

## The potential of using rainwater in the revitalisation of transformed areas

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Revitalisation of transformed areas and contaminated areas entails many challenges and the necessity to overcome various barriers but it is also an opportunity to create new quality in the method of developing new space and using the potential of rainwater. The appropriate assessment and the preparation of corrective measures and in particular rearrangement of water situation are necessary parts of this process. Inappropriate planning or lack of planning of such measures may cause further contamination of environment, reduction of resources and the increase of costs connected with water and sewage management in the target function of revitalised area. Solutions adopted in respect of rainwater management should include local conditions, ensure that it will be used as a limited and valuable resource and at the same time protect groundwater from being contaminated by impurities washed out from the soil. Bioremediation is a common and successful method of soil and water environment protection used in this country as well as in foreign countries that uses a combination of active and passive techniques of isolating impurities from rainwater. The base for these activities should be a knowledge database enabling to identify the condition, to predict the results of actions taken as well as to monitor implementation effects of revitalisation being a cohesive action plan.