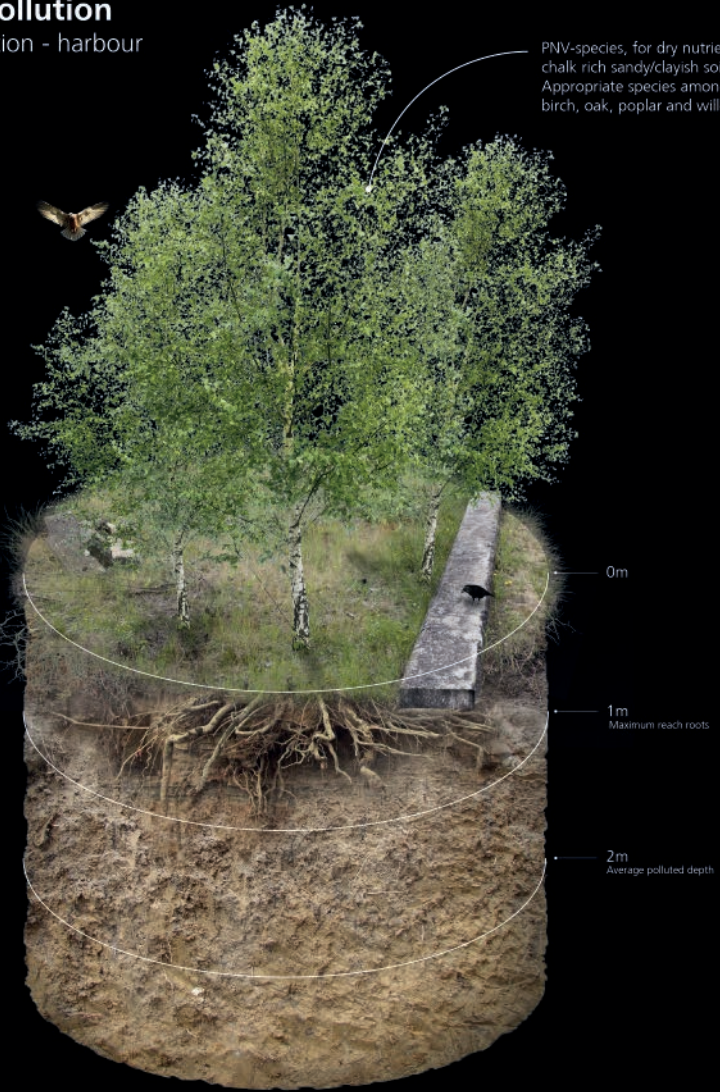
*Sources: *The Port of Rotterdam Statistics (2015)*



Fighting pollution

Phytoremediation - harbour of Rotterdam

PNV-species, for dry nutrient rich/poor, chalk rich sandy/clayish soils.
Appropriate species among others: birch, oak, poplar and willow.



0m

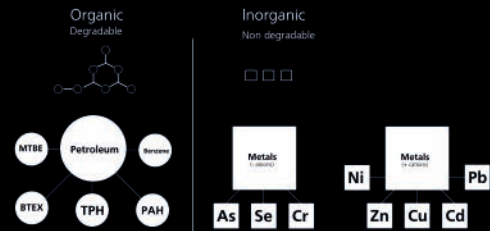
1m
Maximum reach roots

2m
Average polluted depth

Opportunity & Time

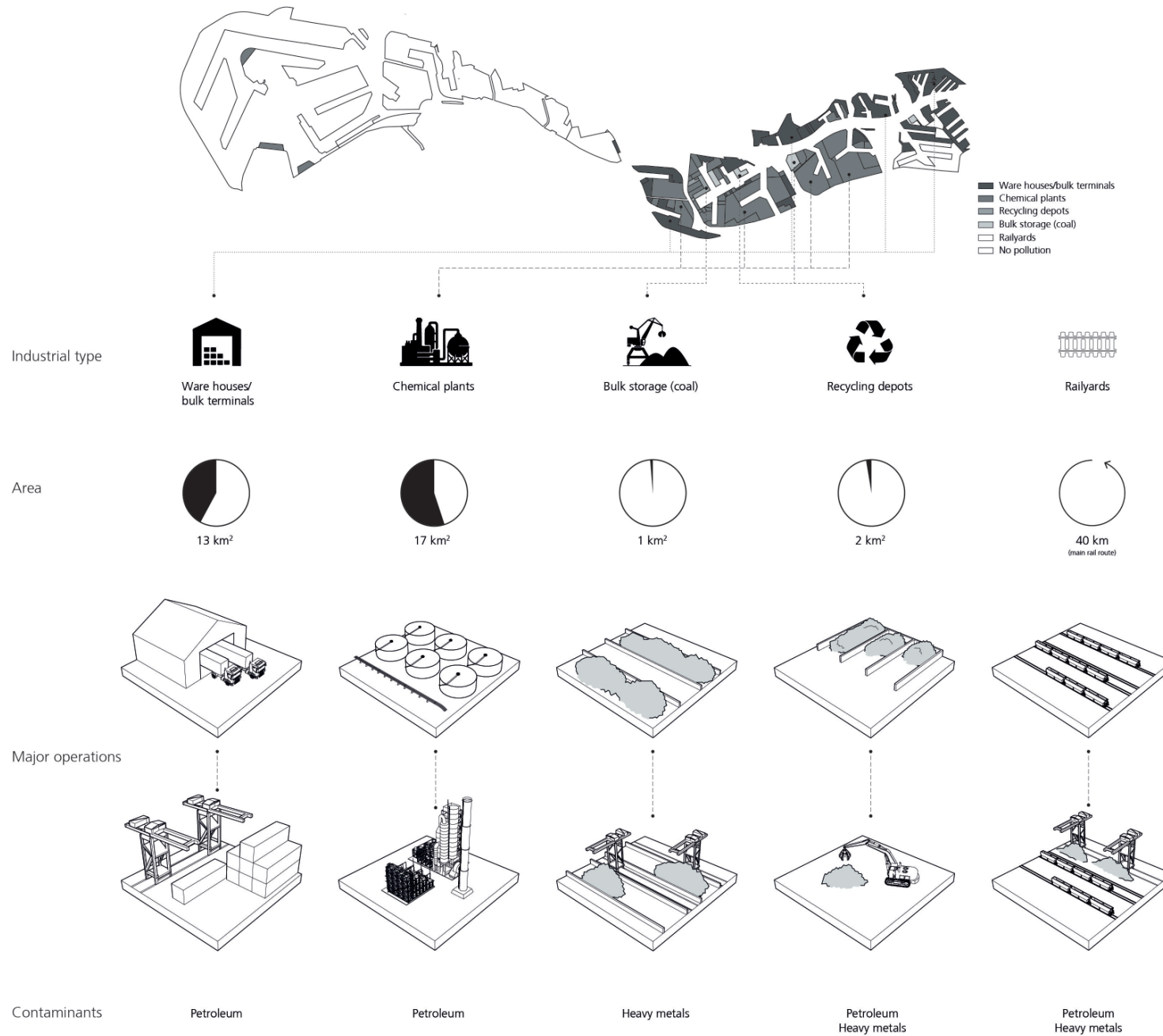


Types of contaminants



Pollution

Where and What



0-1m



>1m

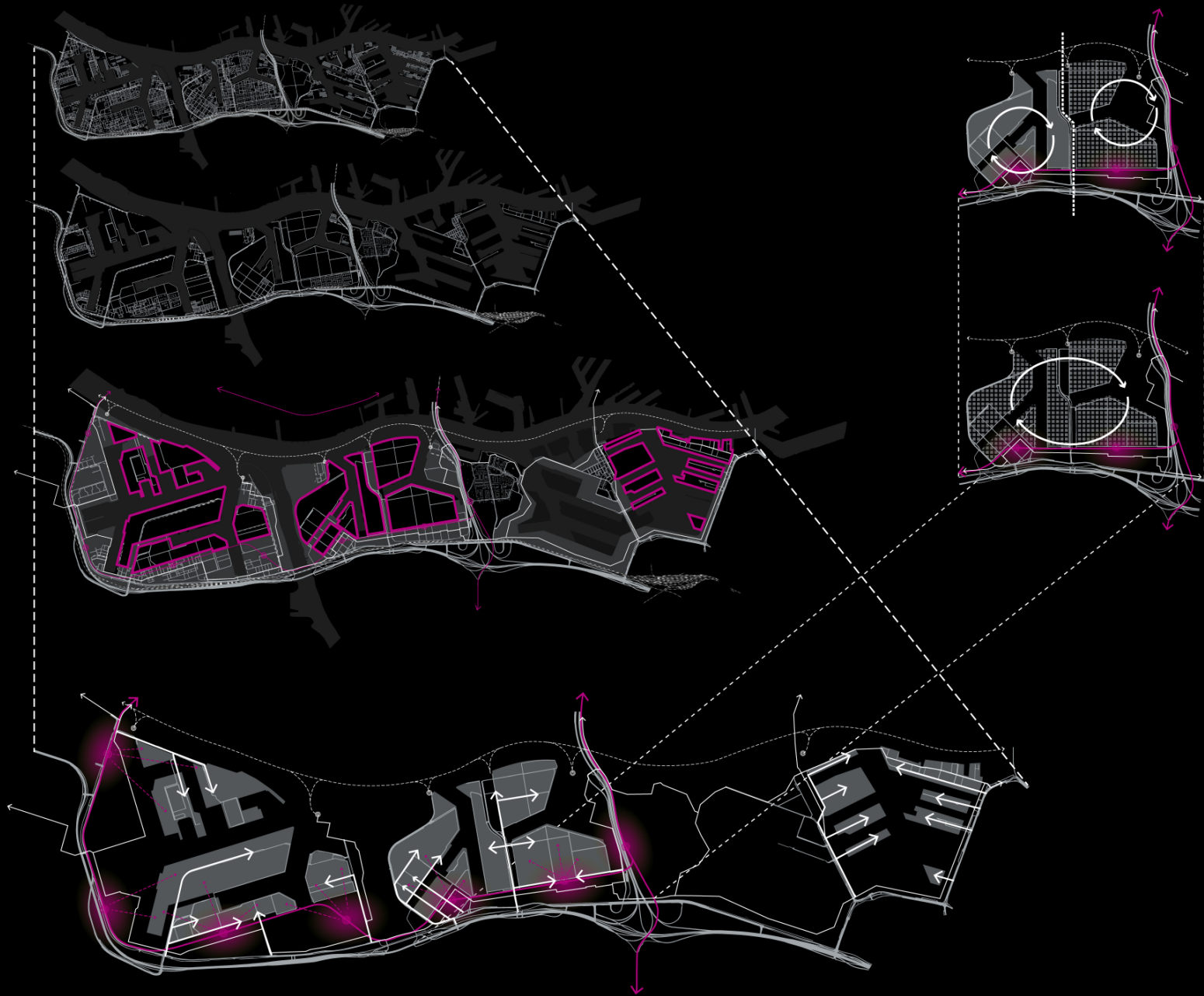


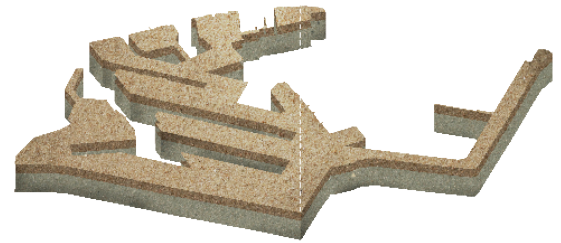
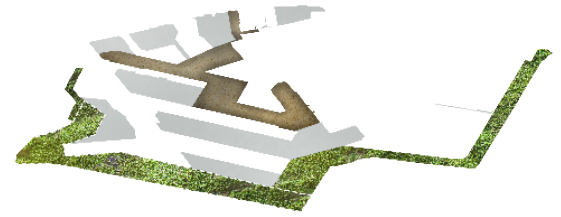
Legend

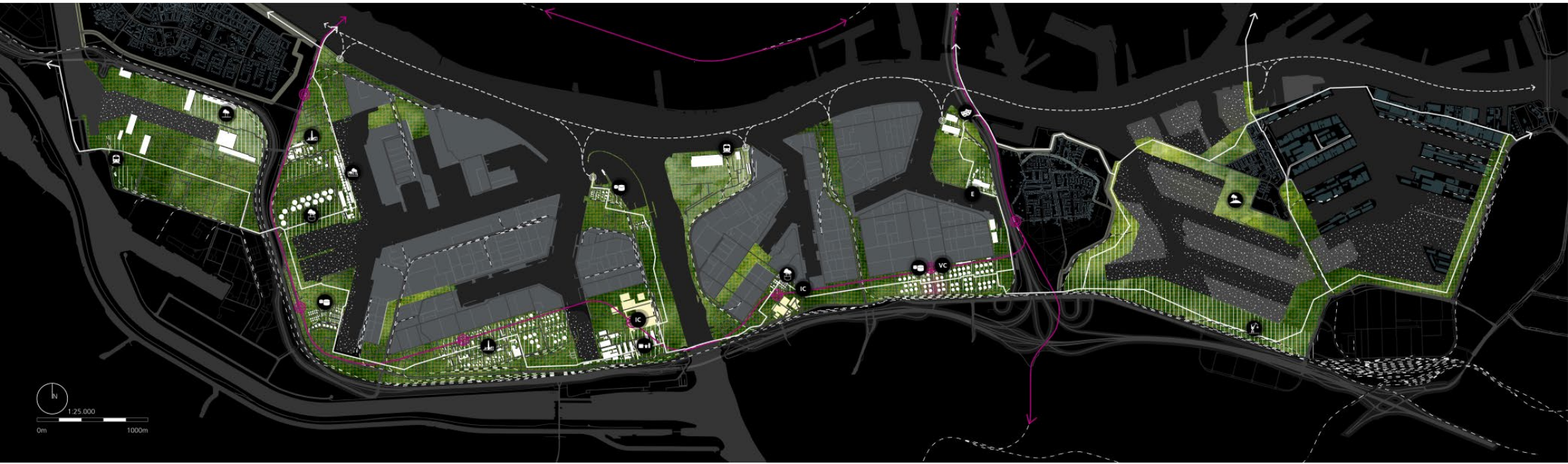
- Heavily polluted
- Moderate polluted
- Lightly polluted
- Very lightly polluted

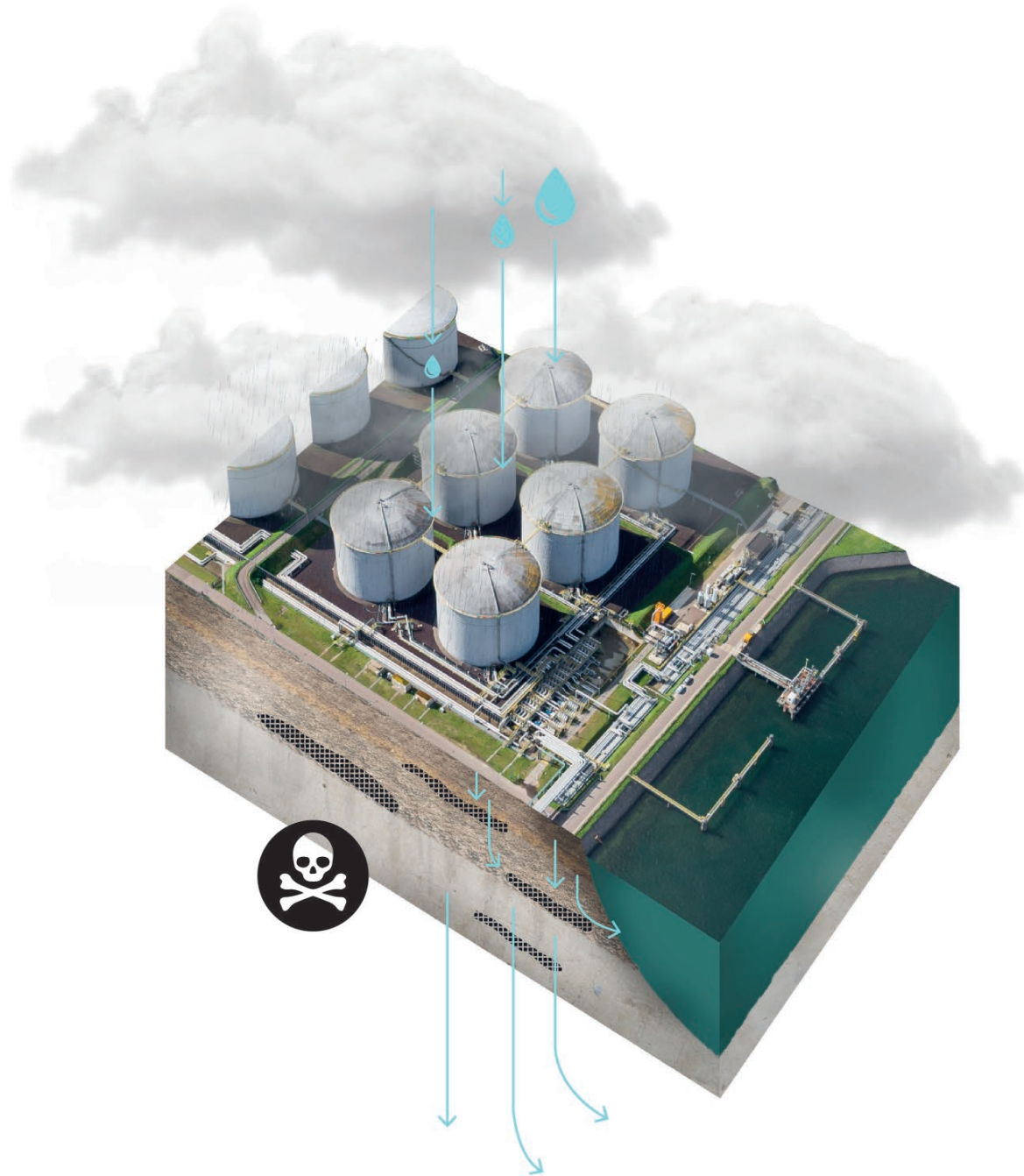










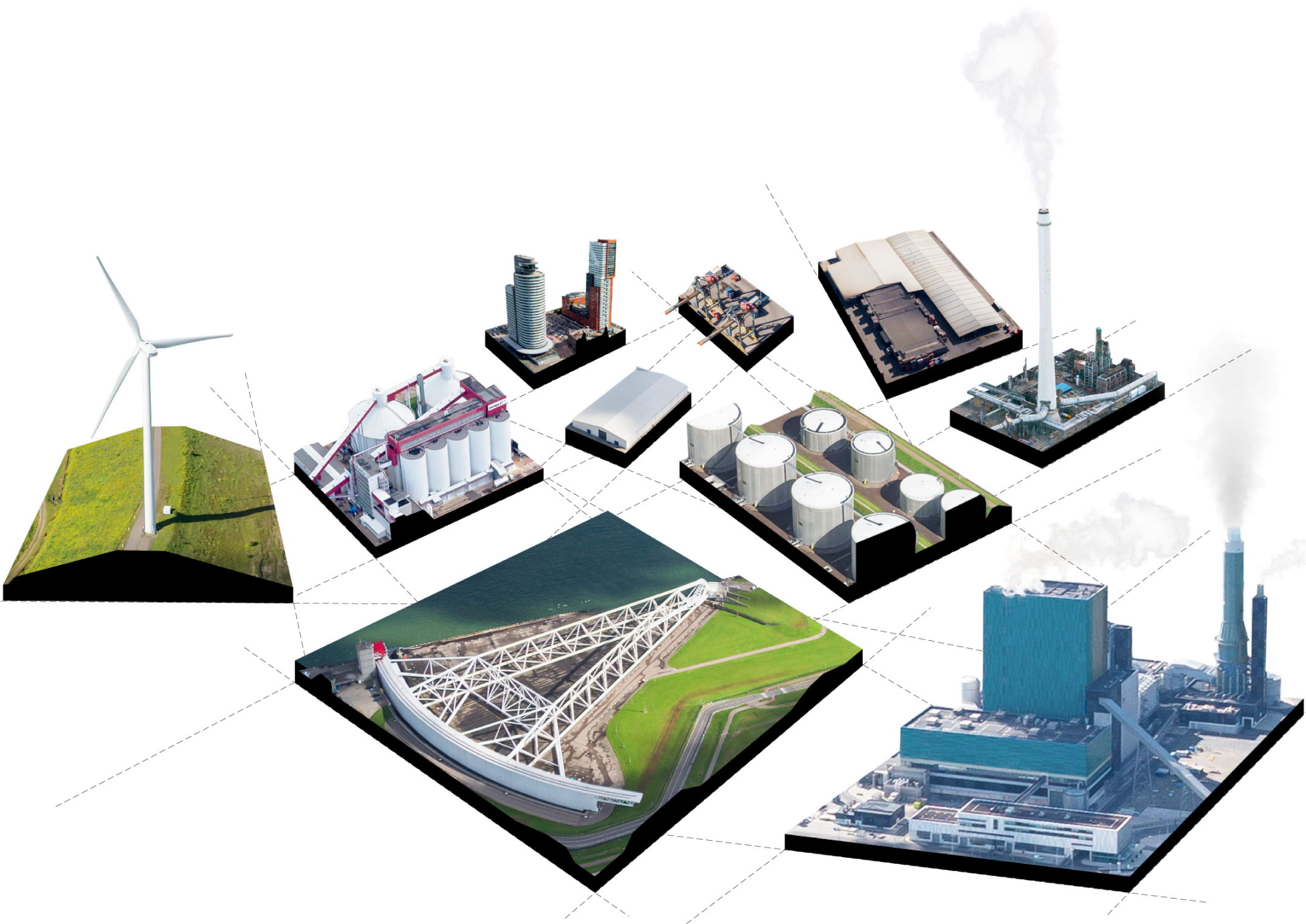


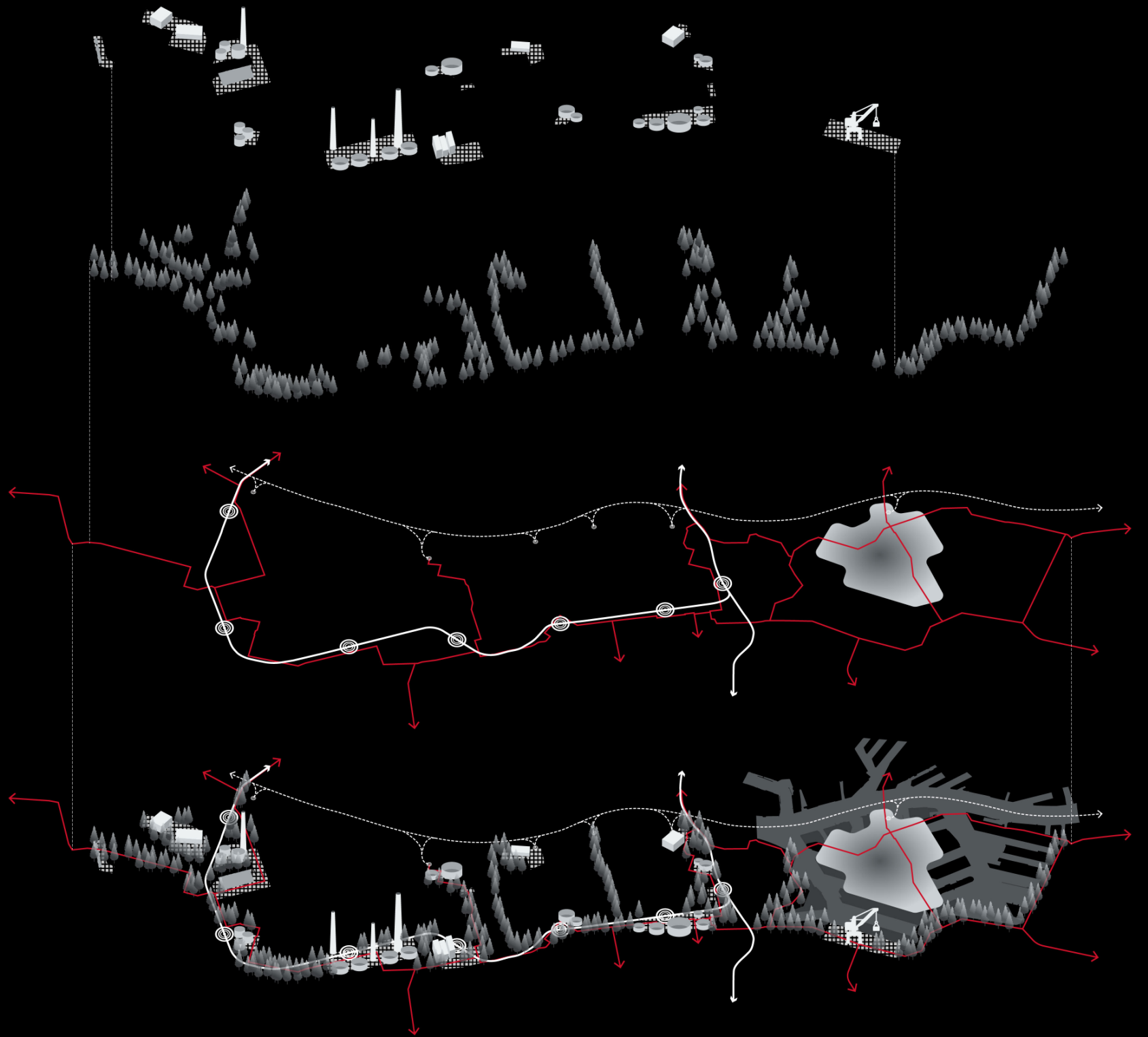


Clay
Natural: wet

Sand/clay
Natural: dry

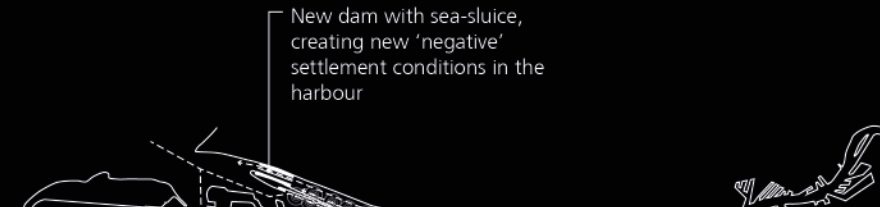
Peat
Natural: very wet



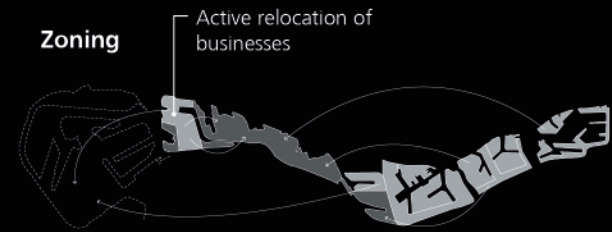




phase 1
2020>



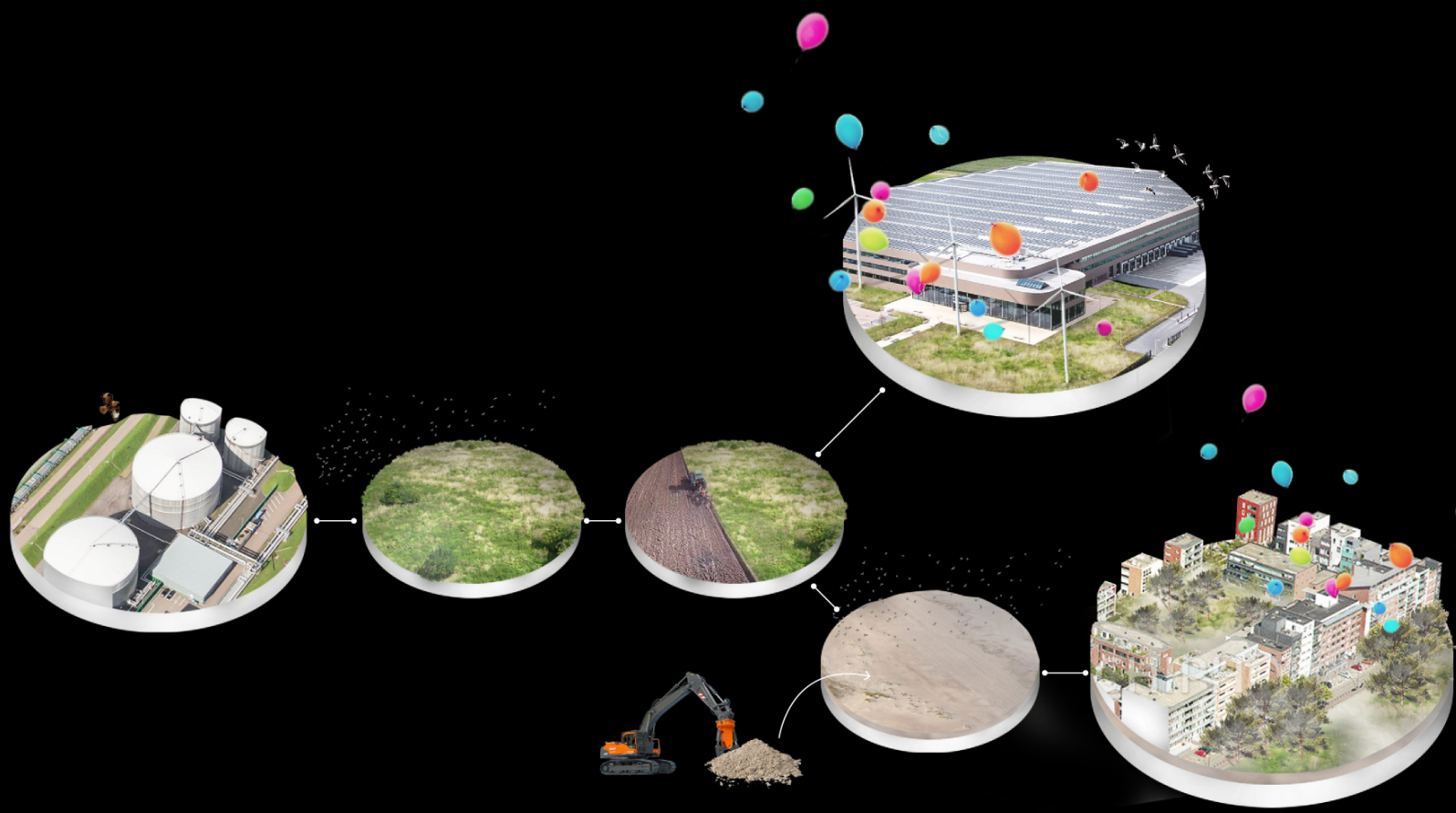
Zoning



Functions

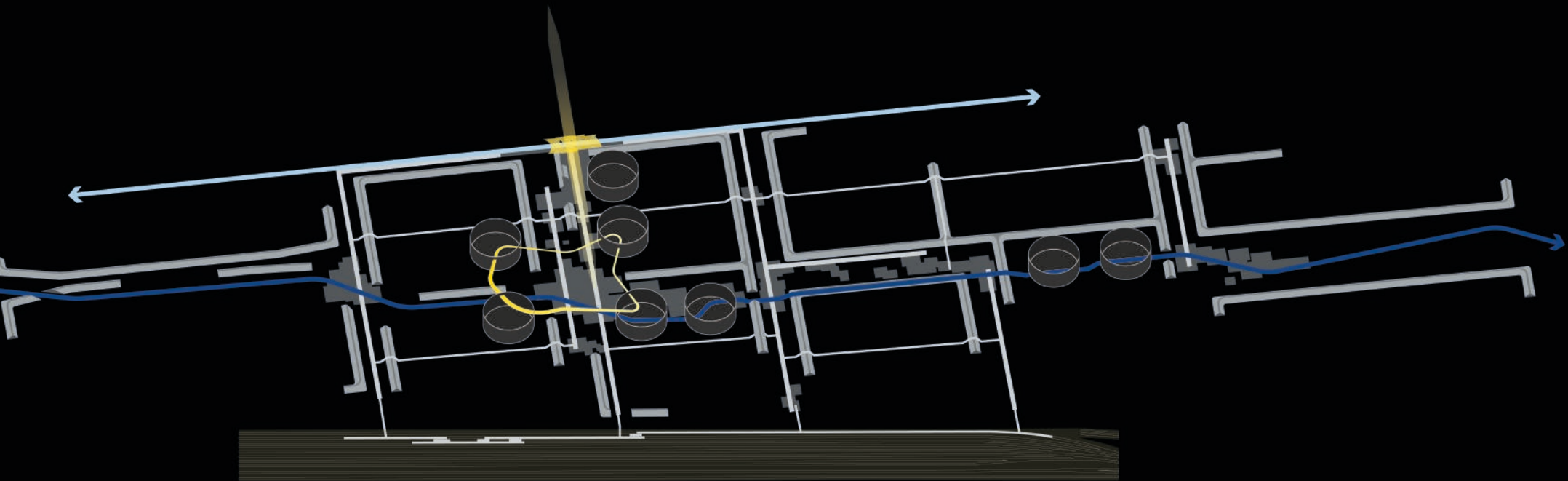


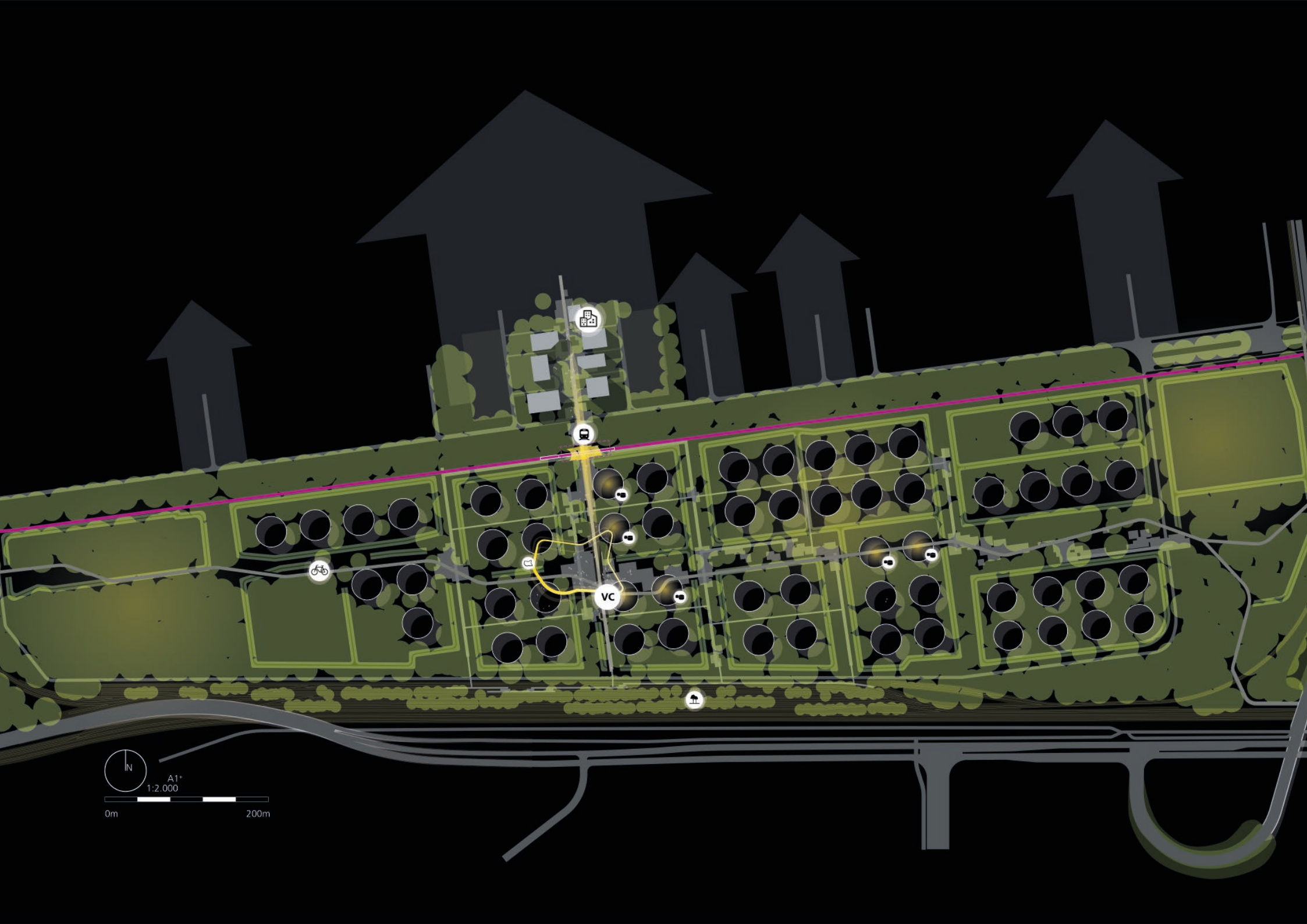
Water system



Current situation >> Vegetation cleans shallow pollution >> Soil preparations for development >> Finished situation

The remediation strategy is based on the program type that is chosen. If the program is industry, no additional steps are necessary. If the program is urban, a two metre 'life layer' of sand needs to be added.



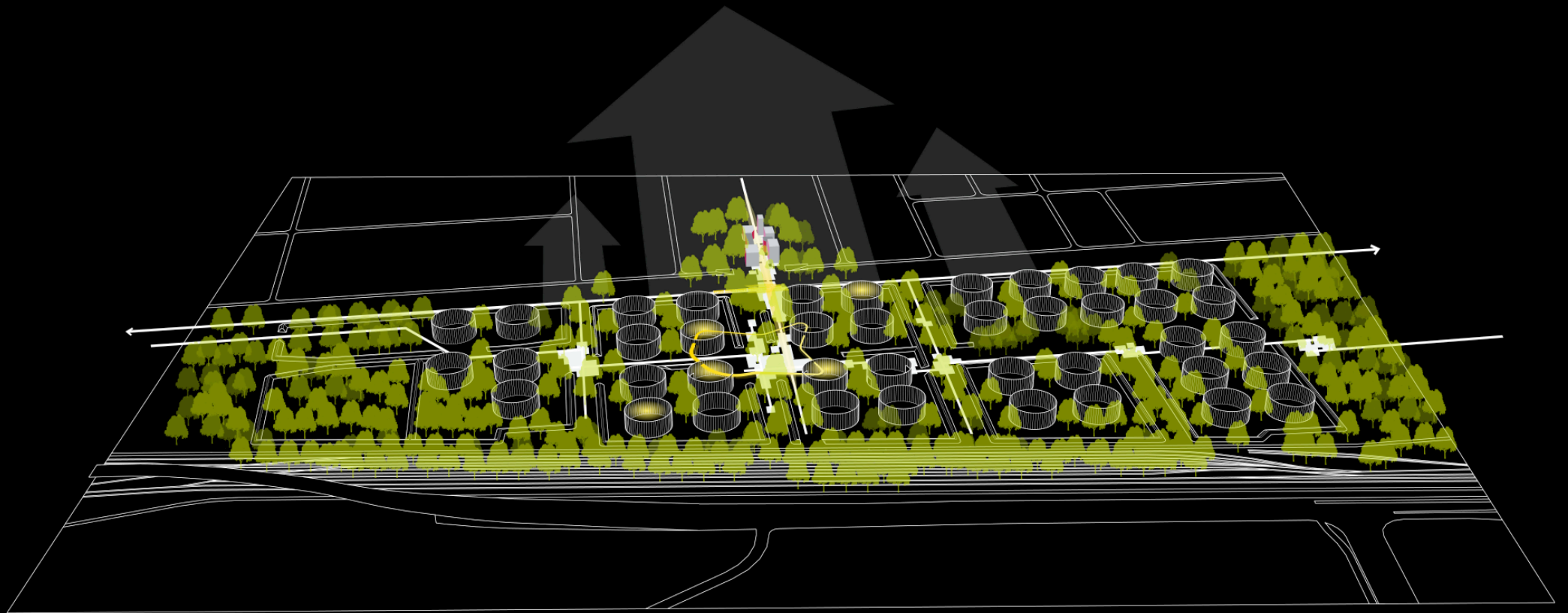


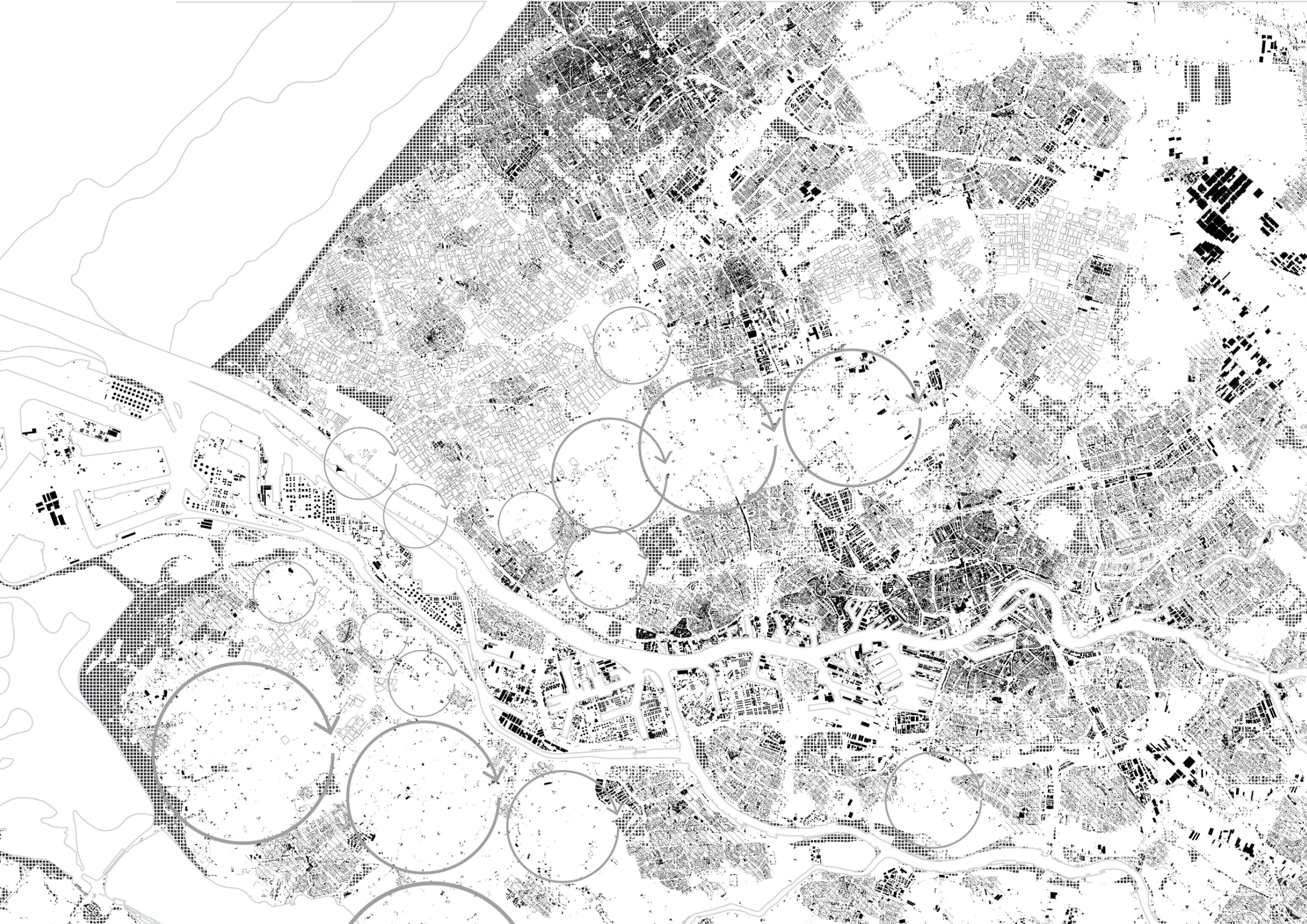
A1*
1:2,000



0m

200m





4 Water dictates

Image showing the main water and road edges. Clearly visible is that the water bodies carve into the harbour landscape.



Principal:
Land structure

3 Water and roads

The water and road infrastructure is highly intertwined.



Principal:
Infrastructural exchange

2 The underground

The harbour area was raised 5 metres, creating a blank new underground. The existing villages where not raised.



1 The basic landscape structures

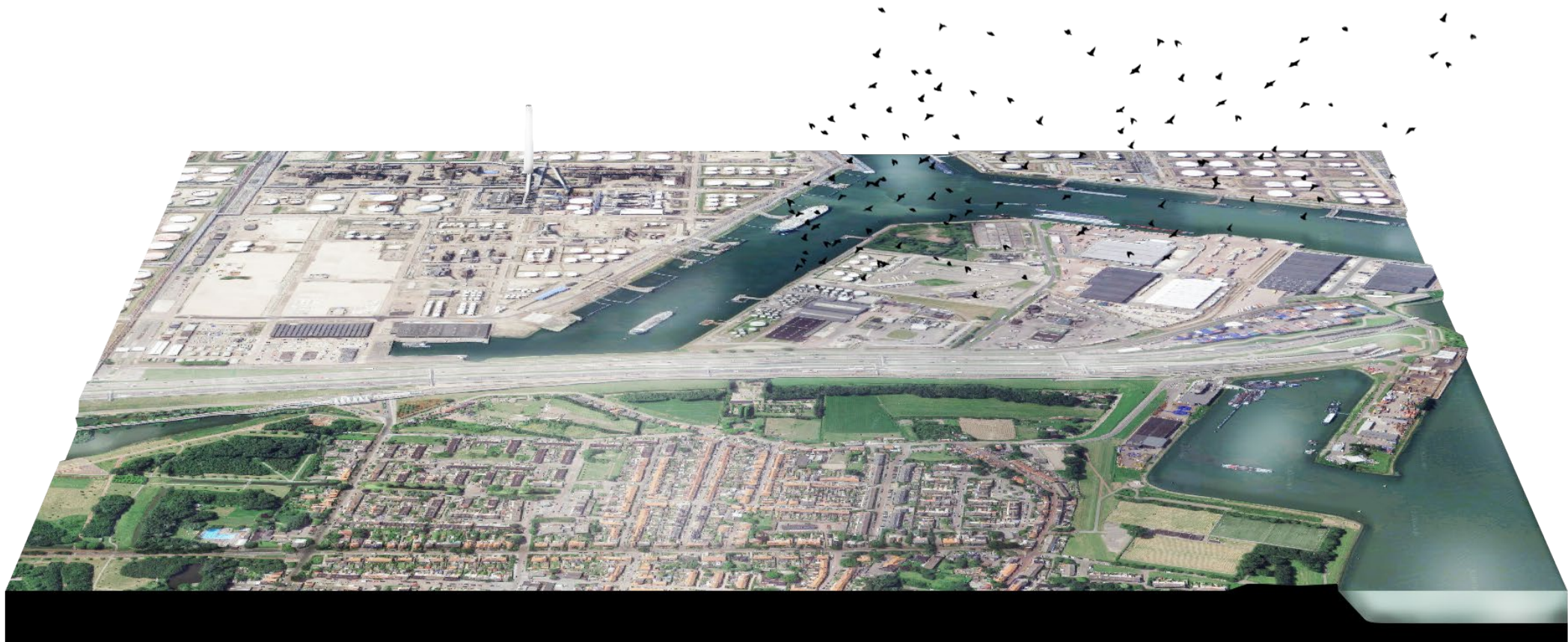
that make the harbour landscape







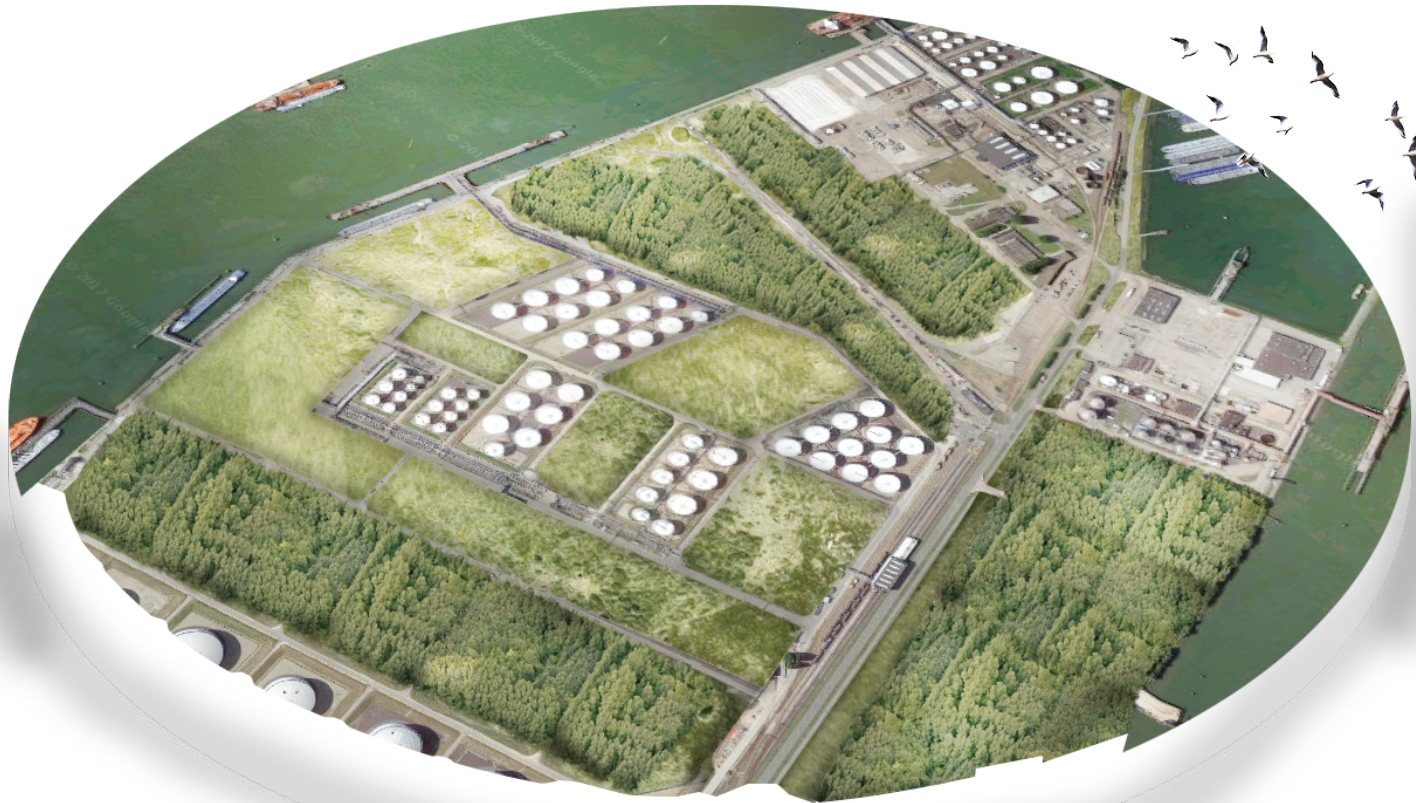


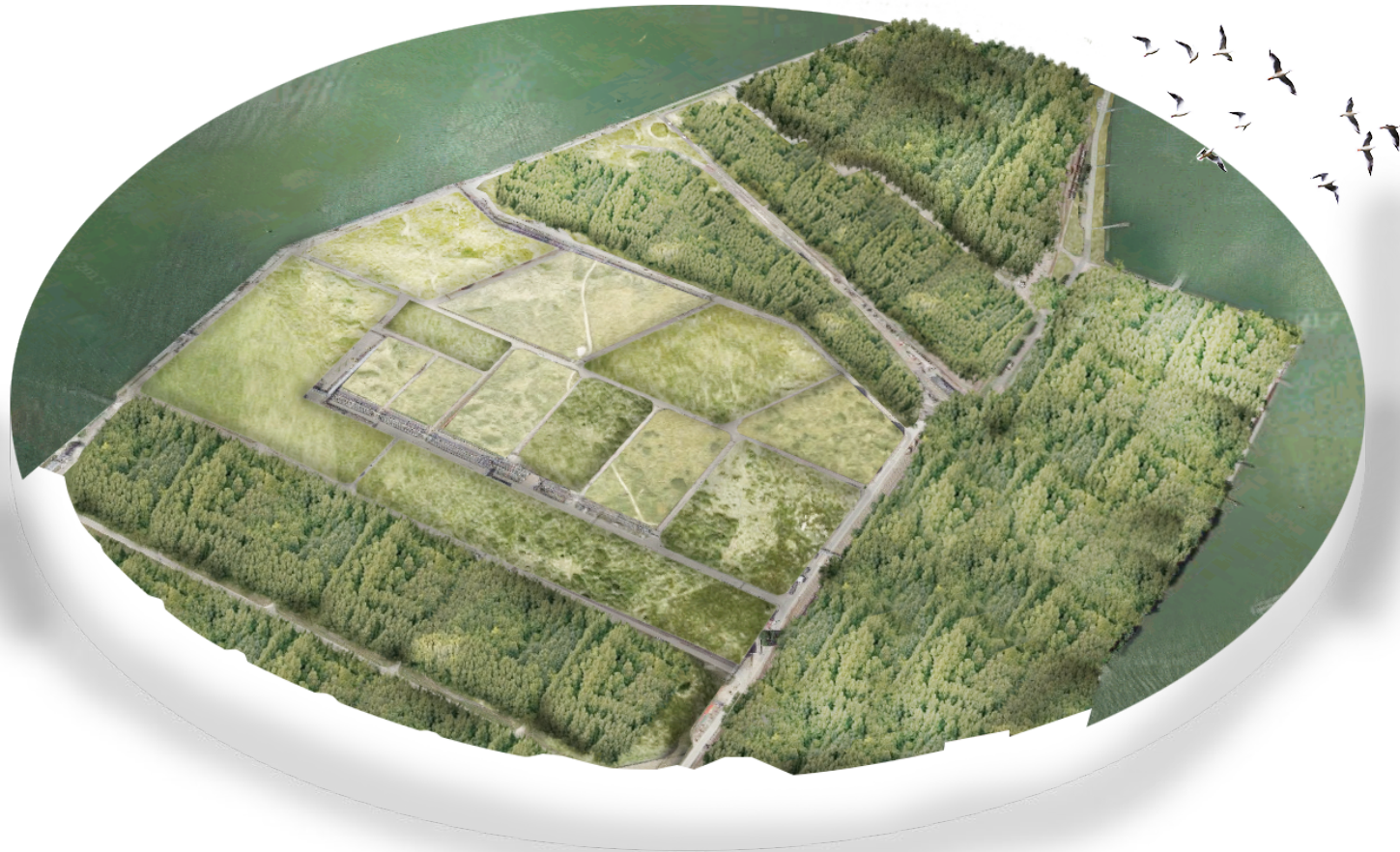


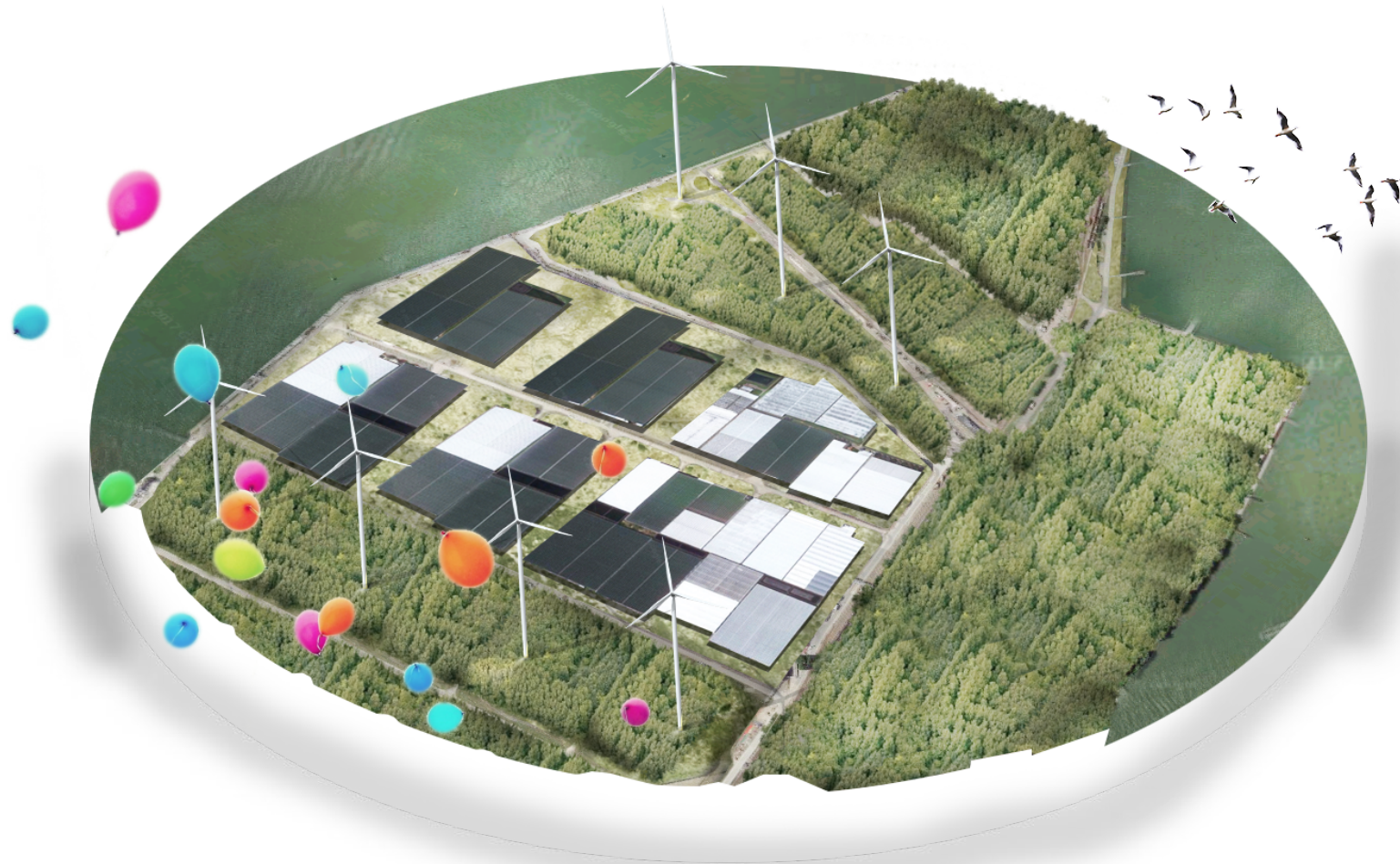


















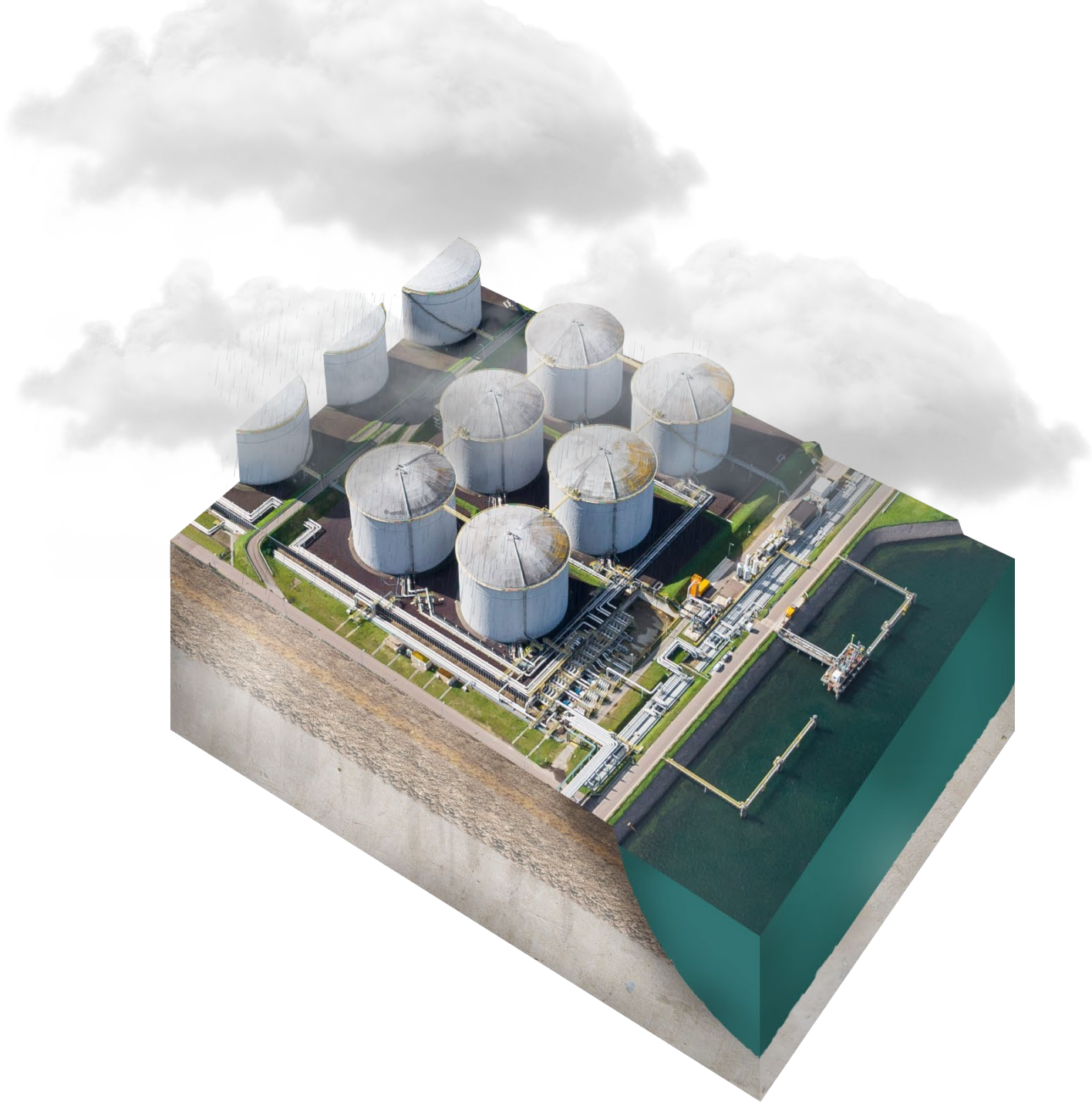








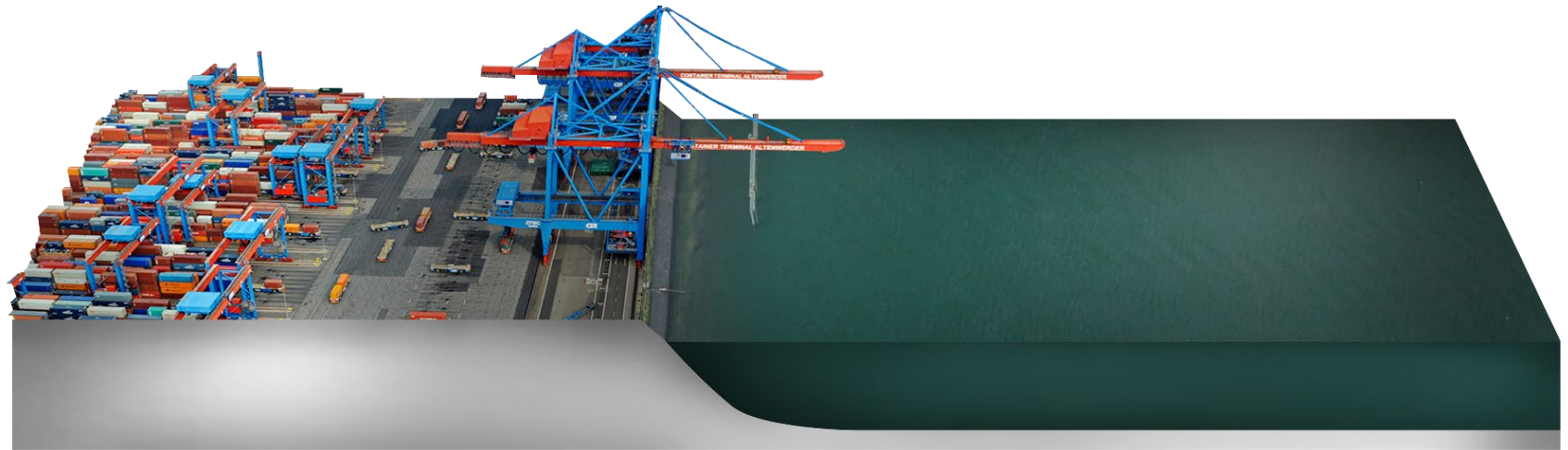
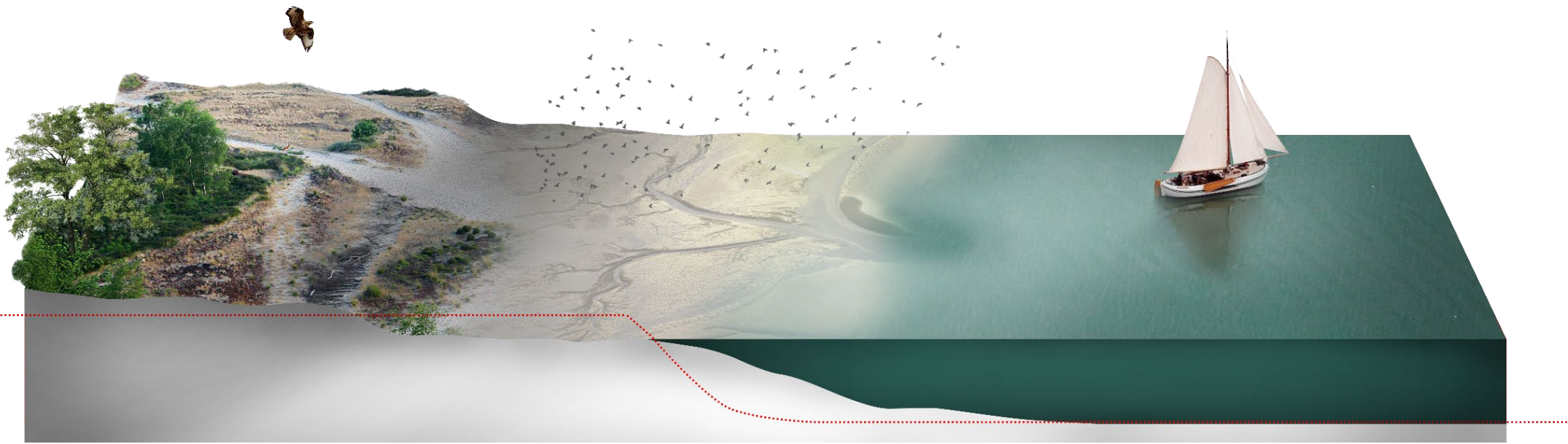


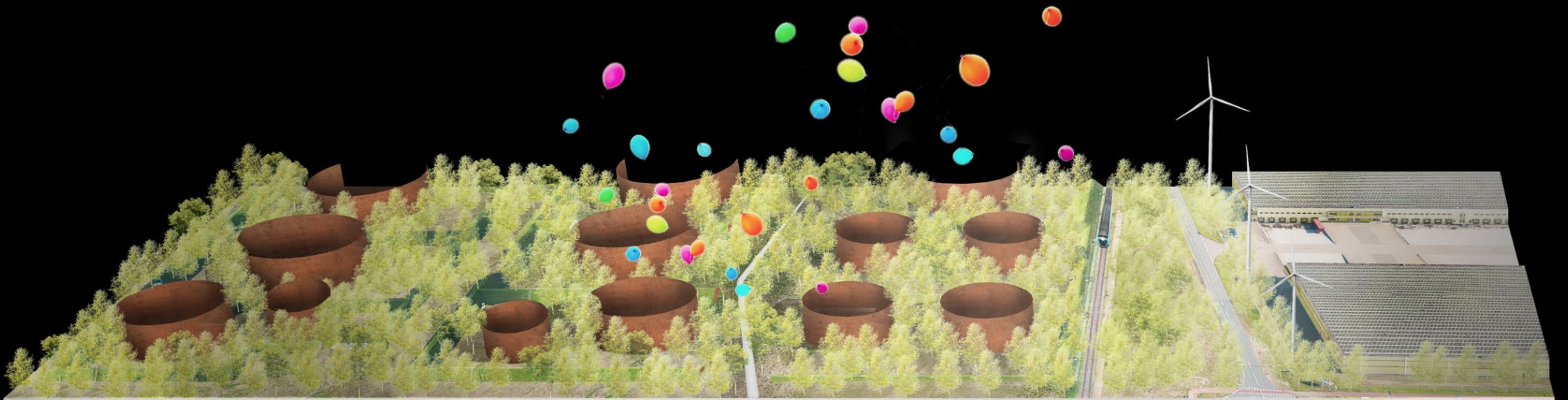












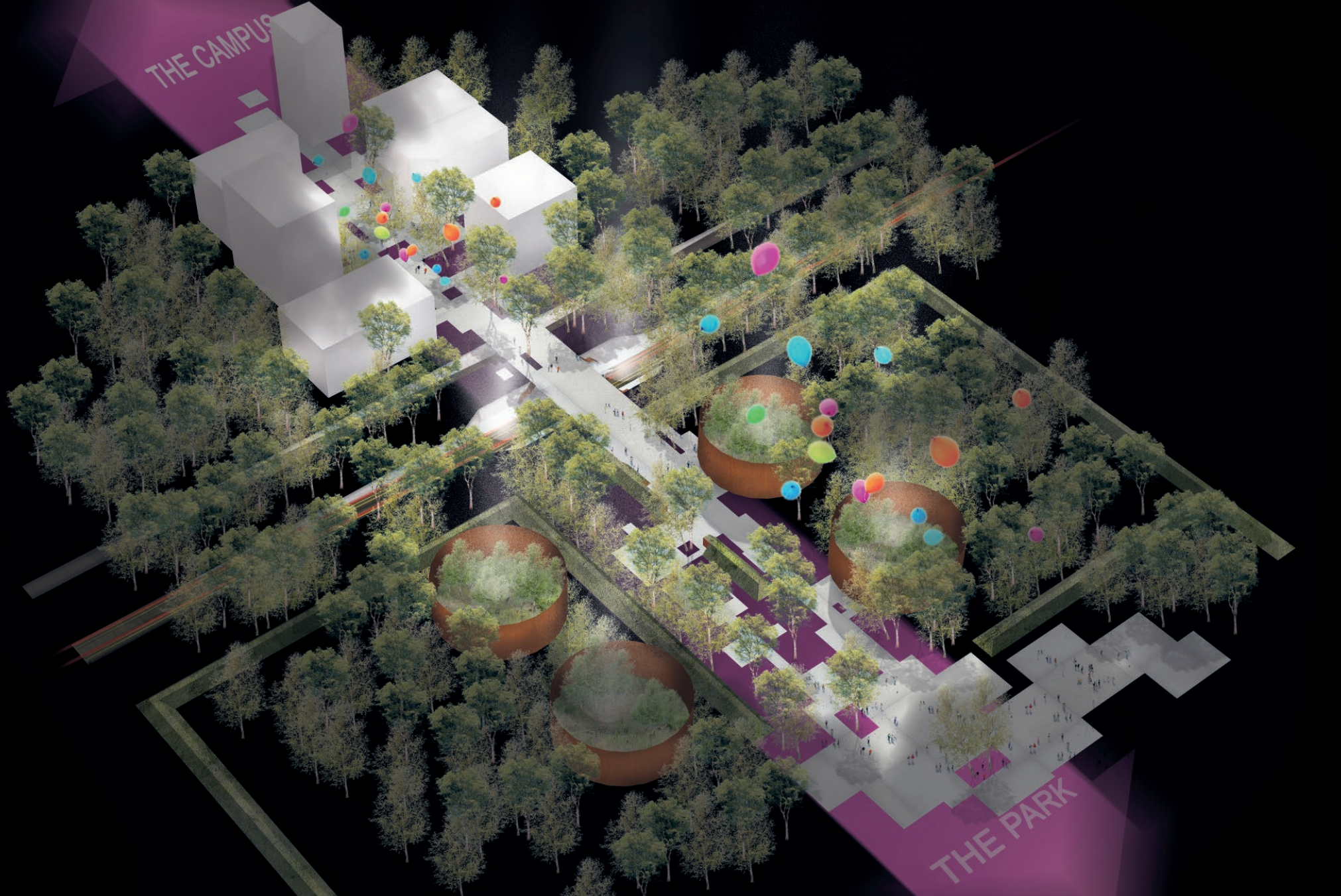


10 KM



SHELL
PARK

THE CAMPUS



THE PARK





1000 M



SHELL
PARK





