

Restoration of urban rivers as a challenge towards sustainability.

Are ecologic and social concerns compatible?

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Summary

- City- river relationships
- General overview on urban river rehabilitation
 constraints and opportunities
- Some experiences the URBEM project
- Assessment and evaluation indicators for postimplementation assessment
- Conclusions

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Pressures and impacts











Stream daylighting in Leipzig, Germany



Santa Rosa Creek, CA, USA



Rehabilitation of Jardas creek, Cacém, Portugal Rehabilitation of urban creeks, Gaia, Portugal



Concepts

Restoration is directed towards *recreating the pristine physical, chemical and biological state* of rivers. In its purest sense it means a full structural and functional return to a pre-disturbance state (Wade et al. 1998, p. 2).

Renaturalisation or naturalisation describes the *naturalistic* way of bringing a (river-) ecosystem back to a *natural state* but without targeting the really pristine, pre-disturbance state (cp. Mendiondo 1999).

Rehabilitation indicates a process which can be defined as the *partial functional and/or structural return* to a former or pre-degradation condition of rivers or putting them **back to good working order** (Wade at al. 1998, p. 2). It is dedicated to the ecologic state (biological, hydromorphological and physico-chemical) by structural and partly non-structural measures.

Enhancement means an *improvement* of the current state of rivers and its surroundings. It aims at a general valorisation of the ecological, social, economic and aesthetic properties.





- artificialization of urban fluvial systems "highly modified water bodies"
- restrictions imposed by urban uses
- pollution and decrease water quality
- high rate of imperviousness and runnof
- flood risks
- loss of biodiversity and landscape quality
- growing public interest on riverine and riverfront areas
- opportunities for rehabilitation associated to urban regeneration processes

"restoration in urban streams is both more expensive and more difficult than in less densely populated catchments" (Giller, 2005)



URBEM WP2 Survey on existing Urban River Rehabilitation Schemes,

Schanze et al., 2004

Objectives of urban river rehabilitation projects





Urban constraints and pressures in case study areas



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Ecological Indicators	Social Indicators	Economic Indicators
Biological water quality (WFD)	Parking lots	Activities to create income
River depth and width variation	Public transportation stops	Median property value
Acididification status	Access points for soft modes	Unemployment
Inundability	Water contact zones	
Percentage of stream length with riparian vegetation	Anchorage points	
Use of recicled water	River crossings	
Connection to groundwater bodies	Public utility of river sites	
River continuity	Landmarks / Viewpoints	
Presence of riparian vegetation	Recreational facilities	
Width of riparian fringe	Recreational paths	
Hydromorphological conditions (WFD)	Integration of cultural heritage and cultural assets	
Pollution by all priority substances identified as being discharged into the body of water	Cultural events	

Indicators of Success, Tourbier et al., 2005







RIPROCITY INDICATORS	MEASURES
1 Citizen satisfaction with the local riverfront	Satisfaction Level of the citizens in relation to the intervention area.
2 River contribution to local bioclimatic change	Variables measurements of climate (temperature, relative humidity, wind speed (direction), solar radiation).
3 Ecological quality of the river corridor	Riparian corridor conservation status; Ecological status of water bodies.
4 Flood risk	Risk = Probability (probability of chain of events from origin to impact) x Exposure x Vulnerability (consequences/damages).
5 Sustainable land use	% of impervious surfaces in urban watersheds;
6 Mobility and river accessibility	River crossings for pedestrians; Accessibility to the river on public transports.
7 Availability of local public spaces and services	Social facilities area on the riverfront per inhabitant; Percentage of open public space on the riverfront; Area of restaurants, commerce and other services available for recreation over total surface area of the riverfront.
8 Governance and sustainable management	Stability of the land-use management system; Existence of projects or programmes with influence over the riverfront; Compatibility/conflicts betw een different management instruments. Public involvement and participation.

cities: opportunities for urban sustainability Rivers and

RiProCity Project

E s three ...





3rd generation Environmental and ecologic rehabilitation with social concerns?



2nd generation Public space

1st generation Riverfront development

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Multidisciplinarity....

