

Type: Water retention

Category: Urban water systems

Elements of the urban water system meant to delay the discharge of rainwater



Description

Measures in the urban water system which slow down rain water (storm water) drainage, including decentralised storage/ retention.

Spatial scale

Building level; City quarter/street; City

Problems addressed

- Heavy precipitation/Floods: buffering of rain water, storm water flooding can be reduced;

Combination with other types of measures

- Green roofs
- Green open spaces
- Water drainage, urban water spaces flowing, urban water spaces standing
- Urban setting

Implementation – functionality issues

Close relationship with all parts of the urban water system

Further benefits

- May be combined with recreational use and water art work to create awareness.

Economic issues

The costs vary according to size and complexity of a measure or a pool of measures

Acceptance

Acceptance for implementation on private grounds may be low due to costs, public funding can increase acceptance. Social acceptance for implementation on public space depends on possible conflicts with other urban uses.

Possible obstacles

- Available space/conflicts with other urban (underground) uses may arise.

Find examples in Structural Fact Sheets



Slowed run-off
Wvi, Ieper, BE



Use of rain water
Wvi, Ieper, BE



Water Vision
Nijmegen, NL



Business park
Boytal
EG, Bottrop, DE



Adapted infrastructure
Rouen, FR



Infiltration
De Vloei
Wvi, Ieper, BE



Water study
De Vloei
Wvi, Ieper, BE



Green-blue corridor
LV, Kamen, DE



Green roof
De Tweeling
Nijmegen, NL



Green and brown roofs
Hastings, UK



Green roofs
Town Hall
Nijmegen, NL



Green roofs
Latenstein
Tiel, NL



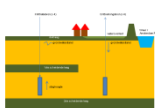
Green wall
Inner city
Nijmegen, NL



Green public courtyards
Nijmegen, NL



Cool Nature Park
Tiel, NL



Cold-heat storage
Tiel, NL



Strategy underground
Nijmegen, NL



Urban planning
Wvi, Ieper, BE



Ambition note
Wvi, Ieper, BE