

Water politics is a widely discussed and extremely prevalent topic throughout the world. From agriculture to energy, health to climate, transport to leisure, water plays an integral role in the functioning of our inhabited environments.

Yet over the last two centuries, the increasing enclosure of water through privatisation and marketisation has led to global water inequality and water poverty for many around the world, threatening the notion that it is a shared wealth for all.

Water Wareness is a multilayered publication that investigates how forms of water within our cities shape our urban environments, and affect our access to water as a common good in our daily inhabiting of the city. The publication contents with the questions: rather than occurring in opposition to capitalist tendencies where the state and market govern it, can individual water commoning instead become complementary to it? And, if so, how might we share the task of commoning amongst *everybody* in the wake of the climate emergency?

Panta Rhei Collaborative

HumDrumPress

Water Wareness

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LOCATIONS

- 01 Boise River. Eagle ID, USA.
- 02 River Spree. Berlin, DE.
- 03 Agean Sea. Athens, GR.
- 04 Wasserturm. Manheim, DE.
- 05 Dortmund-Ems-Kanal. Münster, DE.
- 06 James River. Richmond VA, USA.
- 07 Grand River. Ontario, Canada.
- 08 River Danube. Bratislava, SK.
- 09 Fjords. Stockholm, SE.
- 10 River Wien, Vienna, AT.
- 11 Stad Natique. Creutzwald, FR.
- 12 River Limmat. Zürich, CH.
- 13 Aasee. Ibbenbüren, DE.
- 14 Lungotevere. Rome, IT.
- 15 River Aare. Bern, CH.
- 16 Arno River, Florence, IT.
- 16 River Rhine, Düsseldorf, DE.
- 18 Lake Michigan. Milwaukee, USA.
- 19 Charles River. Boston, USA.
- 20 River Ij. Amsterdam, NE.
- 21 Beatrixkanaal. Eindhoven, NE.
- 22 Atlantic Ocean. Cadiz, ES.
- 23 Sortedam. Copenhagen, DK.
- 24 Weißensee. Berlin, DE.
- 25 The Bund. Shanghai, CN.
- 26 Bosphorus. Istanbul, TR.
- 27 Dreisamufer. Freiburg, DE.
- 28 Zürichsee. Zürich, CH.
- 29 Canals. Amsterdam, NE.
- 30 Angerbach. Ratingen, DE.
- 31 River Danube. Ulm, DE.
- 32 Mittellandkanal. Münster, DE.

- 33 Han River. Seoul, KR.
- 34 Værftshallerne. Helsingør, DK.
- 35 Pacific Ocean. San Fransisco, USA.
- 36 River Limmat. Zürich, CH.
- 37 Dreisamufer. Freiburg, DE.
- 38 Hampstead Ponds. London, UK.
- 39 Yeoville Reserv. Johannesburg, SA.
- 40 Bârlad River. Bârlad, RO.
- 41 Sydney Beaches. Sydney, AU.
- 42 Rivers of Sofia. Sofia, BG.
- 43 Krumme Lanke. Berlin, DE.
- 44 Cávado River. Barcelos, PT.
- 45 Al-Hilla River. Hillah, IQ.
- 46 Pacific Ocean. San Fransisco, USA.

- 47 Vere River. Tbilisi, GE.
- 48 Lake of Tunis. Tunis, TN.
- 49 Miño River. Lugo, ES.
- 50 Rawa River. Katowice, PL.
- 51 Mediterranean Sea. Tel Aviv, IL.
- 52 Thermaic Gulf. Thessaloniki, GR.
- 53 Kamo River. Kyoto, JP.
- 54 Trnovski Pristan. Ljubjana, SI.
- 55 Ume River. Umeå, SE.
- 56 Huang Pu River. Shanghai, CN.
- 57 Grand River. Michigan, USA.
- 58 Hussain Sagar Lake. Hyderabad, IN.
- 59 Rio Arzobispo. Bogotá, CO.
- 60 River Tyne. Newcastle, UK.
- 61 Hudson River. New York, USA.
- 62 Tamsui River. Taipei. TW.
- 63 Gulf of Patras. Patras, GR.
- 64 Ilulissat Icefjord. Ilulissat, GL.

Water
Harvest

Raising Water Wareness

Water politics is a widely discussed and extremely prevalent topic throughout the world. From agriculture to energy, health to climate, transport to leisure, water plays an integral role in the functioning of our inhabited environments, to which all living organisms have a basic right.

As Elinor Ostrom brought to light in the late eighties, one of the oldest precedents for the collective management of ‘common pool’ water resources, can be found Switzerland, in the Alpine village of Törbel where a system of equal rights and ownership of the village’s irrigation system ensures a sustainable use of this scarce, yet common good. With a shared responsibility to maintain it, the inhabitants of the village are empowered with a common interest to ensure its preservation throughout time.

Over the last two centuries, the increasing enclosure of water through privatisation and marketisation has led to global water inequality and water poverty for many around the world, threatening the notion that it is a shared wealth for all. Yet recently, as writer and activist David Bollier highlights, “commoners have begun to reclaim this common wealth in both a material and political sense”,¹ trying to reassert a greater participatory control over these resources as part of communal life.

Rather than occurring in opposition to capitalist tendencies where the state and market govern it, can individual water commoning instead become complementary to it? And, if so, how might we share the task of commoning amongst *everybody* in the wake of the climate emergency?

Panta Rhei Collaborative: putting the commons back into context

Panta Rhei Collaborative (PRC) is a network of architects, urbanists, researchers, artists, and practitioners of other creative disciplines. It was founded through a mutual desire to explore ways of bringing the commons, a broad set of natural and cultural resources that are shared by many people, back to the everyday experiences of urban space.

Though the founders are based in Berlin, London, and Zürich, PRC operates as part of a network of collaborators across Europe, which means there are different cells in different locations for each project. Since 2020, members of PRC have carried out design, research, and exhibition projects as well as teaching activities at Accademia di Architettura in Mendrisio, TU Berlin, Munster School of Architecture, TU Munich, Leibniz University Hannover, and ETH Zürich, amongst others. They have also hosted workshops and exhibited at Floating Berlin, the Oslo Architecture Triennale 2022, and the Tbilisi Architecture Biennial 2022.

Coming together from different backgrounds during their studies, the founding members of Panta Rhei saw the need for a spatial practice that is aware of the unjust

dynamic that is inherent to the use of natural and cultural resources in architecture. For PRC, putting the commons back into context means working with peer-learning, locality, shared experiences, and minimising harmful building practice.

Working with the commons means cherishing everyday practices of repair, care, and maintenance. It also means appreciating the often invisible work that makes much of urban life possible. From saving vacant buildings from demolition, to reusing construction waste for urban furniture, creating new community spaces, to hosting workshops and exhibitions on knowledge sharing – PRC’s projects attempt to re-evaluate the commons in current urban contexts.

Water Wareness

Water Wareness was a year-long research project conducted by PRC as part of the School of Commons (SoC) at the Zürich University of the Arts (ZhdK).

There, we utilised a process-based methodology to investigate the relationship between water and urbanisation, and the impact that this has on its access and use. The project explores the role of water as a common good: internally between us at PRC and externally with a global audience of peers. It asks how and why we perceive water in cities the way we do today - and what other possibilities there are for communicating water as an urban commons.

As well as the texts, short films, visual materials, and discussions produced over the course of SoC, the project culminated in a travelling exhibition and a global survey of water as an urban commons. This publication extracts some of the key learnings from *Water Wareness*. It also aims to give readers the possibility to engage with the research and with water as an urban commons with technical and emotional richness. Following the idea of understanding, maintaining, and passing on practices of the commons, we structured our research in three steps, around three seminar questions:

1. What do we mean by Water as an urban commons?
2. How can spatial practitioners conceptualise and analyse the commons?
3. How can we share urban water knowledge with everyone?

This publication is therefore structured in three parts to reflect these steps. This fanfold is a brief introduction to PRC and how we work together amongst ourselves and with a network of collaborators. It also highlights the methodology and outcomes from our research. The accompanying poster shows a selection of postcards that we received from our global survey of water as an urban commons. The pull-out playcard is our invitation to you to carry our research questions into your own context and environment. Take it out, take one or many friends and companions to a water body near you, and share the questions, and your views with them.

1- What do we mean by water as commons?

WATER WARENESS

As mentioned, water politics is a widely discussed and extremely prevalent topic throughout the world. From agriculture to energy, health to climate, transport to leisure, water plays a core role in the functioning of these inhabited environments, to which all living organisms have a basic right. Yet the increasing enclosure of water through privatisation and marketisation has led to global water inequality and water poverty for many around the world.

Observing the relationships between water in cities and its public accessibility in an attempt to raise an awareness on the matter, we retraced how vast infrastructural networks, the decentralisation of power, privatisation and artificial shortages have formed residents’ experiences of water in the city.

2 - How can spatial practitioners analyse the commons?

LOOKING INWARDS / LOOKING OUTWARDS

Several places globally demonstrate key examples of commoning practices that are improving local communities’ access to water, forming exemplary case studies for exploring how we may reclaim our access to this ‘shared wealth’. We felt it was as important to understand one’s own context as, even within wealthy cities perceived as being at the forefront of technological development, key themes can arise that help us to better understand the forces at play when dealing with the access to, and shared usage of water.

As a result, we turned to our three home cities – London, Zürich and Berlin – looking inwards as a starting point for understanding their individual relationship to their waterways. Water in each of these cities presents a multitude of social, geographical and political conditions that are often present across several different contexts. We chose to look at each city through specific lenses, selecting themes that we believe present a condition of duality; on the one hand sparking growth and innovation, yet on the other, seemingly problematic outcomes. By engaging with local initiatives and collaborating with other creative practitioners, we adopted an ethnographic approach of observation and documentation to bring to light these conditions.

We then followed this by looking outwards, which involved reaching out to those in the PRC networks to gain an understanding of the relationship they have to water in their home contexts, worldwide. We gathered qualitative data from over 60 participants, illustrating personal experiences from all over the globe presented in this publication as a collection of composite ‘postcards’. The locations of these contributions are mapped out on the Dymaxion projection of the globe overleaf.²

3 - How can we share urban water knowledge with everyone?

WHAT IS WATER AS AN URBAN COMMONS TO YOU?

These findings have attempted to bring to light the fundamental role that water plays within urban contexts, both as a human right and as a common good for collective social benefit. Can more individuals be empowered to engage in everyday forms of commoning to preserve our access to these places?

In a bid to make this topic more accessible and engaging to people, you can find here a playcard that comprises 25 questions on 5 main topics around the key themes of water commons.

You can use it alone to experience a moment of reflection with a body of water near you, or play it with others, too. If you attempt to answer these questions, find a place where you can engage fully with a selected body or source of water in your nearby environment. For example a lake, a river, a fountain, or a beach. Of course you can take this questionnaire anywhere else that feels fitting. This playcard always works best when shared with friends and companions – so feel free to give out the playcard to others or send it around the world!

SoC LAB series WATER WARENESS

HumDrumPress is a collaboration-based publisher. Roles and responsibilities are therefore shared by all parties, within their capacities. The following persons contributed in a multitude of ways to making this publication possible: Amy Gowen, Bene Wahlbrink, Eugenio Cappuccio, Julius Grambow, Wibke Bramesfeld

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You can find more details on the project including the survey, on our website. <https://www.pantarheicollaborative.eu/water-wareness>.

If you want to, we would love to see photos of you and the postcards wherever you take them. Please send them to info@pantarheicollaborative.eu.

¹ D. Bollier. Commoning as a Transformative Social Paradigm, 2016. p2
² Invented in 1943 by Buckminster Fuller, the Dymaxion projection of the globe offers a less distorted projection of the world’s geographical continents.

Playcard

The game can be played focusing

Consumption:

1. Can you estimate your daily water consumption?
2. Do you think you consume more or less than your friends? Justify your statement.
3. Where could you reduce water consumption without compromising your quality of life?
4. Have you ever felt guilty about your water usage?
If yes, why?
5. Do you want to reduce, increase, or keep the same water consumption in the future?

Places:

1. Is there a place you like to spend time where water plays a significant role?
2. If yes, why is this place so special?
Try to list three reasons.
3. Can you imagine this place without water?
4. Will this place change in the near future, maybe from climate change, for example? Do you think this will have a positive or negative effect on people and the environment?
5. Is this place equally special for other people in your surroundings? If yes, does it have to do only with the water, or are there other aspects as well?

Value:

1. Do you know how much a litre of water costs where you live?
2. If yes, do you think this price is justified?
3. In your opinion, what factors contribute to this price?
4. How much money would you be willing to spend for a litre of water? Justify your statement.
5. Do you think, on average, that this price is fair compared to what other people you know (in the same city/ country, or elsewhere) would spend?

Supply:

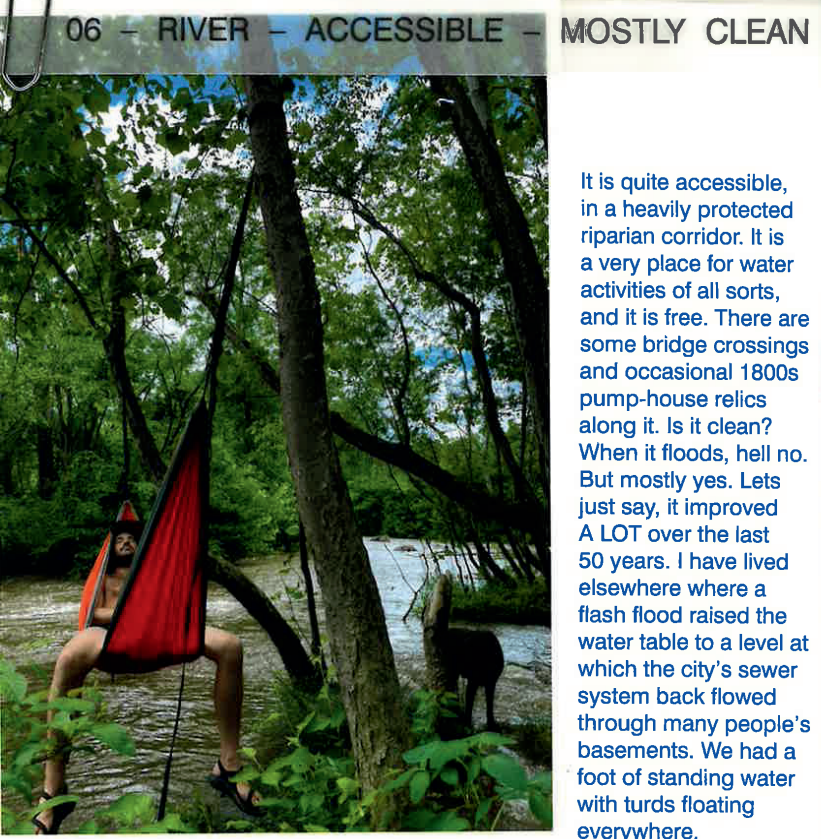
1. Do you know where the water you use in your household comes from?
2. Have you ever experienced shortages of water in your household?
3. If yes, how did you react and why did the shortage happen? If not, how would you react if shortages happened more frequently?
4. Do you know the people that keep the local water supply running? If yes, how do you interact with them?
5. Do you know whether the water supply in your local area is privatised? If not, do you know what the effects of privatisation would be?

Activism:

1. Do you know of (local, regional, national, international) organisations that promote sustainable water politics? If yes, which organisations are they?
2. How could people collaborate to handle water crises in different parts of the world?
3. Imagine you are involved in politics. What actions would you take if you were responsible for water-related matters?
4. How would you shape your water policy to consider both environmental aspects and the needs of the population?
5. How important do you think technology is in improving water resource efficiency and availability?



It is not really accessible...you can enjoy the view from various bridges, you can chill on one small spot along the river (but you need to pay, a lot...so not really for everybody). It is not allowed to swim. It would be nice if it could be more liveable, I would never pay for a public natural environment that belongs to the city and its own citizens. But the river is very polluted. In 1966, when the river banks where not able to contain the huge amount of water coming from the rain, Museums, libraries, shops had 1m level high of water inside, some important and historical pieces of art where destroyed or permanently damaged.



The river is hardly accessible; the canal is in parts. Night life in summer and winter (when it's frozen) is centred around the canal; however, Berlin's waterways are rather fractured and mostly used for canal navigation. There are many public pools and lakes nearby; most of them are rather dirty and extremely crowded. I would not pay to go swimming as I think it should be mandatory for municipalities to provide for clean water bodies where citizens may go for a swim.



It is very accessible, the area is cleaned regularly by the city. It is not possible to swim, the flow of the river is most of the time to strong to swim and it is to busy there. I would not like to swim there. You can see the old city wall and historical buildings behind it. On the other side of the river is an hospital and a high-rise building. The color of the water is most of the time brown, but there is no rubbish in the water so it seems to be natural. There are regular floodings of the river, but due to different protecting concepts, they do not harm the city or the citizen.



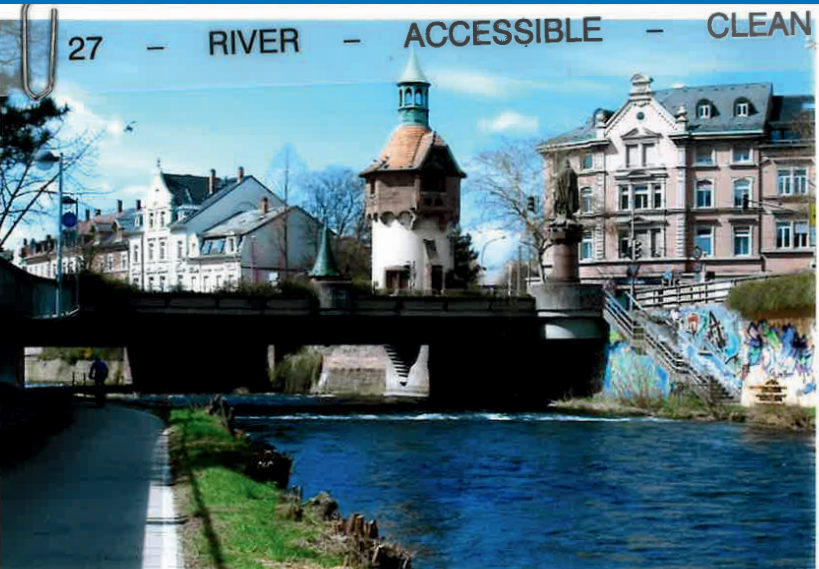
The fountain is located in the city centre, accessible at any time of the day. Well looked after, always looks well gardened. Several bus and tram stops taken here, 10-15 minutes walking distance from central station. You cannot swim here, and it does not represent my idea of clean water.



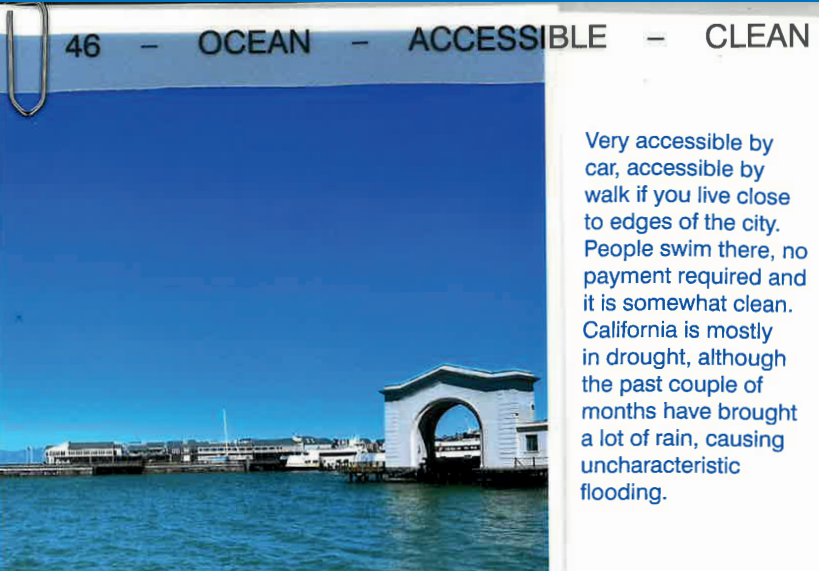
It's publicly accessible. Near the centre it is forbidden to swim in it, but when you're a bit far away, it is tolerated. The quality of the water is good. You can swim in it, but I wouldn't pay for it. The old harbour, now a business centre and the industrial neighbourhood is near it. Although the water is not clear, it is tested and safe. In Lisbon, were I used to live, shortage of water in the summer is constant.



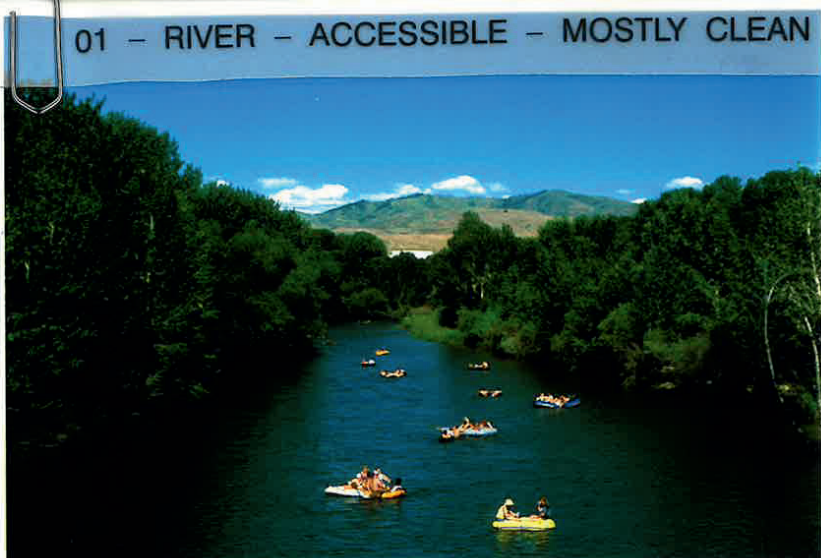
The canal is well looked after, very accessible. There are only few places where you could swim. Yet many places to rent a boat. I would pay if it is not too busy. Not clean really, hence why only some places are accessible to swim.



The accessibility is really good, there is even a busy bike lane. It isn't monitored. It is well looked after. It is not deep enough for swimming, but the people often take a bath. Its free. The water looks good, its source is located in the black forest.



Very accessible by car, accessible by walk if you live close to edges of the city. People swim there, no payment required and it is somewhat clean. California is mostly in drought, although the past couple of months have brought a lot of rain, causing uncharacteristic flooding.

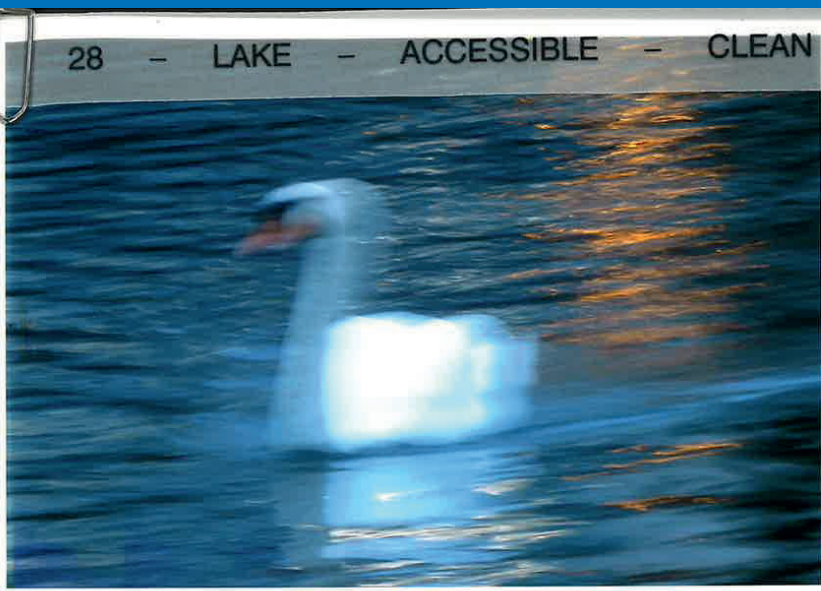


The river is very accessible. We have a river walk that runs 20 miles on both sides of the Boise River. Certain sections of it close after 10:00 pm. You can swim in places, no payment. People also raft and kayak the river.

Water made life possible. It still makes life possible. Water should be sacred.



Daytime typically, there's a very well-maintained city river trail system connecting paths in a bunch of different parks across the city. Swimming is possible at Lake Lansing, and I would and have paid for entry, though that payment also includes access to the larger park grounds as well as parking; I wouldn't pay much more than five dollars; swimming is possible in the rivers in certain spots a bit further out from the city, not in the center. I'm sure the rivers could be cleaner but my understanding is they're in generally good condition.



The lake is accessible, clean and natural. You can swim, and its in the city and surrounded by nature!



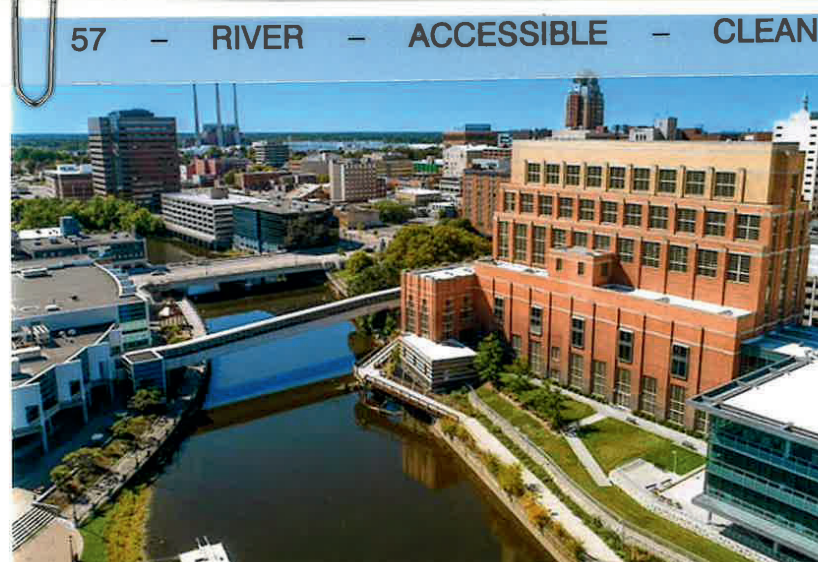
It is accessible but not usable by city residents so you cannot swim here. Katowice is an industrial city - the river used to be a sewage, now it is relatively clean, but inseparable from the industrial infrastructure.



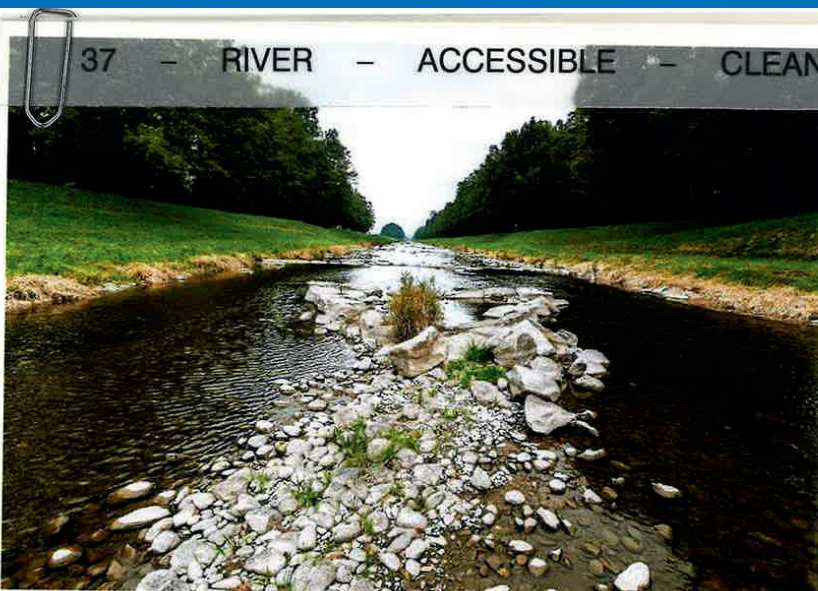
The river is accessible, but in some central parts of the city it is canalised and also contaminated. In the past people used to swim, but not so much now. It could be swimmable if they would work on cleaning it. This river flooded the centre of Tbilisi and especially the zoo in 2015. Most of the animals died and also 5 people. The flood mainly happened because of the canalisation and that the river could not go through well enough.



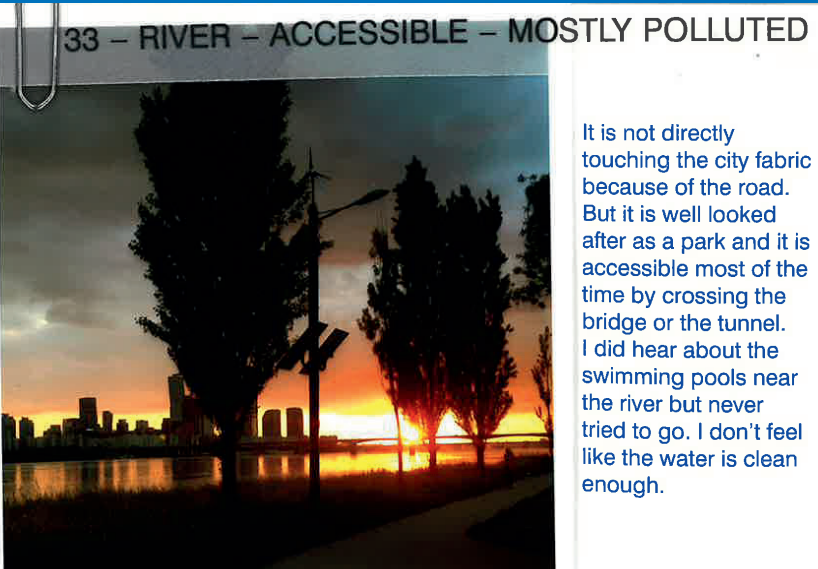
Hussain Sagar lake is accessible from the well constructed banks. It is polluted due to religious practices but efforts are also put in recently to rejuvenate the lake. Swimming is not allowed in the lake. Also, it is highly polluted to use it for swimming purposes. No industrial complexes nearby, but the lake is surrounded by large-scale non-industrial establishments and residential areas which release much of their sewage into the lake.



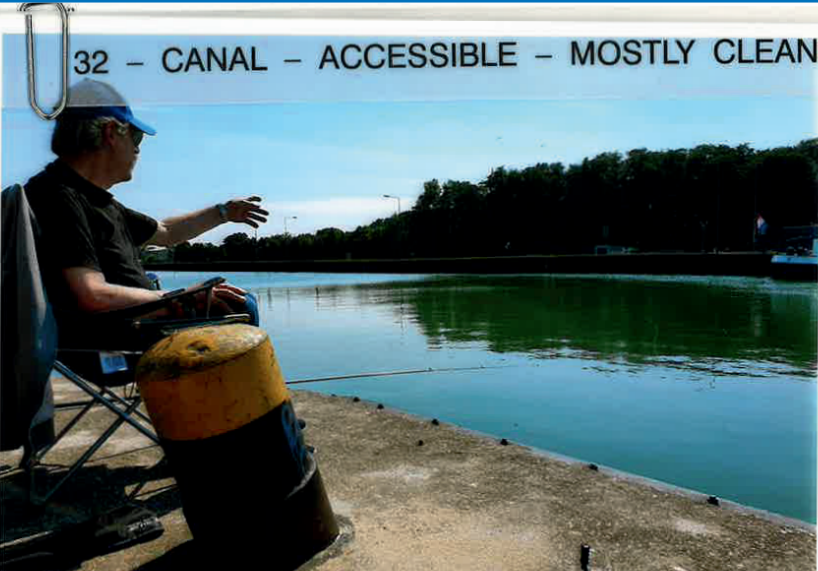
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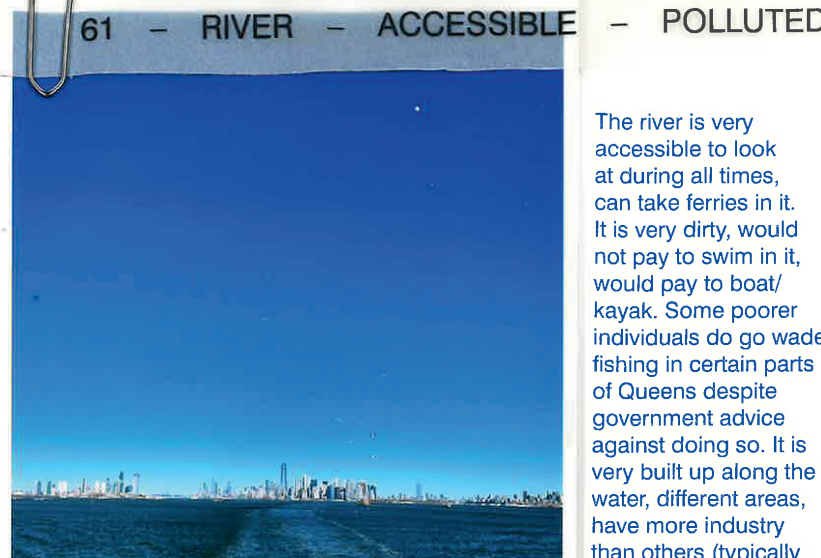
The river is accessible but it isn't possible to swim. If possible I would pay 120 euro a year or 3 Euro each time. Shortages of water happened in the last years regularly. The diversity in the river comes dramatically down. The fish are stressed or dead.



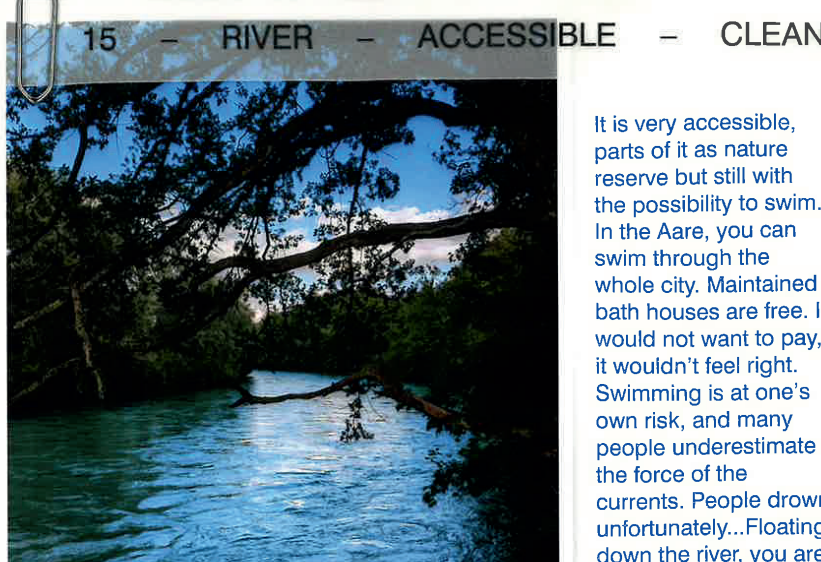
It is not directly touching the city fabric because of the road. But it is well looked after as a park and it is accessible most of the time by crossing the bridge or the tunnel. I did hear about the swimming pools near the river but never tried to go. I don't feel like the water is clean enough.



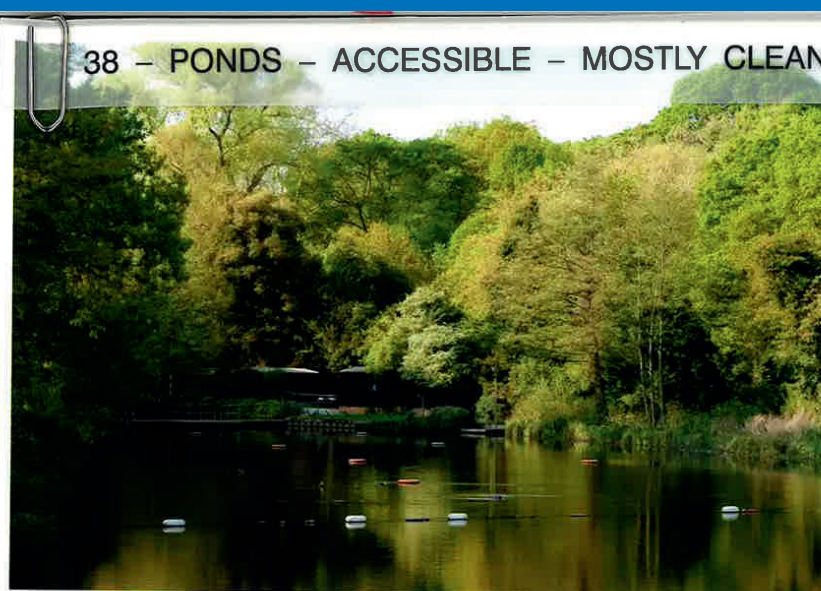
24/7 open to public. It's not monitored or controlled, except by the water police. There are thousands of people enjoying a free accessible spot. So there is no reason to take a fee. The canal is in the middle of the City and there is a lot of industry and infrastructure. It is a well monitored water way. The water is clean enough for swimming and fishing. In 2014 we have had a big rain Event, that caused a flood in the City. Basements were all flooded.



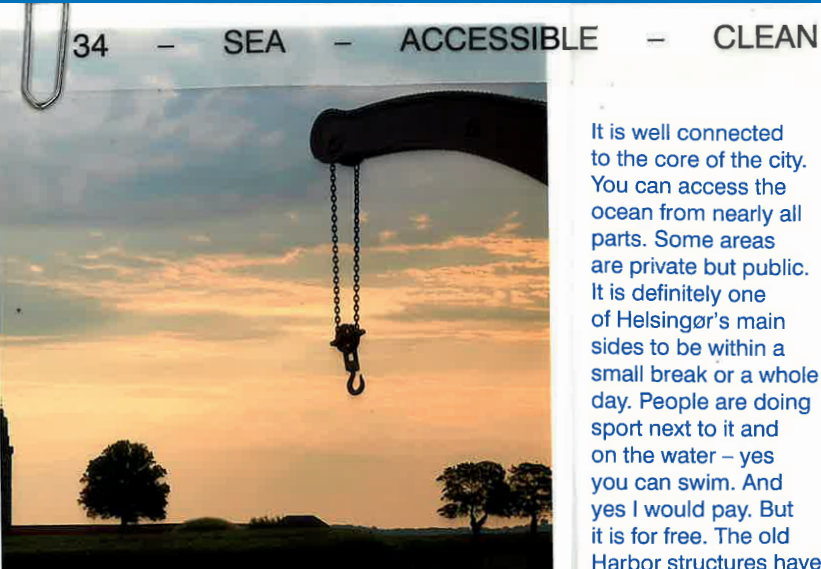
The river is very accessible to look at during all times, can take ferries in it. It is very dirty, would not pay to swim in it, would pay to boat/ kayak. Some poorer individuals do go wade fishing in certain parts of Queens despite government advice against doing so. It is very built up along the water, different areas, have more industry than others (typically poorer areas have more shipping, water treatment plants, etc.) It is very dirty, individuals who swim in it or eat too much fish from it suffer health issues.



It is very accessible, parts of it as nature reserve but still with the possibility to swim. In the Aare, you can swim through the whole city. Maintained bath houses are free. I would not want to pay, it wouldn't feel right. Swimming is at one's own risk, and many people underestimate the force of the currents. People drown unfortunately... Floating down the river, you are surrounded by many trees and could as well be on the other side of the world. Then some city buildings come through. The water is usually shiny blue and looks clean!



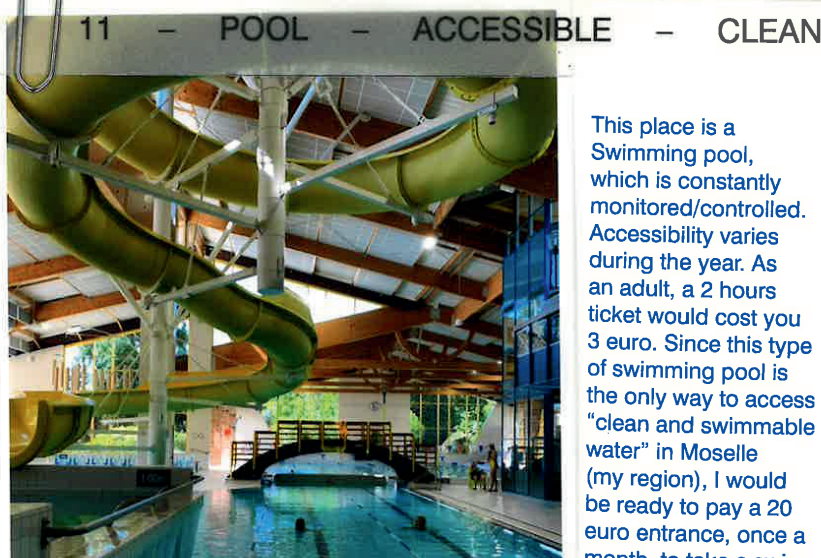
The place is relatively accessible. It is small, not super central and requires a walk to get there. However, it is worth the commute and is not extremely difficult to get to. You can visit from 7am till 8:30pm. The place is monitored: there is an entrance where you pay and there are lifeguards, since during most times of the year, the water is freezing cold, and you are only allowed to swim if you are very experienced. The lake is very well looked after. You can swim here and you do have to pay for it. Given how special and well looked after this place is, I happily pay for it. I think the charge is, and should be, restricted to under £4.



It is well connected to the core of the city. You can access the ocean from nearly all parts. Some areas are private but public. It is definitely one of Helsingør's main sides to be within a small break or a whole day. People are doing sport next to it and on the water - yes you can swim. And yes I would pay. But it is for free. The old Harbor structures have been transformed to street markets and museums.



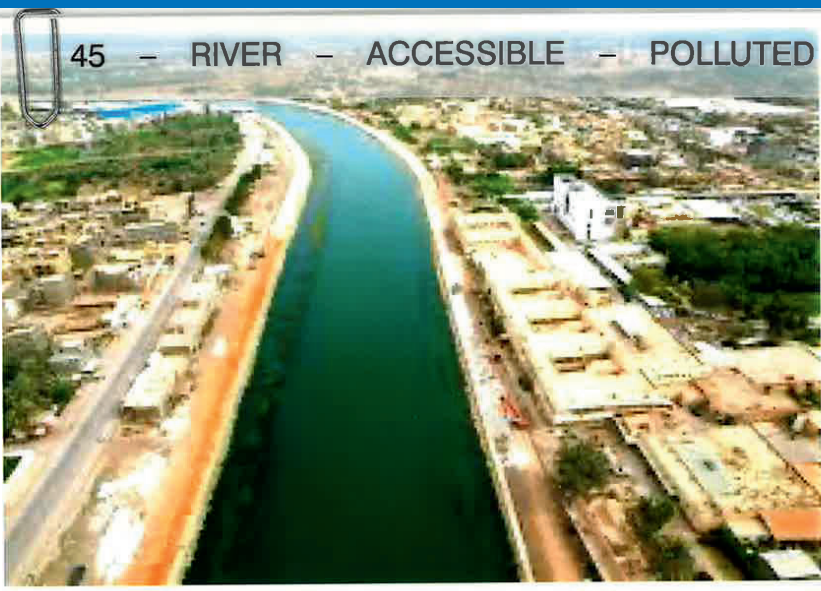
Sofia has 7 rivers, all of them are canalised (partially underground), and perceived as canals rather than rivers in the city, as far as people forget that Sofia has rivers. Pollution has a great impact on the water quality, the canals are often accompanied by major street boulevards and thus not accessible or not providing recreational spatial qualities. I definitely wouldn't swim here, the quality of the water is very poor and there are no swimming infrastructures



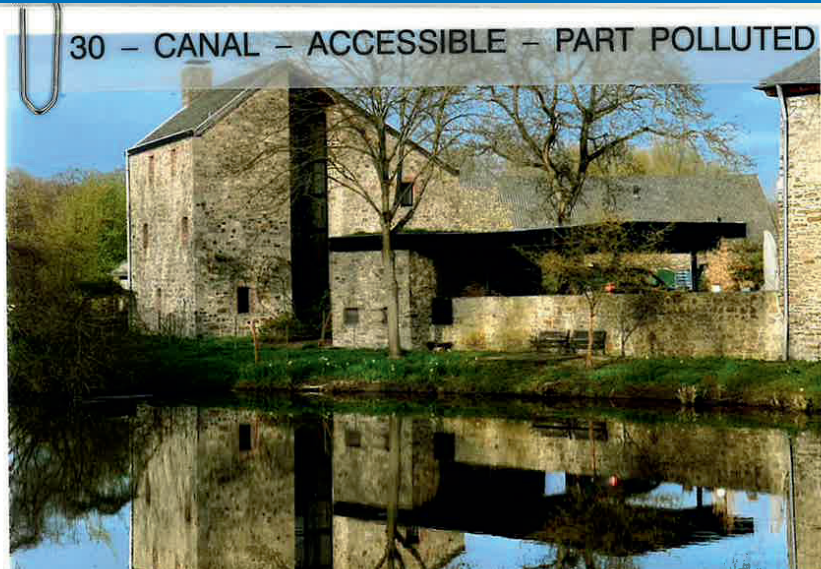
This place is a Swimming pool, which is constantly monitored/controlled. Accessibility varies during the year. As an adult, a 2 hours ticket would cost you 3 euro. Since this type of swimming pool is the only way to access "clean and swimmable water" in Moselle (my region), I would be ready to pay a 20 euro entrance, once a month, to take a swim.



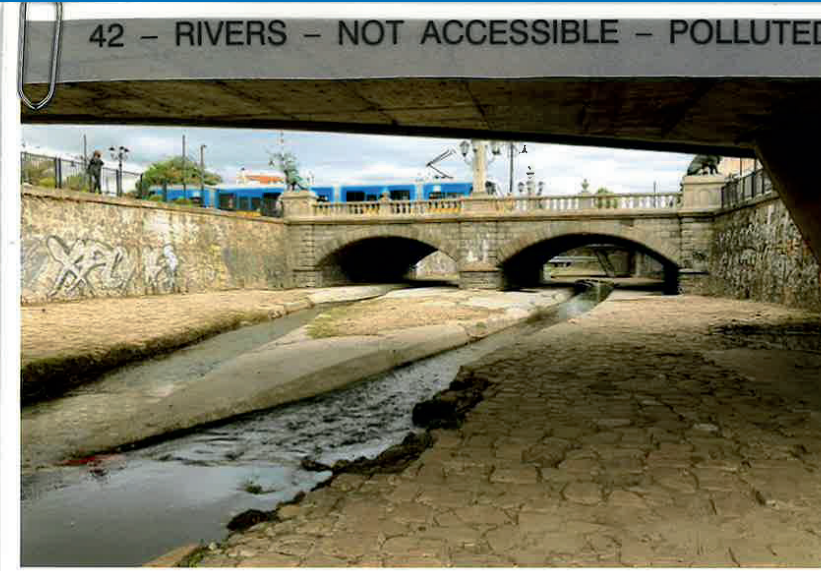
The river has "open access" and is not monitored or controlled in any way, and with the often low amount of water still flowing through many paperless immigrants and homeless (often Venezuelans) create their makeshift homes under the small bridges. I think parts of the river is cleaned from time to time, but mostly it is only "looked after" by police who occasionally forcibly remove people and their makeshift homes. The river is incredibly dirty, and shoots through the heavily industrialised and trafficked inner city, it is no place to swim. One can perhaps swim right at the top, where the clear mountain streams come together to form the river's entrance.



The accessibility of the river is very easy. All times during the day, and it's controlled and rather looked after. We can swim but we wouldn't pay to go swimming in Al-Hilla River. There are two drinking water stations, but this river does not feel clean to me.



Very accessible, a lot of dogs swim there, in our childhood we bathed and rode rubber dingies there. Swimming is possible, but water quality not the best, wouldn't pay a lot for it. Its not really clean, but it isn't that bad.



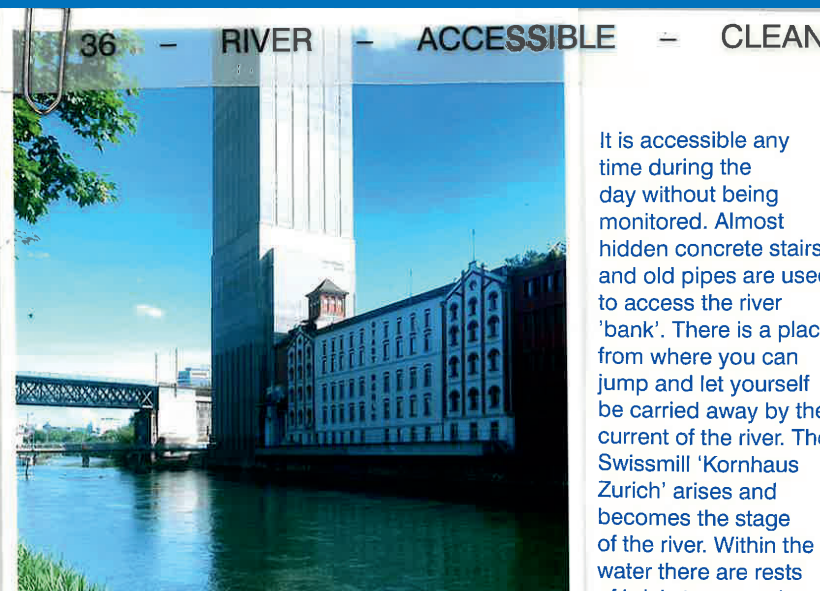
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Freely accessible at all times and dedicated monitored zones accessible with opening times. Generally well looked after. You can swim. I would pay only for the dedicated monitored zones: 1 symbolic CHF. There is some industry, the Grain tower and processing factory, hydraulic dam and electricity production...



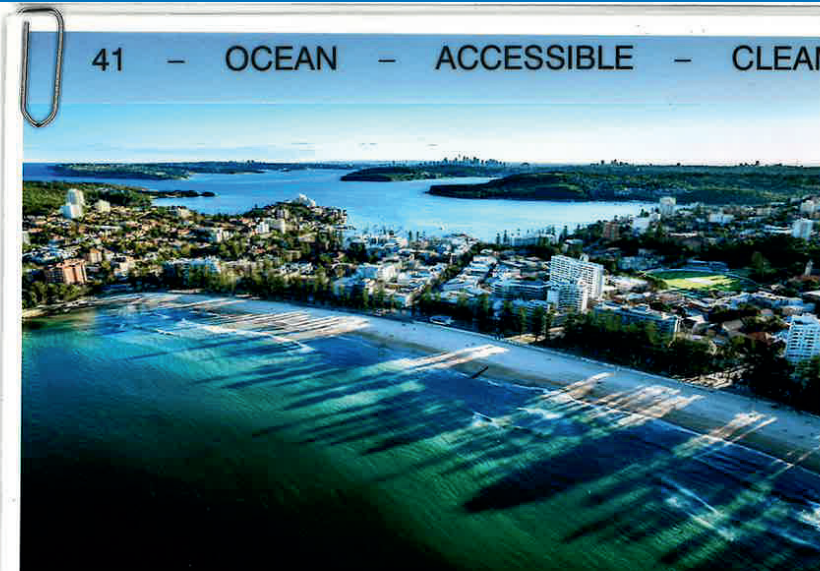
It is accessible at any time although not controlled. It is not possible to swim there - if I could I would pay 5 euro. No traces of industry around, but this doesn't constitute clean water for me.



It is accessible any time during the day without being monitored. Almost hidden concrete stairs and old pipes are used to access the river "bank". There is a place from where you can jump and let yourself be carried away by the current of the river. The Swissmill 'Kornhaus Zurich' arises and becomes the stage of the river. Within the water there are rests of brickstones and metal elements that have rolled with the current of the water. (These elements are not necessarily related to the industrial past of the area.)



Very accessible, a lot of dogs swim there, in our childhood we bathed and rode rubber dingies there. Swimming is possible, but water quality not the best, wouldn't pay a lot for it. Its not really clean, but it isn't that bad.



It is very accessible yes, and you can swim here. It is clean, and there is no industry.

52 - SEA - NOT ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



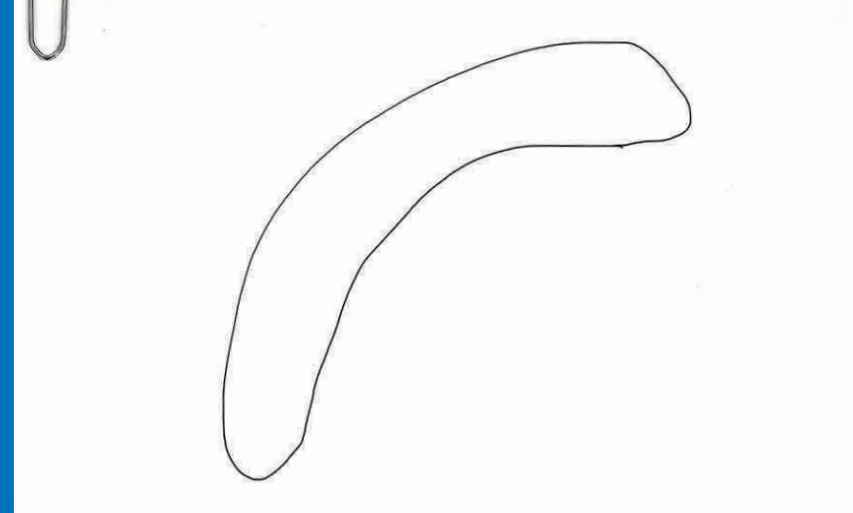
The sea is visible all day, but not accessible as the waterfront is a massive concrete promenade cut from the city by an avenue. It is not very well looked after however is well visited, and one of the most popular public spaces. Unfortunately it is not swimmable, or clean. There are ships and cranes as the port is nearby.

13 - LAKE - ACCESSIBLE - SOMETIMES POLLUTED



The lake is all the time accessible, little monitored, last years got better. You cannot swim in the lake, but very close is a bathhouse. Some buildings close around, and the river to the lake is sometimes polluted by industry.

43 - LAKE - ACCESSIBLE - MOSTLY CLEAN



The lake it is accessible with public transport, as it is a bit outside of the city. The water (river, canals) in the city is not clean enough to swim. If it would be clean I would even pay to swim. It should be not more than 4 Euros. The river in the city is channelled which means there is no "wild edges" but mostly concrete walls and bridges. The lake is clean but the rivers around it are not.

09 - SEA - PART ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



You can take ferries quite far out from the city. There was a cold bath competition a few years ago in Stockholm. I think it should be free to swim in it. A lot of the water close to city center is polluted by surrounding industry. It's "unpoisonous" enough to be okay for swimming. Once we went, hiking and we drank lake water that turned out to be polluted.

22 - OCEAN - ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



Cadiz is an archipelago connected to Europe only by a 20m wide road, in the border between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Europe and Africa. The ocean is part of the city. It is monitored during the day by lifeguards. At night there is very strong and ugly lighting. It is known as one of the best urban beaches in Europe. I would for sure pay. There is flooding yearly in many cities near Cadiz in the winter as the cities are not built to absorb the water. There is as well shortage of water in the summers and during dry periods.

25 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



Easily accessible, 24 hours. Its monitored. Relatively well looked after. Not available for swimming. I wouldn't pay. There are Oil slicks on the surface of the water, structures related to industrial past. I would not say its clean.

44 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



The river is accessible but not very monitored. You can swim here - All these type of places in Portugal are the most democratic places. Access cannot be denied. Most industry in Portugal used to be placed closed to rivers. I would not say this place represents clean water though.

54 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



This is the most accessible part of the Ljubljana river. A well self-controlled public space. Unfortunately not accessible anymore since the water is still too polluted. I would pay for a beer in the nearby Kiosk, but I don't thin one should pay for what should be common good. Upstream there are still some unregulated industrial discharge locations.

63 - SEA - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



There is full access during day and night, but not controlled. Its not a place to swim and I wouldn't pay to do so. The area is partly still used as a port. As another port was built outside of the city centre, most of the facilities are nowadays moved there. However there are still buildings from the old facilities. The docks and piers are also present. Floods are common here. In many cases buildings' basements get flooded.

24 - LAKE - ACCESSIBLE - MOSTLY CLEAN



The place is accessible, monitoring may vary according to seasons. The cleanliness is good. Officially you are to pay in order to swim. But in the off season there is no-one monitoring and swimming can be free. There are restaurants etc. that have been developed around the water body. It is visually clean, I would say. In Europe I have not experienced water shortages. Back home in India, seasonal water shortage is common in cities. This can become quite critical at times.

07 - RIVER - MOSTLY ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



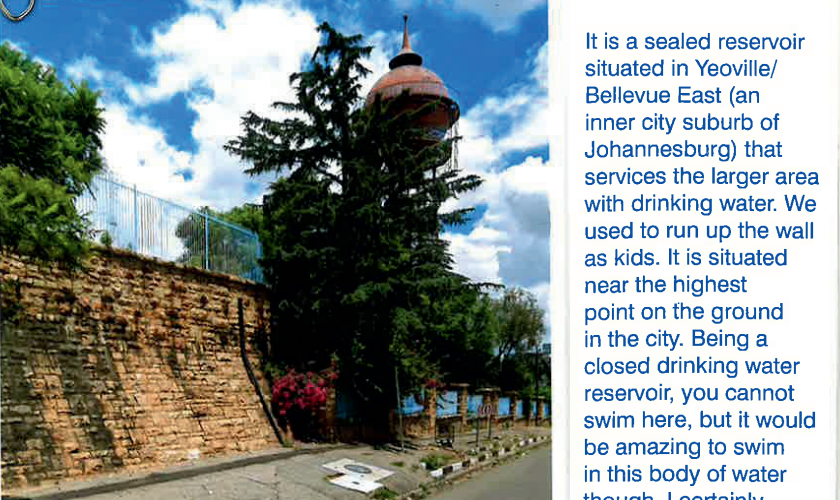
The river runs along the South-western region of Ontario across many major cities before emptying into the north shore of Lake Erie. The river is mostly rural which creates very frequent and easy access. Even within Cambridge (a city), there are several spots that it can be accessed, including from the downtown core as well as from a conservation area. In Cambridge where I lived, which is in the downtown core, the river is very beautiful and well maintained. There is no traces of garbage or heavy pollution. It is a destination many tourists come see. It is open at all times of the day.

49 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



The river is accessible and you can swim here. It is surrounded by primary industry like milk and wood industries. It unfortunately is not exactly clean.

39 - RESERVOIR - NOT ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



It is a sealed reservoir situated in Yeoville/ Bellevue East (an inner city suburb of Johannesburg) that services the larger area with drinking water. We used to run up the wall as kids. It is situated near the highest point on the ground in the city. Being a closed drinking water reservoir, you cannot swim here, but it would be amazing to swim in this body of water though. I certainly would pay. The water in Johannesburg is supposedly of very good quality. However this is something many cities seem to claim in The world.

40 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



It's a little bit outside the city, accessible by car or bike. Is not monitored at all. You cannot swim currently, it's not looked after and it's too dirty. If in better condition, I would probably still not pay to go, as it's either too shallow or too fast. I witnessed flooding when I was younger, the neighbourhood I was living in was on lower elevation.

17 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



The river is accessible at all times, not controlled or monitored comprehensively. Swimming is not possible due to a strong current and dirty water. There is maritime transport, bridges across the river, and an underground freeway along the riverside. The water is not clean in my opinion.

55 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



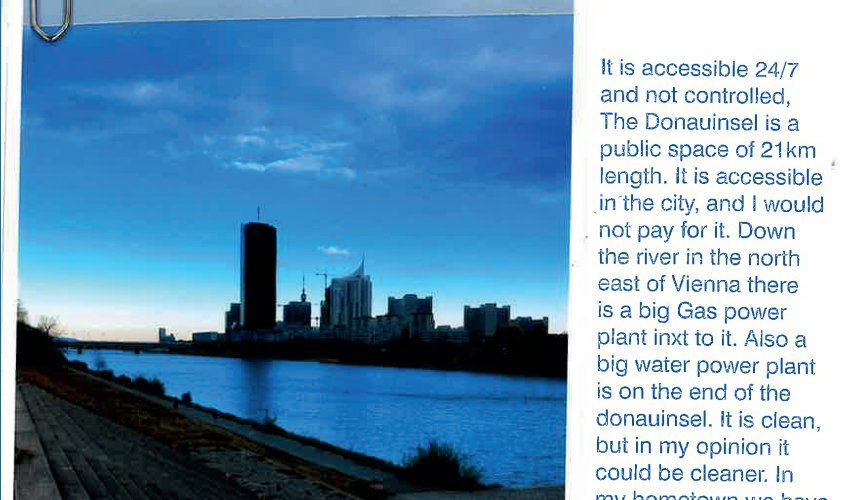
The river that flows through Umea is accessible without feeling too monitored or controlled. There are paths for pedestrians and cyclist along the river. I used to swim in a lake, near where I used to live. In winter it's a great place for ice skating and skiing. No paying entry. The river in Umea has been used for industrial purposes for a long time, water-powered saw mills, transport of timber etc. since the 19th century. It still feels like natural running through the city. It is very wide, maybe 200 meters so it really interrupts the city. I would say its clean but I used to live there 30 years ago.

23 - LAKE - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



It is very accessible, 24h. No particular monitoring but a fair amount of maintenance. I would not swim there, it's disgusting, absolutely not, nothing. In it there are a few bikes, a sunken maintenance boat for collecting algae and smaller indecipherable objects here and there. It is NOT clean!

10 - RIVER - PART ACCESSIBLE - PART POLLUTED



It is accessible 24/7 and not controlled. The Donauesing is a public space of 21km length. It is accessible in the city, and I would not pay for it. Down the river in the north east of Vienna there is a big Gas power plant inxt to it. Also a big water power plant is on the end of the donauesing. It is clean, but in my opinion it could be cleaner. In my hometown we have lakes, but yeah, it is not the same context.

26 - OCEAN - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



Some parts of the coast are inaccessible due to waterside residences and private enterprises. It is free to swim if you make peace with the current pollution. The beach culture, which lived its golden age until the 1960s, was transformed by the rapid sociological changes in Istanbul. The industries we located around the Golden Horn connected to Bosphorus until the 80s. The remaining infrastructure is mainly turned into industrial heritage sites. My idea of clean water is drinkable water to which we do not have access from the tabs. Even though we are between two seas and have incredible water resources, we cannot manage it.

08 - RIVER - NOT ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



Its not so much accessible at the moment. It is not very controlled as it is large. You could swim but it is dangerous and very few do it. The possibility would be nice however in a controlled and safe environment. But it should be free, as it is a vital part of the city. If the controlled part of it is very good I would pay around 2-3 € max.

53 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



The river is very accessible and not controlled. You cannot swim since it's not deep enough but people go fishing and gather there. There is not much industry, just some train rails or highways crossing the river. It is very clean though.

20 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - MOSTLY CLEAN



It is well accessible, both by foot, bike and boat. Because it is a vital part of Amsterdam's water and transport system it is well maintained and looked after by Watermet, the city's water company. You can't swim in the main river since it is too busy with passing ships but there are a lot of side canals, former harbor docks where swimming in this public water is possible. Obviously no fee is being charged. Both the river fronts on the South and North were (and in some parts still are) industrial sites for shipbuilding. Its clean enough to swim safely!

21 - CANAL - ACCESSIBLE - MOSTLY CLEAN



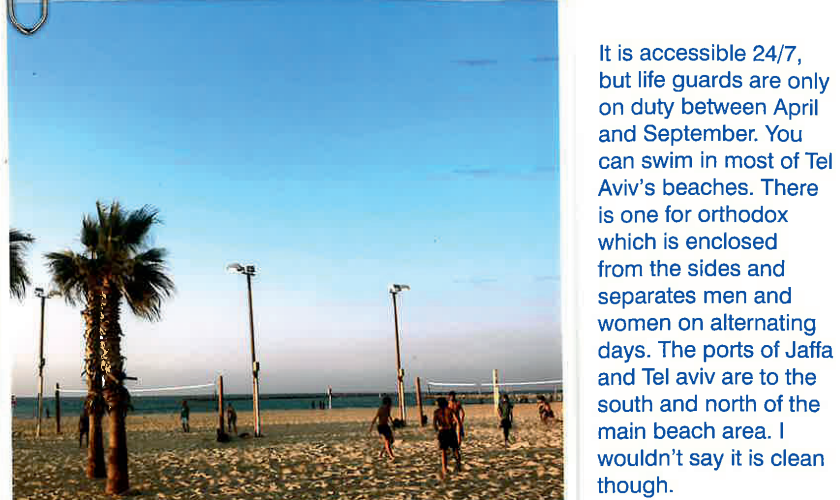
It's always accessible, not forbidden to swim and is free, but few people would actually go inside. In most places not built up, but there are industrial factories and warehouses near some parts of the canals. It's relatively clean, but has lots of water grass, and not many people pay attention

56 - RIVER - NOT ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



The river is quite accessible from the whole day. It is monitored and well looked after. I don't think you can swim here but it is, I would say, 80% clean. There are a lot of industrial infrastructures that has been constructed in the area.

51 - OCEAN - ACCESSIBLE - MOSTLY POLLUTED



It is accessible 24/7, but life guards are only on duty between April and September. You can swim in most of Tel Aviv's beaches. There is one for orthodox which is enclosed from the sides and separates men and women on alternating days. The ports of Jaffa and Tel Aviv are to the south and north of the main beach area. I wouldn't say it is clean though.

62 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



This place is accessible 24/7, it is monitored by the city government. You could wakeboard in the river, but this is not a place where people usually go swim. I would not pay to go swimming here. You can see industry facilities close to the water source. Multiple small size factories are seen outside of the watergates. I would not say it is clean.

60 - RIVER - ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



The riverfront is accessible (it's called Quayside) as an equipped walk, that hosts the weekly market. You cannot swim here. Some traces of industry are visible, as harbor/industry building renovated as civic facilities. I would not say it is clean either.

64 - ICEFJORD - PART ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



The fjord is mainly fed by the glacier Sermeq Kujalleq (Jakobshavn Isbrae), the most productive glacier in Greenland and one of the most productive in the world. Every day, about 70 million tons of ice calve from the glacier. The annual amount of ice drifting through the fjord averages 40km³. It is located near the town of Ilulissat, and is accessible at times. The water is pure and uncontaminated.

18 - RIVER&LAKE - ACCESSIBLE - PART POLLUTED



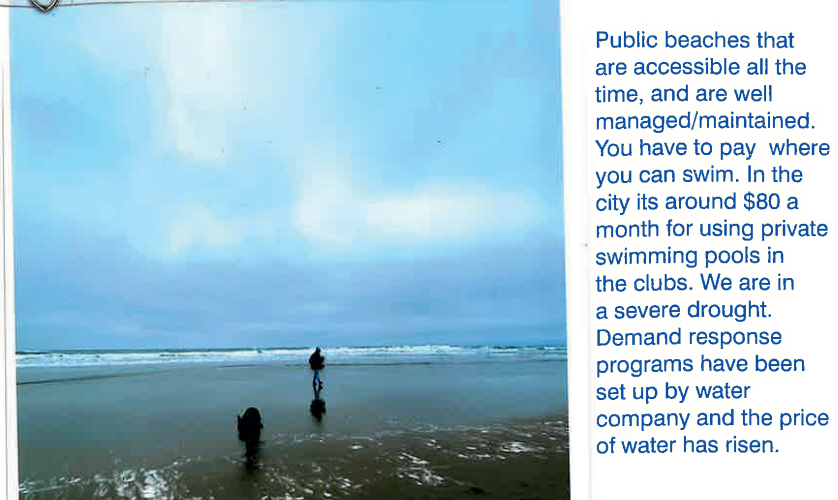
The lakeshore is accessible yes. Not actively looked over but is maintained. Not accessible in the city, but by car or 10min walk from the city. Swimming is free, although NOT recommended in the river due to pollution. The lakeshore is full of barrier infrastructure for the shipping harbor. NEVER a water shortage because of the Lake. Flooding or consequences of excess rain. Yes, The street runoff goes into the sewer and mixed with human waste. When there is a BIG storm, if there is too much storm water and shit mixed, they re-route the shit directly into the lake. It ain't pretty and doesn't smell like roses.

19 - RIVER - PART ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



It is easily accessible by foot or bike. No swimming allowed, the water is too dirty. There is one public pool on the shore of the river. It doesn't represent a place with clean water to me.

35 - SEA - ACCESSIBLE - CLEAN



Public beaches that are accessible all the time, and are well managed/maintained. You have to pay where you can swim. In the city its around \$80 a month for using private swimming pools in the clubs. We are in a severe drought. Demand response programs have been set up by water company and the price of water has risen.

48 - LAKE - NOT ACCESSIBLE - POLLUTED



It is not really accessible, only the waterfront is designed in some luxury areas, and we do not swim there. The lake is separated in two with the train line. In one side is the container port, in the other side we have nothing, just some designed waterfront and a small fort in the middle but without access to it which is today a landing point for birds during there trip to south. Some people jump in it from a bridge in some popular neighbourhood. We had water shortage but mainly because of rain and bad water network with not respected rules.