

# Genoa

## detailed information & replication conditions for the NBS: retention basins, draining areas



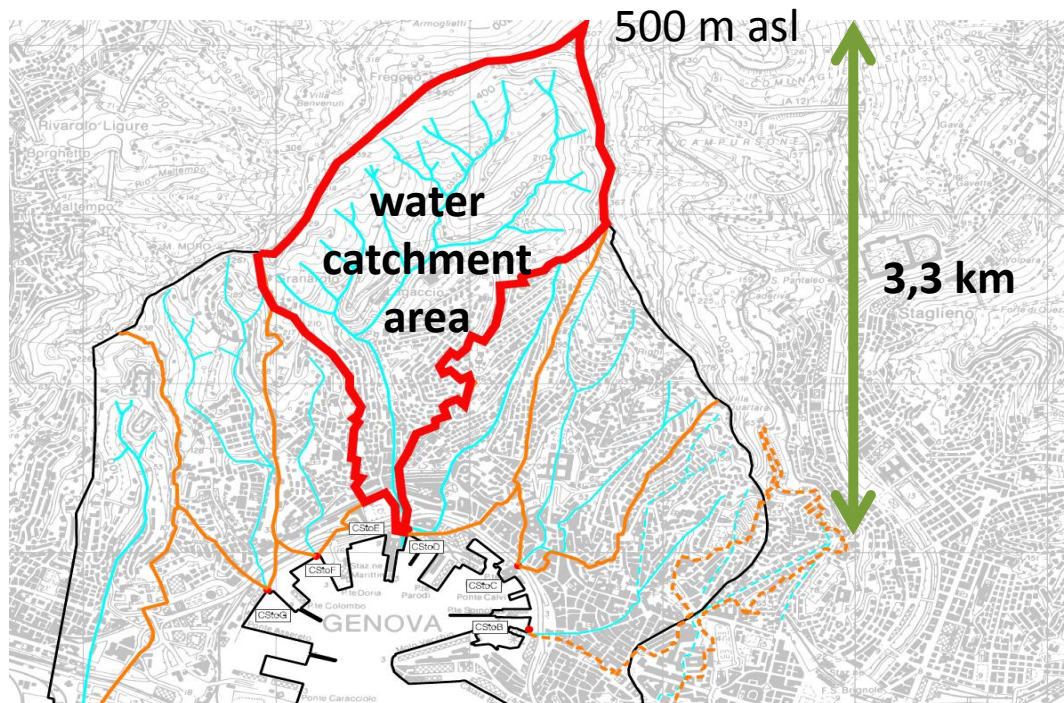
COMUNE DI GENOVA

## Genoa

### Topics Agenda

- ▶ Introduction: description of the studied area and of the water related challenges that had to be faced
- ▶ Description of the different water related NBS adopted
- ▶ Successful stories that inspired the water related NBS implemented
- ▶ Conclusions: suggestions related to the previous reported experiences that could be helpful to the other cities

## Genoa: the Lagaccio river



**The Lagaccio river basin**

- ▶ High slopes gradient
- ▶ Short distance between the sources and the sea
- ▶ Bedrocks
- ▶ High percentage of sealed soil in the urbanised area
- ▶ Channeled rivers and built up
- ▶ Flooding and damage



## Genoa: the Gavoglio Urban Park



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## NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

### Infiltration areas

Objectives	Management of runoff water from the slopes and pathways relative to the Rio Cinque Santi, their infiltration into the soil
Description	Depressions of vegetated soil for the temporary retention of surface meteoric water. Filter bottom and herbaceous vegetation
Relation with grey infrastructures	Deduce the rainwater that falls in the park area from the network of mixed water pipes that could be overloaded in the event of heavy rains
Actors involved	Municipality
Role of the community	Citizens understood the importance of adopting a natural solution to manage rainwater

# Genoa

## NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

### Infiltration areas

Technical & legislative  
pre-conditions

Permeable subsoil, not rocky;  
regulations that allow land movements

Cost & financing

€15-25 /m<sup>2</sup> Annual maintenance costs must include  
necessary pruning; mowing of the vegetation existing in the  
park; periodical cleaning tasks of the park; inlet and outlet  
control structures of water flow of the detention basin.

Barriers

Lack of experience of  
the PA in this type of  
rainwater management



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## NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

### Draining Pavements

Technical & legislative  
pre-conditions

Compliance with regulations regarding spaces open to the public. Possibility of easy access for people with disabilities

Cost & financing

€15 - 20 /m<sup>2</sup>  
Public financing

Barriers

Need skilled workers for  
the realization





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### NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

#### Rain garden

##### Objectives

A rain garden is a bioretention shallow basin designed to collect, store, filter and treat water runoff.

##### Description

It must include a porous soil mixture, native vegetation and some hyperaccumulator plants, capable of phytoremediation.

##### Relation with grey infrastructures

Rain garden represent an important technique of sustainable drainage, harmonizing the serious impacts of urbanization and soil sealing.

##### Actors involved

Municipality

##### Role of the community

Rain garden can be implemented including participatory planning.



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## NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

### Raingarden

Technical & legislative pre-conditions	Sub soil structure
Cost & financing	€40 /m2
Barriers	NA



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### NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

#### Underground detention systems

Objectives	Reduction of surface runoff of rainwater through collection and detention of rainwater, creation of water supplies for irrigation
Description	Underground rooms in modular elements of self-supporting semi-recycled polypropylene with detention / retention capacity of rainwater
Relation with grey infrastructures	Stored water will be reused for irrigation through pumping stations Exceeding water will be directed into the sewage network with delayed time from the rain event
Actors involved	Municipality
Role of the community	Citizens have understood the importance of saving rainwater for further uses and to provide spaces to mitigate natural hazards

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## NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

### Underground detention systems

#### Technical & legislative pre-conditions

Watershed plan legislation, accurate insulation on borders to contain water without using concrete walls, maintain acceptable water quality standards to reuse for irrigation, provide outlet into proper infrastructure when full capacity is reached

#### Cost & financing

€ 78.000  
Public investment or experimental sponsorship

#### Barriers

Unusual installation in local context, maintenance of underground rooms



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### NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

#### Afforestation on slopes

Objectives	Arboreal areas can alleviate the impacts of flooding in urban areas and climate change effects
Description	Afforestation with young plants (local species) on specific pattern along the slopes
Relation with grey infrastructures	Increase of shading surfaces, CO <sub>2</sub> absorption, reduction of heat island effect, partial rainwater absorption, increase of biodiversity. Afforestation is combined with containing walls along the slopes
Actors involved	Municipality
Role of the community	Extensive stakeholder engagement in planning for implementation, and for interdisciplinary input.

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## NBS: Retention Basins/Draining Areas

### Afforestation on slopes

Technical & legislative pre-conditions	Permeable soil with acceptable pedological conditions
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Cost & financing	€ 36.000 Public investment
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Barriers
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Soil preparation and maintenance on steep not-easily-accessible surfaces, identifying participation actions





## Genoa

### Successful Study Cases

#### Gazzo's area, Genoa Hill's slope consolidation



- ▶ Reduction surface runoff rainwater with infiltration direct in the ground
- ▶ In operation since 2016
- ▶ Public financing
- ▶ Reusability of local materials: wooden poles and stones
- ▶ Lower disposal costs of landslide material
- ▶ Constant maintenance over time

#### Gazzo's area, Genoa Meteoric water management



- ▶ rainwater regulation
- ▶ preservation of the hillsides

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### Successful Study Cases

#### Genova Vegetated stone gabions

- ▶ Gabionate system in wire mesh
- ▶ filled with crushed debris coming from the demolitions

arranged to form three type of elements:

- ▶ containment walls steps with integrated seats
- ▶ Renovated terracing with roofing in
- ▶ shrubbery



#### Lura river area, Como IT Meteoric Water Management

- ▶ River flooding areas, afforestation areas, natural engineering on riverbanks
- ▶ In operation since 2017

- ▶ basins temporarily flooded during intense rainy, whilst the pond will recharge constantly the ditch to maintain wetland vegetation all over the year to guarantee its phytodepuration functions..



# Successful Study Cases

(courtesy of LAND Italia Srl)

## LAND

### Varesine Garden, Milan IT Meteoric Water Management

- ▶ Public roof garden
- ▶ In operation since 2014

- ▶ The intervention aimed to create a high quality green open space with sustainable feature in accordance with the objectives of the whole project (LEED certification)



### Krupp Park, Essen DE Meteoric water management

- ▶ Public park with rainwater disposal facilities
- ▶ In operation since 2012

- ▶ On former industrial area
- ▶ Bioswales, retention pond, draining paths, afforested slopes
- ▶ Rainwater is collected and directed through bio-swales to a retention pond at the northern end of the park, a 9,000m<sup>2</sup> lake



## Genoa

### Helpful Suggestions

- ▶ The interventions carried out in extra-urban territory have given good results in terms of functionality and environmental performance
- ▶ Good maintenance planning must be done to ensure durability over time
- ▶ Useful links & informations  
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