

The Economic Value of Establishing Freedom Space for Rivers:

Joanna Eyquem (AECOM), Pascale Biron (University of Concordia) and Claude Desjarlais (Ouranos)

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- a) What is Freedom Space?
- b) How is it Economical?

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Climate Change Driver for Sustainable Management

FREEDOM SPACE: AN INTEGRATED RIVER MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE





Photo: Cyril Usnik

VULNERABILITIES, IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION PROGRAM: WATER RESOURCES

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INFORMATION

Nicolas Audet projet@ouranos.ca 514-282-6464 www.ouranos.ca

LEAD SCIENTIST

Pascale Biron Université Concordia

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

- Université du Québec à Montréal
- Université du Québec à Rimouski
- · Centre d'expertise hydrique du Québec
- MRC Brome-Missisquoi
- AECOM

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CONTEXT

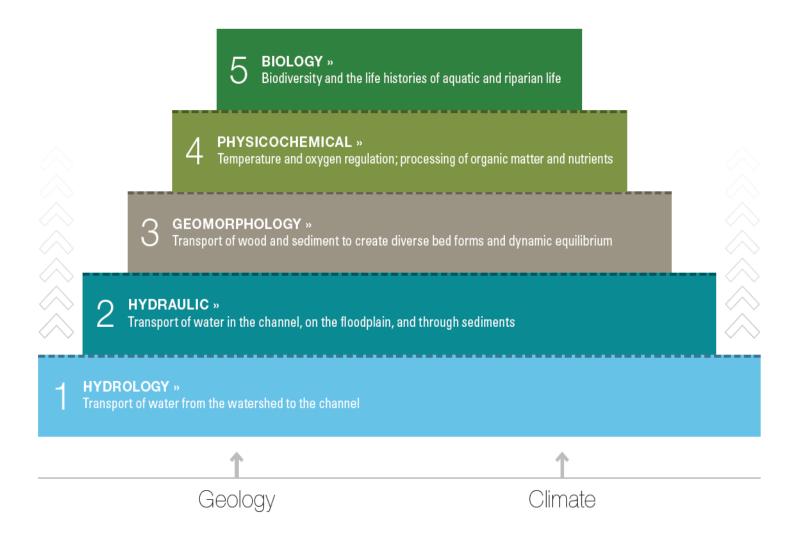
Climate change will bring more frequent floods and more severe low water levels, which will pose a threat to public safety and alter the condition of river ecosystems. The freedom space concept relies on using the hydro-geomorphology of rivers to manage the entire river corridor. The goal is to identify areas where the river is prone to flooding or to shift paths, and let these processes occur instead of forcing the river into a path shaped by human interventions. This approach seems promising for sustainable development under the current climate and also in a changing climate, because it maintains the natural physical functions of the rivers (transporting water and sediment) while at the same time it improves the functions of ecosystems and provides ecological services. Ultimately, this helps increase the resilience of the entire river ecosystem.







Sustainable River Management



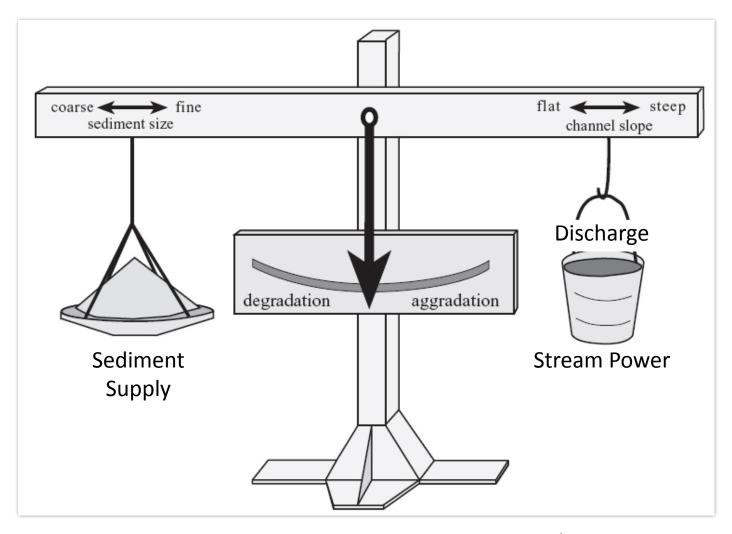


Rivière Sainte-Anne, Parc de la Gaspésie



AECOM

A delicate balance.....



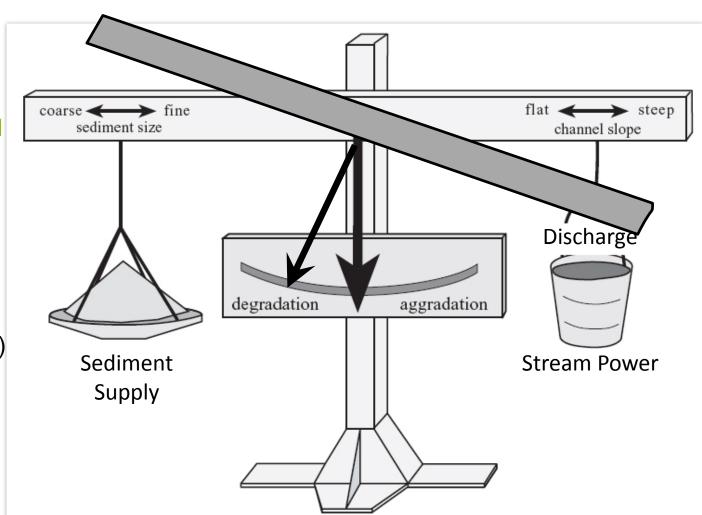
Modèle d'équilibre pour l'aggradation (dépôt) et la dégradation (érosion) des chenaux. À partir d'une figure du USA Bureau of Reclamation basée sur l'équation de Lane (1955). Figure tirée de Blum et Tornquist (2000).



.... sensitive to change!

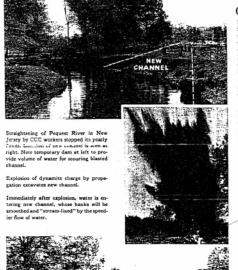
If...

- We reduce sediment load (dam construction, bank protection...)
- We increase slope (straightening)
- We increase discharge (climate change).....



Our historic approach was not sustainble





CROKED STREAMS are a menace to life and crops in the areas bordering on their bank. The twisting and turning of the channel retards the flow and reduces the capacity of the stream to handle large volumes of water. Floods result. Crops are ruined. Lives are lost. Banks are undermined, causing cave-ins that steal valuable acrease.

In many instances straightening out a stream has doubled its capacity for disposing of run-off water.

DYNAMITE may be used most officiently and economically in taking the kinks out of a crooked stream. The dynamite is loaded along the lengthof "cut-off" channel. Whenfired, the dirt and other debris is heaved hign in the air and is scattered over the adjoining territory—leaving practically no spoll-banks. In addition to thematerial actually thrown out, much dirt is loosened and is later secured out by the water which rushes swiftly through the straightened channel.

Du Pent Dynamite has straightened many thousands of miles of crooked streams. Du Pent engineers have worked for years to develop the best blasting methods for the cleaning out and straightening of streams. All their data is in a 48-page book, "Ditching with Dynamite." It is for your use. Write for it.

Dynamite can help you do other jobs, too. It can help you build highways, dams; fight soil erosion; work quarries. Du Pont has an explosive for every purpose.

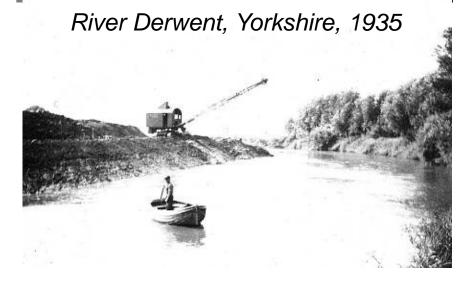


E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc.

Explosives Department 6107 du Pont Building

Crooked streams are a menace to life and crops in the areas bordering their banks





AECOM

A Québécois Example

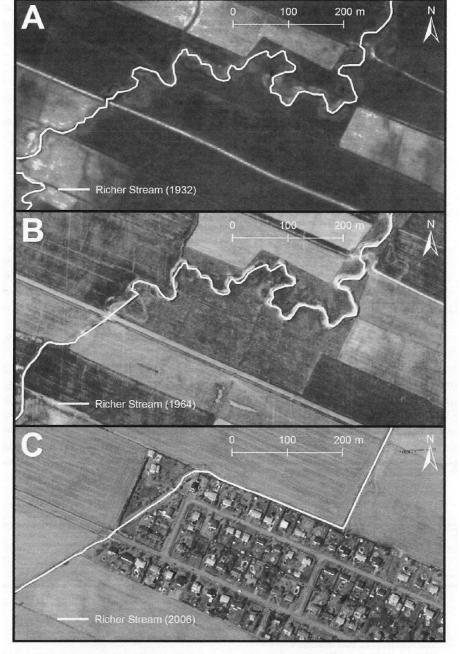
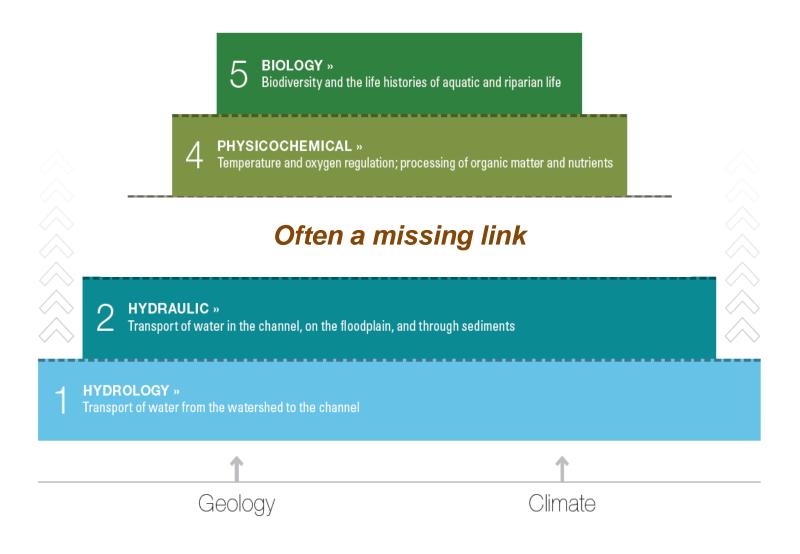


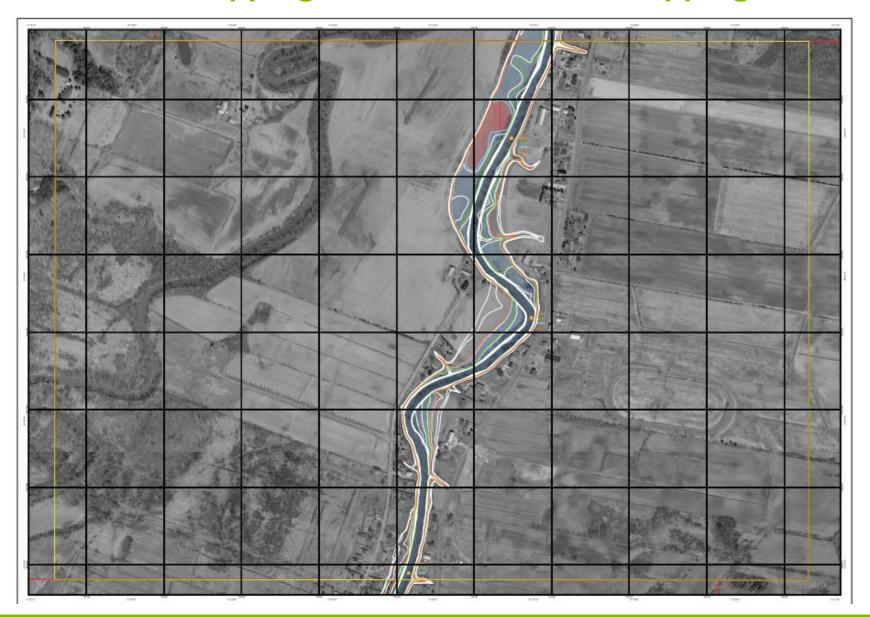
Figure 2. Aerial photographs of the residential reach in a) 1932, b) 1964 and c) 2006. Flow is from left to right.

Rousseau & Biron (2009)

Sustainable River Management



Flood Risk Mapping... not Erosion Risk Mapping





River Management Around the World



Netherlands

Making space for water

Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England

Flooding risk based room...

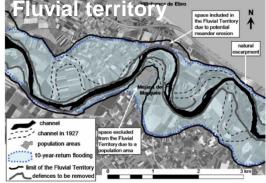
UK

And more recently erosion...



Toward resolving river and land use conflicts in an economically and ecologically sustainable manner.





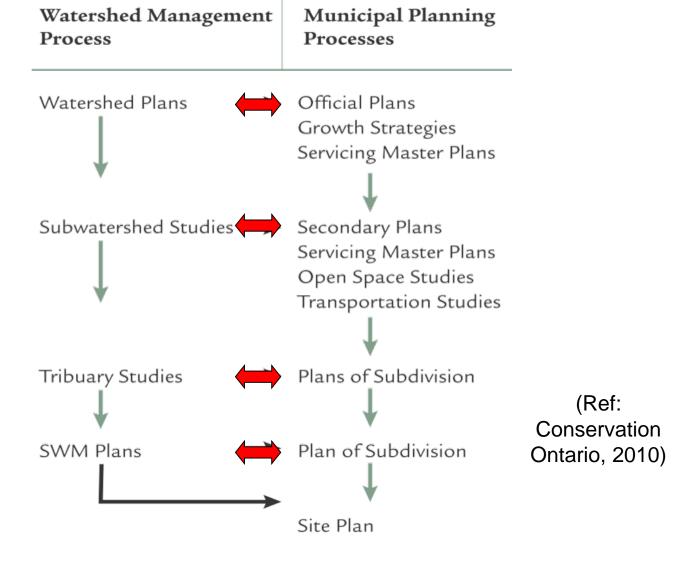
Vermont

France **Spain**



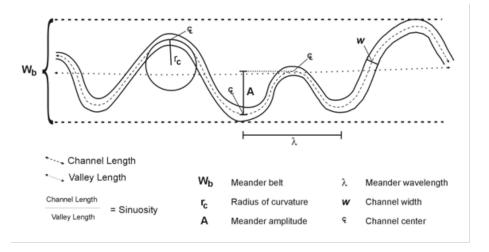
Planning in the River Basin Context in Ontario, Canada

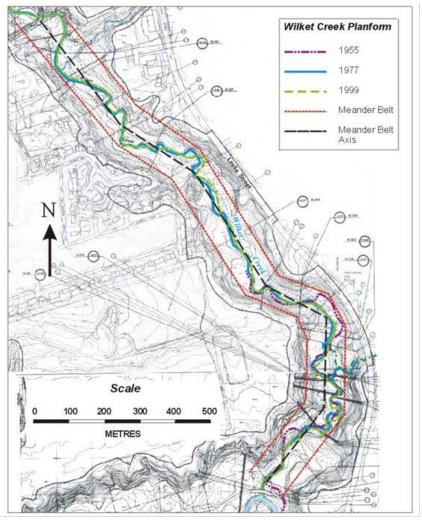






Strategic tool: Definition of « meander belt width »



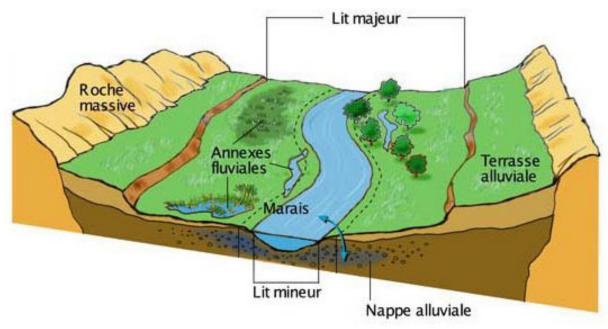


(Ref: TRCA, 2004)



Freedom Space (Espace de liberté) in Quebec

- Flood Risk +
- Erosion Risk +
- Wetlands



http://www.eau-loirebretagne.fr/espace_documentaire/documents_en_lign e/guides_milieux_aquatiques/Leau_LB_77.pdf



Different Degrees of Freedom!

– L1(Minimal Level):

- Frequent flooding AND/OR
- At risk of erosion based on observed and extrapolated bank erosion AND/OR
- Riparian wetlands

– L2 (Functional Level):

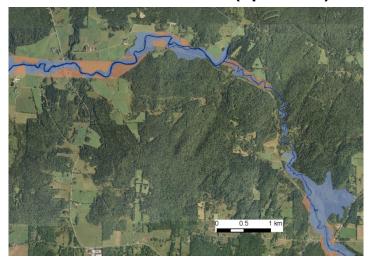
- Frequent flooding AND/OR
- At risk of long-term erosion, based on the meander belt width

– L3 (Rare Level):

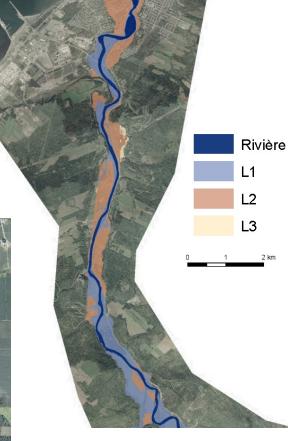
Rare floods with minor erosion risk

Freedom Space Mapping for Three Case Studies

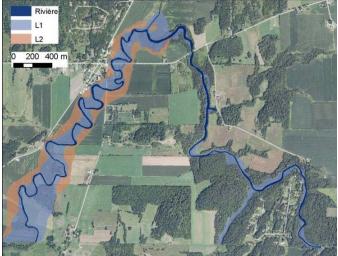
Rivière Yamaska Sud-Est (upstream)



Rivière Matane (downstream)



Rivière de la Roche





Cost-Benefit Analysis

- 50 Years
- Discount Rate of 4% Sensitivity analysis with rates of 2% et 6%
- Based on Freedom Space Level L1 (Minimal Level)

Costs

- Loss of right of construction
- Loss of right of cultivation

Vs Benefits

- Reduced bank protection costs
- Reduced damages caused by flooding
- Wetland protection
- Enhanced riparian zone



Costs: Loss of Right of Construction

Future construction only

- Urban areas:
 - > Yamaska Sud-Est: Cowanville, Lac Brome, Brome et Sutton
 - de la Roche: Saint-Armand;
 - ➤ Matane: St-René-de-Matane et Matane
- Median value of land:
 - > 122 400\$/ha (Yamaska Sud-Est et de la Roche);
 - > 17 500\$/ha (Matane)

Mean value less in general (sensitivity analysis of 50% and 75% lower cost)

Costs: Loss of Right of Cultivation

- Calculated based on the concept of « easements » used in Vermont
- Forbidden to protect banks, fill or dredge the river.



- ➤ Yamaska Sud-Est and de la Roche: 3200\$/ha
- ➤ Matane: 755\$/ha
- Sensitivity Analysis (6400\$ et 1510\$/ha)

Easement with financial compensation in 2009 (financed by the "Vermont Rivers Program") for 5 hectares including 675 m of river

Benefits: Reduced Bank Protection Costs

- Bank protection broadly estimated at 500\$/m
 - Based on data from local municipality (MRC Brome-Missisquoi) and consultant experience.

- Maintenance of existing protection not required.
- Additional future protection avoided in zones of active erosion.



Rivière Matane: Protection typical in the region of Gaspésie

Benefits: Reduced Damages Caused by Flooding

- Reduction of damages caused to agricultural crops taken out of the freedom space (no further need to insure harvests in these zones).
- Value based on statistics from Financière Agricole du Québec (2012).
- Potential reduction of damages in urban areas not taken into account (no expropriation).



Rivière Yamachiche: Corn without riparian buffer zone

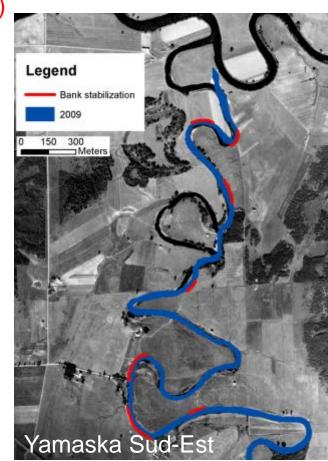
Benefits: Wetland Ecosystem Services

 Creation of new wetlands (meander cut-offs, ox-bows) over 50 years (2% of value per year) in the freedom space.

Sensitivity analysis for over 25 years (4% par year)

– Services:

- ➤ Buffer to regulated water levels (flood and drought)
- > Filtration of sediments
- **≻**Biodiversity
- Value from He et al. (2013)on the Yamaska basin:5,590\$/ha/yradjusted for Matane to 4,950\$/ha/yr



Benefits: Riparian Zone Ecosystem Services

- Current width of 3 m increased to 15 m on each bank.
- Services:
 - ➤ Water quality (filtration of sediments, temperature)
 - > Pollinisation
 - > Regulation of floods
 - > Reduced soil erosion
 - ➤ Biodiversity
- Value Transfer from Batker & Schmidt (2012) in Oregon.
- Used lower value carbon storage, aesthetic and recreative benefits not included.
 - 958\$/ha Yamaska Sud-Est et de la Roche,
 - 908\$/ha Matane



Findings of the Cost-Benefit Analysis

+2,4 million \$

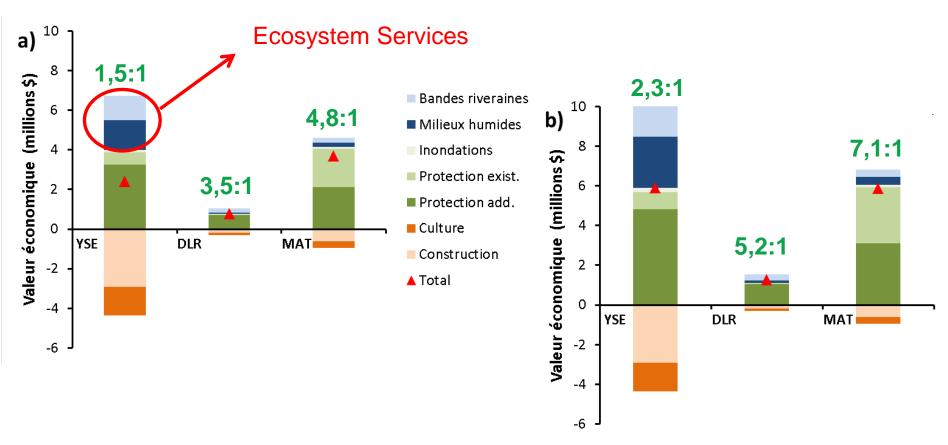
+0,7 million \$

+3,7 million \$

Туре С	Catégorie	Valeur (\$ CAD)
Rivière Yan	naska Sud-Est	· ·
Coûts	Perte de droit de construction	-2 913 120
	Perte de droit de culture	-1 453 832
	Réductions des coûts de protection – mesures additionnelles	3 269 009
Avantages	Réductions des coûts de protection – mesures existantes	589 260
	Réductions des dommages dus aux inondations (terres agricoles)	142 703
	Augmentation de la superficie des milieux humides	1 499 615
	Création d'une bande riveraine de 15 m	1 241 029
Total		2 375 263
Rivière De l	_a Roche	
Coûts	Perte de droit de construction	-183 600
	Perte de droit de culture	-115 96
Avantages	Réductions des coûts de protection – mesures additionnelles	705 48
	Réductions des coûts de protection – mesures existantes	42 67
	Réductions des dommages dus aux inondations (terres agricoles)	11 29
	Augmentation de la superficie des milieux humides	57 84
	Création d'une bande riveraine de 15 m	229 05
Total		746 799
Rivière Mat	ane	
Coûts	Perte de droit de construction	-630 00
	Perte de droit de culture	-330 17
Avantages	Réductions des coûts de protection – mesures additionnelles	2 107 47
	Réductions des coûts de protection – mesures existantes	1 937 76
	Réductions des dommages dus aux inondations (terres agricoles)	90 17
	Augmentation de la superficie des milieux humides	224 58
	Création d'une bande riveraine de 15 m	203 02
Total		3 663 663

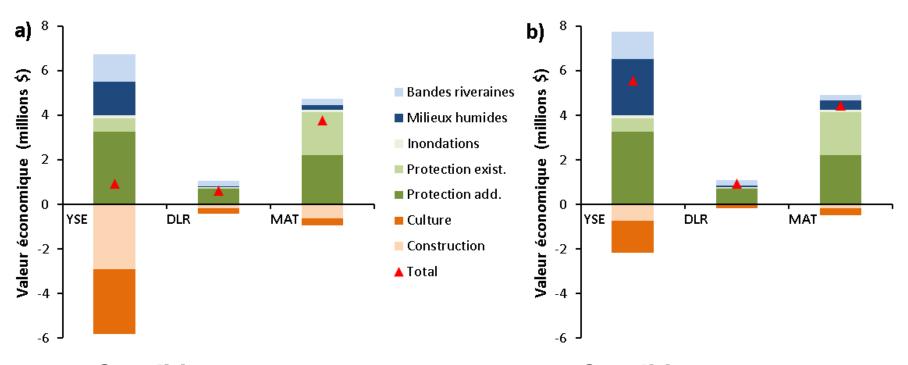


Findings of the Cost-Benefit Analysis



Discount rate 2% (preferable to take into account ecosystem services that occur on a long-term basis)

Sensitivity Analyses



Conditions most unfavourable to Freedom Space approach

Conditions most favourable to Freedom Space approach

| | |-

STREAM POWER SEDIMENT SUPPLY

MOI

HARDENED ENGINEERING TO PROTECT INFRASTRUCTURE

WHITEWATER PARKS

 in-stream, engineered recreational features may be suitable on steep reaches

ESPACE DE LIBERTE or Erodible Corridor

- where flow dynamic and sediment load intact (or nearlyso) can set aside a corridor for flooding and for the active channel to erode, deposit and migrate
- high potential for self-restoration

 impervious catchment causes higher flood peaks, induces incision and widening in unprotected channels

- biotechnical approaches probably ineffective
- opportunities to provide amenities along urban streams (open space, trails, recreation, woodlands, limited habitat)

ANTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT

 identify hotspots of likely erosion to setback infrastructure

FLOW + SEDIMENT RESTORATION

- flow regulation + sediment trapping by upstream dams shift channel dynamics downard
- restoring high flows + sediment can increase potential for self-restoration

Practical Application

"GARDENING" URBAN RIVER RESTORATION

- · removing barriers
- planting riparian vegetation
- · removing invasive plant species
- high potential for social benefit of trails, parks, recreation

CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION

- · river may be slow to self-heal
- · reconstruction and habitat structures may be justified

HIGH ← urban

Key Messages

- Sustainable river management must take into account natural geomorphological processes.
- Practical tools are available to define zones at risk of erosion, and could be incorporated into fluvial risk maps.
- The freedom space approach defines the minimal and functional space required to maintain river integrity.
- Cost-benefit analysis has demonstrated that establishment of at least the minimal freedom space is economically of benefit to society in the long-term.



Freedom Space for Rivers: A win-win-win approach!

joanna.eyquem@aecom.com

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