



Baltic Sea
Cooperation for
Climate Resilience
and Urban Floods
Seminar
16.10.2019



Horizon 2020 European Union funding for Research & Innovation

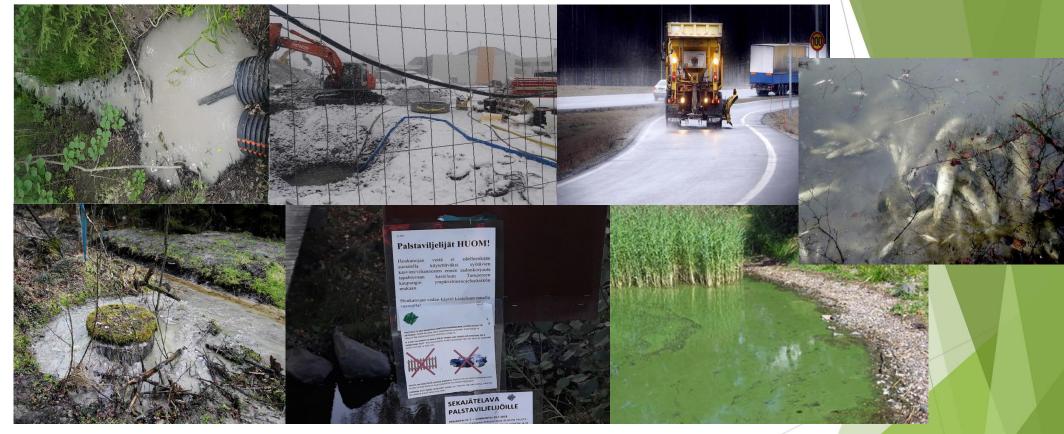
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 730052 | Topic: SCC-2-2016-2017: Smart Cities and Communities Nature based solutions

City of
Tampere/Finland/Green
areas & storm water
management/Salla
Leppänen





Stormwater quality challenges



Climate change and densifying cities increase the amount of runoff and weaken the quality!

Treatment is needed!





Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)



 Solutions to solve climate change related problems: more rain, densifying city, storm water quality/quantity, biodiversity,

 Mimicks nature: biofilters, green roofs/walls, constructed wetlands etc.

 Replace/complement grey infrastructure

> programme under ased solutions



Financing of NBS

- Propertyspecific stormwater fee ~4 million € /year
- ► EU funding
 Urban Nature
 Labs(UnaLab)
 project 1,4
 million €

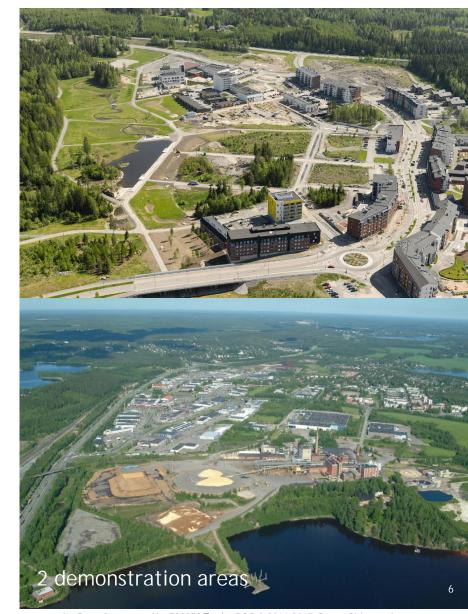






Urban Nature Labs project (UnaLab)

- ► EU-project 2017-2020
- ▶ 28 partners, Tampere one of frontrunners (Genova, Eindhoven)
- Main interests of Tampere
 - Development of innovative naturebased solutions
 - Monitoring of NBS performance in Nordic conditions







Monitored NBS

- 2 sand-based biofilters
- ► 1 biochar-, peat- and light gravel based biofilter
- Vuores stormwater system







Monitoring in practice

- Online sensors: water flow, pH, turbidity, conductivity, NO3-N, COD, temperature
- Traditional sampling: CI, SO4, Ptot, Ntot, TSS, metals, fecal coliforms etc.
- Monitoring time 4 years







Biofiltration for waste- and stormwater purification

- Based on natural biodegradation in soil
- Area needed 100-800 m2
- Removal of difficult pollutants such as nitrogen
- ▶ Benefits:
 - water purification
 - water retention
 - habitat for wildlife
- quality of life, odors removal!
 - reuse of water after treatment







Results sand-based biofiltration

► Reductions:

- ► TSS ~80%
- ► P ~50%
- ► COD ~46%
- ► Fecal coliforms 90%-100%
- ▶ No effect on N, CI or SO4
- ► Life cycle 5-7 years for P (after 7 years P removal only 25%) -> more data needed









Results "advanced" filtration materials

- Spruce biochar, peat and LECAgravel are tested
- Reductions at best N 80 %, P 90 % and TSS 90 %
- Works also in the winter
- Relatively small amounts of water can be treated, capacity problems faced -> failure in sizing, blocking, unsuitable materials, plants?





Results Vuores NBS

- Decentralised system
- Performance is challenging to measure->no starting point, many inlets
- Comparing end points of the system to measurements done before construction
- Nutrient and solids concentrations are low
- Flow rates in streams are lower than before construction->good retention capacity







School kids as scientists

- Fourth graders participate in water monitoring (quality & water insects)
- Measurements twice a year in streams and lakes nearby
- ▶ Teachers leading and reporting results
- ► Awareness raising!







Take home- message

- Runoff from contruction sites must be treated
- Sand-based biofiltration is a cost-efficient solution for storm water purification
- ► For wastewater and polluted water use biochar or other advanced filtering materials
- Decentralized storm water system improves reliability and size of a single system decreases
- ▶ NBS are efficient in preventing flooding and purifying stormwater -> climate change resilience
- Involve kids in NBS performance monitoring -> awareness raising and appreciation of nature









































































