



Stockholm – stormwater strategy

Combined systems to mid- 1900s leading away both wastewater (sewage) and rainwater collected

Duplicate system from 1950
separate pipes for storm water culvert
conditioned creeks and ditches to land would be utilized

Existing storm water system in the city is designed for 2-10 – year rain

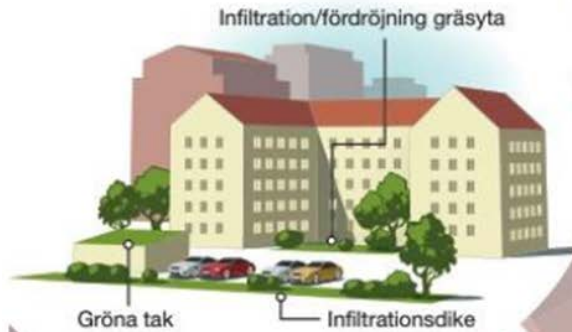
Today , the aim is to find a more sustainable stormwater management that takes into account water quality , urban environment and capacity.



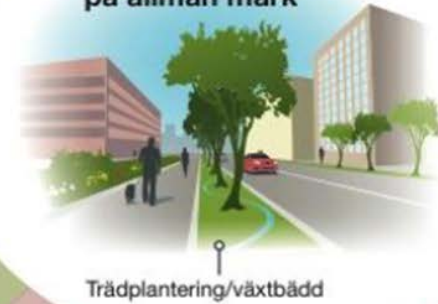
Mälartorget



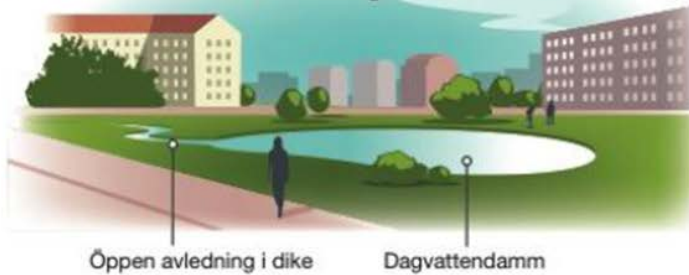
Lokalt omhändertagande på kvartersmark



Lokalt omhändertagande på allmän mark



Samlad avledning



Public Open Space

1. Delay at source
2. Slow down flows
3. Collective delay
4. To stormwater system

Principles for storm water management

- **measures at source** to reduce contamination of storm water
- **managed storm water near the occurrence** by Local management of stormwater (LMS)
- **Delay , and maximize the proportion of permeable surfaces** (infiltration)
- **elevation means** - adapted to climate change
- **Use surface water** for irrigation of street trees and plantings
- **Integrating open storm water** in parks and green spaces

LMS does not have to be groundwater

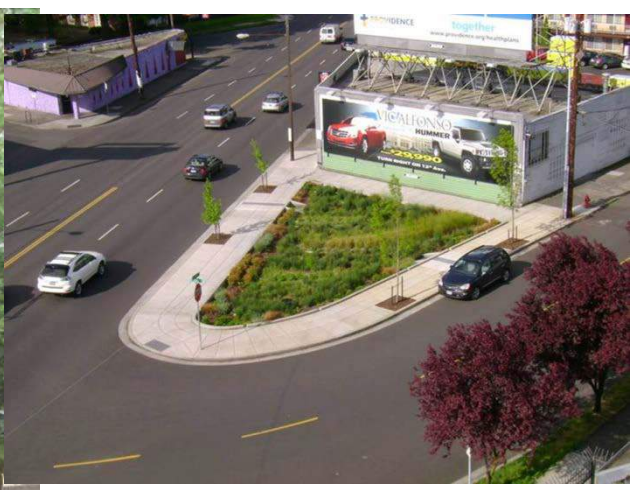


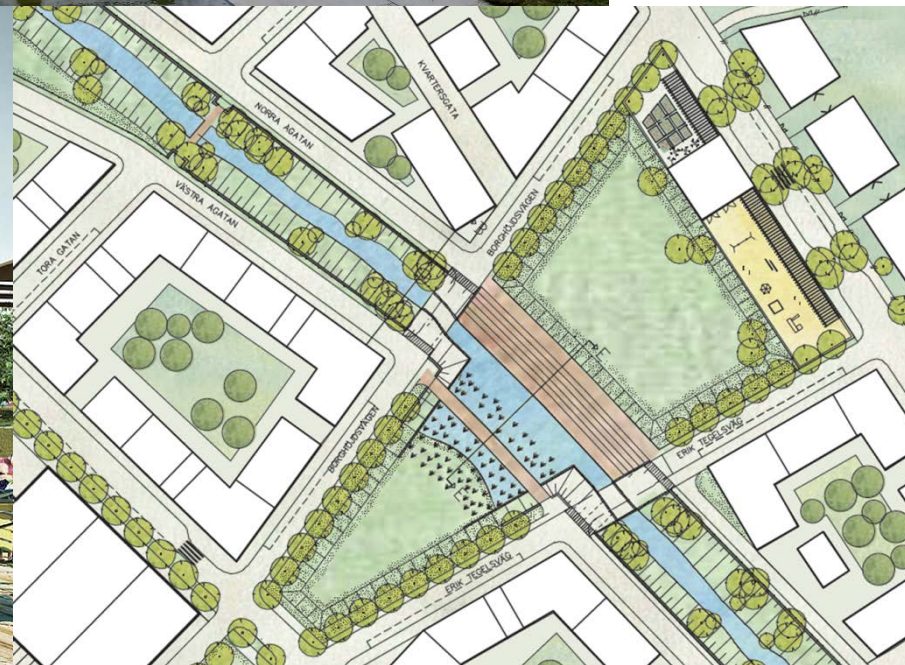
Flow-through planter test in New Zealand

Use the streets



Streets – rain garden/ skeleton systems





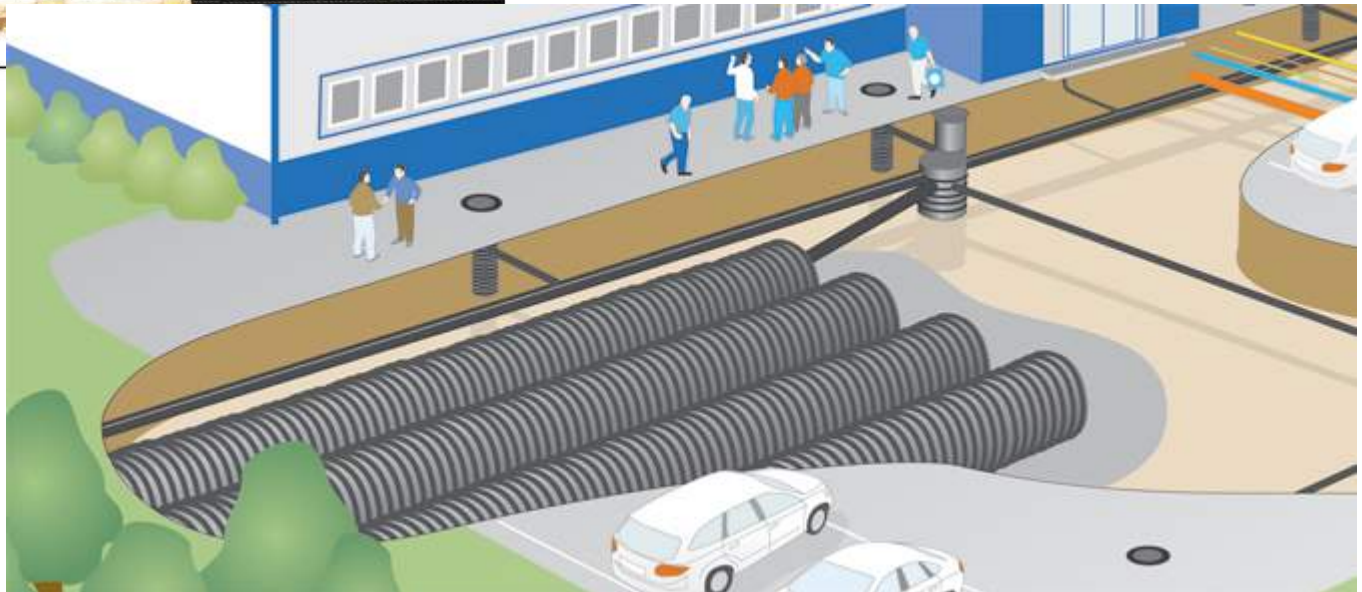
Public open space – diversion/infiltration



Sub-surface storm water magazine



Infiltration des EP-



Public open space - green roofs



Multi-functional surfaces – allow flooding



Use private properties!



Private properties - Delay and use



CAUTION
WATCH FOR
FORKLIFT
TRAFFIC

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RESTRICTED AREA
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