URBAN STREAM REHABILITATION IN MADRID (SPAIN)

M. González del Tánago

E.T.S. Ingenieros de Montes, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

J. Azcárate

Concejalía de Medio Ambiente y Servicios a la Ciudad, Ayuntamiento de Madrid

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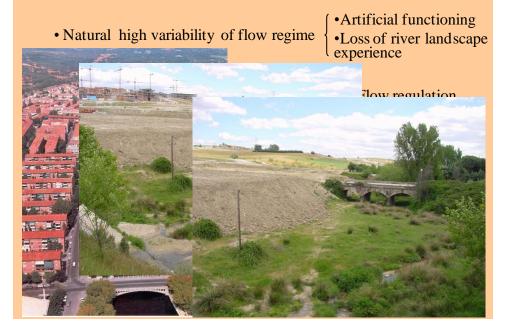
4. PRESENT TRENDS AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES

URBAN STREAMS IN MEDITERRANEAN AREAS

• Natural high variability of flow regime { Big canals without water

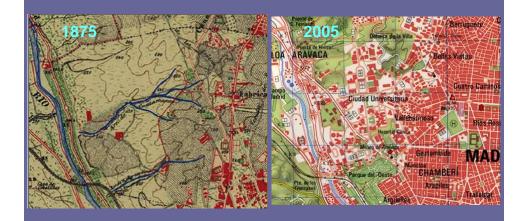


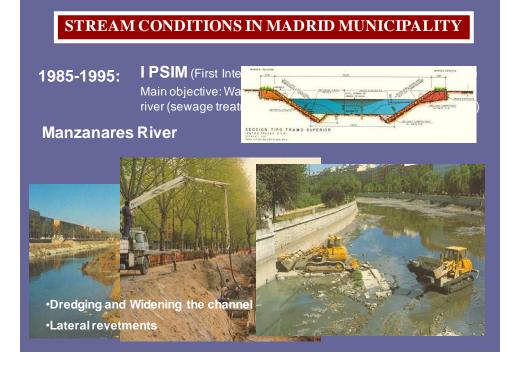
URBAN STREAMS IN MEDITERRANEANAREAS



STREAM CONDITIONS IN MADRID MUNICIPALITY

Before 1985: Increase of water quality problems in big rivers Disappearance of small streams for urban development





STREAM CONDITIONS IN MADRID MUNICIPALITY

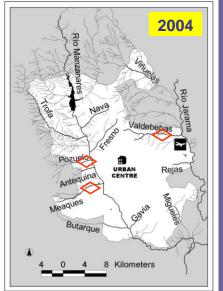
- **1985-1995: IPSIM** (First Integral Waste Water Treatment Plan of Madrid) Main objective: Water quality improvement in the Manzanares river (sewage treatment plants, river regulation)
- **1995-2002: II PSIM** to mprove sewer system and treatment plants Construction of bigger main sewers along the stream network to cope with expected urban development Stream rehabilitation (Case studies)
- **2002- :** Maintenance of previous works and facilities New interventions in stream reaches linked to urban developing plans

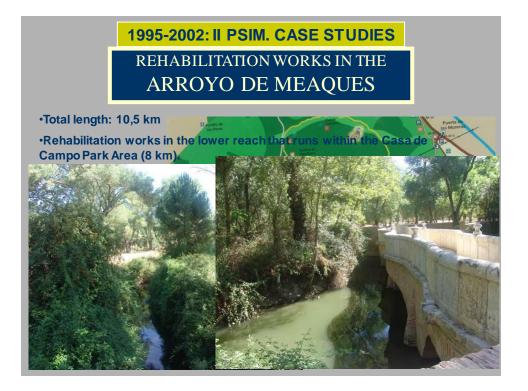


streams for urban development ended by 1995 (II PSIM)

Rehabilitation case studies:

- Arroyo Meaques
- Arroyo de Pozuelo
- Arroyo de Valdebebas





REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE ARROYO DE MEAQUES

Main problems: - Hig	h Flood risk (last event in June 1995, affecting big roads)
- Inte	ensive public use (Casa de Campo Park), demanding visual biodiversity and gardening aesthetics
- Hig	h sediment load transported by the stream to the Lake
Rehabilitation works:	- Construction of a dam for flood defense upstream Casa de Campo Park
	- Hydraulic by-passes in critical points (Zoo)
	 Construction of four check-dams with associated pools and flow recirculation pumping systems, to promote visual aquatic fauna
	- Divertion system at Lake arrival to avoid sediment entrance during floods

REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE ARROYO DE MEAQUES



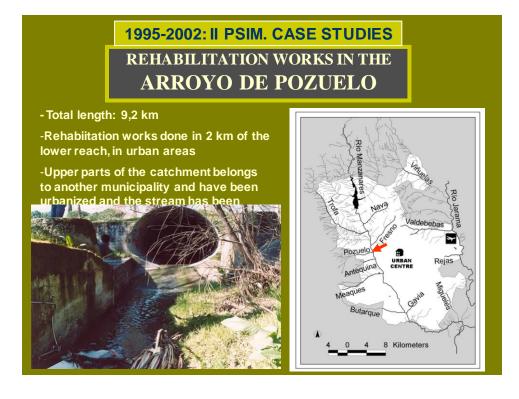
REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE ARROYO DE MEAQUES

Present conditions:

- Macrophyte invasion in the artificial ponds

- Concrete structures seem out of place in the natural environment





REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE ARROYO DE POZUELO

Main problems:

Small, channelized ditch-type channel, normally dry
Very poor riparian vegetation, dominated by weeds
Presence of debris and obstacles, unwanted aesthetic



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REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE ARROYO DE POZUELO

Present conditions: Iluted effluents in the channel and macrophyte



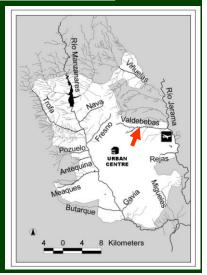
1995-2002: II PSIM. CASE STUDIES REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE **ARROYO DE VALDEBEBAS**

General characteristics:

- Total length: 11,8 km

- Rehabilitation works done in the middle reaches crossing an agricultural area, along 2 km

- Upper parts of the catchment urbanized, and lower part of the channel hardly channelized crossing the Madrid airport



1995-2002: II PSIM. CASE STUDIES REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE **ARROYO DE VALDEBEBAS**

Main problems: • Physical ocupance of the stream by marginal constructions, debris disposals, etc.



1995-2002: II PSIM. CASE STUDIES REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE **ARROYO DE VALDEBEBAS**

Rehabilitation works: • Channel morphology improvement and widening



REHABILITATION WORKS IN THE ARROYO DE VALDEBEBAS

Present conditions:

Dissapearance of riparian plantations
 Riparian space free of debris disposal



STREAM REHABILITATION IN MADRID CONSIDERATIONS FROM THE EXPERIENCE

• In mediterranean areas, urban development increases the dryness of the urban streams, making difficult their ecological recovery.

• The presence of humidity from effluents exacerbates the macrophyte growth inside the channel, increasing the flooding risk

• Artificialization of the streams with hard engineering devices follows design criteria that get old-fashioned in time, requiring high maintenance costs.

• A more natural, dynamic and self-designed river morphology allows fluvial processes, improving the landscape aesthetics with minimun maintenance.

STREAM REHABILITATION IN MADRID

CONSIDERATIONS FROM THE EXPERIENCE

• Rehabilitation works should attend the recovery or improvement of the flowing water regime, as the main factor allowing self-maintenance fluvial structure (fauna and flora)

• Rehabilitation projects made at local scale should be included in restoration programs at catchment scale, where urban landscape planning and future infraestructure construction are mutually coordinated

STREAM REHABILITATION IN MADRID PRESENT TRENDS

New urban development undertaken in big parcels, fragmentating the streams. Channel design according to the different urbanization criteria of each parcel.





