Norske eksempler i den europeiske RiverWiki-databasen

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Nasjonalt Restaureringsseminar

10. september 2020

Norsk institutt for vannforskning

NINA Norsk institutt for naturforskning

MILJØ-DIREKTORATET

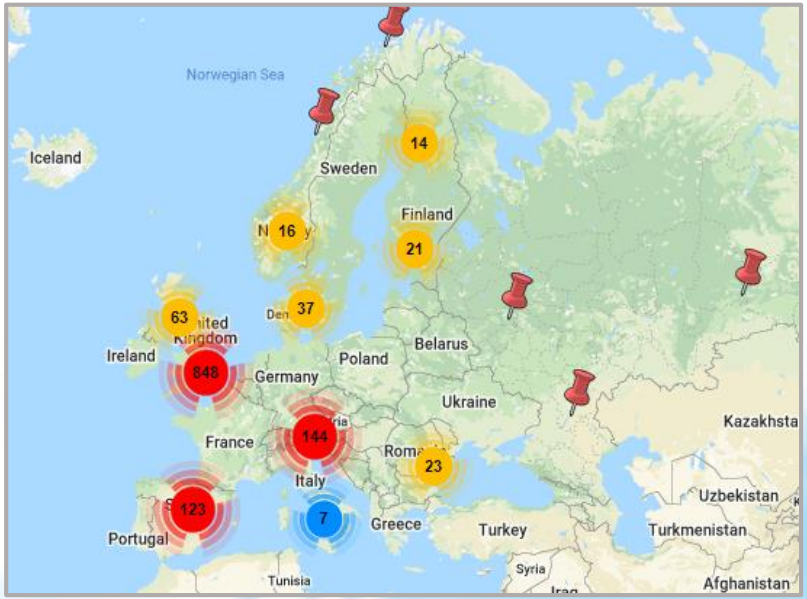
Dagens agenda

1. **Hva** er RiverWiki?
2. **Hvorfor** er RiverWiki nyttig for deg?
3. **Norske eksempler** i RiverWiki
4. **Hvordan** kan du bidra til RiverWiki?
   - Legge inn ditt prosjekt
   - Ny norsk brukermanual
   - Norsk webinar

1. Hva er RiverWiki?

Hvor finner du det?

- Kart: https://www.therrc.co.uk/eu-riverwiki
- Forside: https://restorerivers.eu/wiki/index.php?title=Main_Page



1. Hva er RiverWiki?

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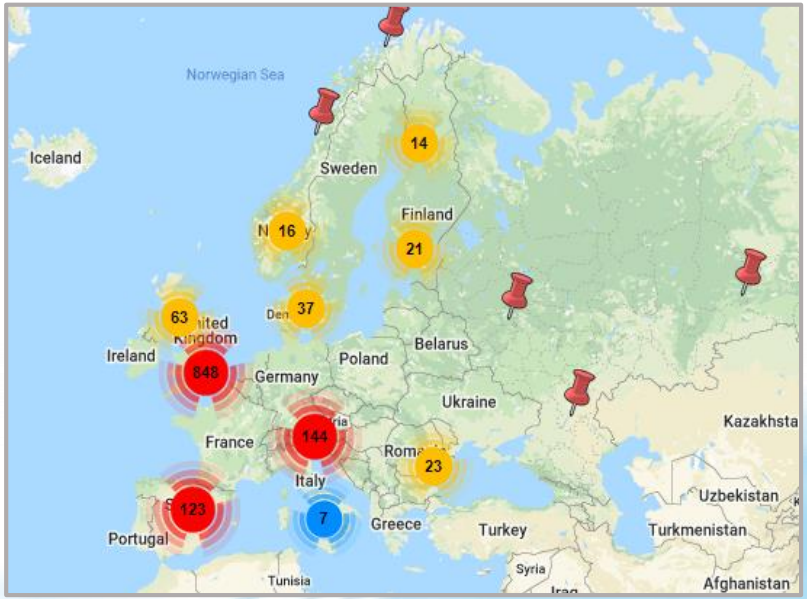
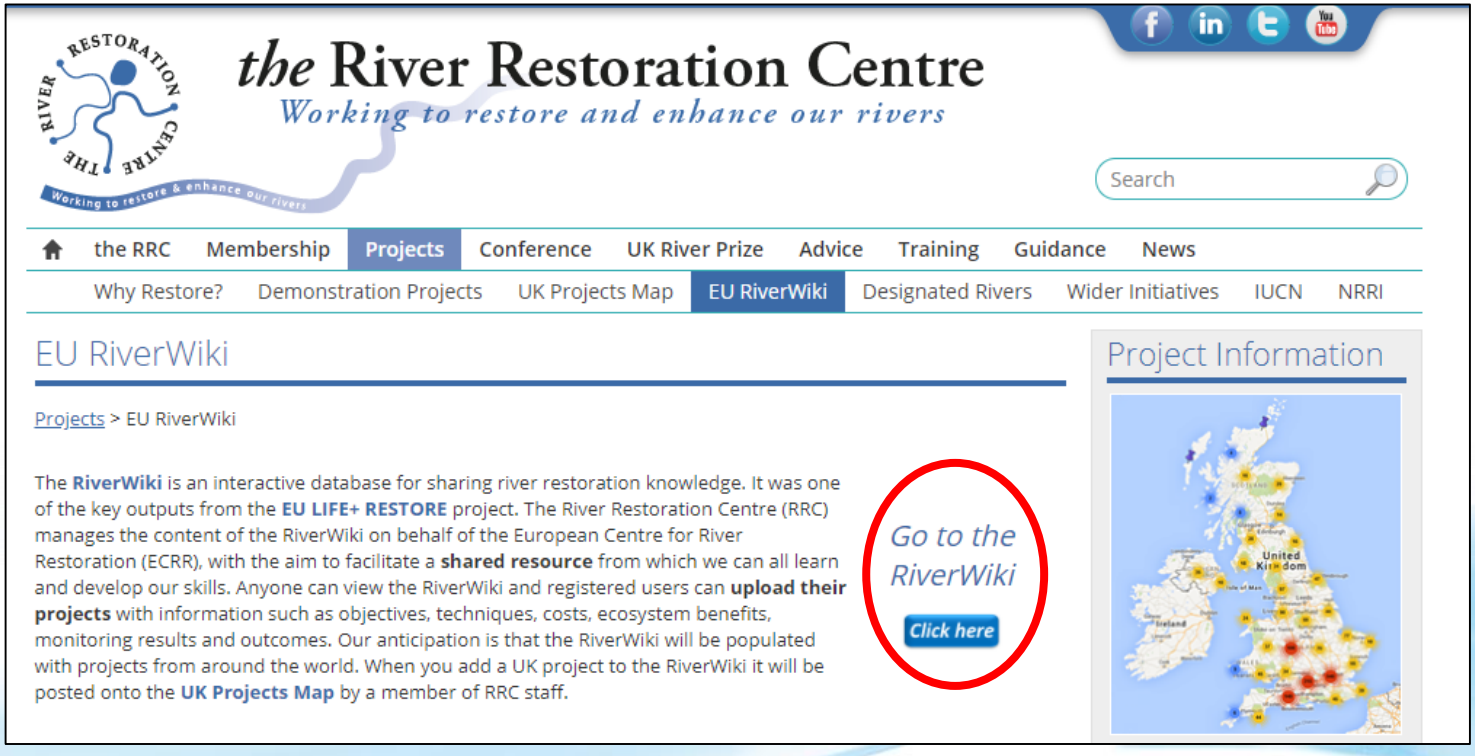
Hvilke ressurser ligger på nettsiden?

- Kartløsning
- Videoer
  - Bruk av søk-funksjon
  - Legge inn prosjekt
- Faktaark og brukerveiledninger
  - Hvordan bruke RiverWiki
  - Tips og manualer om restaurering
  - Tips og manualer om overvåking



Forsiden - kartløsning



Kartløsningen

Restoring Europe's Rivers

NIVA DK Talk Preferences Watchlist Contributions Log out

Main page Discussion View View source History Search

Wiki navigation
Home
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Permanent link
Page information
Browse properties

RESTORE partnership
European River Restoration website

Share

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Translate
Velg språk
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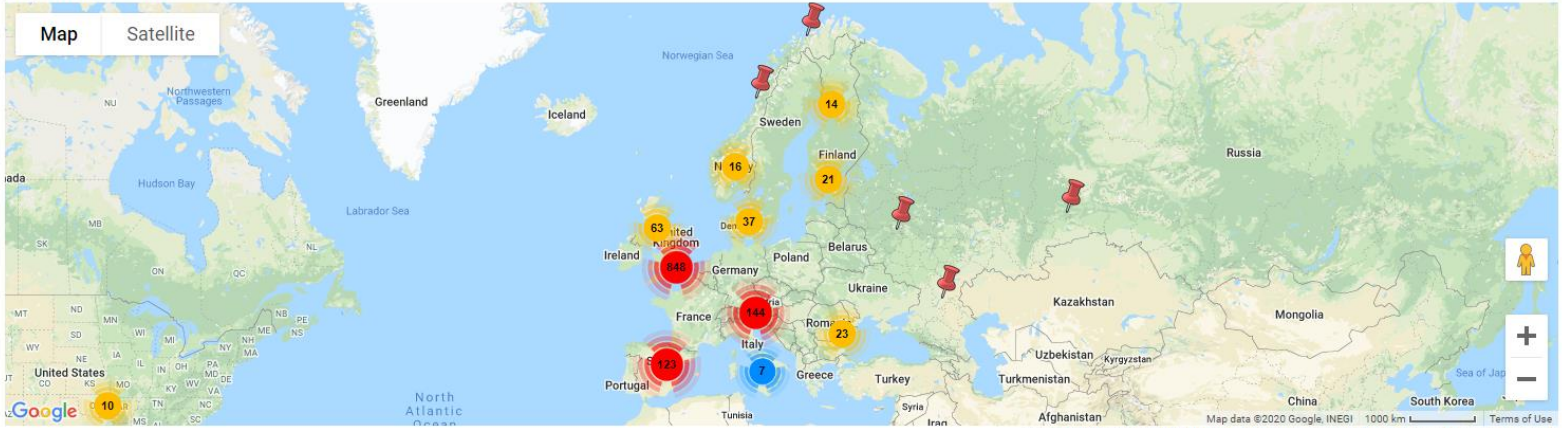
Home

Welcome to the river restoration case studies **RiverWiki**. This site is funded through the **Environment Agency** (England) and managed by **the RRC** (UK). **This is an interactive source of information on river restoration schemes from around Europe**

Up to now, the database holds **1325** river restoration case studies from **31** countries

Map of case studies



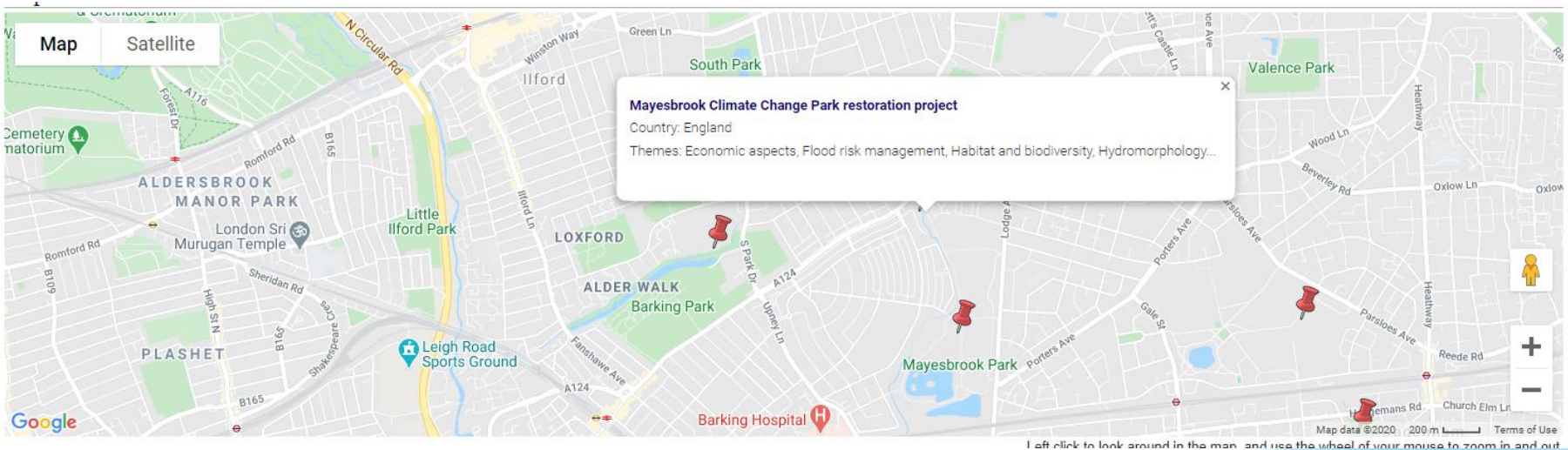
Left click to look around in the map, and use the wheel of your mouse to zoom in and out.

Zoom inn på prosjekter

Map of case studies

Left click to look around in the map, and use the wheel of your mouse to zoom in and out.

Klikk på et valgt prosjekt



Hvert prosjekt har sin side

Case study | Discussion | View | Edit | History | Search

Case study:Mayesbrook Climate Change Park restoration project

5.00 (one vote)

To discuss or comment on this case study, please use the discussion page.

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1 Project overview
1.1 Project summary
1.2 Monitoring surveys and results
1.3 Lessons learnt
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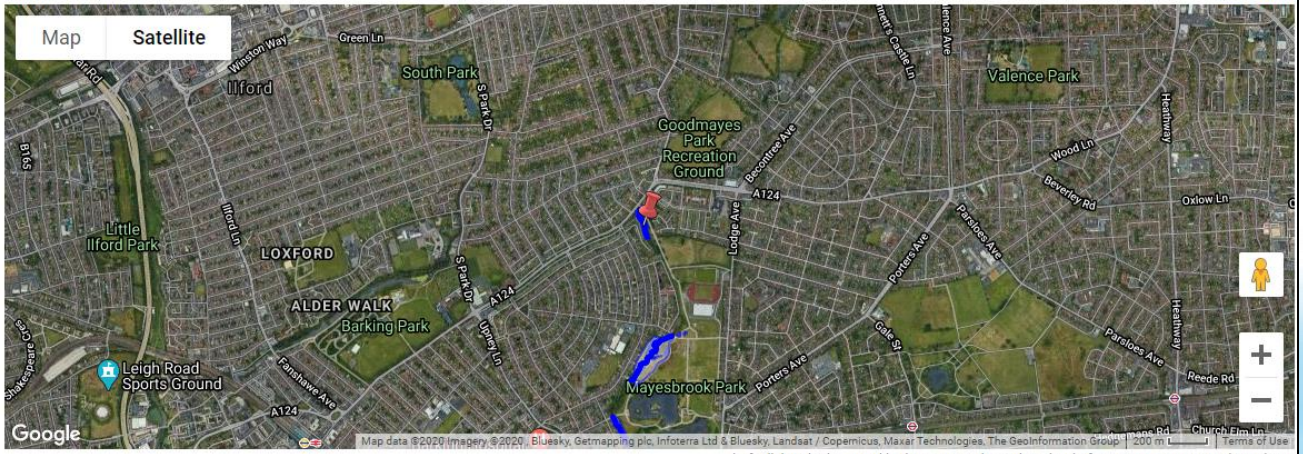
3 Catchment and subcatchment
3.1 Catchment
3.2 Subcatchment
4 Site
5 Project background
5.1 Cost for project phases
6 Reasons for river restoration
7 Measures
8 Monitoring
8.1 Hydromorphological quality elements
8.2 Biological quality elements
8.3 Physico-chemical quality elements
8.4 Any other monitoring, e.g. social, economic
8.5 Monitoring documents
9 Additional documents and videos
10 Additional links and references
11 Supplementary Information

Location: 51° 33' 0", 0° 6' 26"

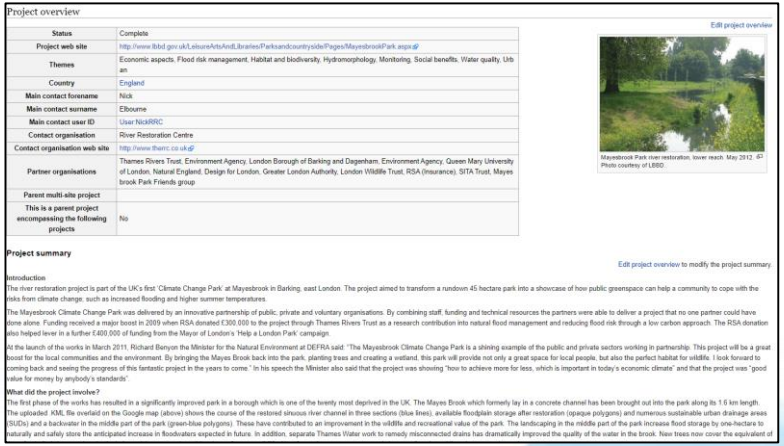
Edit location



Left click to look around in the map, and use the wheel of your mouse to zoom in and out.

Informasjon om hvert prosjekt

- Kort om prosjektet (kontaktinfo, temaer, sammendrag)
- Bildegalleri
- Nedbørfeltet
- Lokaliteten
- Bakgrunn (tidspunkt, kostnader)
- Målsetninger
- Tiltak
- Overvåking (før, under, etter, resultater)
- Mer informasjon (dokumenter, lenker, videoer osv.)



Project overview

Edit project overview

Status	Complete
Project web site	http://www.lbbd.gov.uk/LeisureArtsAndLibraries/Parksandcountryside/Pages/MayesbrookPark.aspx
Themes	Economic aspects, Flood risk management, Habitat and biodiversity, Hydromorphology, Monitoring, Social benefits, Water quality, Urban
Country	England
Main contact forename	Nick
Main contact surname	Elbourne
Main contact user ID	User:NickRRC
Contact organisation	River Restoration Centre
Contact organisation web site	http://www.therrc.co.uk
Partner organisations	Thames Rivers Trust, Environment Agency, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Environment Agency, Queen Mary University of London, Natural England, Design for London, Greater London Authority, London Wildlife Trust, RSA (Insurance), SITA Trust, Mayesbrook Park Friends group
Parent multi-site project	
This is a parent project encompassing the following projects	No

Mayesbrook Park river restoration, lower reach. May 2012.
Photo courtesy of LBBD.

Project summary

Edit project overview to modify the project summary.

Introduction

The river restoration project is part of the UK's first 'Climate Change Park' at Mayesbrook in Barking, east London. The project aimed to transform a rundown 45 hectare park into a showcase of how public greenspace can help a community to cope with the risks from climate change, such as increased flooding and higher summer temperatures.

The Mayesbrook Climate Change Park was delivered by an innovative partnership of public, private and voluntary organisations. By combining staff, funding and technical resources the partners were able to deliver a project that no one partner could have done alone. Funding received a major boost in 2009 when RSA donated £300,000 to the project through Thames Rivers Trust as a research contribution into natural flood management and reducing flood risk through a low carbon approach. The RSA donation also helped lever in a further £400,000 of funding from the Mayor of London's 'Help a London Park' campaign.

At the launch of the works in March 2011, Richard Benyon the Minister for the Natural Environment at DEFRA said: "The Mayesbrook Climate Change Park is a shining example of the public and private sectors working in partnership. This project will be a great boost for the local communities and the environment. By bringing the Mayes Brook back into the park, planting trees and creating a wetland, this park will provide not only a great space for local people, but also the perfect habitat for wildlife. I look forward to coming back and seeing the progress of this fantastic project in the years to come." In his speech the Minister also said that the project was showing "how to achieve more for less, which is important in today's economic climate" and that the project was "good value for money by anybody's standards".

What did the project involve?

The first phase of the works has resulted in a significantly improved park in a borough which is one of the twenty most deprived in the UK. The Mayes Brook which formerly lay in a concrete channel has been brought out into the park along its 1.6 km length. The uploaded KML file overlaid on the Google map (above) shows the course of the restored sinuous river channel in three sections (blue lines), available floodplain storage after restoration (opaque polygons) and numerous sustainable urban drainage areas (SUDs) and a backwater in the middle part of the park (green-blue polygons). These have contributed to an improvement in the wildlife and recreational value of the park. The landscaping in the middle part of the park increase flood storage by one-hectare to naturally and safely store the anticipated increase in floodwaters expected in future. In addition, separate Thames Water work to remedy misconnected drains has dramatically improved the quality of the water in the brook. New trees now cover the equivalent of

Forsiden - andre re

Uploading your project

To enter a new case study on the RiverWiki, use the 'create case study' form on the left hand menu on the **main page**. You must be logged in and have confirmed your email address to be able to create or edit case studies.

You can **create a user account** via the log-in page or click the following link to go directly to the **sign up** page. Before entering any case studies please read the **contributor rules**.

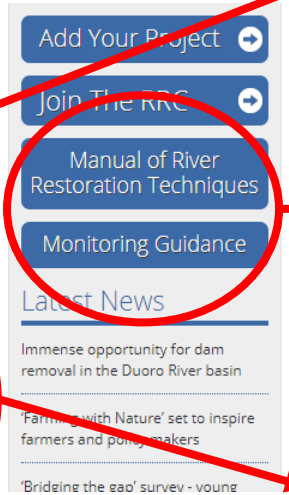
If you need help uploading a project we have **3 factsheets** and **2 videos** which provide all of the information you need to upload a case study.

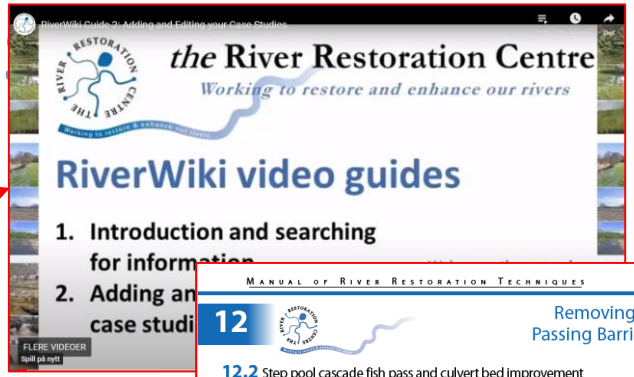
Once a case study has been added it needs to be approved. To ensure good quality and consistency RRC has agreed to only approve case studies when a set list of minimum fields have been filled in. To have your case study approved you will need to complete the following fields:

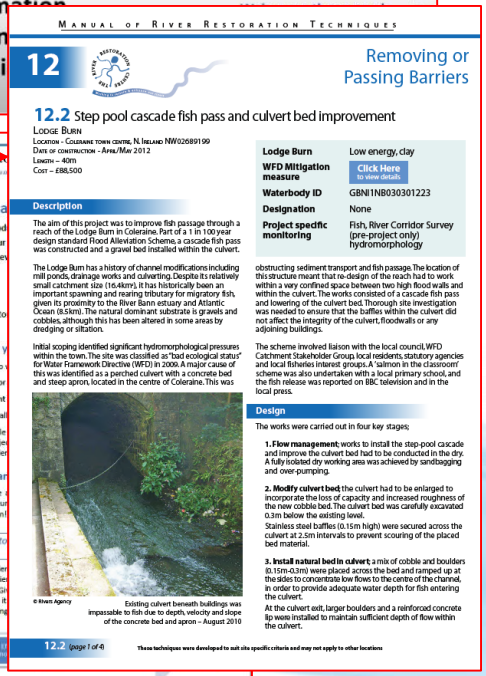
- Location
- Project status
- River name
- Themes/Drivers
- Country
- Project photograph
- Contact name and organisation
- Project summary
- Project started date
- Project completion date (if known)
- Reasons for river restoration
- Measures/Techniques used

Guidance Videos

Guidance Factsheets







2. Hvorfor er RiverWiki nyttig for deg?

Lære og dele kunnskap

Vis frem ditt prosjekt

Samfunns-engasjement

3. Norske eksempler i RiverWiki

Pr i dag er 22 norske prosjekter registrert (hvorav 8 ferdigstilt)

<u>Temaer som dekkes:</u>

- Economic aspects
- Environmental flows and water resources
- Fisheries
- Flood risk management
- Habitat & biodiversity
- Hydromorphology
- Hydropower
- Land use management – agriculture
- Monitoring
- Social benefits
- Spatial planning
- Urban
- Water quality

Noen eksempler fra Norge

Alle foto fra RiverWiki

4. Hvordan kan du bidra?

Legg til ditt prosjekt

Brukermanual

Webinar

Legg til ditt eget prosjekt

Legg til ditt prosjekt

1. Les første side i den norske brukermanualen (!)
2. Opprett bruker i RiverWiki og logg inn
   - Se gjerne video og/eller faktaark på RiverWiki for hjelp
3. Opprett nytt prosjekt i RiverWiki
   - Legg inn tittel (NB! Kan ikke endres!)
   - Obligatorisk informasjon legges inn, se i den norske brukermanualen for veiledning
   - Resterende informasjon kan legges inn nå eller senere, se den norske brukermanualen for veiledning og oversettelse av begrep

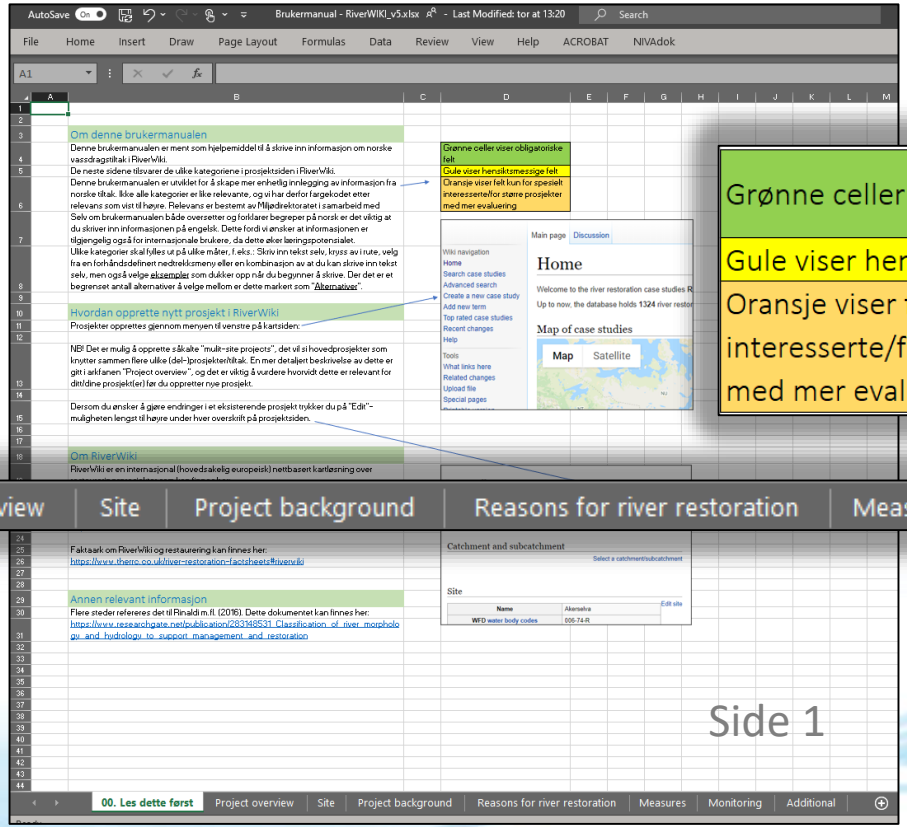
Målsetning norsk manual

Brukermanual

- Hvorfor en norsk brukermanual?
  - Mange begreper som ikke er oversatt til norsk
  - Flere begreper har mer eller mindre samme betydning
  - Mål: Mer enhetlig innlegging av norske prosjekter
- System for prioritering grønt – gult – oransje
  - Gjør det enklere å fylle inn det viktigste
  - Tidsbesparende (potensielt maaange ting å fylle ut)
- Manualen ferdigstilles høst 2020

Den norske brukermanualen

Brukermanual



Grønne celler viser obligatoriske felt

Gule viser hensiktsmessige felt

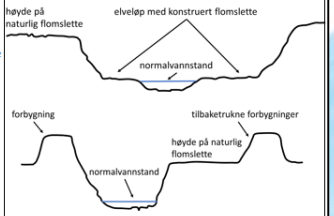
Oranje viser felt kun for spesielt interesserte/for større prosjekter med mer evaluering

00. Les dette først | Project overview | Site | Project background | Reasons for river restoration | Measures | Monitoring | Additional

Side 1

Den norske brukermanualen

Brukermanual

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RiverWiki tekst	Norske begrep	Relevans	Norsk forklaring	Eksempel	Ytterligere detaljer
2	Name	Navn		Oppgi navn på elv(er), bekk(er) eller vassdrag berørt i prosjektet.	Hovinbekken	Bruk navn fra Norgeskart (www.norgeskart.no)
3	WFD water body codes	Vannforekomst-ID i henhold til Vannforskriften		Unik ID for hver vannforekomst i Norge, i henhold til koder oppgitt i Vann-Nett.	006-189-R	ID kan hentes på Vann-Netts nettsider ved å klikke på vannforekomsten i kartet eller søke opp navnet i søkefeltet. ID ligger under fanen «Generell informasjon» på vannforekomsten. Link: https://vann-nett.no/portal/#/mainmap
4	WFD (national) typology	(Nasjonal) typologi i henhold til Vannforskriften		Her oppgis nasjonal vanntypekode for vannforekomsten i henhold til vannforskriften.	REL1411	Vanntypekoden finner man på samme måte i Vann-Nett som vist ovenfor, men under fanen "Vanntype".
		Vannforekomstens navn i				
7						
8	Reference morphology	Referansemorfologi		Definer den naturlige elvemorfologien for denne typen elv. Typologien til Rinaldi et al. (2016) (se link under "Ytterligere detaljer") kan være nyttig for å forstå de alternativene listet opp i RiverWiki. Se også Tabell 2 i Harby m.fl (2018) for oversettelse av en del engelseke begrep.	av *eksemplene som allerede ligger i RiverWiki*: Elveløp med konstruert flomslette (2 stage channel), Aktivt meandrerende (Actively meandering), Anastomoserende (Anastomosing), Kunstig elvebunn/elveleie (Artificial bed), Kunstig kanal (Artificial channel), Vannfall på berggrunn (Bedrock cascade), Forgrenet (Braided), Lukket kulvert (Closed culvert), Forbygning (Embanked), Elvemunning (tidevannspåvirket) (Estuary (tidal)), Grunnvannsdominert (Groundwater dominated), Oppdemning (Impounded), Lav gradient passivt meandrerende (Low gradient passively meandering), Naturlig rett (Naturally straight), Åpen kulvert (Open culvert), Dypere enn naturlig (Over-deepended), Bredere enn naturlig (Over-widened), Flat elvebunn/elveleie (Plane bed), Dammer (Ponded), Stryk-kulp (Pool-riffle), Forsterkede elvebanker (Reinforced banks), Stilleflytende parti med djupåler (run-glide), Tilbaketrukne forbygninger (Set back defence), Enkeltløp (Single channel), Slynget/sinus (Sinuous), Trinnvis foss-kulp (Step-pool), Utrettet (Straightened)	Rinaldi m.fl. 2016: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283148531_Classification_of_river_morphology_and_hydrology_to_support_management_and_restoration Harby m.fl. 2018: https://www.miljodirektoratet.no/globalassets/publikasjoner/M1214/M1214.pdf
9						
10						
11	Desired post project morphology	Ønsket morfologi etter tiltak		Ønsket elvemorfologi ved sluttført prosjekt. Typologien til Rinaldi et al. (2016) (se link under "Ytterligere detaljer") kan være nyttig for å forstå de alternativene listet opp i RiverWiki.		

Dominant substrate	Dominerende bunnsubstrat		Registrer den dominerende typen bunnsubstrat i strekningen av elven/bekken som skal restaureres. Alternativt kan du definere grunnvann-overflatevanninteraksjoner (GSI) i henhold til Rinaldi et al. (2016).	*Fyll inn selv ved å bruke egne ord eller termer foreslått i Rinaldi m.fl. (se link under "Ytterligere detaljer"). Eller du kan bruke noen av eksemplene som allerede ligger i RiverWiki*: Kunstig (artificial), berggrunn (bedrock), steinblokker (boulders), stein (cobble), småstein (pebble), grus, (gravel), sand (sand), silt (silt), leire (clay), torv (peat), og jord (earth)	Mineral substrat bør registreres i henhold til den modifiserte Wentworth skalaen: Steinblokker (Boulder) > 256, Stein (Cobble) 64-255, Småstein (Pebble) 16-63, Grus (Gravel) 2-15, Sand 0,06-1, Silt <0,059 (mellom-akse for hver partikkel i mm - bredde snarere enn lengde eller høyde)

Webinar brukerveiledning

Webinar

Planlagt høsten 2020

Mer informasjon kommer på nettsidene til NIVA, NINA og Miljødirektoratet

Takk for oppmerksomheten!

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