SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

INTERREG IV C WATERWAYS FORWARD

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VRW

Aquapuncture©
2016

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SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Stimulating the Blue Green Economy
for
Regional, Socio-Economic &
Spatial Development,
while safeguarding
Safety, Navigability as well as
Environmental Values & Nature

3

AQUAPUNCTURE©

Introduction of AQUAPUNCTURE©

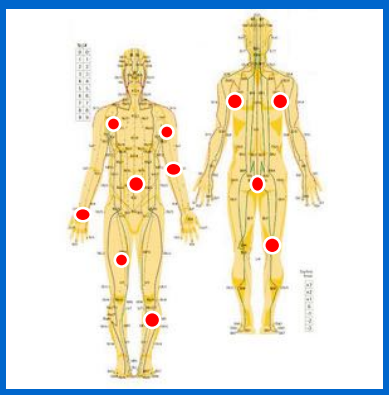
Optimal use, experience, adaptation and management of inland waterways and their waterfronts

for safety, navigatibility, economy, employment, environment and nature-landscape.

4

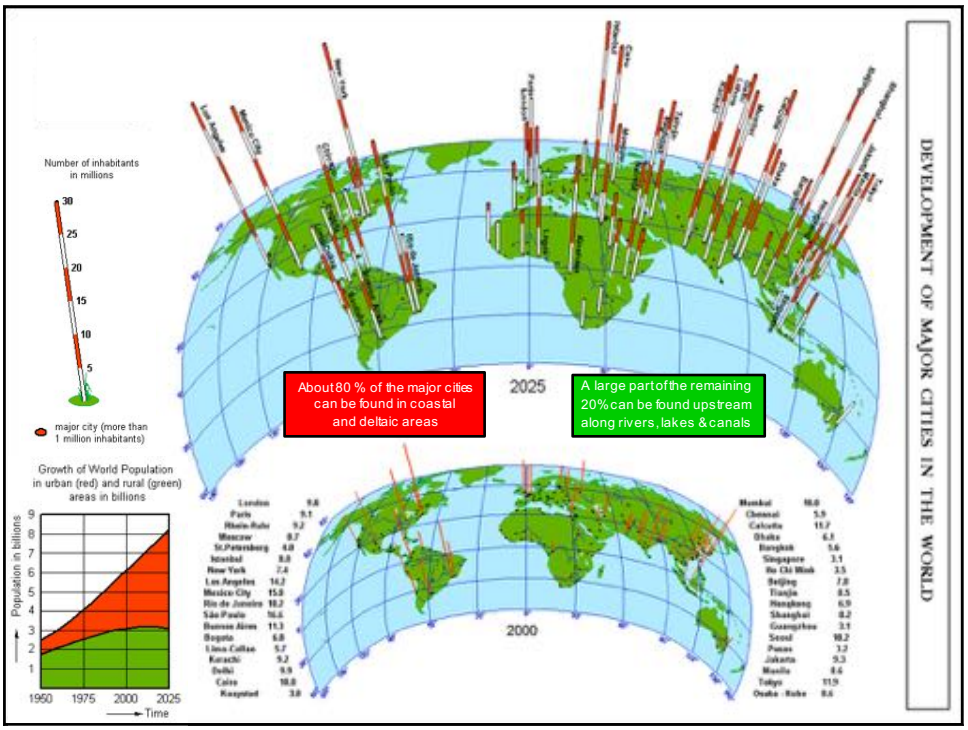
ACUPUNCTURE

to revitalize
the Nervous System
& Human Organs



AQUAPUNCTURE

to revitalize
the Waterways & their
Water Fronts



AQUAPUNCTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

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Waterways were always a focal point for settlements & economic activities.
We used to have the slow waterway system through cities & lakes.

Waterways were used for everything from drinking water supply, beer production, fishing, transport of persons & goods (a.o. coal, oil, peat, straw, sand, gravel, manure, fruit, vegetables, milk), defense, but also as open sewer.

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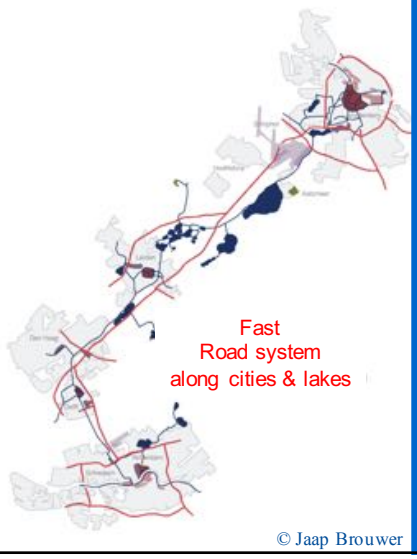
AQUAPUNCTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS



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After the fast railway system came the fast road transport system along cities & lakes.

The waterway system became to a certain extent obsolete and its main function was taken over by the faster road system.

The spatial relation between the waterway and urban development became neglected.

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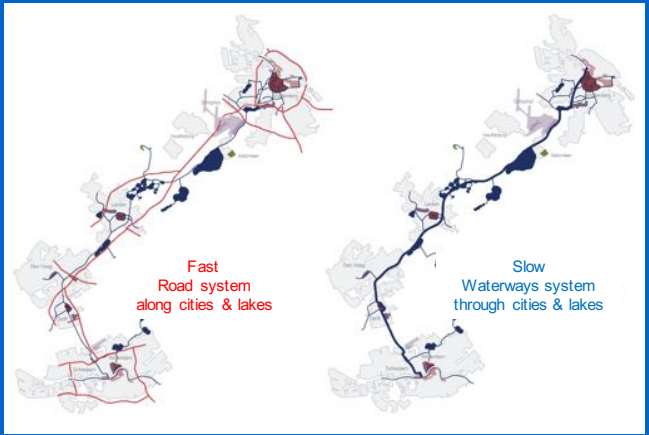
AQUAPUNCTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS



Now we are once again fully aware of the significance of this unique relation between the waterways and the adjacent urban & rural habitats.
Therefore we want to rediscover and revitalise the waterway network through

AQUAPUNCTURE©

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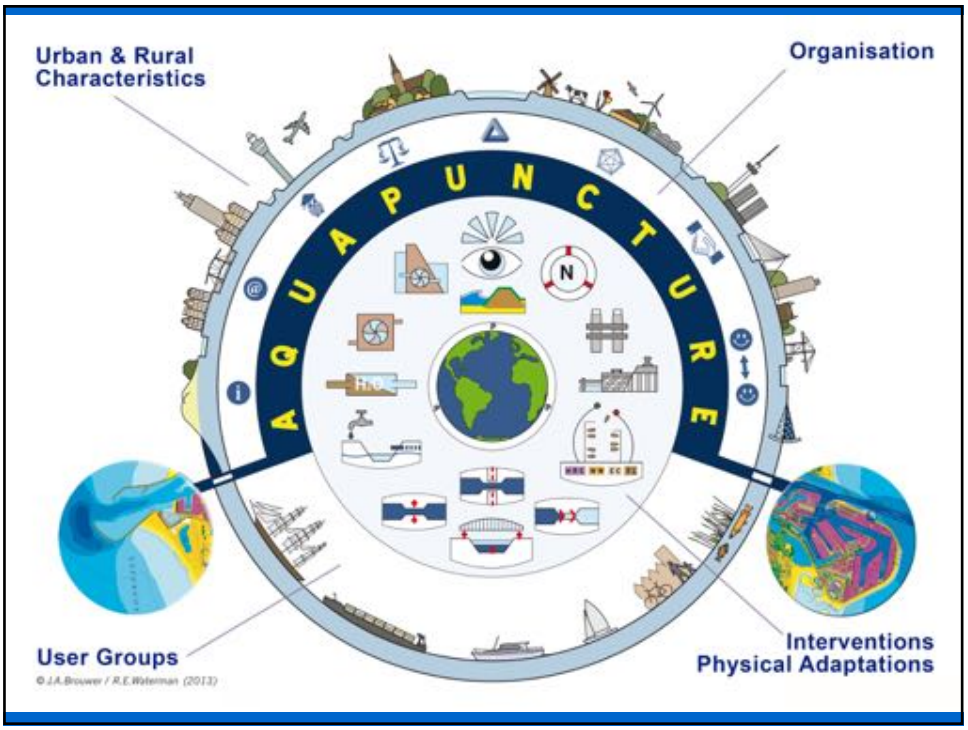
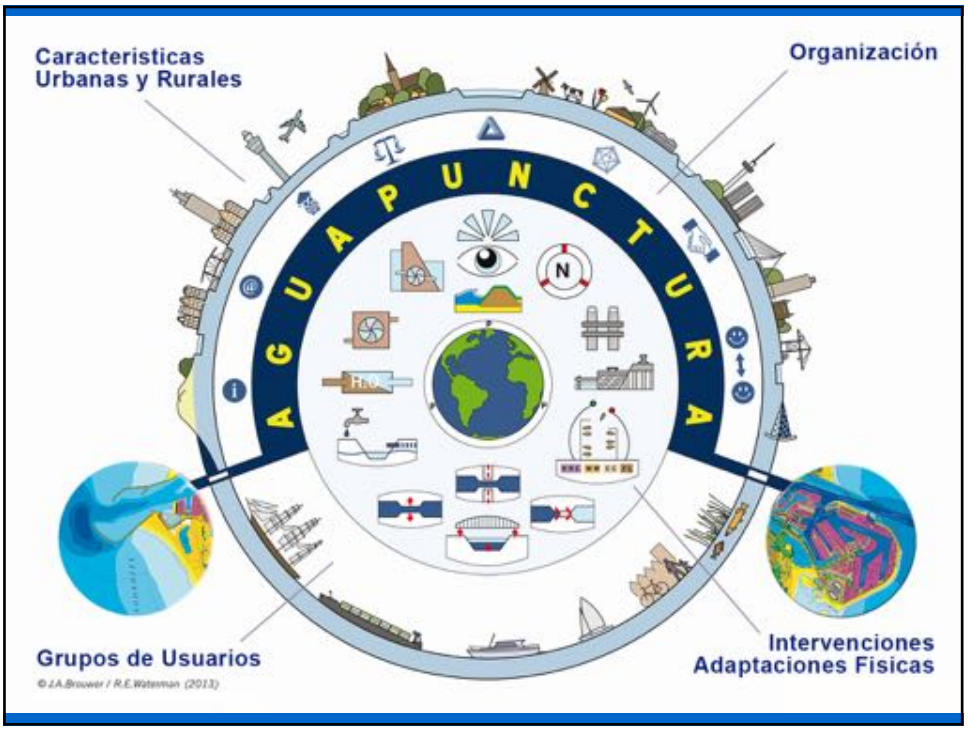

Urban & Rural
Characteristics
Organisation
AQUAPUNCTURE
User Groups
Interventions
Physical Adaptations
© J.A.Brouwer / R.E.Waterman (2013)


Caracteristicas
Urbanas y Rurales
Organización
AQUAPUNCTURA
Grupos de Usuarios
Intervenciones
Adaptaciones Fisicas
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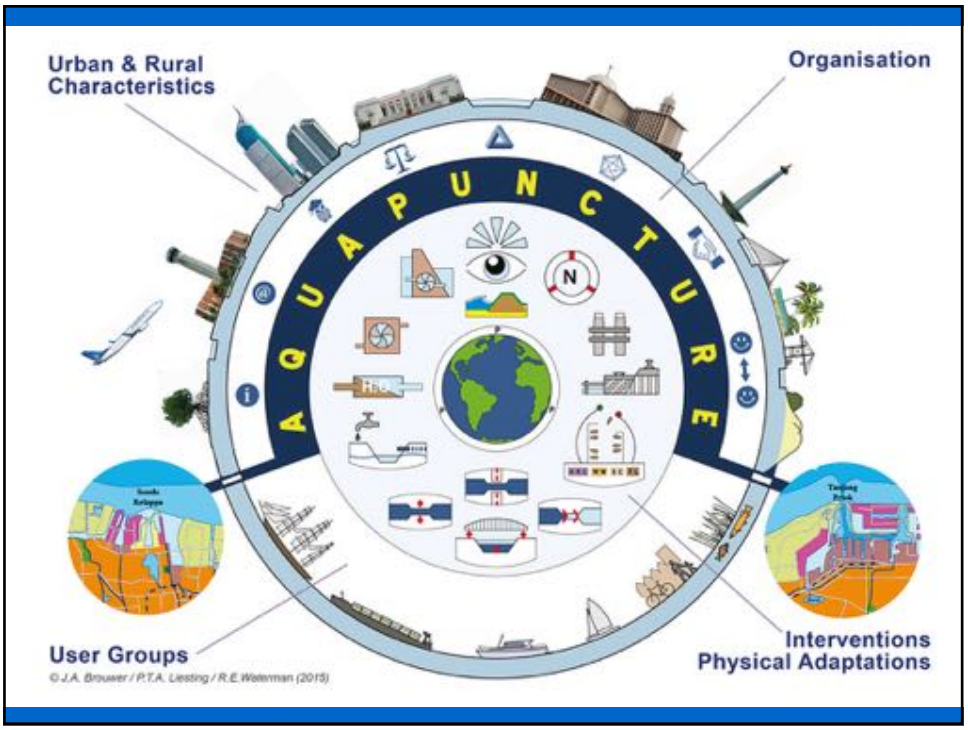
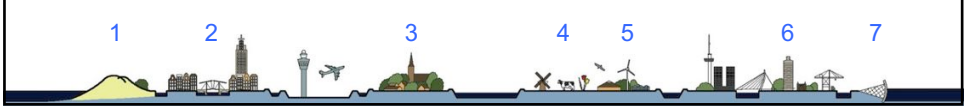


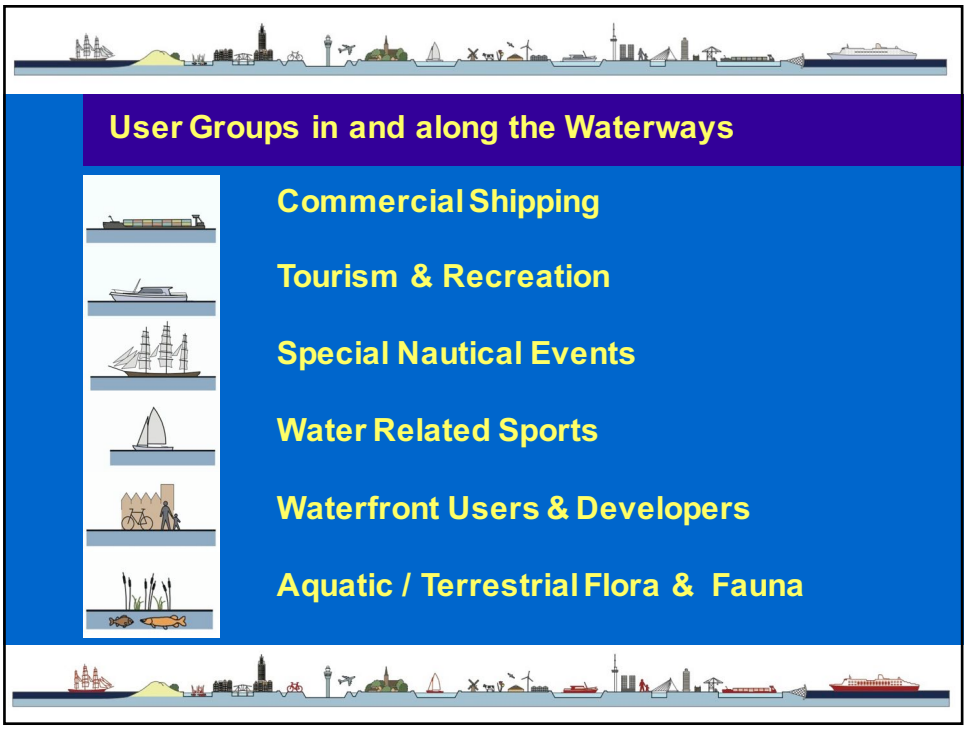
Urban & Rural Characteristics along the Waterways

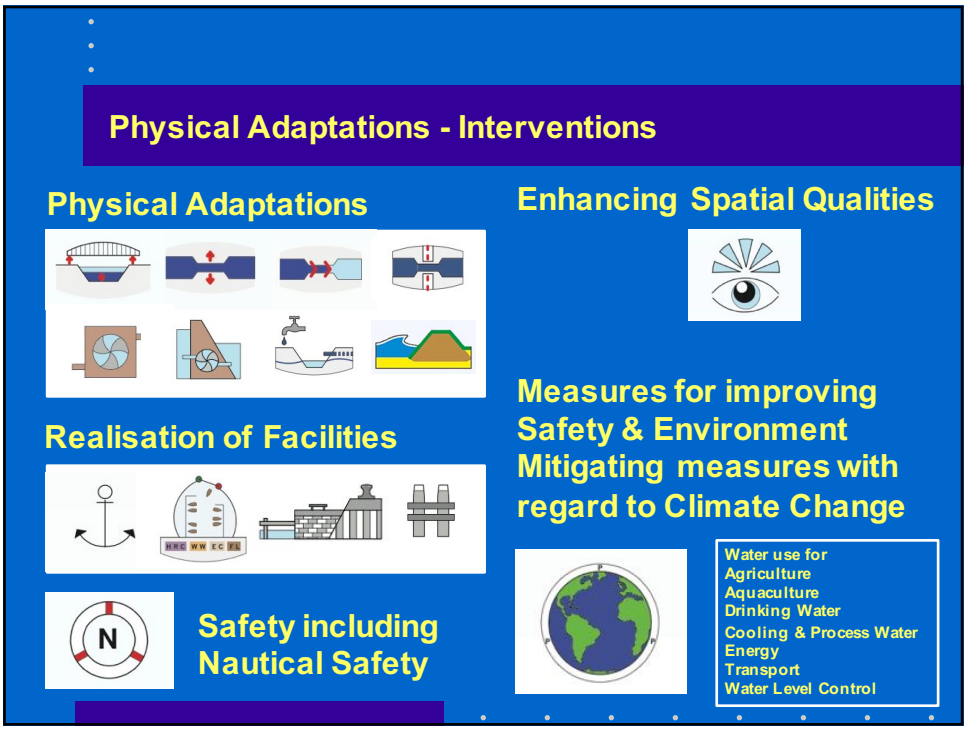
Connection Inland Waterway with Seaport Marina & Nature Reserve Areas via Building with Nature©

1 Soft Coastal Defense
2 City
3 Village
4 Culture & History
5 Farms, Agriculture, Horticulture, Nature
6 Modern City & Port
7 Strong Coastal Defence

Connection Inland Waterway with Mainport Development & Nature Reserve Area via Building with Nature©




User Groups in and along the Waterways
Commercial Shipping
Tourism & Recreation
Special Nautical Events
Water Related Sports
Waterfront Users & Developers
Aquatic / Terrestrial Flora & Fauna

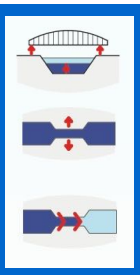

Physical Adaptations - Interventions
Physical Adaptations
Realisation of Facilities
N
Safety including
Nautical Safety
Enhancing Spatial Qualities
Measures for improving
Safety & Environment
Mitigating measures with
regard to Climate Change
Water use for
Agriculture
Aquaculture
Drinking Water
Cooling & Process Water
Energy
Transport
Water Level Control

Organisation for Waterway & Waterfront Development

- Stakeholder Participation
- Public & Private Partnership
- Societal Costs & Benefits
- Cooperation with 5 levels of Government
- Trias Politica: Legislative / Judicial / Executive Power
- Knowledge & Education
- Information, Awareness, Promotion
- Communication Tools (e.g. Internet & Apps)

Physical Adaptations - Interventions

Water Level Control

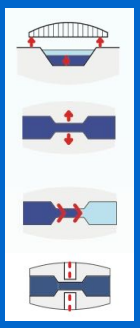


Height bridges above water surface

Depth waterway through environment-friendly dredging

Enlarging sluice /shiplock capacity

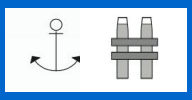
Physical Adaptations - Interventions



Urban development with connecting waterways

Boat conveyor

Realisation of Facilities



Moorings

Berths with facilities

Jetties, Quay walls, Loading/Unloading Platforms Container Terminals

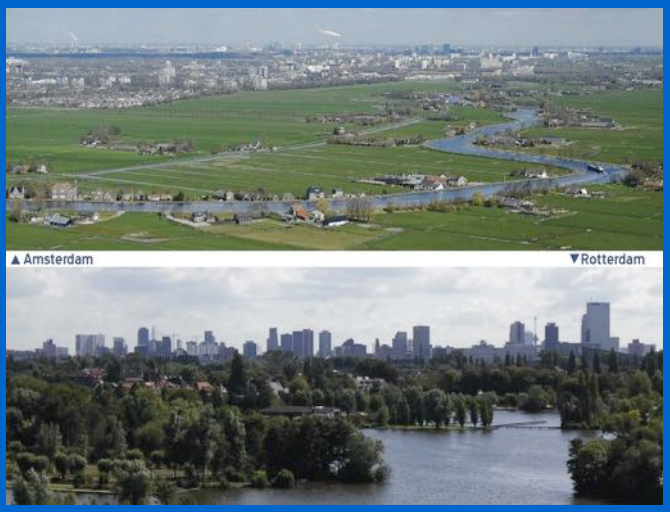
Yachting harbour

Safety including Nautical Safety

Enhancing Spatial Qualities

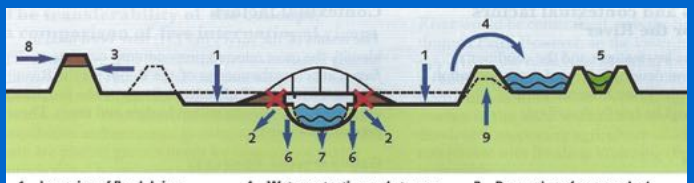
Enhancing blue-green spatial qualities of rural & urban areas

Enhancing Spatial Qualities



City meets blue-green landscape

Mitigating measures with regard to Climate Change



1 Lowering of floodplains
2 Removal of obstacles
3 Dyke relocation
4 Waterrentention and storage
5 By-pass
6 Height reduction of groynes
7 Deepening of summer bed
8 Heightening of dykes
9 Dyke improvement

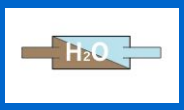
Room for the River

Calamity Storage

Retention Basins

Flood Prevention

Measures for Improving the Environment



Waste Water Emission Prevention

Waste Water Purification

Water Framework Directive

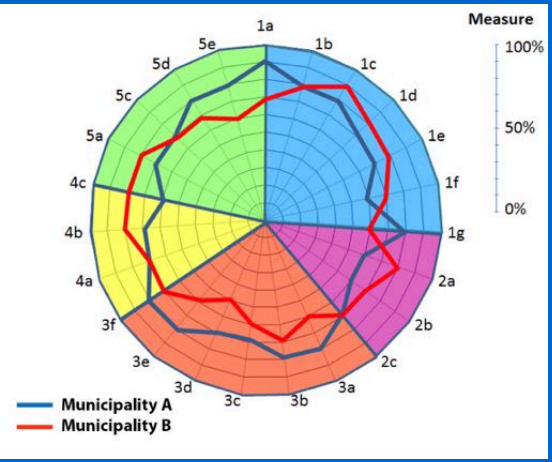
Societal Costs & Benefits Analysis

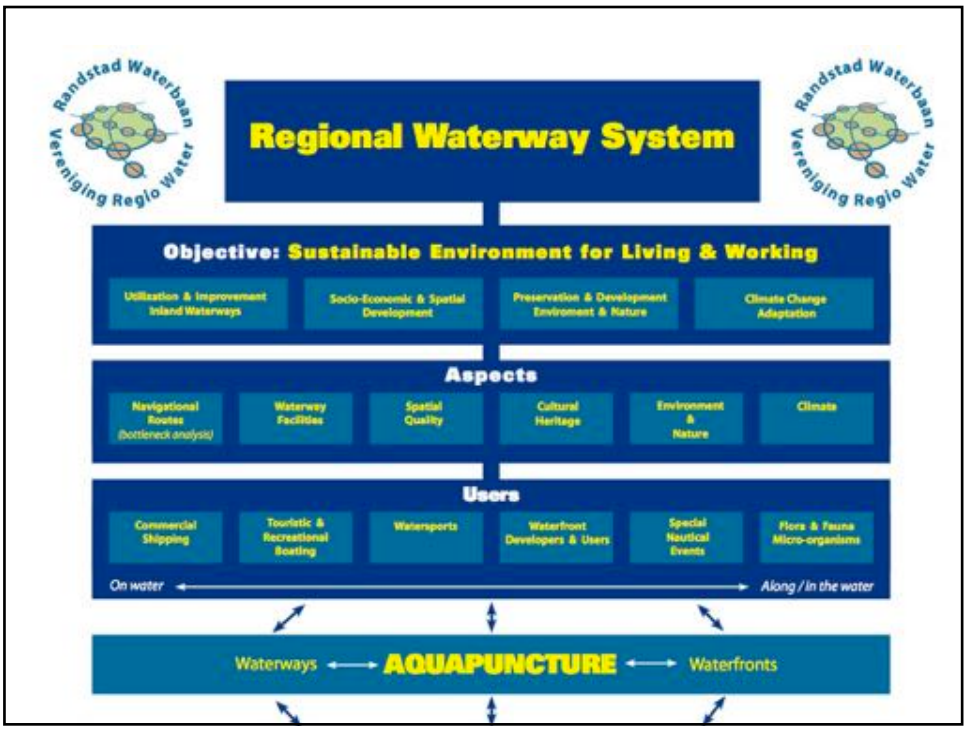
For the physical adaptations / interventions in and along the waterways initial investments are necessary. These are followed in a later stage by revenues of various types and from various sources.

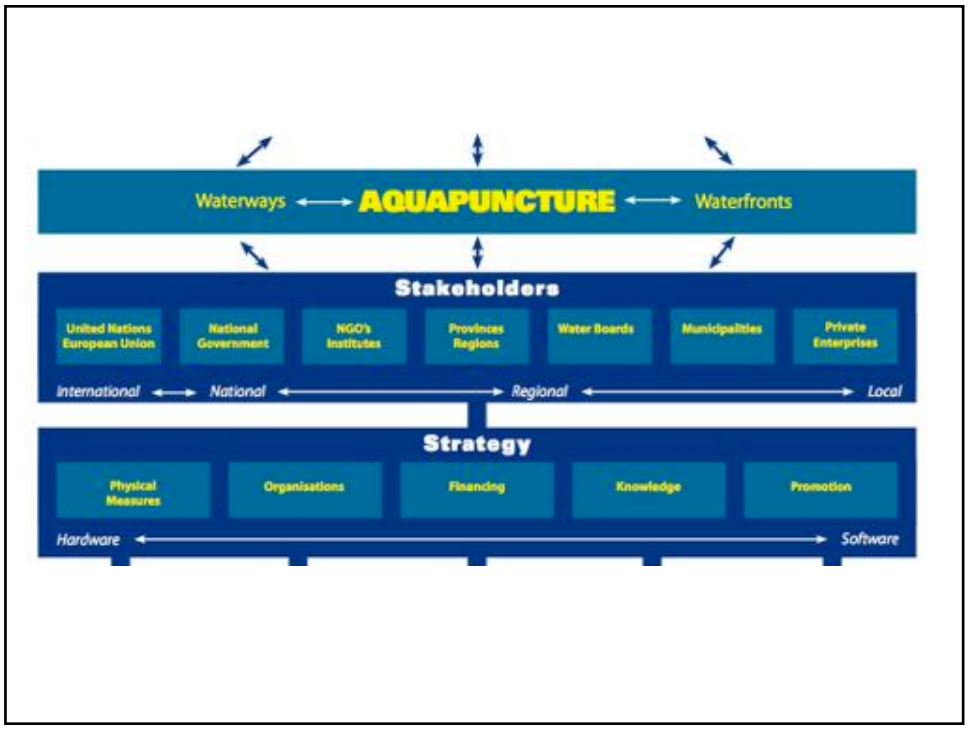
- **WATER QUANTITY REVENUES**
  flood prevention, surface- & ground water regulation, drainage, irrigation for agriculture, drinking water supply, cooling water, process water, water flow energy
- **WATER QUALITY REVENUES**
  water quality: beneficial to environment, nature & health
- **NAVIGABILITY REVENUES**
  transport of persons and goods, water related sports, tourism & recreation
- **WATERFRONT ATTRACTION REVENUES**
  increased liveability, economic activities and increased value of property
- **SPATIAL QUALITY REVENUES**
  improved urban & rural environment, preservation & restoration of cultural heritage, attractive residential areas, leisure parks, sustainable industrial parks; overall sustainability also with regard to climate & climate change

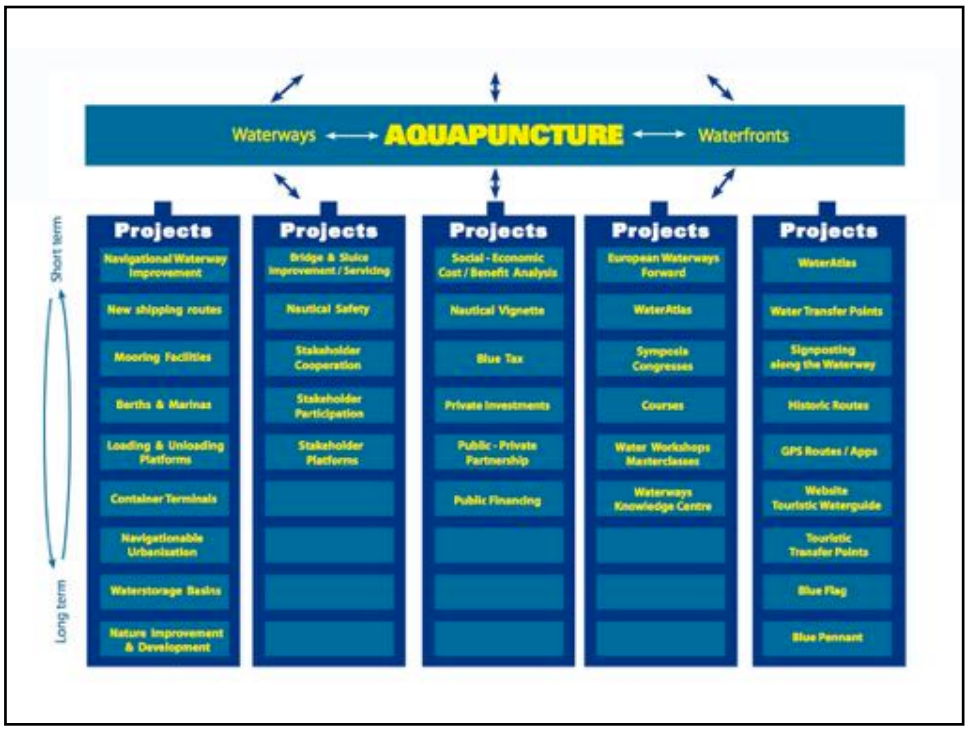
Values	Objectives
1. Water quantity	a) Ensure flood protection b) Surface water & ground water regulation c) Drainage, irrigation for agriculture & aquaculture d) Drinking water supply e) Cooling water f) Process water g) Water flow energy
1. Water quality	a) Improvement of water quality for environment b) Improvement of water quality for nature c) Improvement of water quality for health
2. Navigability	a) Commercial transport of persons b) Commercial transport of goods c) Tourism and recreation d) Special events on/at water e) Water related sports f) Waterway classification & connectivity
3. Water front revenues	a) Increased liveability b) Economic activities c) Increased value of property
4. Spatial quality revenues	a) Improved urban & rural environment b) Preservation & restoration of cultural heritage c) Attractive residential & business areas d) Leisure parks, sustainable industrial parks e) Overall sustainability, also with regard to climate & climate change

Aquapuncture - Shared Value: Societal Costs & Benefits Measurement Model





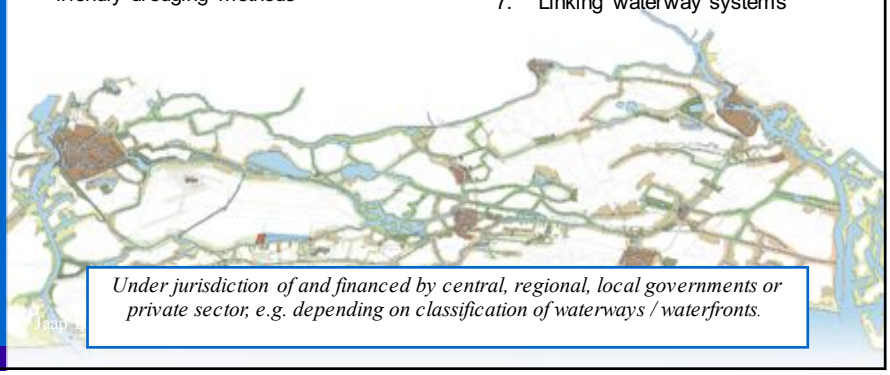

Waterways
AQUAPUNCTURE
Waterfronts
Stakeholders
United Nations
European Union
National
Government
NGO's
Institutes
Provinces
Regions
Water Boards
Municipalities
Private
Enterprises
International
National
Regional
Local
Strategy
Physical
Measures
Organisations
Financing
Knowledge
Promotion
Hardware
Software


Waterways
AQUAPUNCTURE
Waterfronts
Short term
Long term
Projects
Navigational Waterway Improvement
New shipping routes
Mooring Facilities
Berths & Marinas
Loading & Unloading Platforms
Container Terminals
Navigationable Urbanisation
Waterstorage Basins
Nature Improvement & Development
Projects
Bridge & Sluice Improvement / Servicing
Nautical Safety
Stakeholder Cooperation
Stakeholder Participation
Stakeholder Platforms
Projects
Social - Economic Cost / Benefit Analysis
Nautical Vignette
Blue Tax
Private Investments
Public - Private Partnership
Public Financing
Projects
European Waterways Forward
WaterAtlas
Symposia Congresses
Courses
Water Workshops Masterclasses
Waterways Knowledge Centre
Projects
WaterAtlas
Water Transfer Points
Signposting along the Waterway
Historic Routes
GPS Routes / Apps
Website Touristic Waterguide
Touristic Transfer Points
Blue Flag
Blue Pennant

UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Adaptation of the waterways

1. Adaptation of height under bridges
2. Expanding sluice/shiplock capacity
3. Increasing depth through environment-friendly dredging methods
4. Waterway widening
5. River & canal bank adaptation
6. Waterlevel regulation
7. Linking waterway systems



Under jurisdiction of and financed by central, regional, local governments or private sector, e.g. depending on classification of waterways / waterfronts.

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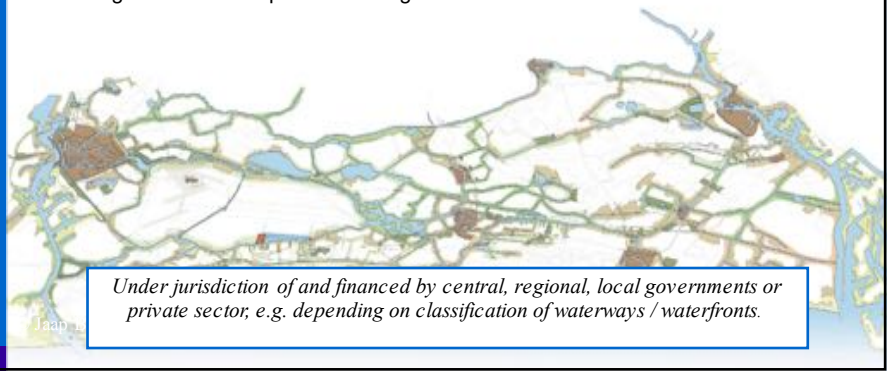
UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Waterway facilities

1. Introduction of berths, marinas with facilities & bollards for mooring
2. Introduction of quay walls, loading/unloading platforms & inland container terminals
3. Bridge and sluice/shiplock servicing



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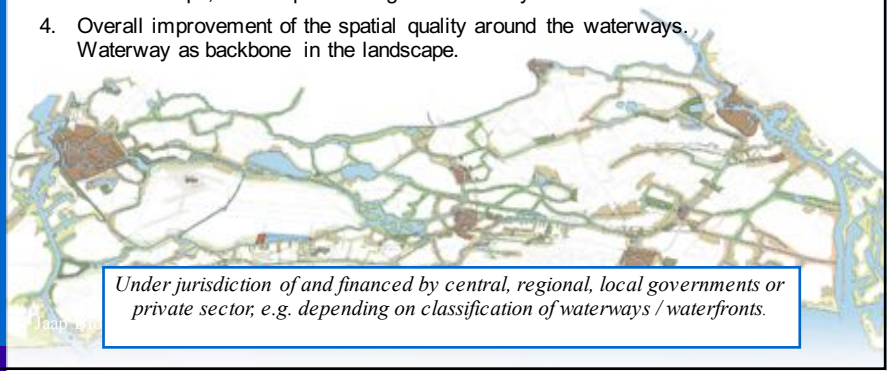
UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Waterfront facilities

1. Cycle- & footpaths, parking space along the waterway
2. Maintaining & restoring & purposeful using cultural heritage values in and along the waterway
3. Introduction of hotel, restaurant, café/pub facilities, museums, water related shops, leisure parks along the waterway
4. Overall improvement of the spatial quality around the waterways. Waterway as backbone in the landscape.



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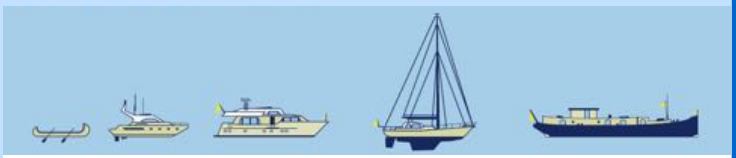
Recreational Navigation Classification



DESIGNATION	OPEN BOAT	CABIN CRUISER	MOTOR YACHT	SAILING BOAT	MOTOR BARGE
CLASS	RA	RB	RC	RD	I
MAX . LENGTH (M)	5.5	9.5	15.0	15.0	38.5
MAX. BEAM (M)	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.05
DRAUGHT (M)	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.8 – 2.2
MIN. HEIGHT UNDER BRIDGES (M)	2.0	3.25	4.0	30.0	4.0

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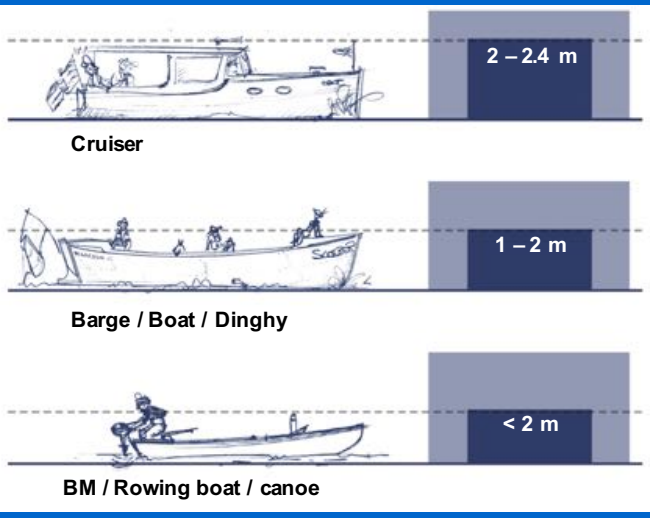
AQUAPUNCTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS



Waterway classification is a.o. depending on the height of the bridges above the water surface and waterway dredging depth

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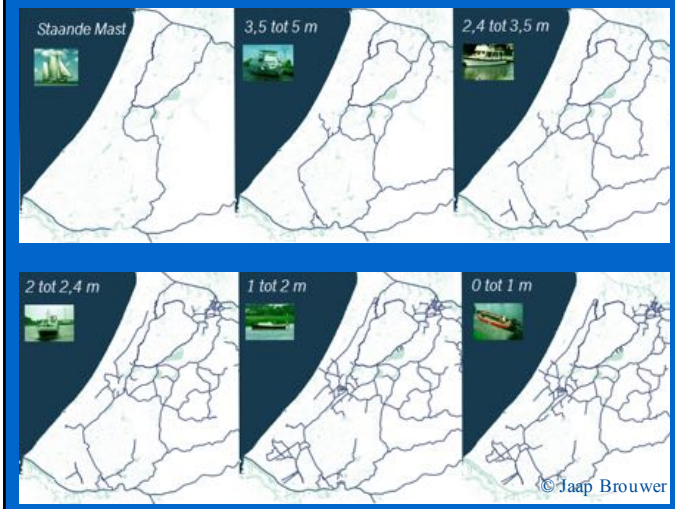
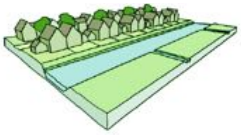
AQUAPUNCTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS



Not only to improve but also to extend the waterway system

AQUAPUNCTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Revenue = € X



Revenue = € X + 15,000

Revenue = € X + 40,000

The social-economic significance of water-related tourism / recreation is self-evident and shows in the total revenues and employment figures.

Furthermore waterway improvement leads to higher values of real estate along the waterfront.

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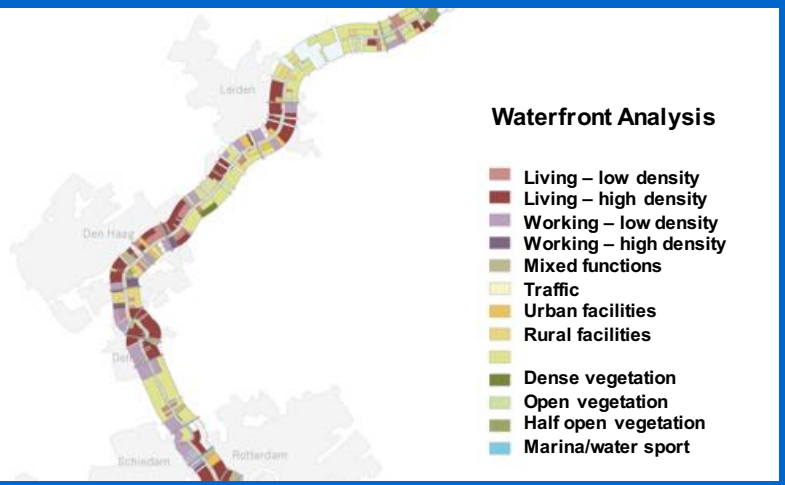
WATERWAY & WATERFRONT CHARACTERISTICS



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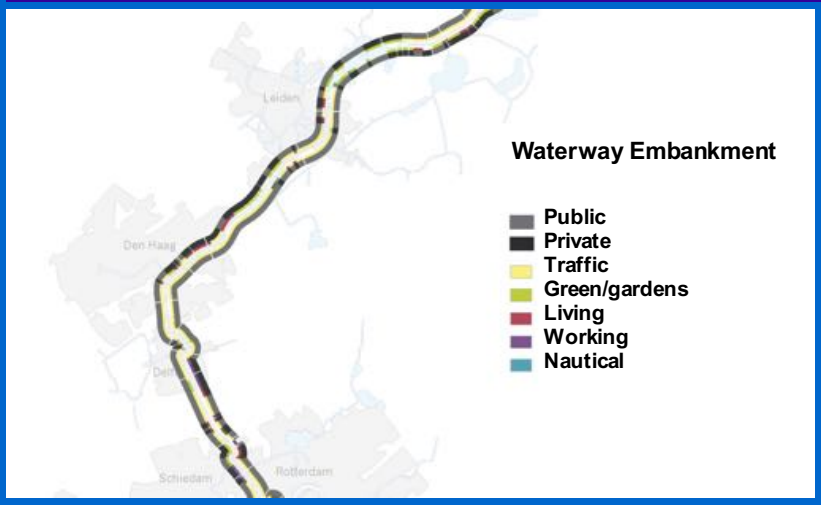
WATERWAY & WATERFRONT CHARACTERISTICS



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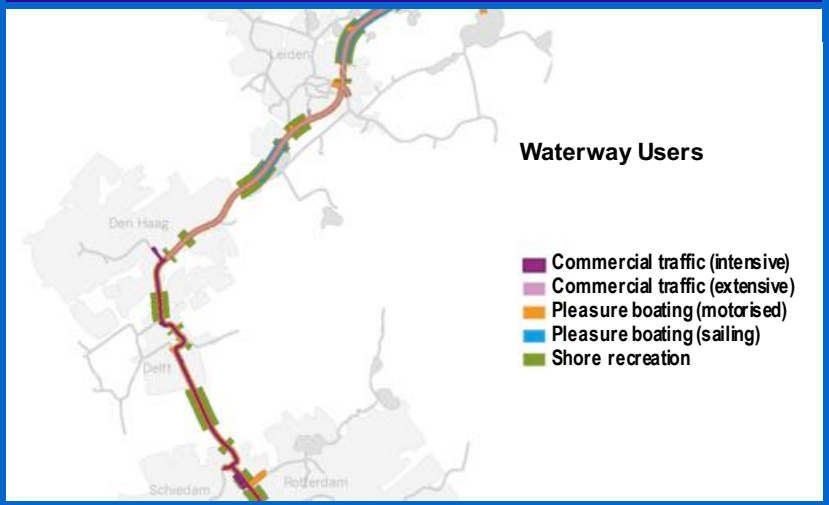
WATERWAY & WATERFRONT CHARACTERISTICS



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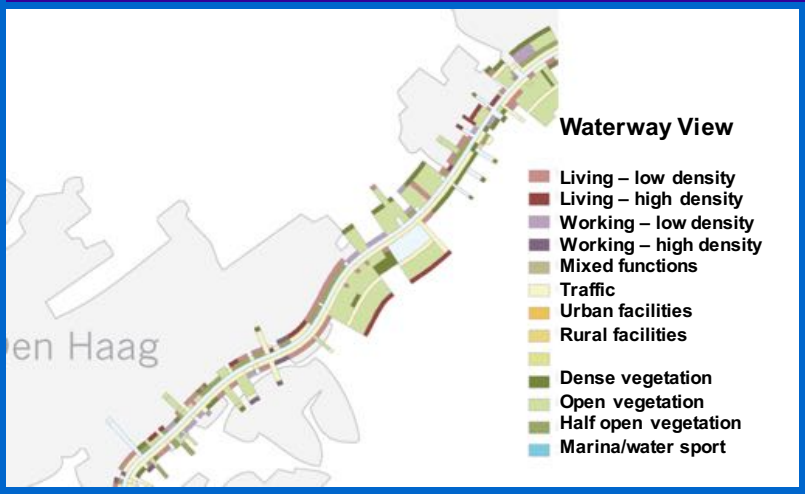
WATERWAY & WATERFRONT CHARACTERISTICS



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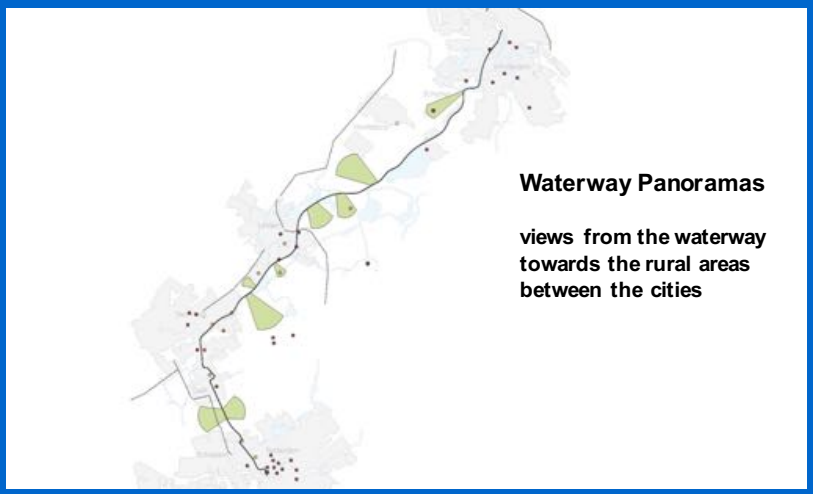
WATERWAY & WATERFRONT CHARACTERISTICS



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UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Environmental measures

1. Introduction of environment-friendly banks / shores
2. Improving overall water quality and aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems
3. Implementation of Water Framework Directive for canals, rivers & lakes
4. Conservation of protected species within Natura 2000 and other designated sites
5. Controlling of invasive flora en fauna species (AIS) in inland waterways, using innovative methods e.g. bio-degradable mats
6. Waterway improvement by cutting overgrowth and by removal of excessive aquatic plants
7. Waterway quality improvement by aeration, a.o. through placing stones in shallow streams and air bubble screens; increasing waterflow
8. Monitoring before, during & after measures for improving water quality
9. Introduction of electrically powered vessels

Under jurisdiction of and financed by central, regional, local governments or private sector, e.g. depending on classification of waterways / waterfronts.

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UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Environmental measures

10. Waste water storage, transport & treatment both on shore as on pleasure crafts
11. Environment-friendly dredging methods to achieve and maintain channel depths
12. Re-introduction of indigenous flora and fauna species
13. Creating conditions for nature development (Building with Nature)
14. Intermodal transition from motorway to waterway transport for freight and persons (boat bus) using Eco-calculator models
15. Measures against eutrification through waste water purification and by reducing use of fertilizers in agriculture
16. Improving environment – nature – landscape through education & active volunteer participation
17. Promotion of eco-tourism in and near Nature 2000 areas / sites
18. Introduction of the Blue Pennant as environmental quality mark for vessels
19. Introduction of the Blue Flag for municipalities to promote good swimming water quality for the public waters

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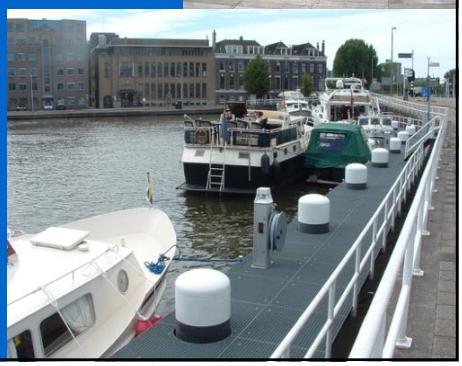
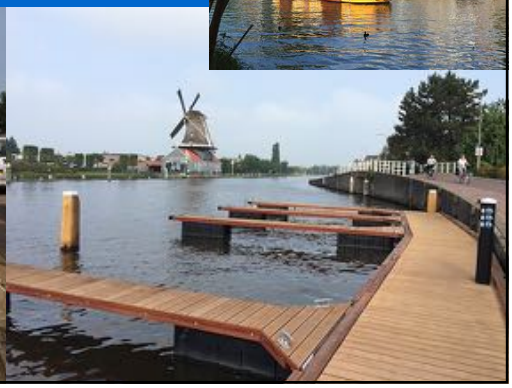
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Special berths with facilities



SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Special berths with facilities



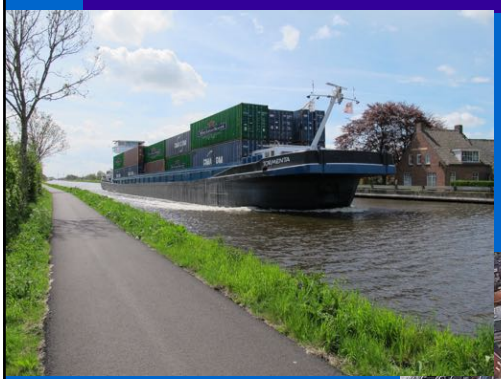
Water Recreation in The Netherlands (2015)

2.600.000 vacationers
507.800 vessels
1.160 yachting harbours
18.690.000 shipping days
20.370 employees
4.200 businesses

Turnover:
€ 4.500.000.000 / year

Source: Waterrecreatie Nederland

SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

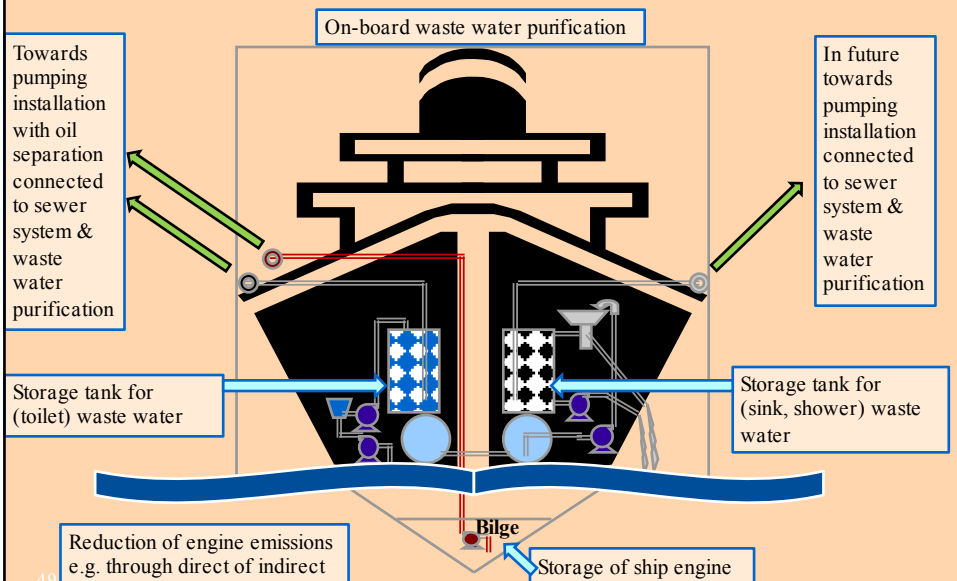


New inland container terminal for brewery

New sluice for shipbuilding

48

On-board technical provisions starting 2009



49

SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

- **Climate change leads to:**

Rise in temperature,
sea level rise,
higher frequency & intensity of storm surges,
more inland: higher frequency & intensity of rainfall with intermittently periods of drought.
Seasonal varieties of wet and dry periods.
More extremes.

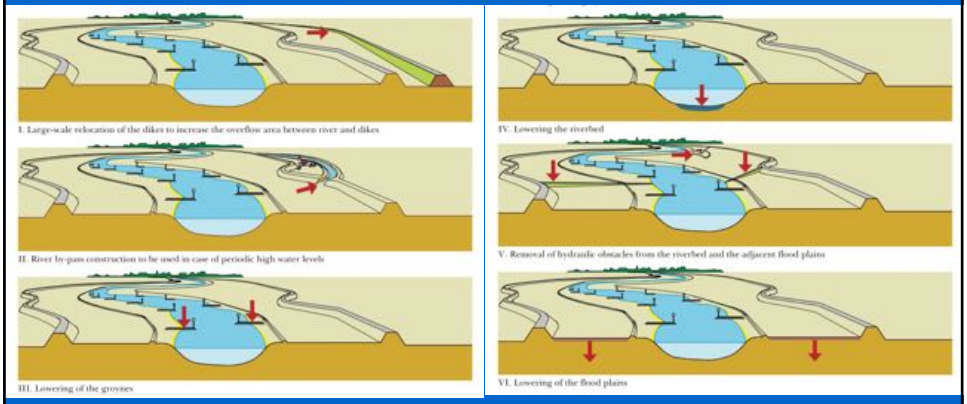
In addition we have to deal with:
land subsidence, salt water intrusion,
a higher % hard surfaces, deforestation,
with a quicker run off towards canals and rivers,
resulting in high water levels,
with in between periods of low water levels
invasive flora & fauna species
bank & shore erosion

50

UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS
THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Adequate measures for Climate Change:

1) Room for the waterway



UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS
THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Mitigation measures with regard to climate change

Flood prevention through

1. Room for the river
2. River bank protection using as much as possible 'Building with Nature' methods
3. Dune/beach widening/heightening along the sea shore through 'Building with Nature'
4. Introduction of calamity storage basins
5. Adequate drainage pumping systems for water level regulation
6. Creation of storm surge barriers
7. Enlarging coastal wetlands for wave energy dissipation & nature development
8. Reduction of hard surfaces
9. Improving soil permeability & infiltration
   (green roofs, water storage under buildings & infrastructure)
10. Creation of artificial high grounds

Under jurisdiction of and financed by central, regional, local governments or private sector, e.g. depending on classification of waterways / waterfronts.

52

UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS
THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

Mitigation measures with regard to climate change

Flood adaptation through

1. Adaptation of land-water use, spatial planning & zoning
2. Flood proof / dry proof buildings and infrastructure
3. Early warning systems, evacuation plans

Drought prevention

1. Provision of retention basins
2. Adequate choice of vegetation and use of drip irrigation

Fighting salt water intrusion

1. Dune / beach widening / heightening creating larger fresh water lenses
2. Double air bubble screens & fresh water injection; creation of thresholds

Under jurisdiction of and financed by central, regional, local governments or private sector, e.g. depending on classification of waterways / waterfronts.

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UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS
THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

To achieve the necessary results cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders is imperative.

Therefore:
- Stakeholder meetings
- Stakeholder involvement
- Stakeholder participation

54

UPGRADING WATERWAY SYSTEMS THROUGH AQUAPUNCTURE

To achieve the necessary results cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders is imperative.

In order to achieve:
- Territorial & Social Cohesion
- Raising Awareness
- Community Engagement
- Consensus Approach
- Volunteer Participation

For the necessary improvement of the waterway system, through e.g. physical measures, funding is required. This can be achieved through public and/or private financing.

55

SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Promotion of HERITAGE TOURISM

based on urban & rural cultural heritage values on and near the waterway

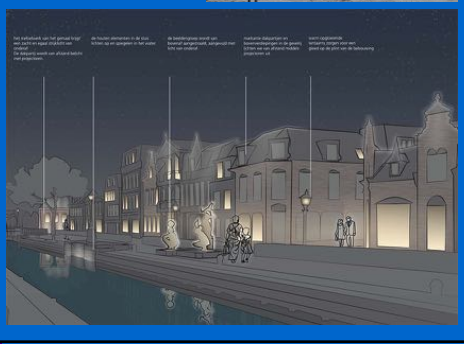
ICT, using creative multi-media for interactive map-based websites of the waterway and its surrounding areas

56

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Promotion of sustainable use of inland waterways and their surrounding areas through:

- **Education - stimulating of awareness of terrestrial & aquatic ecosystems starting with the young generation**
- **Active volunteer participation in achieving sustainable use of the waterways and their waterfronts**
- **Organising special events**
- **Marketing through promotion of the multi-facetted significance of the inlands waterways and their surrounding areas.**



57

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

In all cases good governance should be ensured on the basis of documents, communication and cooperation between public & private stakeholders.

European and national water & environmental laws, directives, regulations and standards have to be taken into account.

Development of Business Plans and Societal Cost/Benefit Analyses.

Priority sequence should be established with regard to the necessary mitigating measures.

Best practices for each (European) region have to be developed and knowledge transfer has to be ensured.

58

SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

DELIVERABLES

- **A sound basis for more integrated regional policies to boost the socio / economic development of inland waterways and adjacent areas in a balanced way, while respecting environment, nature & landscape.**

- **Improved governance by creating better structures and models to: streamline national and regional regulations to organize a more integrated approach between the various policy sectors to have a balanced structure of responsibilities for the management of waterways, resulting in a jointly defined best governance model for regional waterways**

- **Strengthening the multi-functional use of regional inland waterways, while reducing negative effects on environment, nature & landscape, taking into account: WFD policies for river basins & effects of climate change on these waters. Ensuring in all cases safety.**

59

Spatial plan based on a six layer system

Spatial plan based on a six layer system

1. Underground Layer (Soil / Hydrosphere)

The underground layer with its composition and structure and all its natural resources serves a whole series of natural functions. In addition to these natural functions, it fulfils and can fulfil a series of human-initiated and humanmade functions in and on the underground layer, which are and have to be based on its soil, sub-soil and hydrosphere characteristics.
This underground layer serves as a basis for:

- landscape & seascape
- agriculture, fishery, aquaculture
- exploitation of composite minerals, ores
- foundation for building sites and infrastructure
- storage for waste products, energy, water and CO2
- terrestrial & aquatic nature values
- extraction groundwater & surface water
- geothermal energy, water energy, fossil energy
- tunnels, cables, pipelines, geodetic domes
- preservation historic and archaeological sites.

The composition and structure of the underground layer are of vital importance for the following layers.

Spatial plan based on a six layer system

2. Green-Blue Layer

This layer contains all valuable terrestrial & aquatic nature values, including landscape and seascape, rivers, lakes, ponds and waterways that are in constant need of conservation.

3. Agriculture – Fishery – Aquaculture Layer

This production layer contains all forms of agriculture (greenhouse horticulture, forestry, cattle & poultry breeding, dairy farming); fishery & aquaculture (including mariculture); the production of microorganisms and their metabolic products.

This layer has a clear overlap and interaction with the green-blue layer, especially since production and nature protection are increasingly combined.

Spatial plan based on a six layer system

4. Occupation Layer

The occupation layer contains all building sites for living, working and recreation with all additional facilities amongst others related to education, health care & welfare, religion, shopping, sports and culture.

5. Infrastructure Layer

This layer contains all forms of infrastructure: waterways, roads (including motorways, cycle paths, and footpaths), railroads, pipe / tube / cable, air lanes, electronic highway. In this infrastructure layer, are also present all construction / engineering / structural works such as bridges, tunnels, viaducts, aqueducts, sluices, weirs, railroad stations, metro stations and bus stations, airports, pumping stations, transformers, transceiver stations, sensors, electronic signalling and control equipment. This infrastructure layer serves to link cities, ports and urban, rural & sea areas.

Spatial plan based on a six layer system

6. Atmosphere Layer

This umbrella layer is essential for the climate cycle, hydrological cycle as well as other cycles. It is also an important medium for transportation of electromagnetic waves, sound waves and matter in all its diversity.

Although these six layers are separately defined, which in itself is very useful, clearly the six layers are strongly interrelated and partly overlapping each other.

In the spatial planning process with regard to the separate and interrelated layers, special attention must be given to the composition of the underground layer and thereby in general to the third dimension.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

For Sustainable Use of Inland Waterways in their specific regions, it is necessary to take into account all possible functions in all their intricate relationships.

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FUNCTIONS

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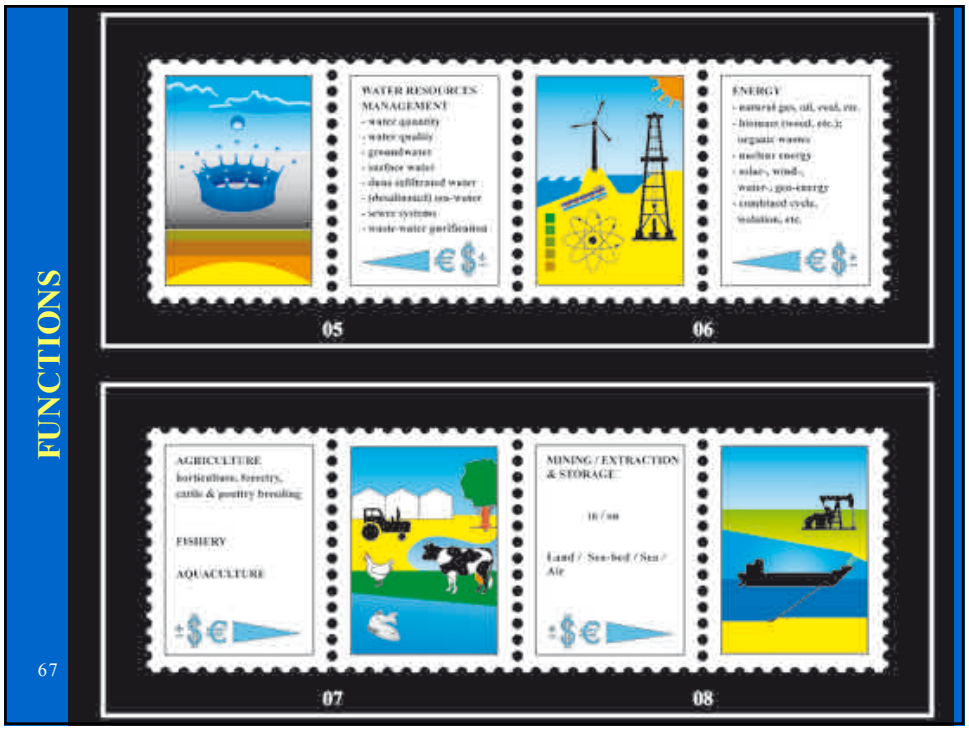
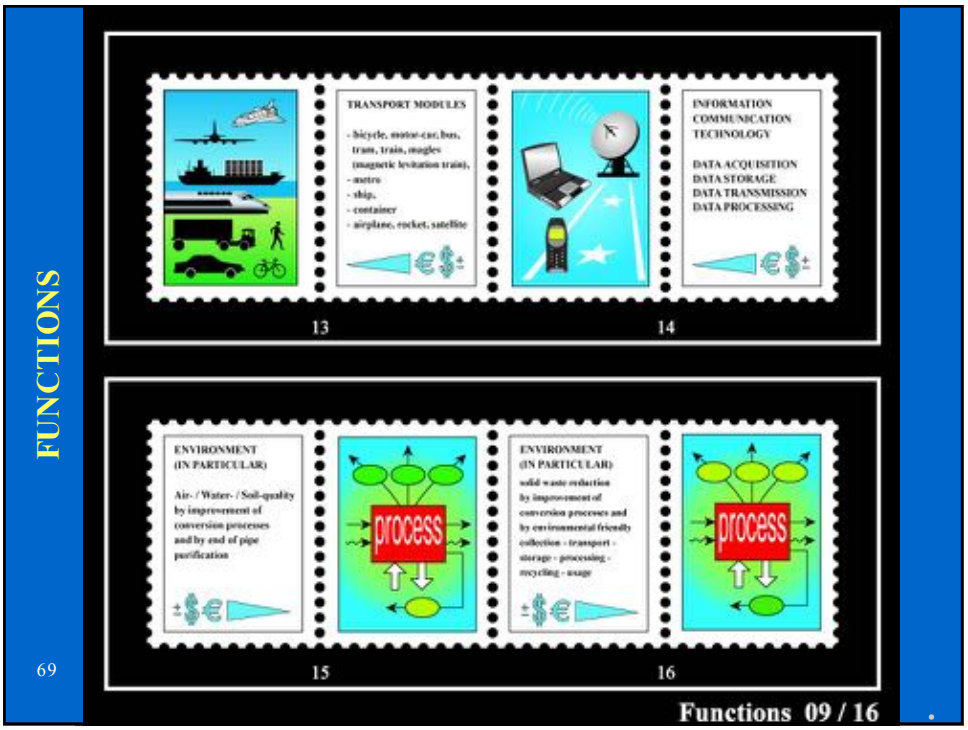

FUNCTIONS
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
ENERGY
05
06
AGRICULTURE
FISHERY
AQUACULTURE
MINING / EXTRACTION & STORAGE
07
08
67


FUNCTIONS
BUILDING SITES FOR LIVING & WORKING
RECREATION & TOURISM
09
10
TRANSFER / DISTRIBUTION CENTRES & RELATED ACTIVITIES
INFRASTRUCTURE
11
12
68


FUNCTIONS
TRANSPORT MODULES
- bicycle, motor-car, bus, tram, train, magles (magnetic levitation train),
- metro
- ship,
- container
- airplane, rocket, satellite
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
DATA ACQUISITION
DATA STORAGE
DATA TRANSMISSION
DATA PROCESSING
13
14
ENVIRONMENT (IN PARTICULAR)
Air- / Water- / Soil-quality by improvement of conversion processes and by end of pipe purification
process
ENVIRONMENT (IN PARTICULAR)
solid waste reduction by improvement of conversion processes and by environmental friendly collection - transport - storage - processing - recycling - usage
process
15
16
Functions 09 / 16
69


FUNCTIONS
freedom & democracy
GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS
NON-GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS
CITIZEN GROUPS
INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION
LAW - JUSTICE - ORDER
HEALTH & WELFARE
SPORT / PLAYGROUND
HISTORY & CULTURE
RELIGION
PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE
VALUES / STANDARDS
SOCIOSPHERE
17
18
EDUCATION & RESEARCH
DEFENCE & RISK MANAGEMENT
SAFETY & SECURITY
19
20
70

FUNCTIONS

The great challenge of the 21st century

Introduction and implementation of methods that simultaneously Strengthen the Economy and Improve the Environment to achieve Sustainability.

71

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

- Considering the various themes we have to take into account the differences and similarities between the regions. Differences with regard to:

1) Type & capacity of the waterways: river, lake or canal

2) Functions & use of the waterway

3) Direct connection with the sea or not

4) Terrain conditions (high/lowland, type of soil, nature reserve areas)

5) Water level differences along the length of a canal or river (a.o. number of sluices, ship elevators, aqueducts)

6) Domination of urbanised or rural territory

7) Population density and visitor potential

8) Climate with regard to yearly & seasonal temperature, rainfall, drought

73

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

- Considering the various themes we have to take into account the differences and similarities between the regions. Similarities with regard to:

1) Necessity of improving environment, nature, landscape

2) Necessity of water management (quantity & quality)

3) Necessity of mitigating measures with regard to negative effects of climate change

4) Necessity of socio-economic development

5) Necessity of nautical safety and ensuring overall safety

6) Necessity of safeguarding / restoring & using heritage values

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

UK WALES (British Waterways)

UK NORTHERN IRELAND (Waterways Ireland)

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (Waterways Ireland & South Tipperary County Council)

THE NETHERLANDS (SRN/VRW)

FRANCE (French Waterways)

NORWAY (Telemark County Council)

SWEDEN (County Adm. Board of Värmland)

FINLAND (Savonlinna Region)

ITALY (Navigli Lombardi)

ITALY (Province of Ferrara)

SPAIN (Ass. Riverside Towns of the Castilla Channel)

LATVIA (Vidzeme Planning Region)

POLAND (Municipality of Brzeg Dolny)

HUNGARY (Municipality of Dunaujvaros / Central Dir. of Water & Environment)

SERBIA (Vode Vojvodine Executive Council)

75

UK WALES
British Waterways

Montgomery Canal

Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal

76

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Montgomery Canal

77

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Falkirk Wheel

78

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Waterways Ireland
South Tipperary County Council

Royal Canal & Grand Canal with connection from Dublin to Shannon-Erne Waterway and via Barrow River / Canal to Waterford.

River Suir from Tipperary to Waterford

UK NORTHERN IRELAND

Waterways Ireland

Ulster Canal from Lough Neagh to Shannon-Erne Waterway

79

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Ulster Canal

River Suir 184 km 3rd longest river

Royal Canal Dublin

80

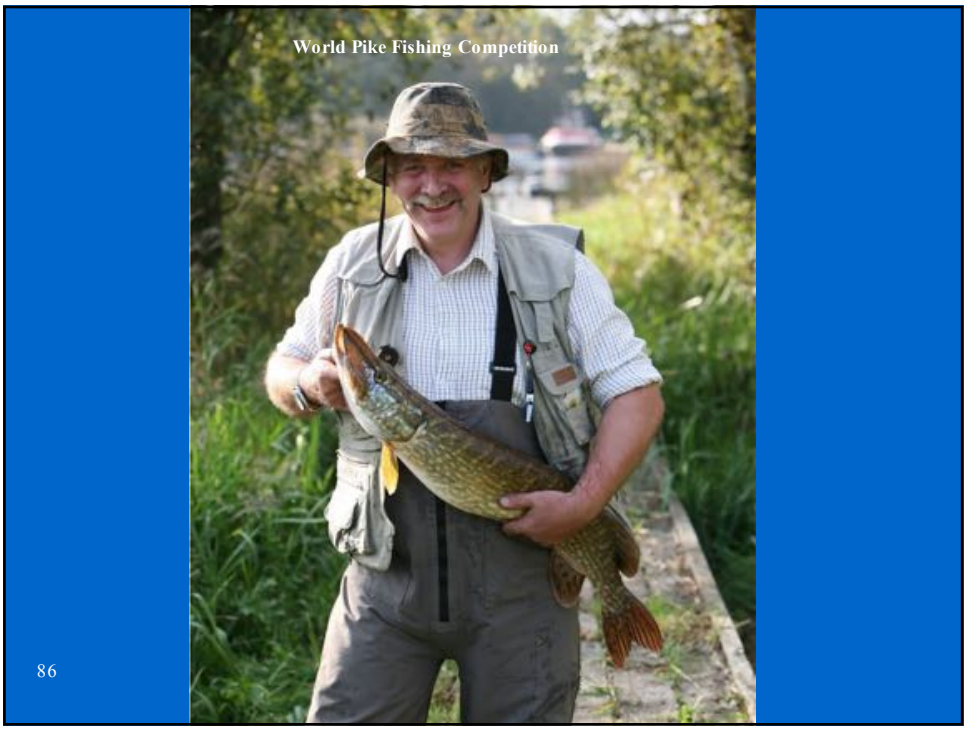
Heritage Boats on the Grand Canal, Dublin

The Cutts, Lower Bann

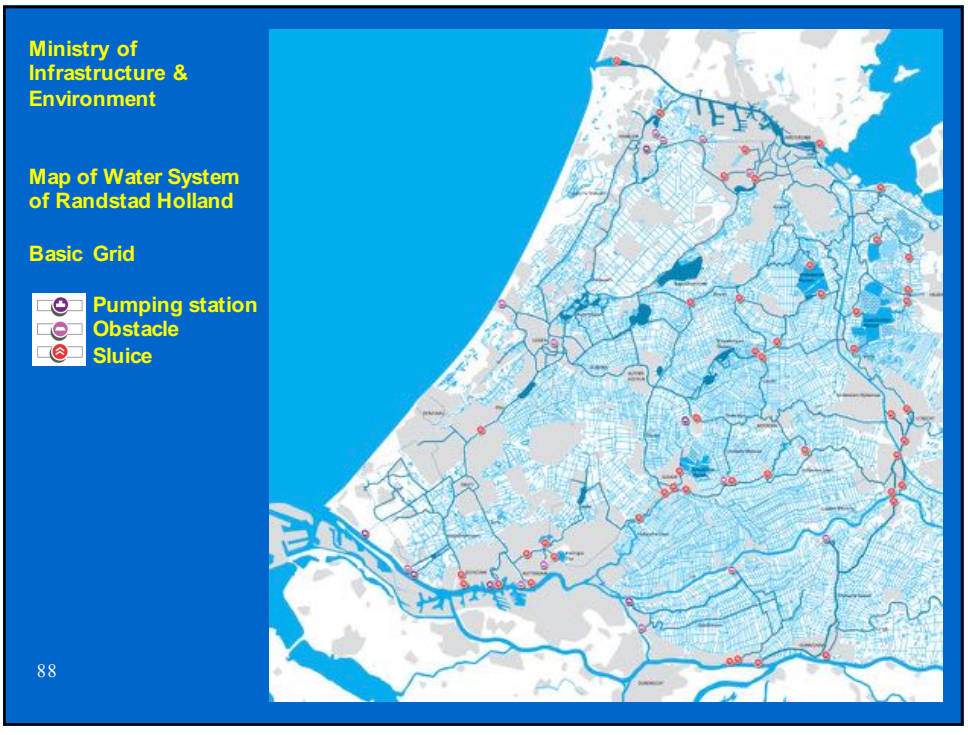
Dromineer, Shannon Navigation

Rowing on the Bann

Kayaking in Carrick-on-Shannon




NETHERLANDS
Dutch Recreational Waterways (SRN)
Association Region Water (VRW)
Rhine-Schie Canal with adjacent waterways
Randstad Waterway System
North Sea
87

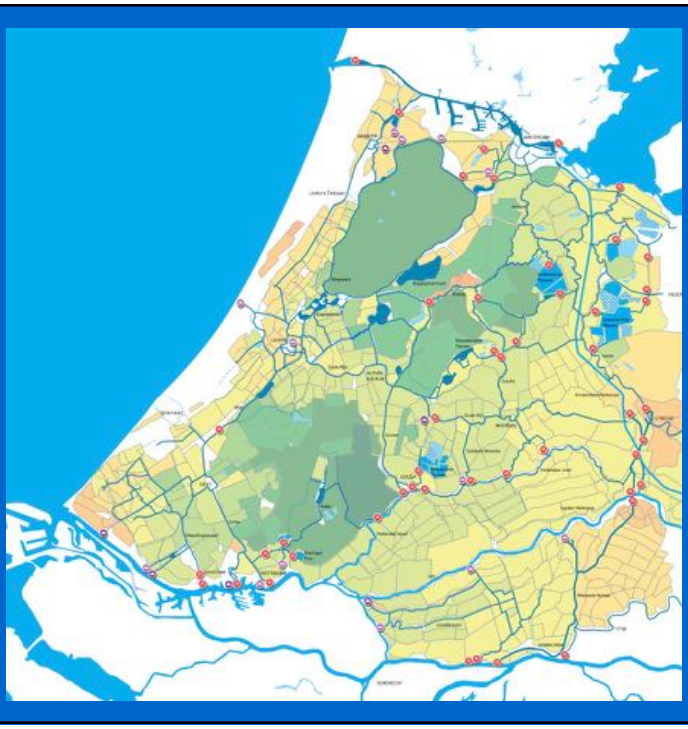

Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment
Map of Water System of Randstad Holland
Basic Grid
Pumping station
Obstacle
Sluice
88

Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment

Map of Water System of Randstad Holland

Water Levels & Sluices & Pumping Stations

Pumping station
Obstacle
Sluice



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Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment

Map of Water System of Randstad Holland

Recreation

Yachting Harbours in Waterway System

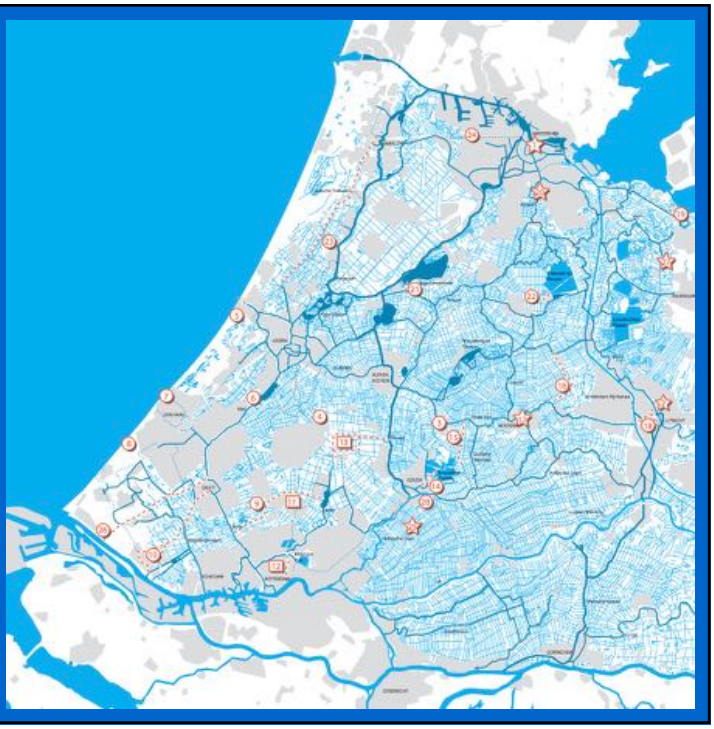
90

Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment

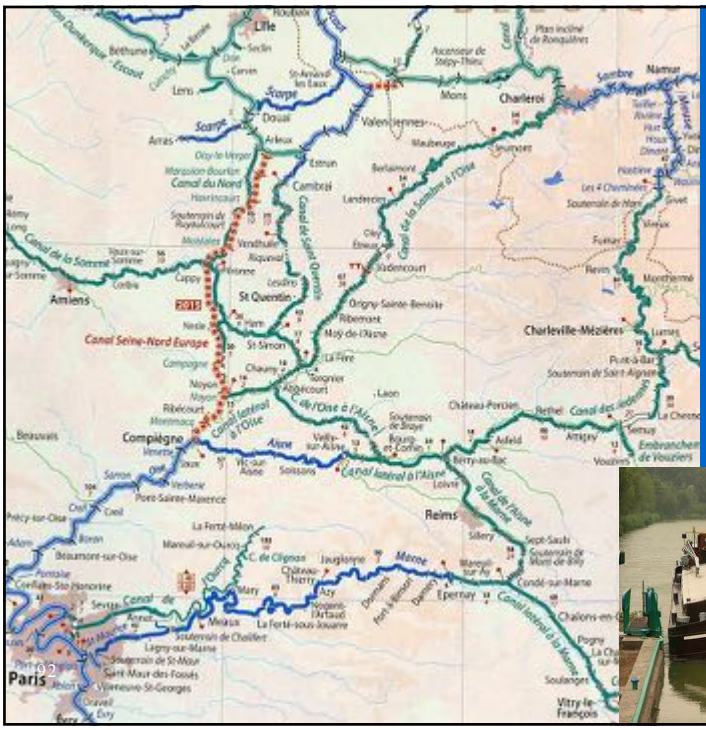
Map of Water System of Randstad Holland

Inventory of Plans

Policy Plan
Missing Links
Stimulating Measures



91



92

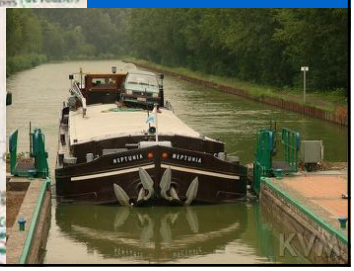
FRANCE

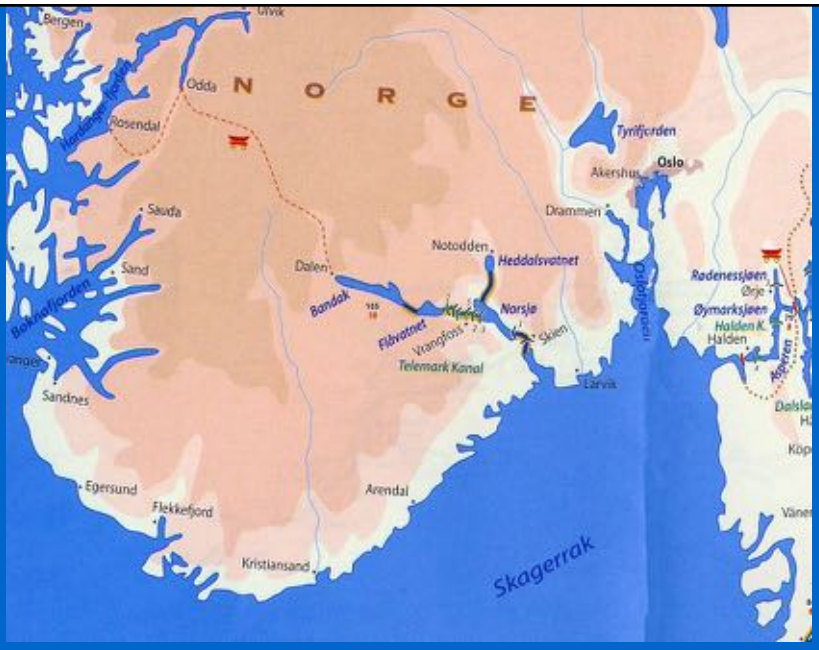
(French Waterways)

Sambre

Canal de la Sambre à l'Oise.

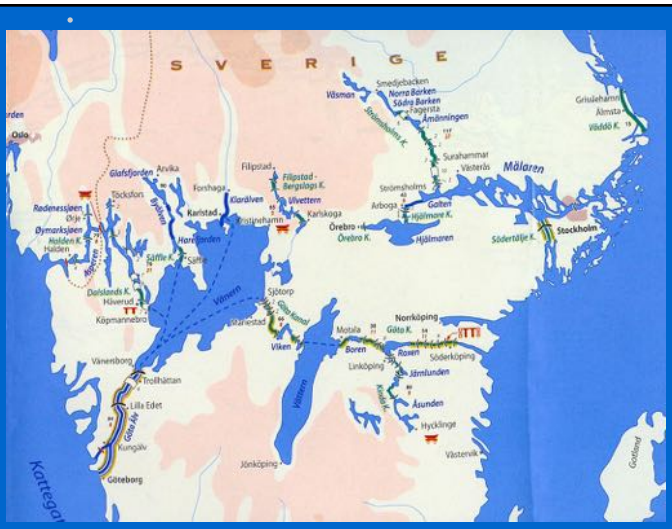
Noyon - Ribemont - Vadencourt -Maubeuge - Charleroi





93 **NORWAY** (Telemark County Council) Telemark Kanal

94 **NORWAY** (Telemark County Council) Telemark Kanal



SWEDEN (Värmland)

Göta Älv –

Trollhättan Kanal –

Vänern – Klarälven

Göta Kanal –

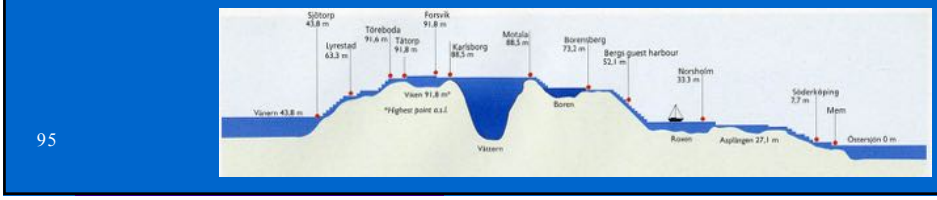
Vättern Kanal –

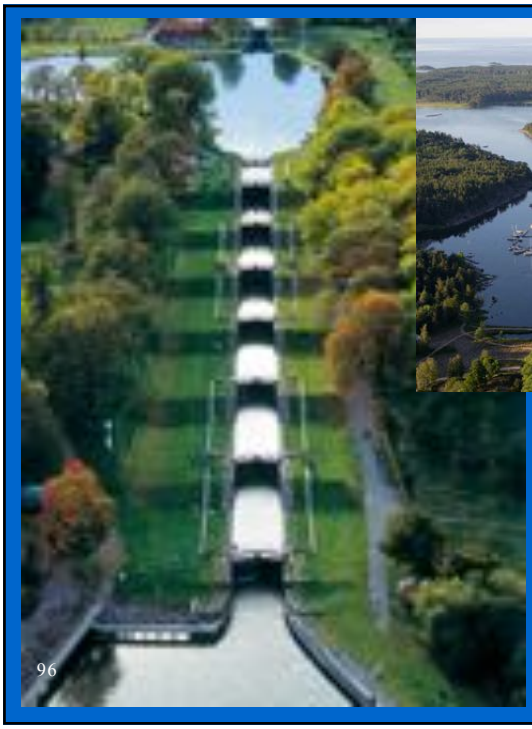
Göta Kanal

Waterway between

Kattegat & Baltic Sea

95

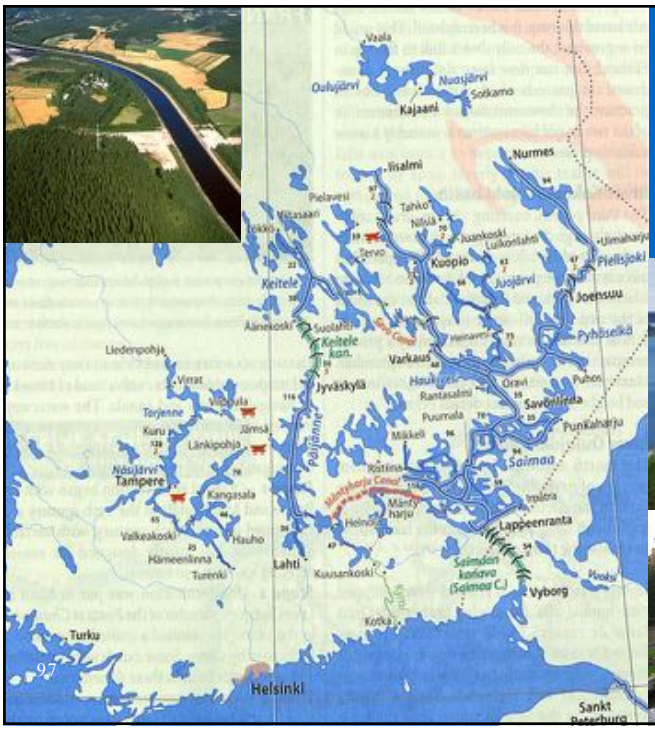




Vänern

Göta Kanal

96



FINLAND

(Savonlinna Region)

Saimaa River system

Saimaa Canal

Mäntyharju Canal

ITALY

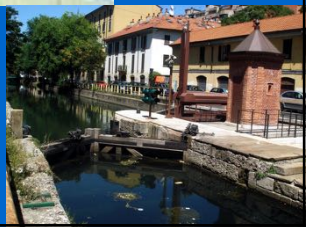
Navigli Lombardi s.c.a.r.l.

Milano Province

Lombardi Region:

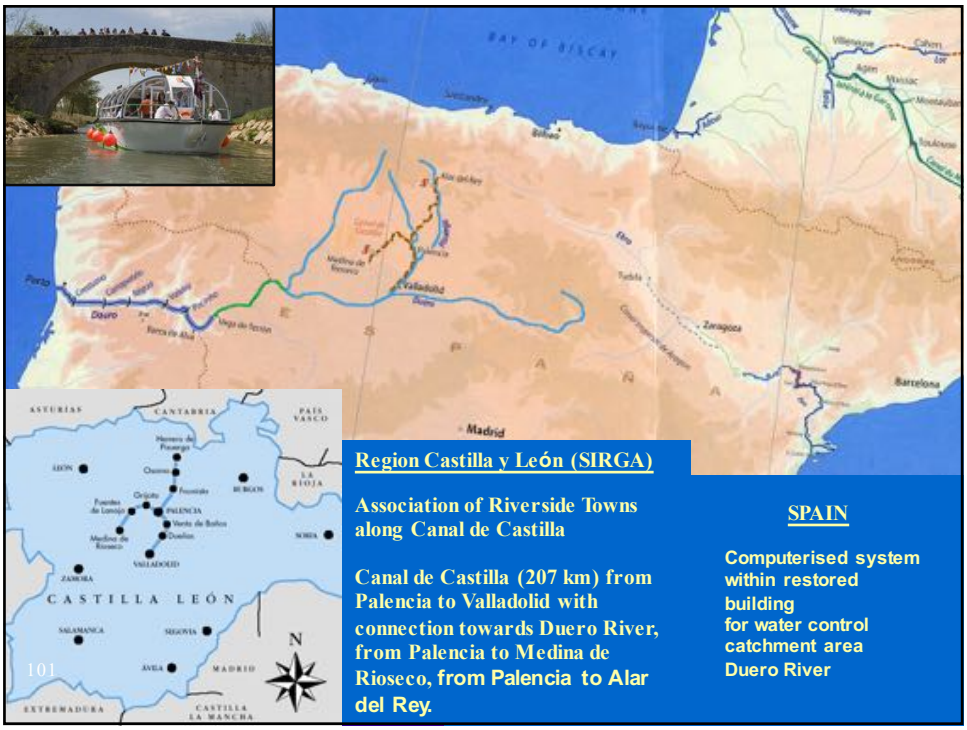
canal system 250 km in an area of 1,800 km²

Lombardi Canals / da Vinci Canals between Milano – Lago di Como – Lago Maggiore Ticino River – Po River – Adda River




99


ITALY
Ferrara
Province
Po River system
100



101

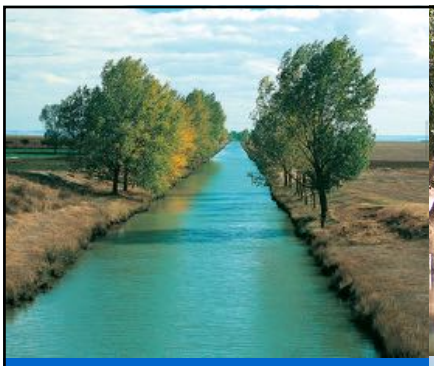
Region Castilla y León (SIRGA)

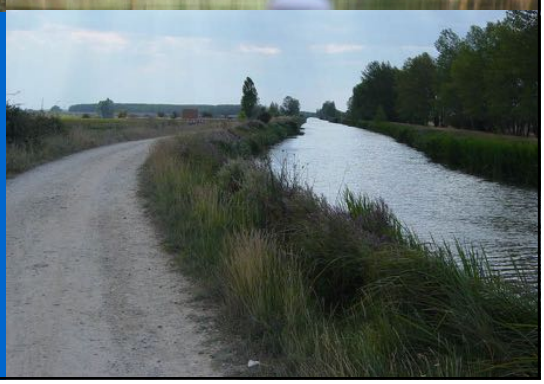
Association of Riverside Towns along Canal de Castilla

Canal de Castilla (207 km) from Palencia to Valladolid with connection towards Duero River, from Palencia to Medina de Rioseco, from Palencia to Alar del Rey.

SPAIN

Computerised system within restored building for water control catchment area Duero River





SPAIN

(Association of Riverside Towns along Castille Channel, Region Castille et León)

Canal de Castille (207 km) from Palencia to Valladolid with connection towards Duero River, from Palencia to Medina de Rioseco, from Palencia to Allar del Rey.

102

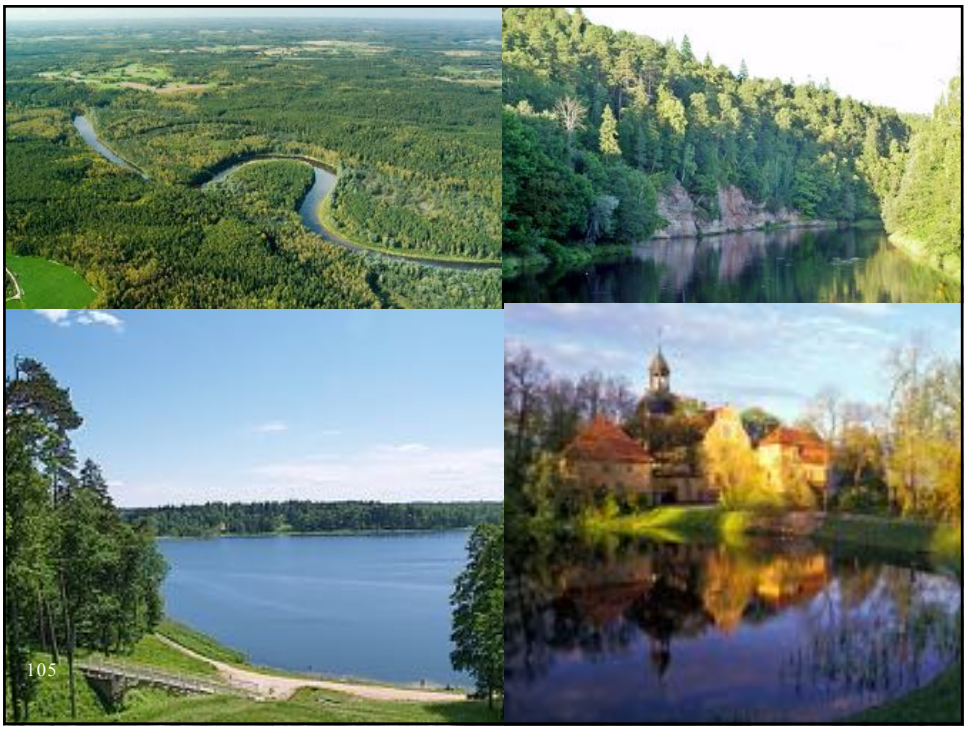
LATVIA - Vidzeme Planning Region
235,000 inhabitants; 15,257 km²

4 rivers: Gauja, Salaca, Pededze, Aiviekste.

104

3 lakes: Aluksne, Burtnieks, Lubans.

Aeration with oxygen of rivers & canals by placing stones in the water
Removal of excess beaver dams
Removal overgrowth by trees and bushes of river banks
River bank maintenance
Eco-education and volunteer participation


105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POLSKA

Brzeg Dolny

Municipality

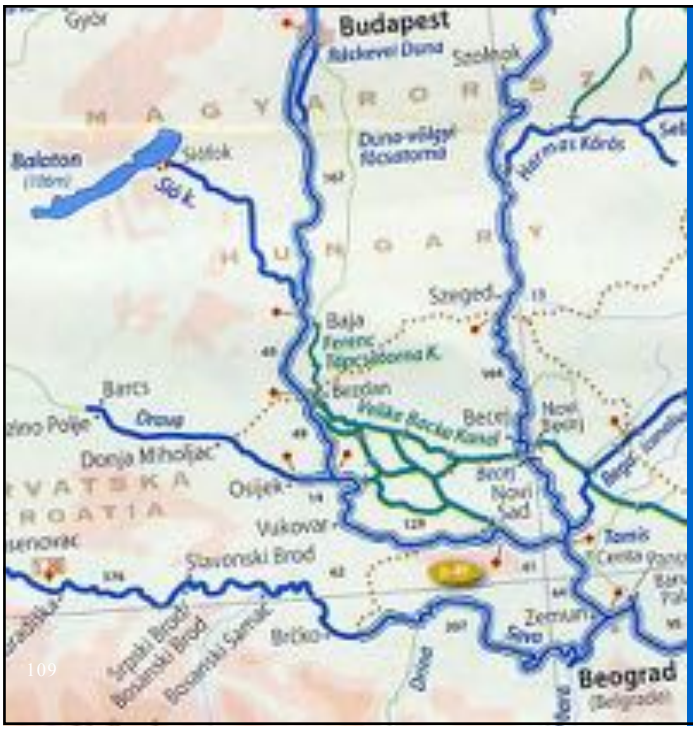
Odra River

From Kozle to

Brzeg Dolny

the first 186 km

is canalised



109

HUNGARY

Dunaujvaros Municipality / Central Directorate Water & Environment

Hungary:
10 million inhabitants
Dunaujvaros:
60,000 inhabitants
Duna - Tisza - Balaton

Dunaujvaros specific problems:

- deterioration water quality caused by industry.

Therefore improvement of industrial conversion processes & waste water purification and implementation of laws, regulations & standards.

- instability / erosion löss wall

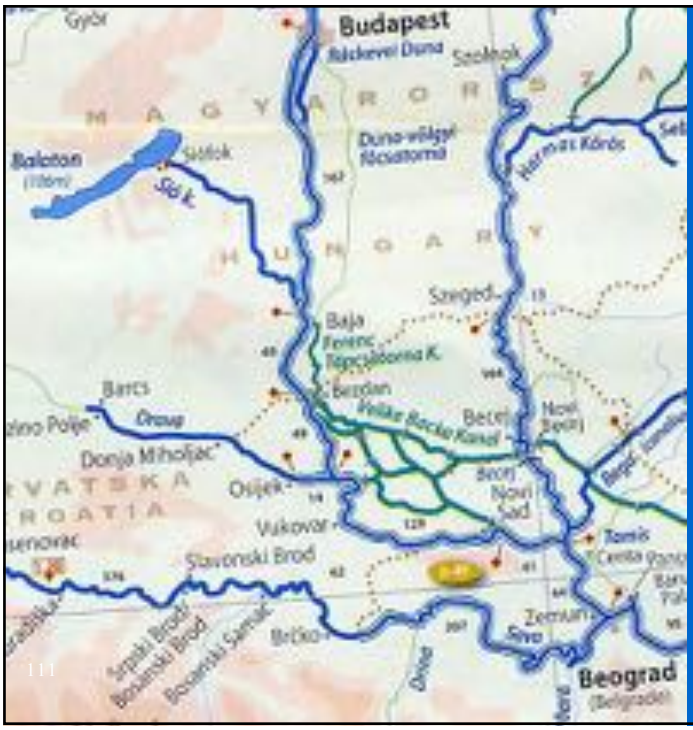
Therefore necessity adequate löss wall protection.


Budapest


Balaton


110
Dunaujvaros


Szeged



SERBIA
Vode Vojvodine
Executive Council

Canal system linked to Danube and Tisza.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

SINGAPORE
Transformation of rivers & canals into blue-green artiries

Kallang River Transformation

INDONESIA
Jakarta land reclamation combined with Aquapuncture

MEXICO
Mexico City back to the future through Aquapuncture

COLOMBIA
Recuperación del Canal del Dique
Revitalisación Rio Medellin, Rio Bogota, Rio Cauca & Rio Cali via Aquapuncture

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

SINGAPORE - Transformation of rivers & canals into blue-green artiries

114

SINGAPORE – Kallang River before and after transformation

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

INDONESIA - Jakarta land reclamation combined with Aquapuncture

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INDONESIA - Jakarta land reclamation combined with Aquapuncture
Land reclamation in Teluk Jakarta: Great Garuda + Extension Tanjung Priok
JMRSL
Study on Environmental Impact of Jakarta Giant Sea Wall
A Hundred Year Past and Future of Jakarta Environment
Josaphat Laboratory - CEReS - Chiba University


LOCATION OF 11 RIVERS & 2 DRAINAGE CANALS IN PANTURA ZONE OF JAKARTA
Necessity of upgrading waterway system through Aquapuncture
LAUT JAWA
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
N
PETA LOKASI 13 SUNGAI DI KAWASAN PANTURA JAKARTA
KETERANGAN :
1. KALI KAMAL
2. KALI TUNJUNGAN
3. CENGKARENG DRAIN
4. KALI MUARA ANGKE
5. KALI DURI LEDENG
6. KALI OPAK
7. KALI ANAK CILIWUNG I
8. KALI CILIWUNG/MARINA
9. KALI ANCOL
10. KALI LAGOA
11. KALI SUNTER
12. CAKUNG DRAIN
13. KALI BLENCONG
BADAN PELAKSANA REKLAMASI PANTAI UTARA JAKARTA

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

MEXICO - Mexico City back to the future through Aquapuncture
Aztec period > Tenochtitlan > Mexico City

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Xochimilco – Chinampas – World Heritage Site

Xochimilco – Chinampas – World Heritage Site

Xochimilco – Chinampas – World Heritage Site

SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

COLOMBIA - Recuperación del Canal del Dique

Length 120 km, from Catagena to Rio Magdalena & Calamar

Recuperation complete with dikes, new locks & marsh improvements

AGUAPUNTURA© for the optimal use & adaptation of the waterway and the waterfronts for economy, employment, environment, nature & landscape

Revitalisation Rio Medellin, Rio Bogota, Rio Cauca & Rio Cali via Aquapuncture

Rio Magdalena

Rio Magdalena – Length 1540 km

AGUAPUNTURA© for the optimal use & adaptation of the waterway and the waterfronts for economy, employment, environment, nature & landscape

Rio Bogotá

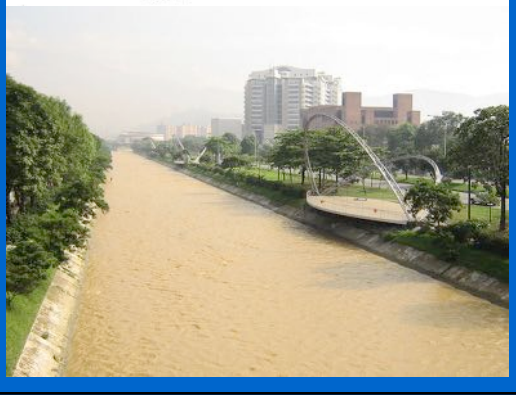
The relation between Bogotá and the Rio Bogotá should be improved through AGUAPUNTURA©

AGUAPUNTURA© for the optimal use & adaptation of the waterway and the waterfronts for economy, employment, environment, nature & landscape

Bogotá

7.3 million inhabitants

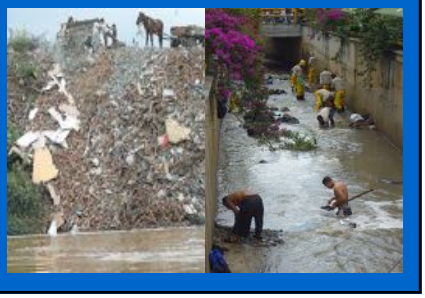
Rio Medellin



Medellin - 2.2 million inhabitants

Rio Medellin - Length 100 km (60 km Medellin & 40 km Porce)

AGUAPUNTURA© for the optimal use & adaptation of the waterway and the waterfronts for economy, employment, environment, nature & landscape



Rio Cauca

Rio Cauca –
Length 965 km

AGUAPUNTURA©
for the optimal use & adaptation of the waterway
and the waterfronts for economy, employment, environment, nature & landscape

Rio Cali

Santiago de Cali –
2.0 million inhabitants

Rio Cali

AGUAPUNTURA©
for the optimal use & adaptation of the waterway and their waterfronts for economy, employment, environment,
nature & landscape

THE NETHERLANDS

Network Recreational Waterways

4714 km	in various navigational classes
1005	fixed bridges
1107	open bridges
258	ship locks
1100	marinas with 178,000 berths 40,000 berths outside marinas

Employment Water Recreation

30,000	jobs
€ 4 billion	total revenue
400,000	pleasure boats
2,000,000	water sport participants
€ 75	spending per boat per day

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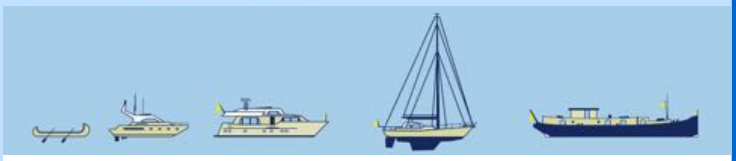
Recreational Navigation Classification



DESIGNATION	OPEN BOAT	CABIN CRUISER	MOTOR YACHT	SAILING BOAT	MOTOR BARGE
CLASS	RA	RB	RC	RD	I
MAX . LENGTH (M)	5.5	9.5	15.0	15.0	38.5
MAX. BEAM (M)	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.05
DRAUGHT (M)	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.8 – 2.2
MIN. HEIGHT UNDER BRIDGES (M)	2.0	3.25	4.0	30.0	4.0

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

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Rhine-Schie Canal **with adjacent waters in use for:**

- **Commercial craft for shipment of bulk cargo (raw materials, industrial & domestic wastes, finished products)**
- **Passenger cruises for visiting old Dutch cities: Leiden, Gouda, Schiedam, Delft, Vlaardingen, Alphen a/d Rijn en Katwijk**
- **Water buses & Water taxis**
- **Yachts of all sizes; heritage ships**
- **Water related sports: rowing, canoeing, rafting, fishing/angling, sailing**
- **Special events like floating flower shows, naval parade of historical vessels, concerts on**

Association Region Water (VRW)

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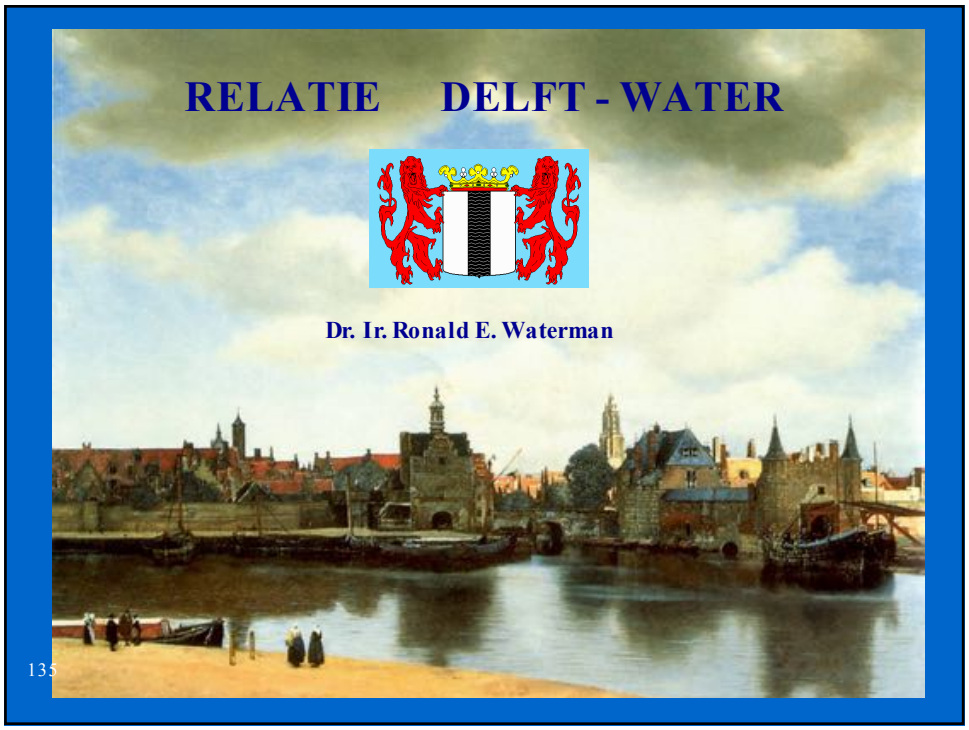
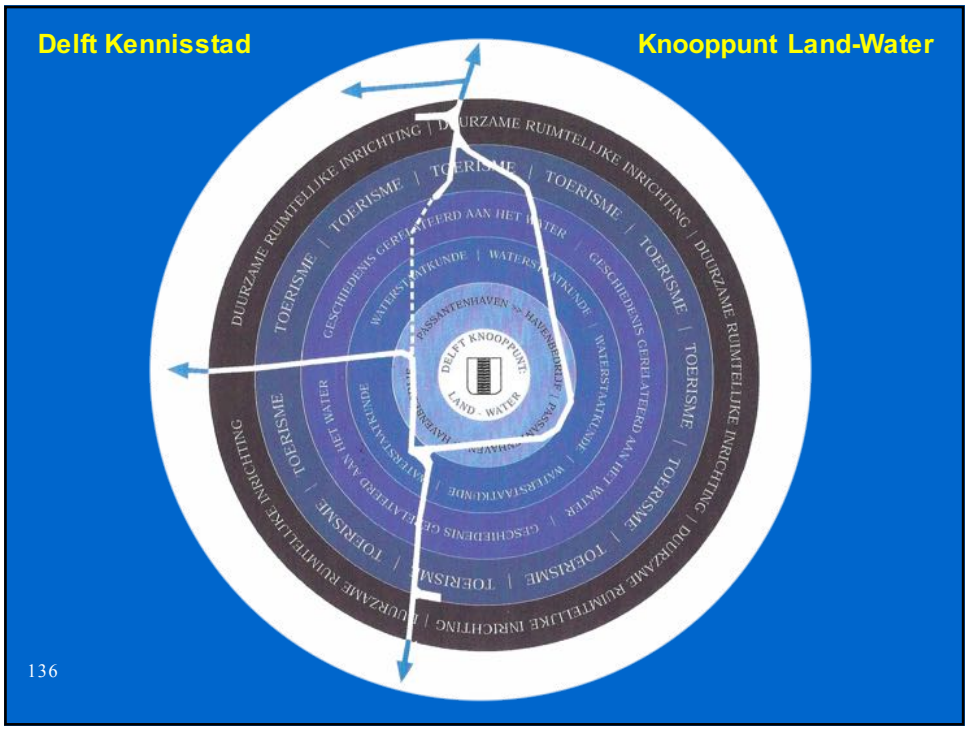
Promotes the sustainable use of the waterway system with attractive waterfronts for tourism, recreation & sport.

Participants in this association: 13 Cities & 2 Water Boards with representation from Chamber of Commerce, hotel / restaurant / café-sector, leisure parks, water sport sector, fishing, canoeing, rowing, sailing, motor boating.

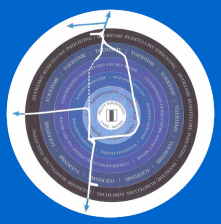
Close cooperation with Dutch Recreational Waterways Foundation (SRN), Province South-Holland & Local Harbour Masters (safe guarding nautical safety).

Taking into account laws and regulations on the various governmental levels.


RELATIE DELFT - WATER
Dr. Ir. Ronald E. Waterman
135


Delft Kennisstad
Knooppunt Land-Water
DELFT KNOOPPUNT LAND - WATER
136

Delft Kennisstad | **Knooppunt Land-Water**



WATERSTAATKUNDE

Deltares, TU Delft CiTG, UNESCO-IHE-Water Education Institute, TNO, Rijkswaterstaat Geo-Info., Hoogheemraadschap Delfland

DUURZAME RUIMTELIJKE STEDELIJKE INRICHTING

TOERISME & RECREATIE

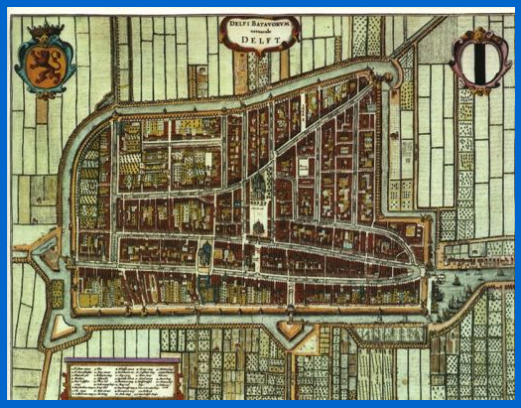
HISTORIE DELFT – WATER

'Delven' – Delfshaven, Oude Delft, Delft VOC-stad, Hoogheemraadschap Delfland, Zeehelden (Piet Hein, Maarten HPZ Tromp), Hugo de Groot (zeerecht),

Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (ontdekker micro-organismen in water), Vermeer (Gezicht op Delft),

Cultuurhistorie Delftse grachtenpanden, Watergerelateerde bedrijvigheid (bierbrouwerijen, leerlooierijen, VOC-handelshuizen, Armamentarium) Beroepsvaart (jaagpad, groente- en fruit, afval, mest, stro, turf, zand, grind, kolen, melk, vee, melasse, trek- en pakschuit), NGSF - Gist Brocades - DSM

Geschiedenis van de techniek (Watercentrum: waterkwantiteit & -kwaliteit, oppervlaktewater, grondwater, drinkwater, afvalwater, waterzuivering, natte infrastructuur, waterbouw) Roeiverenigingen (DDS, LAGA, PROTEUS-ERETES)



Sustainable whispering route

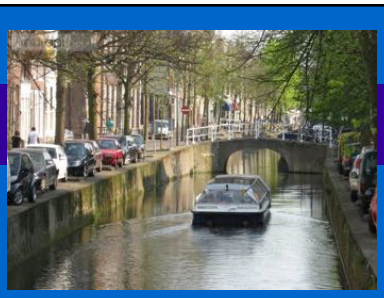
Duurzame fluisterroute in de historische binnenstad

Met speciale smalle, elektrisch aangedreven vaartuigen met een beperkt aantal zorgvuldig gekozen aanmeerplaatsen

Good plans have their roots in the past and are pointing towards the future

Goede plannen wortelen in het verleden en wijzen naar de toekomst

138



Canal Cruise
Rondvaarboten

&

Sustainable
whispering route

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

"Als het Water weer gaat stromen,
krijgt Gouda zijn ziel terug"

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Gouda met waterverbindingen – vroeger en nu

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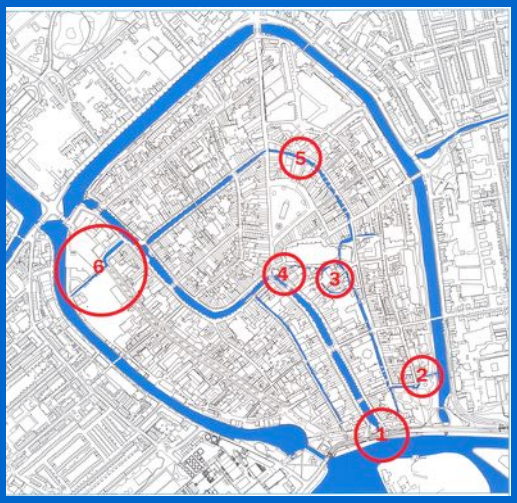
SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS



Knelpunten oplossen via Aquapunctuur
a) Sluis & sluiscapaciteit
b) Brughoogte
c) Baggerdiepte
d) Overige maatregelen

KNELPUNTEN
1 Havensluis
2 Vijverstraat
3 De Motte
4 Donkere Sluis / de Onderdoorgang
5 Achter de Waag
6 Nonnenwater / Verlorenkost

Waterfrontontwikkeling - Accent op cultuurhistorie

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Gouda als Waterstad in Zuid-Hollands en Europees perspectief

14

Binnen-Dieze - Aftakking Zuid Willemsvaart

Association Region Water (VRW)

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- Improving Canal conditions for navigation referring to depths, widths, canal bank conditions and slope. Loading / unloading platforms, container terminals
- Height under bridges, ship lock adaptation, bridge and lock servicing, maintenance dredging
- River canalization, river / canal / training works with regard to critical sections
- Provision for safe mooring, berths, marina's, yachting harbours together with adequate facilities. These facilities are: drinking water supply, pumping stations for delivery of domestic wastes and bilge water, sewer systems, toilets, showers, electrical current supply, sign posting
- Ensuring navigational safety for all users of the waterway, with special attention for interaction between commercial craft and recreational vessels

Association Region Water (VRW)

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- Development of Waterfronts with attractive boulevards with green elements, real estate developments, sufficient hotel – restaurant – café capacity, museums, shops & water related companies.
- Towing paths, footpaths, bicycle tracks, parking space, loading/unloading platforms along the waterways and eco zones.
- Promotion, restoration and maintenance of cultural heritage values and of region specific products & services.
- Conservation and development of landscapes along the waterway in between the towns.
- Introduction of cruises with music and catering aboard.
- Introduction of special boating events such as floating flower shows, concerts on water, naval parade of historical vessels, regattas, rowing competitions, revival of historical journeys on the waterway, water taxis linking historical sites.

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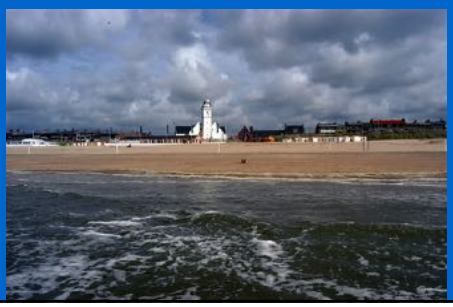
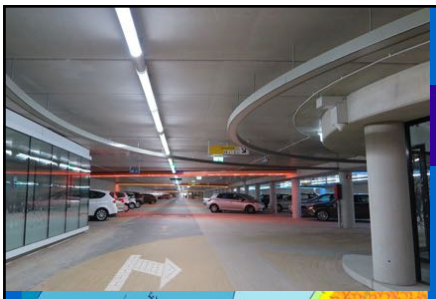
Association Region Water (VRW)

- Linkage of the inland waterway with the North Sea
- Katwijk on Sea with special design of a yachting harbour linked through portage or sluice/shiplock with Old Rhine River and Rhine Schie Canal.
- The design is coupled with dune-beach widening on each side of the river mouth for reasons of climate change in order to protect the hinterland from flooding.





Association Region Water (VRW)

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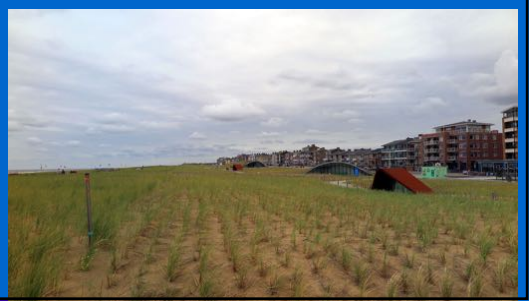
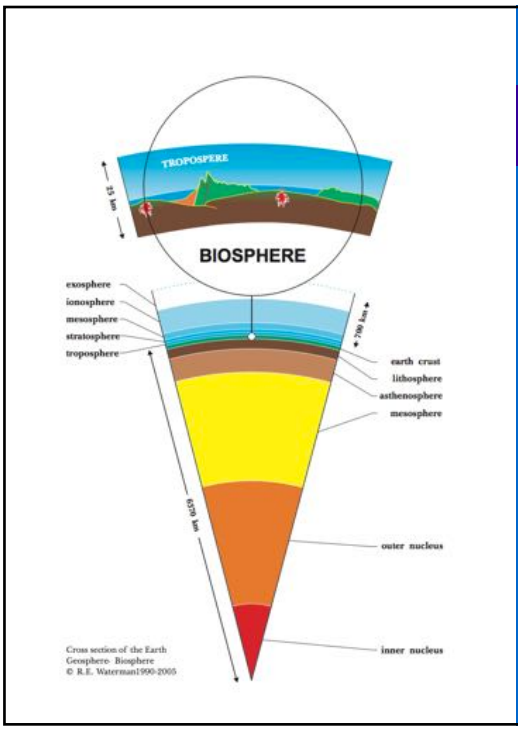
- The design is coupled with dune-beach widening on each side of the river mouth for reasons of climate change in order to protect the hinterland from flooding (+ under dune parking facility).

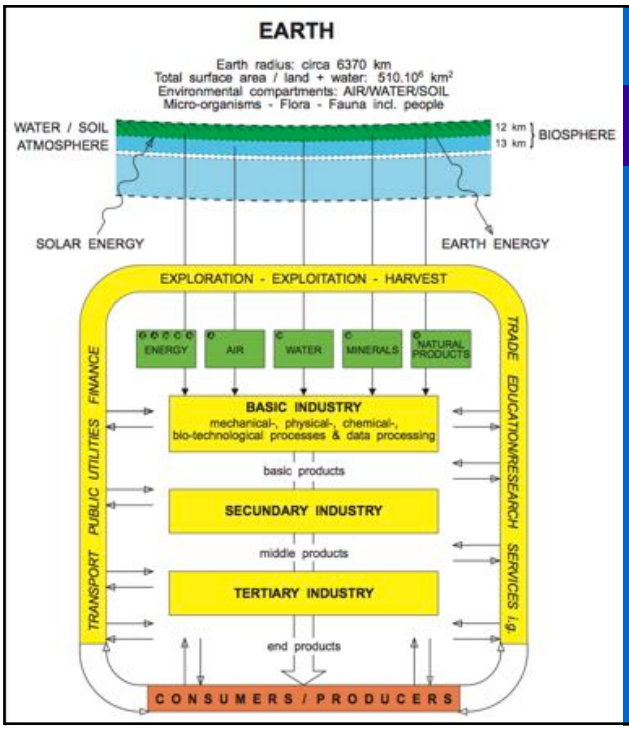




Environment

Apart from space travel all human activities take place in a thin shell around the earth: the geosphere - biosphere – sociosphere system

There we find the environmental compartments Air – Water – Soil and all the material expressions of human activities



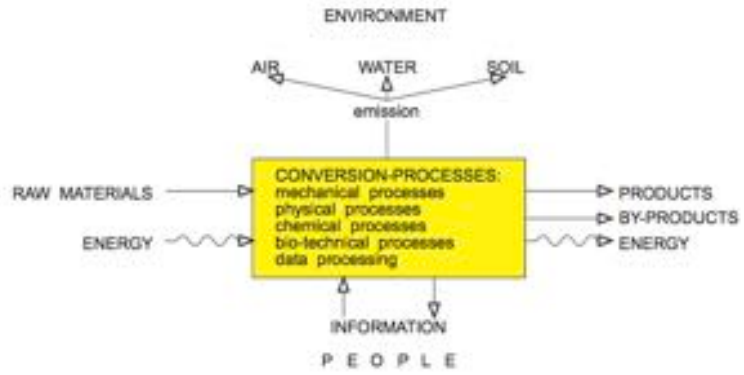
Environment

MANKIND extracts from / in the geosphere raw materials and energy

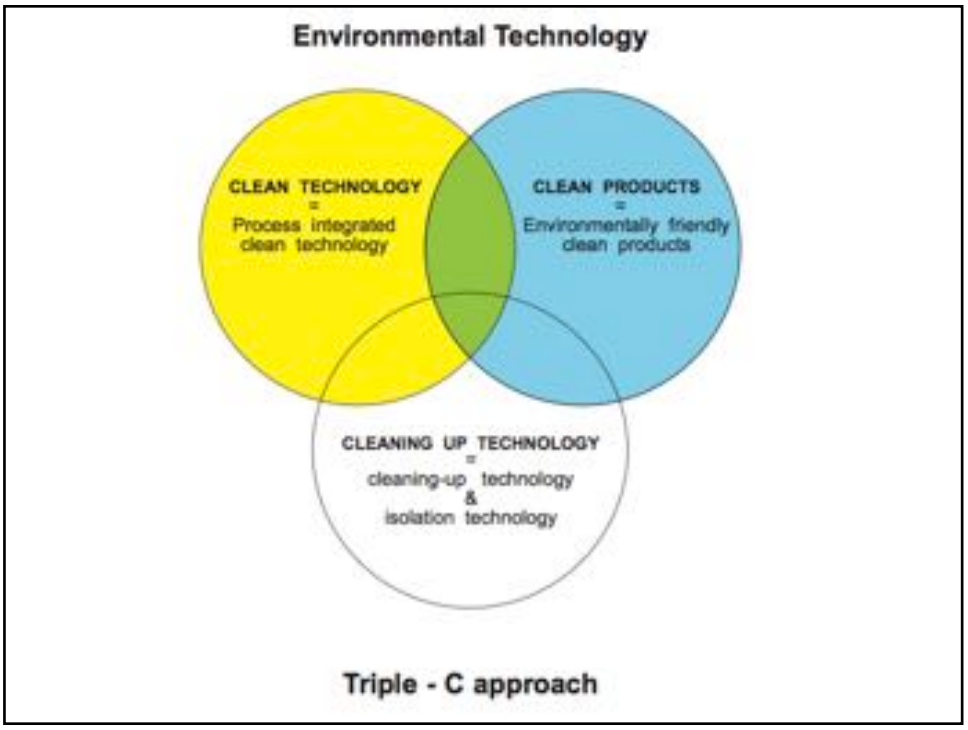
Every human being is at the same time

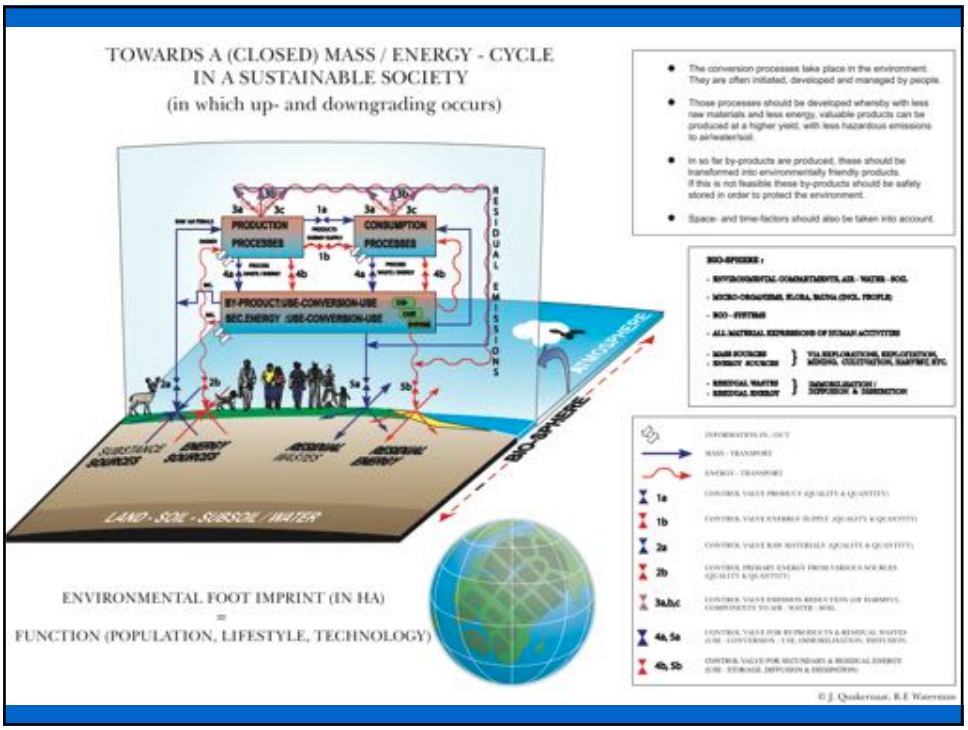
PRODUCER & CONSUMER

Process innovations take place in the environment and are initiated, developed and managed by people



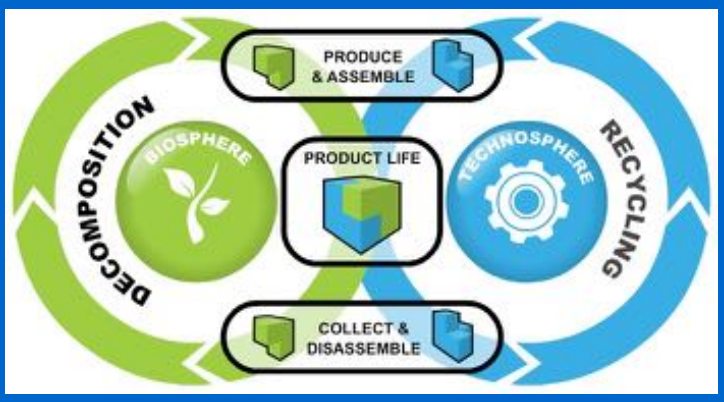
The great challenge of the 21st century is to develop and implement conversion processes in such a way that at the same time the economy is strengthened and the environment improved


Environmental Technology
CLEAN TECHNOLOGY
=
Process integrated
clean technology
CLEAN PRODUCTS
=
Environmentally friendly
clean products
CLEANING UP TECHNOLOGY
=
cleaning-up technology
&
isolation technology
Triple - C approach

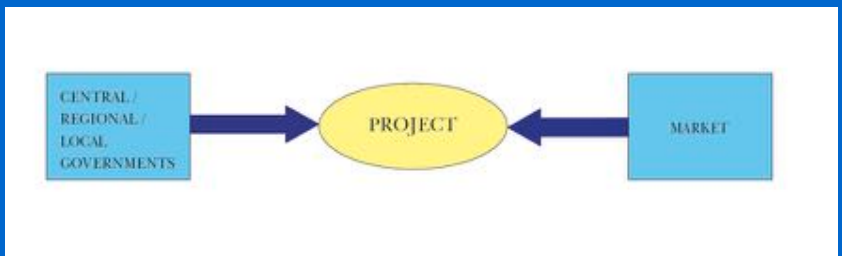

TOWARDS A (CLOSED) MASS / ENERGY - CYCLE
IN A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY
(in which up- and downgrading occurs)
The conversion processes take place in the environment. They are often initiated, developed and managed by people.
Those processes should be developed whereby with less raw materials and less energy, valuable products can be produced at a higher yield, with less hazardous emissions to air/water/soil.
In so far by-products are produced, these should be transformed into environmentally friendly products. If this is not feasible these by-products should be safely stored in order to protect the environment.
Space- and time-factors should also be taken into account.
PRODUCTION PROCESSES
CONSUMPTION PROCESSES
RESIDUAL EMISSIONS
LAND - SOIL - SUBSOIL / WATER
ENVIRONMENTAL FOOT IMPRINT (IN HA)
=
FUNCTION (POPULATION, LIFESTYLE, TECHNOLOGY)

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

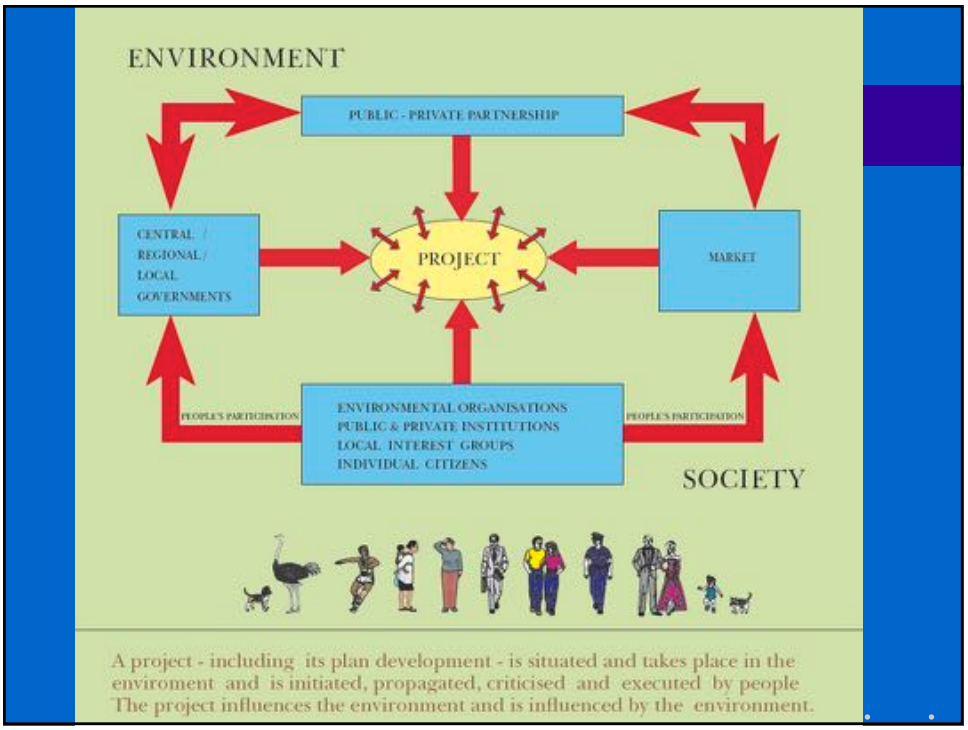
C2C

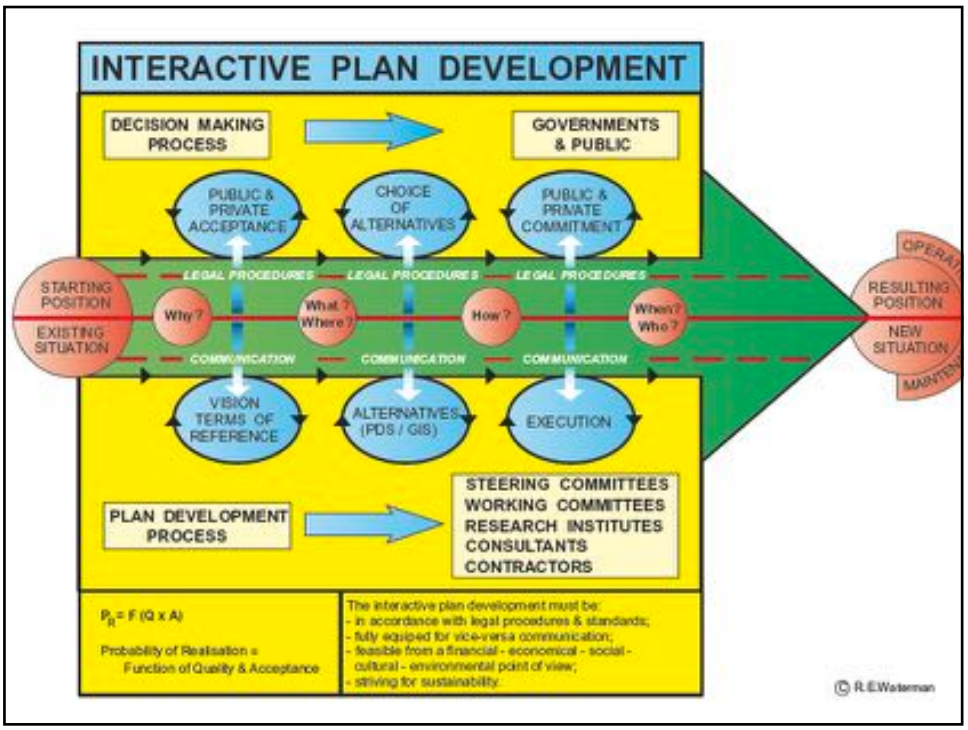


INTERACTIVE PLAN DEVELOPMENT



Plan Development in the past


ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC - PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
CENTRAL / REGIONAL / LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
PROJECT
MARKET
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
PUBLIC & PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
LOCAL INTEREST GROUPS
INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION
SOCIETY
A project - including its plan development - is situated and takes place in the enviroment and is initiated, propagated, criticised and executed by people
The project influences the environment and is influenced by the environment.


INTERACTIVE PLAN DEVELOPMENT
DECISION MAKING PROCESS
GOVERNMENTS & PUBLIC
PUBLIC & PRIVATE ACCEPTANCE
CHOICE OF ALTERNATIVES
PUBLIC & PRIVATE COMMITMENT
LEGAL PROCEDURES
LEGAL PROCEDURES
LEGAL PROCEDURES
STARTING POSITION
EXISTING SITUATION
Why?
What? Where?
How?
When? Who?
RESULTING POSITION
NEW SITUATION
COMMUNICATION
COMMUNICATION
COMMUNICATION
VISION TERMS OF REFERENCE
ALTERNATIVES (PDS / GIS)
EXECUTION
STEERING COMMITTEES
WORKING COMMITTEES
RESEARCH INSTITUTES
CONSULTANTS
CONTRACTORS
PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
$P_R = F(Q \times A)$
Probability of Realisation = Function of Quality & Acceptance
The interactive plan development must be:
- in accordance with legal procedures & standards;
- fully equiped for vice-versa communication;
- feasible from a financial - economical - social - cultural - environmental point of view;
- striving for sustainability.
© R.E.Waterman

INTERACTIVE PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Vision

Vision plays a crucial and essential role from start to finish in any interactive plan development process.
Without vision neither an excellent plan design, nor its development can be achieved.
Every plan development is or should be based on a well-founded vision.
Ideally, this vision, placed in time and space, should be based on knowledge, insight, sensory perception, analytical skill, sound rational reasoning and intuition, inspiration and creativity.

1.1 *"Creative Thinking – Thoughtful Acting."*
Motto Royal Dutch Institute of Engineers

1.2 *"A Living Nation is Building its Future."*
Dr. Ir. C. Lely (1854 – 1929), the Netherlands

1.3 *"Luctor et Emergo." ("I struggle and emerge")*
Motto Province of Zeeland, the Netherlands

INTERACTIVE PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Vision

2.1 *"Nature is a brilliant source of inspiration and an excellent teacher for the development of well-designed plans."*
R.E. Waterman

2.2 *"Well-designed plans have their roots in the past and are pointing to the future."*
R.E. Waterman

2.3 *"The great challenge in this era is to develop methods that simultaneously improve the environment and strengthen the economy"*
R.E. Waterman

2.4 *"The most valuable resource available to us is our brain. Therefore let us together use these brains for the benefit of the environment, the economy and our fellow human beings."*
R.E. Waterman

2.5 *"Sharing knowledge is multiplying knowledge."*
Anonymous

2.6 *"Think Long-Term – Act Short-Term."*
P.J.A. van Hessen

3.1 *"If you will, it is no fairy-tale."*
Th. Herzl (1860-1904), "Altneuland" (1899-1902)

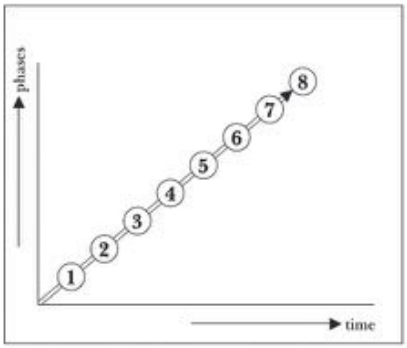
3.2 *"Who doesn't believe in dreams, is not a realist."*
D. Ben Goerion (1886-1973)

3.3 *"Dream great dreams and take practical steps to turn them into reality."*
Henrietta Szold (1860-1945)

3.4 *"Dreams are not to soothe us asleep, but to shake us awake."*
R. Magritte (1898-1967), 1929

INTERACTIVE PLAN DEVELOPMENT

1. PLAN DEVELOPMENT & EXECUTION



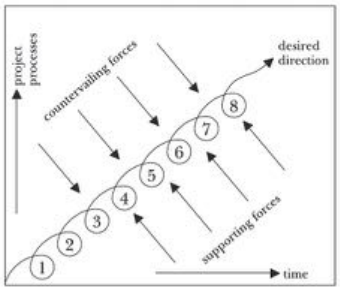
In the development and execution of a plan many phases can be distinguished. All other interacting processes, although of extreme importance, have been left out.

1. Existing situation.
2. Vision for a future situation.
3. Conceptual plan based on acquired data, trends, careful analysis and additional research.
4. From conceptual plan towards a number of concrete plans.
5. Fine tuning and final choice of selected plan.
6. Execution of chosen plan.
7. Wished for resulting situation.
8. Operation and maintenance of executed plan.

Additional Instruments

INTERACTIVE PLAN DEVELOPMENT

2. SERIES OF CYCLIC PROCESSES IN "FORCES FIELD"



- Mapping of Field Forces
- Field Force Analysis
- Weighing forces for and against a project

  Weighing factor = *f* (availability & power to influence change)

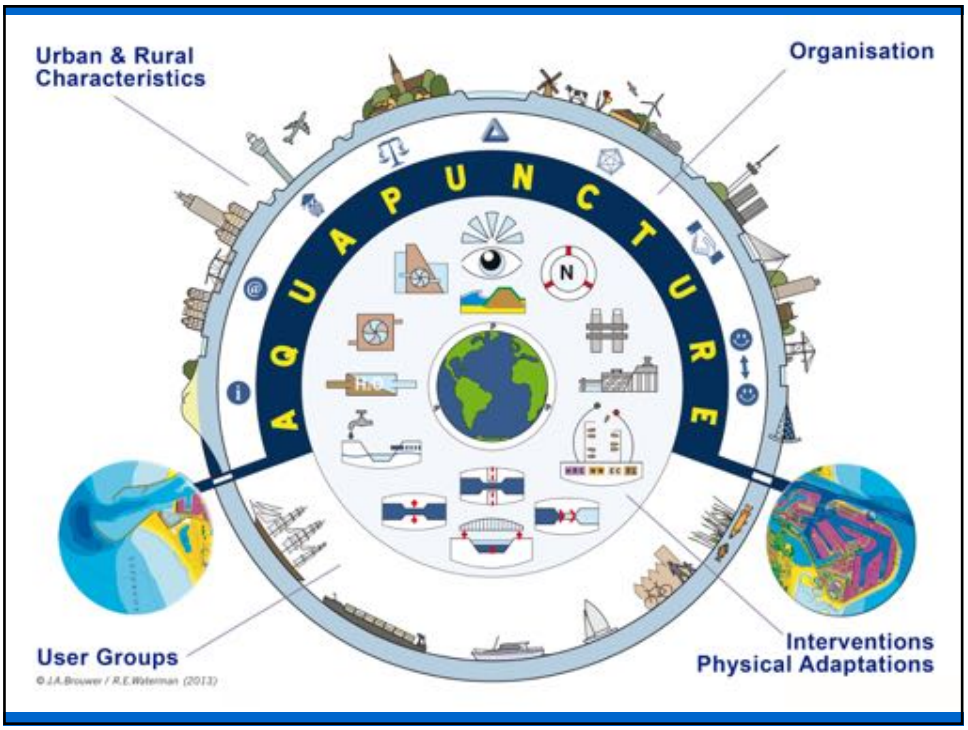
3. SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	Threats

4. MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS

Multi-criteria Analysis which weighs factors for comparative model research, whereby each relevant function from a to z is weighed qualitatively and quantitatively. This is an additional instrument to compare and evaluate a series of plans.

Additional Instruments


Urban & Rural Characteristics
Organisation
AQUAPUNCTURE
User Groups
Interventions Physical Adaptations
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