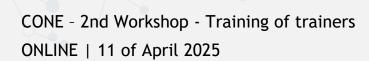


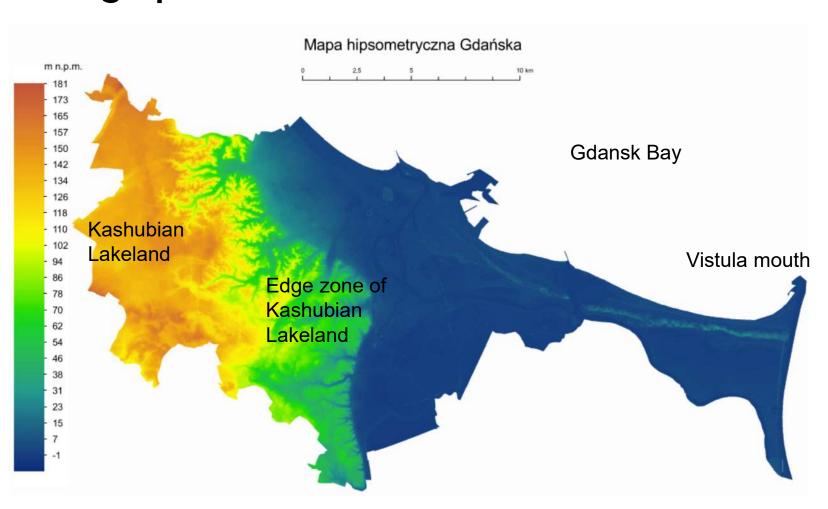
CONE

Urban streams - challenges and good maintenance practices



Presenter: Wojciech Szpakowski

# Geographical location



#### Vistula Delta Plain

#### Main streams - embanked

Water levels in streams above the adjacent area



#### Vistula Delta Plain

# The only possible way to regulate waters

Transit ditches - maintaining water flow capacity Retention ditches - maintaining retention volume





#### **Different types of ditches:**

dewatering (buildings)

land improvement (agriculture)

#### Various owners:

State Water
Management
City
Road owners (Marshal, Voivode)
Railway
Other owners

#### Kashubian Lakeland

Moraine area - many no-drain areas

Clays, clays with sands dominate - rapid and large fluctuations in groundwater.

Changes in the nature of precipitation in winter lead to multi-day flooding.



# Edge zone of the Kashubian Lakeland

Streams in moraine valleys require energy reduction threshold development
 Using stream valleys for other functions







# Edge zone of the Kashubian Lakeland

# Streams in moraine valleys require energy reduction - threshold development

Flow regulation in flood protection reservoirs

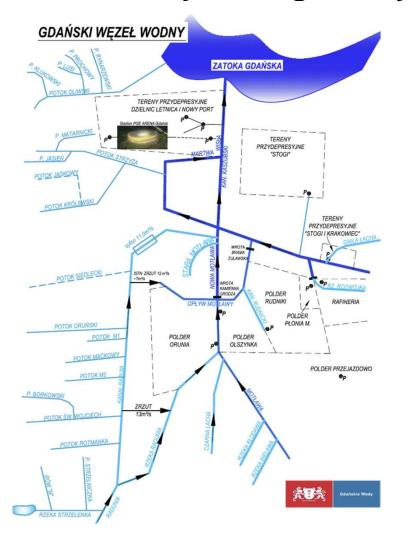


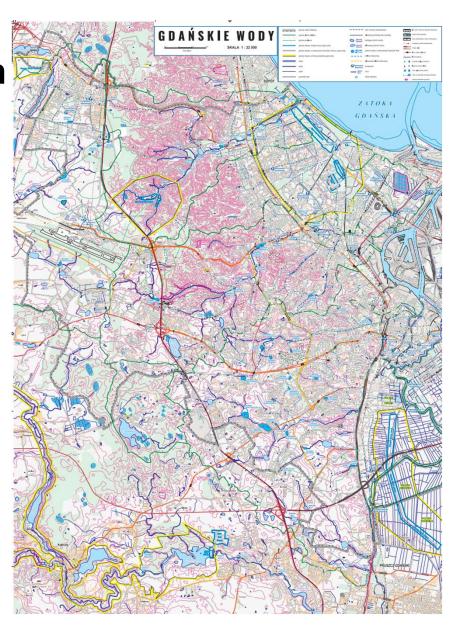
Jasien reservoir: 48 500 m<sup>3</sup> retention capacity



Total: 56 reservoirs: about 800 000 m<sup>3</sup> retention capacity

**Gdansk Hydrological system** 





# Radunia Channel

XIV century.





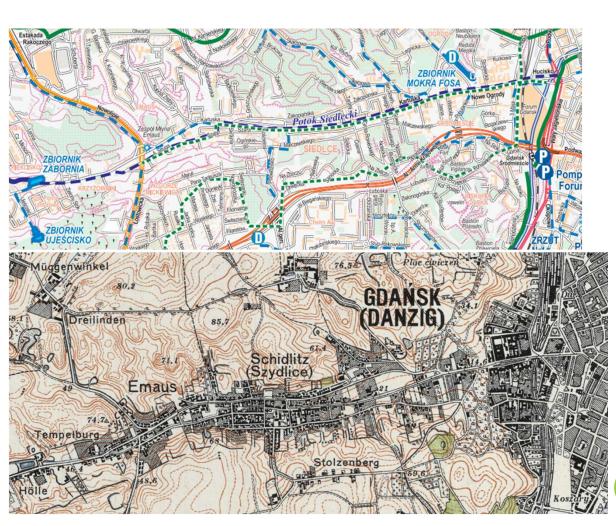
# The Vistula River Mouth



# Covering streams

#### Siedlicki stream





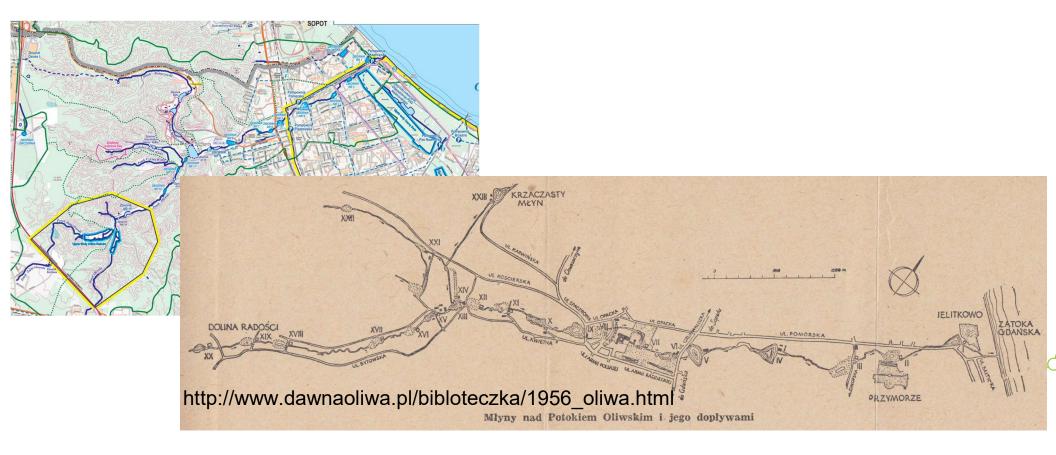
# Regulations streams







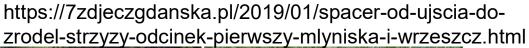
# Oliwski stream - energy use of the stream



# challenges in maintaining and restoring natural waters

# land ownership - straightening and closing waters

Strzyża stream











#### challenges in maintaining and restoring natural waters

#### road and rail investments

Strzyza road intersection Canalysed stream

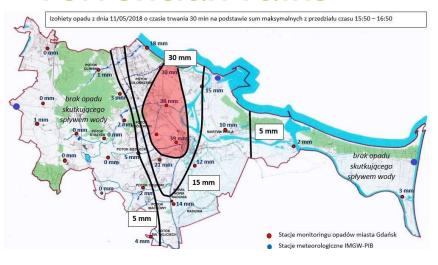
Floods 2001 and 2016



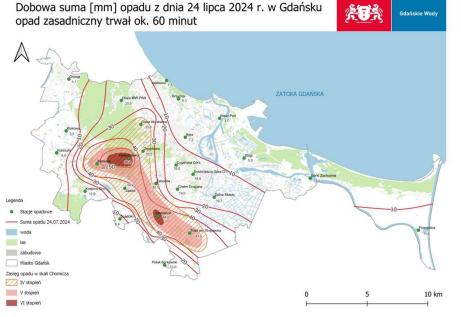


challenges in maintaining and restoring natural waters

### Torrentian rains







#### Protection of open streams

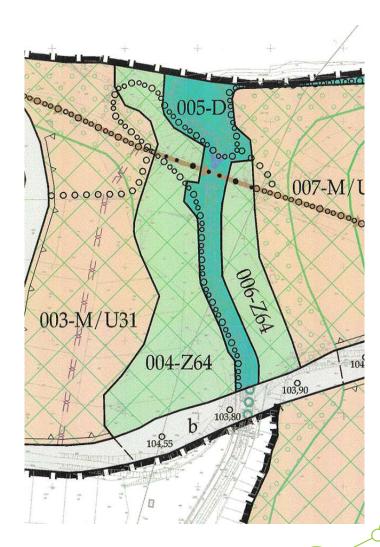
# Landscape planning

D - water management

Z - greenery

M/U - apartments/services





### Protection of open streams

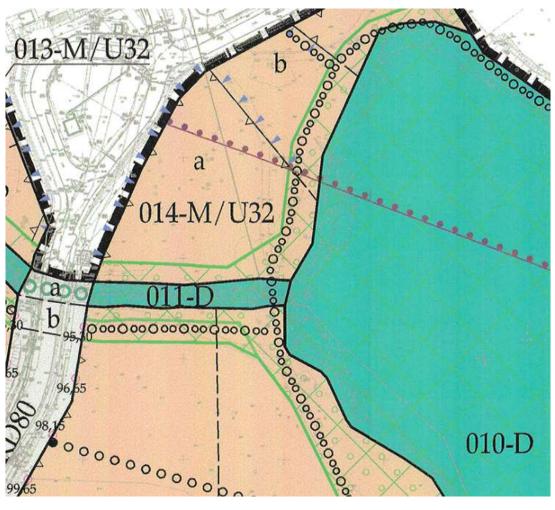
# Landscape planning

D - water management

Z - greenery

M/U - apartments/services

limitation of development in areas M/U (green line)



# Protection of ponds and wetlands

# Landscape planning



# Protection of ponds and wetlands

# Landscape planning









# hydraulics and hydrology - point of view

- safe delay of outflow
- avoidance of flooding
- ensuring the capacity of streams
- safe zones of overflows from streams

#### the basic problem of Gdansk's streams:

- limited capacity in the estuary zones
- the rising level of the Gulf of Gdańsk

# leaving the natural riverbed

the sources of the Jasień stream



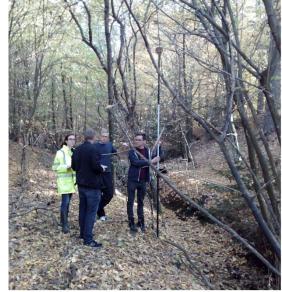


current river network on the background of Orthophotomap 2023 the historical map 1917



# leaving the natural riverbed

streams in state and municipal forests



Smegorzynski stream



Orthophotomap 2023

buffer zones of streams - safe spillage of water onto adjacent areas



# use of ponds and wetlands

Local rainwater reservoirs and groundwater level regulators





# ditches as pre-treatment systems

safe location for less favorable water flows biodiversity and maintenance limited to necessary work







# protection for the pond and wetland of runoff water in the catchment area

- Surface inflow
- Inlets





# discovering canalized streams

#### Szadólski stream



current river network on the background of the historical map 1917

Orthophotomap 2023

# naturalistic retention in 56 reservoirs





https://7zdjeczgdanska.pl/2019/07/spacer-od-ujscia-do-zrodel-potoku-oliwskiego-odcinek-drugi-spokoj-i-natura-w-duzym-miescie.html

# Buffer zones of the Oliwski stream



https://www.brg.gda.pl/wizje-opracowania-i-polityki-miejskie/zielen-i-woda/1501-gdanska-polityka-wodna

# **Gdansk Water Policy**



#### The basis for the management of rainwater in Gdańsk

# Green retention - green infrastructure

30 mm of precipitation should be managed in the field, the rest

drained to the storm water network.

Ensure the possibility of emptying facilities





Fot Paweł Burdziakowski





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