

Natural capping of the Volgermeerpolder

- from landfill to nature -



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Outline of the presentation

- introduction ACV
- background Volgermeerpolder (VMP)
- remedial planning, design and remediation (1998-2010)
- management phase: natural capping (>2010)
- lessons learned
- conclusions

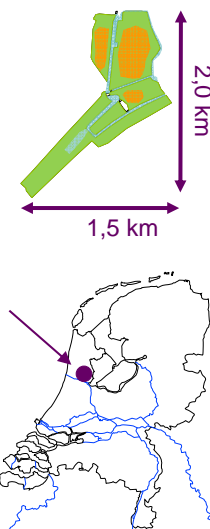
Introduction ACV

- $1 + 1 > 2$
- 2000: Advising Combination Volgermeer
 - TAUW BV
 - Witteveen+Bos
- development “Natural Cap” approach
 - Volgermeerpolder
 - Ilperveld (landfill in nature area)
 - Kanaalpolder (interception ditch)
- Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan



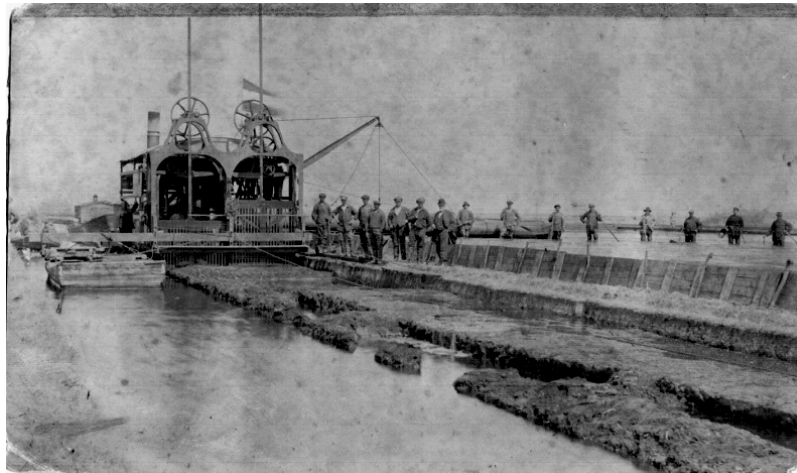
Background VMP – location

- 105 ha / 5 km north of Amsterdam
- marshy polder



Background VMP – history

- former peat reclamation (~1900)



Background VMP – history

- VMP used as landfill (1960-1970)



Background VMP – the landfill

- landfill: 100 ha, ~8 m deep
- domestic and chemical waste
- mixture of contaminants:
 - ~30,000 barrels with:
 - benzene
 - monochlorobenzene
 - Agent Orange
 - dioxines
 - ...



Background VMP – history

- closing landfill (1981)



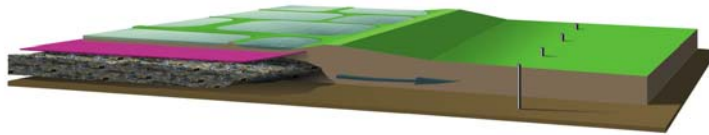
Remediation plan – Eco variant (1998)

Specific aims

- preventing contact risks
- prevention and control of waste spread
- creating conditions for developing a natural wetland

Remedial approach

- classic standard cover (soil / HDPE-foil)
- buffer zone with groundwater monitoring
- interception or isolation of the landfill



Remedial planning and design (2001)

Create a new and natural wetland

- remediation of the VMP and adjacent areas
- structural design of the landscape, including a system of shallow ponds with dikes on top
- 60 ha wetland / 40 ha dry area



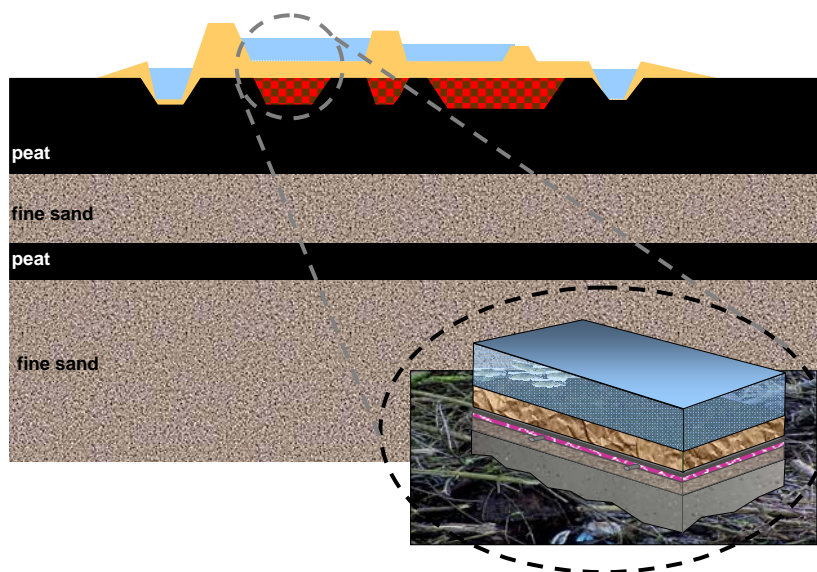
Remediation – the standard cover (2005)

Remove contact risk / stop infiltration

- start 2005 / finished 2010
- collect material outside VMP (155.000 m³)
- cover landfill with several surface sealing layers
 - HDPE-foil (renew after 50 years)
 - development nature (pond-system)



Remediation: cross-section pond system



Remediation – groundwater monitoring

Buffer with groundwater monitoring

- control area
 - zone of 50 m around VMP
 - monitoring wells (350)
 - different depths



Results

- 30 years of results (>5 years)
- no spreading of contamination
- limited by surrounding peat soil
- peat works as a natural barrier

Conclusion: the waste was unintentionally dumped at a very favorable location

Remediation → Management (>2010)

Aftercare

- standard cover → limited lifespan (50-100 years)
- replacement necessary after 30 years (according to remediation plan)
- considerable effort, resources and cost
- nuisance for those living nearby
- negative for redeveloped Flora & Fauna

To avoid replacement of the standard cover in 30 years, using the principles of nature, ACV developed the NATURAL CAP

Management: introduction to natural capping

- Natural capping = gradual and functional replacement of the standard cover by a natural layer of living, organic material
- Use the time after remediation – the management phase – to create the natural cap



Natural capping - VMP

- natural cap
 - recovery of peat in pond-system
 - peat as natural isolation
 - reduction of the risk of contact/spread
 - no renewal of foil necessary
- advantages of peat as 'natural cap'
 - grows naturally
 - added value for nature development
 - low permeability for water
 - a natural carbon filter for organic contaminants



Management: developing the natural cap

Manage the area in such a way that:

- peat can grow in the shallow ponds
- in time create a sufficient layer of organic material
- take over the environmental, physical and hydraulic qualifications of the standard cover (foil)
- the spread of contamination is buffered by the peat soil

For this validation is necessary



Validation of the natural cap

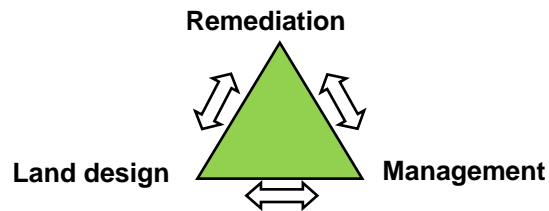
knowledge development

Research to understand the processes that are involved:

- with universities and research institutes
- recovery of peat (Centre for Wetland Ecology)
 - study optimal circumstances
 - practical experiment
- functioning of 'natural cap'
 - geohydrology
 - mass transport
 - adsorption
 - diffusion
 - microbiological decay
 - processes at surfacewater/groundwater interface
 - ecological risks
 - monitoring system

Lessons learned - integration of design, remediation and management -

- the project is not finished after remediation
- look for opportunities in design and management
- use measurements and visual information from the remediation and – in time – adjust your original design
- to prevent risks, use natural occurring processes
- fit the landfill in the surrounding landscape



The design, including the natural cap



VMP – summer 2008



Conclusions The natural cap an example of green remediation

green remediation

- simple and effective concept, based on natural principals
- great potential for landfill remediation
- prevents replacement of the standard cover
- a solution for landfill remediation (worldwide)

sustainable

- peat captures significant amounts of CO₂
- peat as isolation
- interception of contaminants by peat as a carbon filter

And it will look great!

