

7. Integrated Water Management (IWM) – public space

WHAT IS THE PROJECT?

This option would involve using green infrastructure such as tree pits, rain gardens, permeable pavements, and vegetated systems, etc. to manage stormwater naturally.

These features are installed in places like nature strips, kerb cut-outs, or other non-traffic areas along streets.

HOW WOULD THIS HELP?

These green elements are designed to slow down, absorb and clean stormwater before it reaches the drainage pipes. They help reduce how much water enters the system during storms, which lowers the risk of flooding.

In addition to this, this option has benefits including urban cooling, increased greenery and enhanced public amenity.

This option follows best practice for stormwater management and helps manage flooding over time. The impact of this option is hard to be estimated as it requires large scale implementation

FURTHER INFORMATION:

- > This option may reduce the usability of certain spaces such as limiting parking availability.
- > This option works best when used in multiple locations.

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

- **Tree pits:** small sunken areas around street trees that collect rainwater.

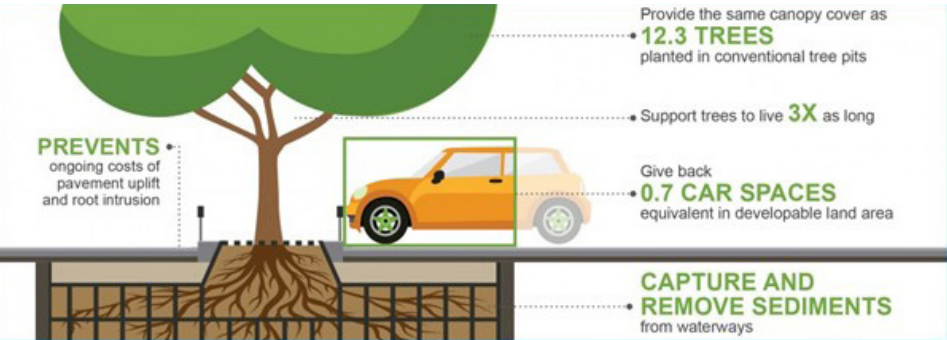


Figure 18: Cross-section of a typical tree pit.

- **Permeable pavement:** paths or roads which can soak water.



Figure 19: Typical permeable pavement.

- **Rain gardens:** planted areas that collect and filter water.



Figure 20: A typical rain-garden.

INDICATIVE PROJECT COST	IMPLEMENTATION TIME	CAN THIS OPTION BE STAGED
Medium - multiple sites required	Short-term – more than two years.	Yes - the project can be applied in stages across different streets or areas.