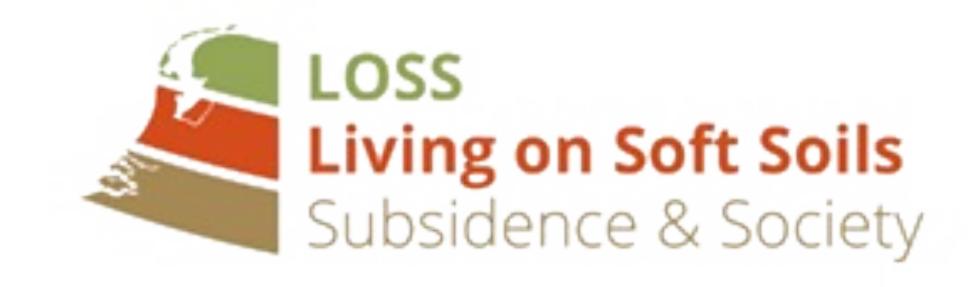


Consortium day – March 2024



Disentangling and parameterizing the total signal of subsidence

A data assimilation approach applied to various case studies

Manon Verberne Supervised by: Kay Koster, Hans de Bresser and Peter Fokker

Purmerend – Deep and shallow subsidence In progress

Problem: Complicated pattern of peat, reclaimed land and multiple gas fields at different reservoir depths

Action:

Model the subsidence by both shallow and deep processes and understand the relative contribution of each process

Almere – unravelling shallow subsidence

Problem: Spatially varying subsidence on city scale

Action: Quantify causes of subsidence

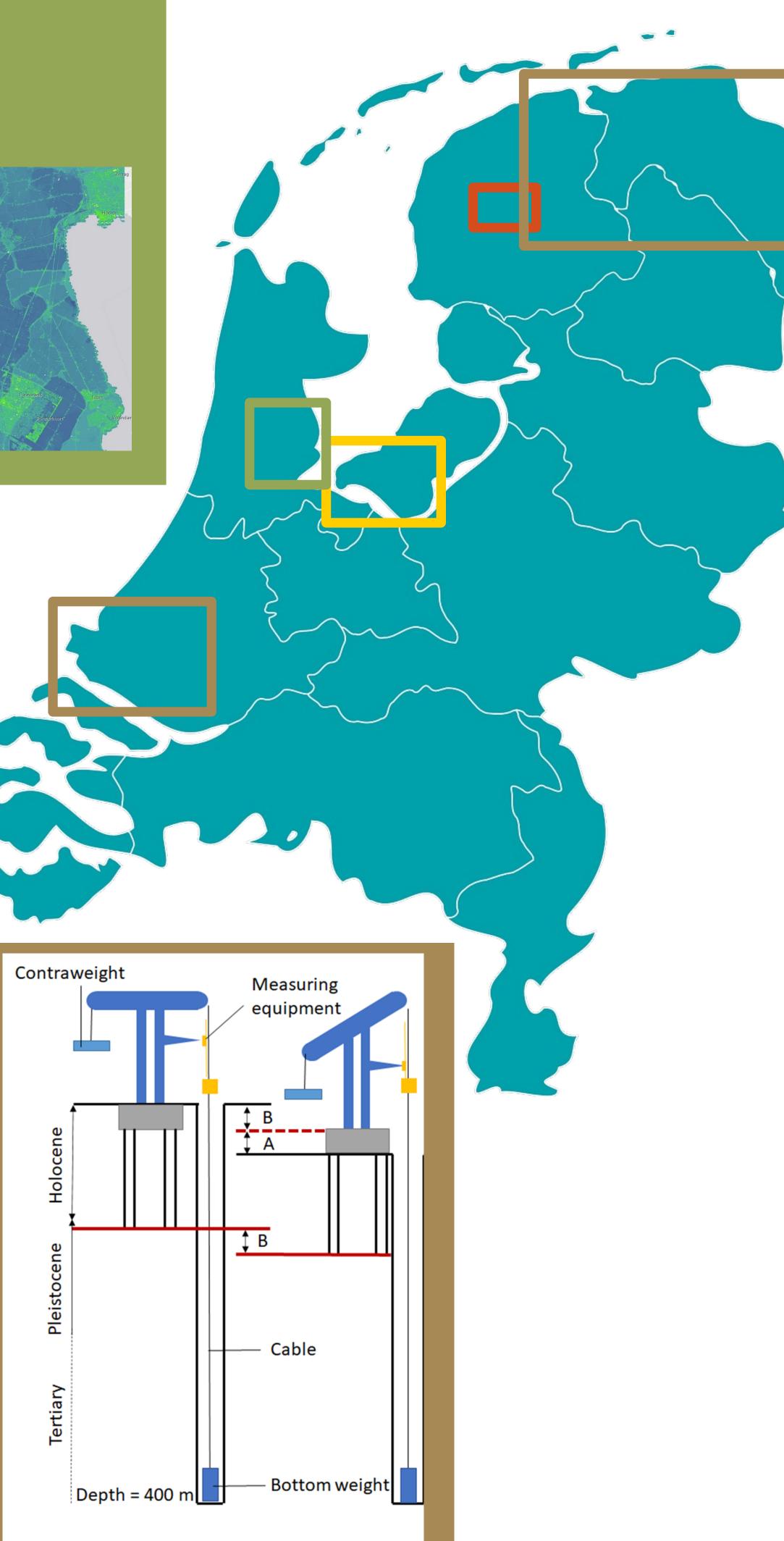
<u>Result:</u> *Clay shrinkage* is dominant, spatial pattern related to both phreatic surface and Holocene thickness. Effects of *drought* enhancing subsidence observed

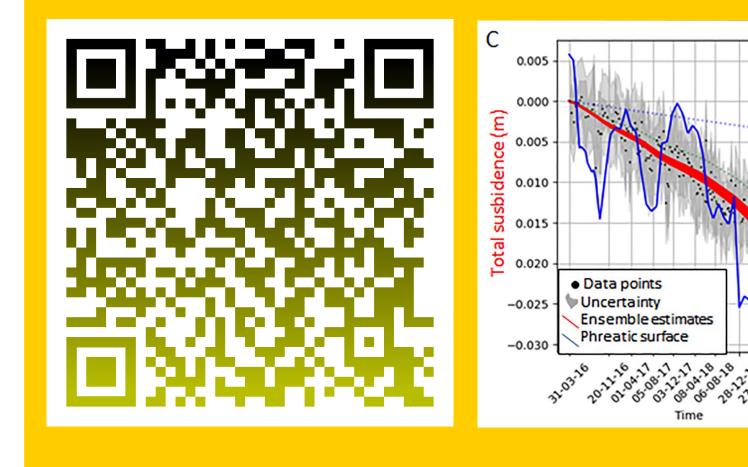
Result: Disentangled deep and shallow step-wise, ...



On the method:







N31 – Loading of a highway structure on Holocene coastal plain deposits with large spatial variation

Problem:

Differential subsidence along highway structure

Action:

Model subsidence along the highway on different scales, based on two types of subsurface data

Extensometer data analysis in Groningen, Friesland and Drenthe, and South-Holland (Rotterdam harbor) Submitted

Problem:

Barely any studies on subsidence at intermediate depth in NL

Action:

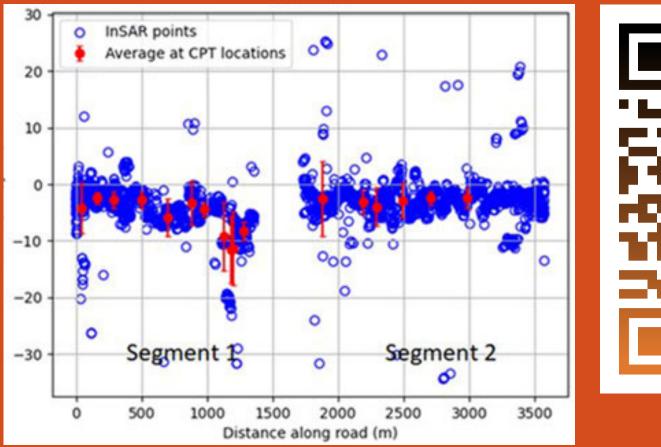
Use extensometer data in Rotterdam and Groningen to understand intermediate depth contribution

Result:

Consolidation by the overburden ~10% of total subsidence in these regions, strong seasonal effect

Result:

Lithostratigraphy is leading. Short scale changes by high level data, lower level data for continuous image





Ciao from Italy

Ravenna region – disentangling deep and shallow subsidence

Problem:

Lagoon area with shallow subsidence by compaction, shrinkage, oxidation and loading of buildings, and impact of offshore gas field(s)





Action:

Fit the influence of the offshore gas field related subsidence and disentangle the age of buildings and their affect on subsidence by load in built-up areas. Quantify shallow subsidence in rural areas

<u>Result:</u> Work in progress



The research presented on this poster is part of the project Living on soft soils: subsidence and society (grantnr.: NWA.1160.18.259). This project is funded by the Dutch Research Council (NWO-NWA-ORC), Utrecht University, Wageningen University, Delft University of Technology, Ministry of Infrastructure & Water Management, Ministry of the Interior & Kingdom Relations, Deltares, Wageningen Environmental Research, TNO-Geological Survey of The Netherlands, STOWA, Water Authority: Hoogheemraadschap de Stichtse Rijnlanden, Water Authority: Drents Overijsselse Delta, Province of Utrecht, Province of Zuid-Holland, Municipality of Gouda, Platform Soft Soil, Sweco, Tauw BV, NAM.





