

THE FLOODABLE PARK “LA MARJAL” (ALICANTE, SOUTH EAST SPAIN) AS A PARADIGMATIC EXAMPLE OF WATER REUSE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the south-east of Spain has several problems of water supply due to high agricultural, urban, industries, and so on water demands. In addition, this sensible area has limited precipitations, high temperatures and evapotranspiration rates. At the same time, in many places, the urban growth has been poorly organized. Usually, some areas are subjected to the effects of flash floods caused by heavy and concentrated rainfalls. In this work, we analyse the evolution of the floodable park “La Marjal” (Alicante, SE Spain) since its construction two years ago as a solution to reduce the mentioned problems. This floodable park, the first constructed in Spain and the second in Europe, cost 3.3 M€ and presents a total water volume of 45,000 m³. The park gets to avoid typical flash floods in San Juan urban area and provides storage of water to reuse it in irrigation of urban parks and gardens, countries, street cleaning, and other uses.

Keywords: circular economy, water reuse, flash floods, floodable park “La Marjal”.

1 INTRODUCTION

Circular economy is a new economic trend related principally with a sustainable development. The main objective of this concept consist on preserve the value of products, materials and resources (water, energy and so on) the most time as possible into the economy. At the same time, it pretends to obtain a high reduction of the generated waste products into the economic cycle. The aim is to implement a new circular, non-linear, economy based on the principle of “closing the life cycle” of products, services, waste products, materials, water and energy. In summary, principal benefits of circular economy can be listed as follow: 1-Reduce water consumption and energy in industrial processes. Therefore, some authors consider circular economy as a valid instrument to avoid climate change; 2-Decrease waste generation getting it conversion into raw materials; 3-Preserve raw materials; 4-Generate new uses of products; 5-Create wealth and employment (local employment and hard to relocate); 6-Drive innovation (McKinsey and Company [1]) Melgarejo and Prats-Rico [2]). Fig. 1 shows a generic system diagram that represents the constant flow of biological and technical materials through the “value circle”.

1.1 Water reuse into circular economy

In the water sector, the circular economy concept is based on reusing water the maximum as possible simulating a natural hydrological cycle. In the urban sector, using regenerated wastewater, circular economy pretends to mitigate net consumption of water, reusing it in different applications (agricultural irrigation, parks and gardens, cleaning...). In the industrial sector, the regenerated water coming from effluents can be reused to generate new products, use process and cooling water among other applications. Therefore, it can be reduced environmental impacts derived from industrial activities and save costs. In this way, it is perfectly possible to extract and recover valuable resources contained in different industrial



and municipal effluents (McKinsey and Company [1]; Melgarejo and López-Ortiz [4]). Fig. 2 represents a generic reuse of wastewater into circular economy.

Consequently, circular economy of water is a valid mechanism to avoid problems derived from droughts and water scarcity. It allows to access water resources in areas with water restrictions and to prevent futures scenarios due to it is expected that water consumption will double by 2050 over the world (McKinsey and Company [1]; Melgarejo and Prats-Rico [2]). In south eastern Spain, Segura River basin and also Júcar and Sur basins present high levels of water scarcity, in particular in the provinces of Murcia, Alicante and Almeria. These areas also suffer high rainfall events (storms) generating flash floods problems (Camarasa-Belmonte [5]; Valdés-Abellán et al. [6]; Melgarejo and López-Ortiz [4]).

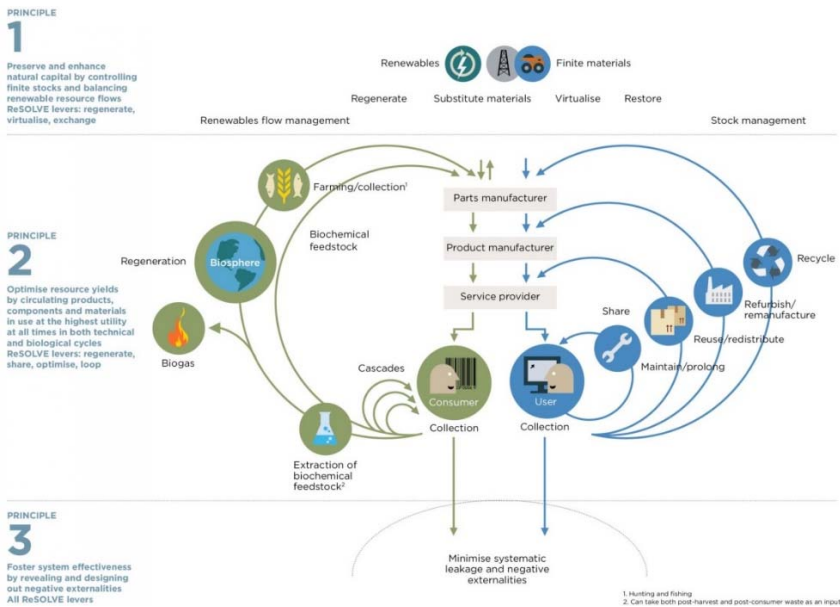


Figure 1: Diagram of a circular economy system. (Source: Adapted from [3].)

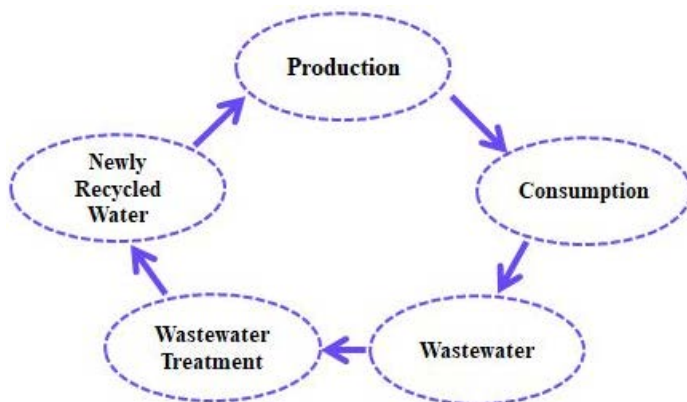


Figure 2: Wastewater reuse into a circular economy diagram.

1.2 Objective

In the present work, we study the floodable park “La Marjal” (Alicante, SE Spain) as an important element to prevent the above issues and to produce storage of water to reuse it into circular economy of water.

2 STUDY AREA

The floodable park “La Marjal” is located in San Juan urban area. This coastal municipality belongs to Alicante province (SE Spain). As a consequence of an unplanned and poorly managed urban growth during last decades, part of the San Juan municipality was edified in a natural floodplain or Marjal.

After studying different alternatives, Alicante local government selected the Marjal project to avoid problems derived from flash flood in this area. The Park was placed in a municipal smallholding of 36,700 m² classified as green area. It is also part of a smallholdings set with the same classification which compound the Urban Park of San Juan Beach.

The peculiarity of the project consists in the occasional use of a public park as a temporal storage for high rainfalls (storms). The park was constructed since 2013 to 2015 with a total cost of €3,307,855 being the first built in Spain and the second in Europe (Fig. 3). Currently, the park is managed by the Aguas Municipalizadas de Alicante Company and the Alicante local government and presents a total capacity of 45,000 m³ (AMAEM [7]).

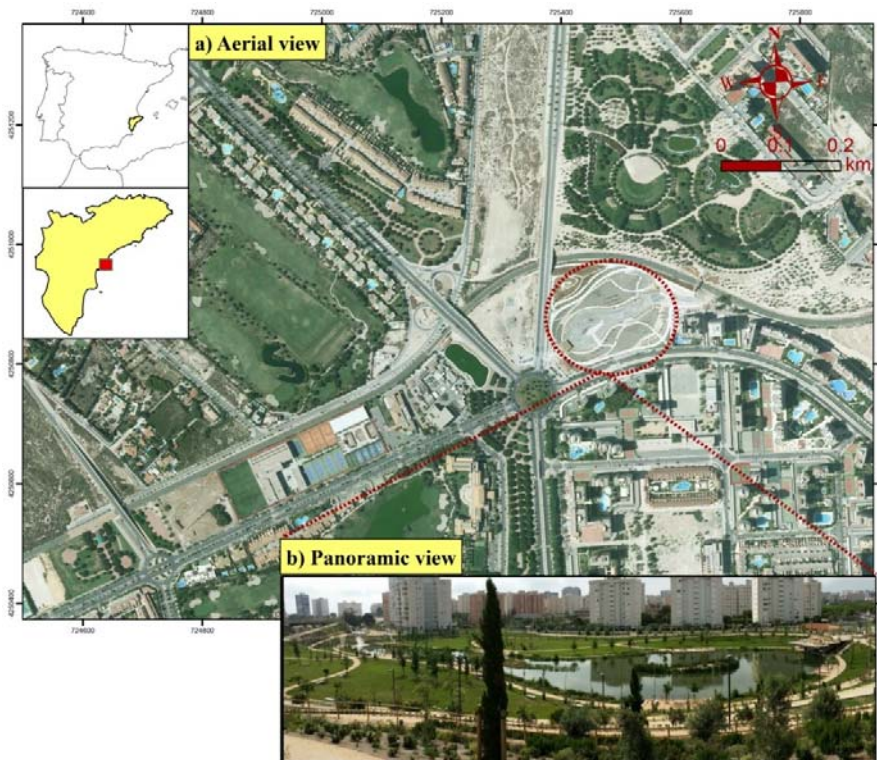


Figure 3: Location of the floodable park “La Marjal” into the Alicante province. (a) Aerial view; (b) Panoramic view.

3 ADVANTAGES AND USES

3.1 Barrier against flash flood

The urban growth of Alicante city occupied a coastal area called San Juan Beach. Construction of an important network to retain rainfalls got to avoid effects of typical precipitations existing in the study area varies between 300 mm/year and 350 mm/year (Fig. 4). However, in case of heavy and concentrated rainfalls the mentioned network was insufficient and flash floods affected several avenues, the tram railway and private buildings in the lower part of San Juan urban area. This problem was solved with the floodable park “La Marjal” construction as a reservoir to retain rainfalls (storms) fallen in its natural watershed (Fig. 4). The park was designed to retain a total volume of 45,000 m³ according to a storm with a return period of 50 year (AMAEM [7]; Morote-Seguido et al. [8]).

The design of the floodable park “La Marjal” is based on the marshes dynamic. These are depressions or plains separated from the sea by a chain of dunes that, in precipitation times, accumulate flows from their natural watersheds generating specific habitats as for example the Pego-Oliva marsh, the Valencia coastal lagoon, and so one. Based on this idea a hydraulic system was designed. During a heavy rainfall episode, when the existing rainwater network capacity is exceeded, water surplus is derived through a lateral spillway to a collector with a diameter of 2000 mm which ends into the Park.

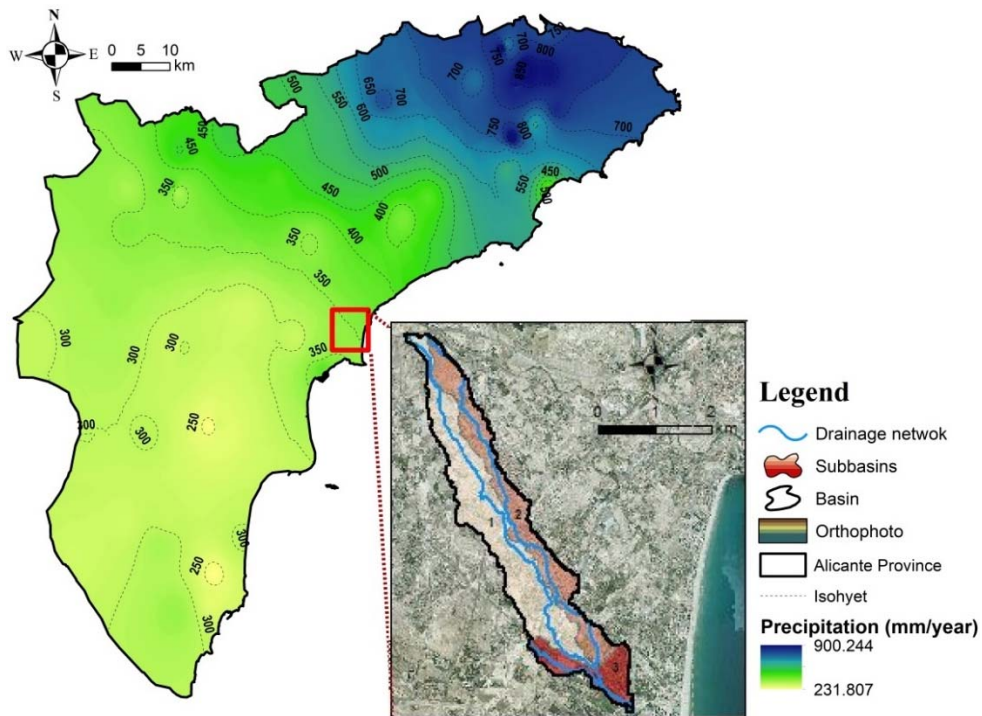


Figure 4: Average precipitation in Alicante province (left); Natural watershed of the floodable park “La Marjal” with an area of 6.38 km² (right). This watershed was obtained with the SWAT hydrology model (Arnold et al. [9]; Winchell et al. [10]).

Then, water is discharged on the surface of a pond located at the bottom of the park. This pond is a decorative element and only intervenes in the hydraulic function of the Park as a rainfall retention structure. When water overflows by its edges, the retention storage of the park slowly fills up. In case of exceeding its capacity (45,000 m³), the park has a spillway to evacuate water surplus directly to the sea by surface runoff. When the rainfall has finished and the network flow has reduced, the retained water in the Park is returned to the existing network. Then it is discharged into the sea, or sent to a wastewater pumping station placed in the same smallholding of the Park, for its later treatment in a municipal wastewater treatment plant (AMAEM [7]).

3.2 Circular economy and water reuse

The floodable park “La Marjal” provided numerous environment and economic benefits to San Juan urban area. Principal advantages are listed below:

- Water treatment and reuse of stored water.
Water stored in the park can be discharged into the sea or sent to a wastewater pumping station located in the same smallholding of the Park, for its later treatment in a municipal wastewater treatment plant. At the same time, irrigation of the floodable park “La Marjal” and ponds is performed with reclaimed water produced in municipal wastewater treatment plants. This is a perfect water cycle that has created a varied topography in this area. It has allowed growth of autochthonous vegetation and fauna helping the tourism of San Juan urban area.
- Recuperation of autochthonous vegetation and fauna.
The park presents a new green area with autochthonous and endemic vegetation from four natural habitats typical of the Alicante geography: riparian, mountain, dry agricultural terraces and diverse vegetation. Native fauna as ducks, coots, mosquitofishes (*Gambusia affinis*), etc. has colonised these habitats.
- Reduction of environmental impacts.
The floodable park “La Marjal” has reduced flash floods effects in San Juan area. Simultaneously, it has avoided direct polluted water discharges into the sea.
- Reduced economic cost.
Local Alicante government studied many alternatives to mitigate flash floods effects in the study area. Marjal project was chosen in part by its minimum costs. During project execution numerous operations were affected by a reduced budget. For example, excavated and moved land to form the mentioned park was placed next to this area creating a hill set. On these hills were made many agricultural plantations with typical crops of Alicante province. The total volume of land moved into hills was 20,000 m³. Thanks to this action costs derived from land transport were minimized.
- Increase of social gains and tourism.
The floodable park “La Marjal” presents numerous attractive elements to the public. Main tourism attraction is probably the great pond, a large permanent sheet of water of 6,674 m² located in the middle of the park. This sheet of water recreates a primordial marsh. It contains two islands as a space for nesting birds giving to the park a high landscape attractive. The park also shows a waterfall, a perimeter path, many viewpoints, recreational areas, and so on (AMAEM [7]; Morote-Seguido and Hernández-Hernández [11]).



4 CONCLUSIONS

Circular economy is a new economic trend associated principally with a sustainable development. The main objectives of this conception consist on preserve the value of products, materials and resources the maximum as possible into the economy. Simultaneously, it pretends to obtain a high reduction of the generated waste products into the economic cycle. Respect to water reuse into circular economy, in the water sector, circular economy is based on reusing water the most time as possible simulating a natural hydrological cycle. In the urban sector, using regenerated wastewater, circular economy pretends to mitigate net consumption of water, reusing it in different applications. In the industrial sector, the regenerated water coming from effluents can be reused to generate new products, use process and cooling water among other applications. It can be reduced environmental impacts derived from industrial activities and save costs. Therefore, circular economy of water is a valid mechanism to avoid problems derived from droughts and water scarcity.

Throughout the study, it has become evident that the floodable park “La Marjal” can be considered as a perfect instrument designed from the circular economy and sustainable development perspective. The park solves the problem for which it was designed: flash flood effects in San Juan urban area and provides diary storage of reclaimed water to reuse it in irrigate the park crops, send it into wastewater plants, and other uses. In particular, it was designed to retain a total volume of 45,000 m³ according to a storm with a return period of 50 year. At the same time, it allows reducing costs derived from water uses, reduce environmental impacts, recuperate autochthonous vegetation and fauna, etc. It is also a tourism attractive giving economic benefits to San Juan urban area.

The floodable park “La Marjal” construction received the award for the best integration in the space and respect for the environment of the Alicante province, granted by the Public Works Federation of the Alicante province (FOPA) in 2015 (AMAEM [7]).

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