







Environment

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I. NWRM Description

A Lake is a water retention facility. It can store water (for flood control) and provide water for many purposes such as water supply, irrigation, fisheries, tourism, etc. In addition, it serves as a sink for carbon storage and provides important habitats for numerous species of plants and animals, including waders. In the past, lakes have sometimes been drained to free the land for agriculture purposes, or have simply not been maintained and have silted up. Restoring lakes consists in enhancing their structure and functioning where they have been drained in former times.

II. Illustration



Perch lake, (USA)
Source: http://giizis13.wordpress.com/page/3/

III.Geographic Applicability

Land Use	Applicability	Evidence
Artificial Surfaces	No	
Agricultural Areas	Possible	The restoration of lakes and surroundings, wetlands,
Forests and Semi-Natural Areas	Possible	bogs, fens, mires, as well as forests and agricultural lands if they are in the vicinity of the lake to restore.
Wetlands	Yes	

Region	Applicability	Evidence
Western Europe	Yes	
Mediterranean	Yes	The restoration of lakes and surroundings can take place anywhere as long as there is a (current or former) lake.
Baltic Sea	Yes	

Eastern Europe and Danube	Yes	
Danube		

IV. <u>Scale</u>

	0-0.1km2	0.1-1.0km2	1-10km2	10-100km2	100- 1000km2	>1000k m2
Upstream Drainage Area/Catchment Area	No	No	Possible	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evidence	Lakes, by their size, could drain large catchment areas. Under 1 km ² , the temperatures of water, stream and dynamic evolution are more phenomena of ponds than lakes.					

V. Biophysical Impacts

Biophy	sical Impacts	Rating	Evidence
g Runoff	Store Runoff	High	This measure, by enhancing the lake structure (size) and functioning, in particular by cleaning out the accumulated sediment, can increase its capacity for storing runoff. The runoff storage is equal to the total volume of the lake minus the volume already occupied by water.
: Storing	Slow Runoff	Medium	This measure, by enhancing the lake structure (size) and functioning, can slow down the runoff
Slowing & Storing Runoff	Store River Water	High	This measure, by enhancing the lake structure (size) and functioning, can increase its capacity for storing river water
	Slow River Water	Medium	This measure, by enhancing the lake structure (size) and functioning, can slow down the river water
Ŧ	Increase Evapotranspiration	Low	Evapotranspiration might change according to the surface area and/or extent of riparian habitat.
Reducing Runoff	Increase Infiltration and/or groundwater recharge	Low	A lakes has more a storage function than an infiltration function. The impact of its restoration will be limited to the restoration of the associated alluvial groundwater.
Redu	Increase soil water retention	Low	Soil water retention might change according to the surface area and/or extent of the lake and its riparian habitat.
Reducing Pollution	Reduce pollutant sources	None	
Redu Pollu	Intercept pollution pathways	Low	As the river runoff and water are slowed down, pollutants can deposit easier in the lake

Soil Conservation	Reduce erosion and/or sediment delivery	High	As the river runoff and water are slowed down, sediment can deposit easier in the lake, therefore reducing sediment delivery on the river. At the opposite, this can accelerate erosion processes in the river, if the deposition and therefore reduction of coarse sediment in the lake is too important.
Soi	Improve soils	Low	Soil quality might change according to the surface area and/or extent of the lake and its riparian habitat.
	Create aquatic habitat	High	Lake restoration increases the preservation of aquatic species and habitats (in the lake and not in the rivers).
Creating Habitat	Create riparian habitat	High	Lake and surrounding restoration could have an impact on the riparian vegetation by rebuilding or creating natural environment for riparian species. The creation of riparian habitat could be made directly by artificial facilities or indirectly by favouring the riparian vegetation development and conservation or rehabilitation of banks
	Create terrestrial habitat	None	
ation	Enhance precipitation	None	
Climate Alteration	Reduce peak temperature	None	
Clima	Absorb and/or retain CO2	None	

VI. Ecosystem Services Benefits

Ecosys	tem Services	Rating	Evidence
	Water Storage	High	The lake constitutes a natural or artificial reservoir.
Provisioning	Fish stocks and recruiting	High	The lake constitutes a natural biological reservoir. Fish stocks could be increased by improving habitat, temperature and water quality.
Prc	Natural biomass production	High t	Since it creates new habitats (aquatic, riparian and terrestrial), this measure increases the biomass production.
Regulatory and Maintenance	Biodiversity preservation	High	Lake restoration allows the restoration of the food chain by improving the production of phytoplankton and zooplankton, creating optimum conditions for the aquatic and terrestrial linked ecosystems.
Regulat Maint	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	None	

N12: Lake restoration

	Groundwater / aquifer recharge	Low	Lakes can have an infiltration function.
	Flood risk reduction	Medium	As lakes have a storage function, their better capacity for storage due to restoration actions can allow reducing the flood risk
	Erosion / sediment control	High	The impact dealing with sediment is mostly linked to the storage function of the lake, creating more erosive conditions by increasing the outfall water erosive power. Cleaning out the sediment accumulated in the lake could improve sediment transit by reducing sediment storage and the lake filling speed.
	Filtration of pollutants	Low	Closely linked to sediment storage, filtration of pollutants will be dependent on sediment management practices, mainly cleaning out the sediment accumulated in the lake, as well as pollutants controlled release practices around the lake.
ral	Recreational opportunities	High	Lake restoration can be synonymous of biodiversity development and so of an increasing fauna and flora attraction. The development of tourism is supported by aquatic
Cultural	Aesthetic / cultural value	High	activities and infrastructures that should be integrated to the environment. Lake can become a "lived" and living recreational and natural area for the population, legitimizing the financial resources used for its restoration.
	Navigation	None	
Abiotic	Geological resources	None	
	Energy production	None	

VII. Policy Objectives

Policy	Policy Objective R		Evidence
Water	Framework Directiv	ve	
	Improving status of biological quality elements	High	Lake restoration is a key point to reach a good water ecological status. Improving water circulation, habitat for aquatic species, growing of the riparian vegetation, limitation of invasive species are all dedicated to foster an autonomous dynamic of the lake.
Achieve Good Surface Water Status	Improving status of physico-chemical quality elements	Medium	Potential to improve water quality in receiving water bodies through reduction in sediment loading and addressing urban diffuse pollution. Potential to reduce chemical pollution and improve the chemical status of surface water downstream as it can control pollution related to pesticides and others, adsorbing it in soil particles that are eroded and end up in surface aquatic environments.
chieve Good S	Improving status of hydromorphological quality elements	Medium	Reduction in river peak runoff rates may reduce channel erosion during storm events. On the other hand, lakes decrease sediment transport downstream, which might lead to erosion
Ā	Improving chemical status and priority substances	Low	Lake role regarding the chemical status and the priority substances could be thought through a management plan of sediment, especially by cleaning out the sediment accumulated in the lake. Sediment concentrate pollutants and so priority substances. If it's not possible to act on releases upstream, a special management plan should be draft in the same time of the restoration plan.
Good atus	Improved quantitative status	Low	Lake restoration can allow increasing infiltration and groundwater recharge.
Achieve GW St	Improved chemical status	Low	As lake restoration can have a role in pollutant deposition, they can have a role in improving the chemical status of groundwater
Prevent Deterioration	Prevent surface water status deterioration	Medium	As lake restoration can play a role in improving biological, physical and chemical status of water surface, they can prevent surface water status deterioration
Prevent Deteriorati	Prevent groundwater status deterioration	Low	As lake restoration can have a role in pollutant deposition, they can prevent groundwater status deterioration
Floods	Directive		
ordinat	lequate and co- ed measures to flood risks	Medium	Reduction and storage of surface runoff will contribute to reduced peak flows in receiving watercourses, effectively maintaining the natural flood risk capacity of a catchment and its natural water features.

Habitats and Birds Directives			
Protection of Important Habitats	High	As lake restoration is a key point to reach a good water ecological status, it can allow protecting important habitats	
2020 Biodiversity Strategy	-		
Better protection for ecosystems and more use of Green Infrastructure	High	As lake restoration is a key point to reach a good water ecological status, it can allow better protection for ecosystems and more use of Green Infrastructure	
More sustainable agriculture and forestry	None		
Better management of fish stocks	High	As lake restoration is a key point to reach a good water ecological status, it can allow better management of fish stocks	
Prevention of biodiversity loss	High	As lake restoration is a key point to reach a good water ecological status, it can allow preventing biodiversity loss	

VIII. Design Guidance

Design Parameters	Evidence	
Dimensions	Very variable. Typical area: 10 ha (>4ha); Typical depth: >5m. But these numbers are only indicative as the definition of a lake is vague and based on non-quantifiable criteria such as the fact that sun light does not penetrate until the bottom of the lake, or the fact that surface waves prevent the formation of vegetation on the shore of the lake.	
	For high impact on water river storage, hydraulic infrastructures should be built or modified to increase the total volume lake capacity storage. Another way to improve the water storage is to build a water management plan able at taking into account all uses and their variability.	
Space required	The space required is highly variable depending on the size of the lake, the topography, the contributing rivers and streams.	
Location	It would be sensible to take into account the natural design in order to minimize artificial landscaping.	
Site and slope stability	n/a	
Soils and groundwater	n/a	
Pre-treatment requirements	n/a	
Synergies with Other Measures	n/a	

IX. <u>Cost</u>

Cost Category	Cost Range	Evidence
Land Acquisition	/	No information
Investigations & Studies	/	No information
Capital Costs	4 000€/ha	Habitat restoration at Croxall Lakes Nature Reserve
Maintenance Costs	Minimal	Since these lakes have long lifespan, once in operation only minimal maintenance costs arise.
Additional Costs	/	Infrastructures for green tourism development

X. Governance and Implementation

Requirement	Evidence
Definition of the responsibilities	The effective restoration and maintenance of lakes may include local planning authorities, environmental regulators, private landowners and land managers, farmers and other bodies with responsibilities water management (e.g. irrigation bodies, drainage boards, etc).
Monitoring	The water storage should be managed in order to satisfy the different uses (recreative, agriculture, ecosystems, irrigation). The impact will depend of existing uses, priorities and elaboration of guidance documents for management.
	In water scarce areas or areas in which agriculture is practiced, there may be some direct reuse of water from the lakes without monitoring water quality. But in the vast majority of situations, monitoring is recommended in order to provide confidence in the effectiveness of the measure.
	Concerning protection against floods, rehabilitation of dykes appears as the main measure of improving it, as this restores the lake storage capacity. Lake restoration implies most of the time a change in management practices. Protection against floods could be improved by a better management of water levels. Efficient management of flood risk should be seen as an integrated strategy taking into account all uses.

XI. Incentives supporting the financing of the NWRM

Туре	Evidence
САР	The GAEC standards include retention of landscape features and establishment/retention of habitats

LIFE Program	Restoration of lakes supports the creation and conservation of
	natural habitats and improves biodiversity

XII. <u>References</u>

Reference	Comment
"Costs, benefits and climate proofing of natural water retention measures"	Stella Consulting, NWRM Final Report - May 2012
Role of flood storage ability of lakes in the Changjiang River catchment, T. Nakayama, M. Watanabe, Global and Planetary Change 63 (2008) 9– 22	
Design, implementation and cost elements of Green Infrastructure projects, Naumann, S., McKenna, D., Kaphengst, T., Pieterse, M. and Rayment, M., 2011	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/biodiversity/pdf/G I_DICE_FinalReport.pdf