

Sustainable rainwater management is brilliant

Reduces flooding.

Reduces combined sewer overflows (CSOs).

Cleans & cools runoff to protect streams, rivers and seas.

Replenishes aquifers, interflow and base flow diluting the effects of urban pollution and keeping rivers healthy.

Improves water and food security.

Reduces the urban heat island effect.

Improves air quality.

Supports sustainable building energy use.

Generates a sense of place, amenity value, health & wellbeing.

Promotes increased biodiversity.

It's a no brainer!

It's so effective, cost-effective and brings so many additional benefits that we should consider naturebased approaches to rainwater management whenever we plan to amend the urban fabric

We should also seek opportunities to retrofit throughout our urban landscapes

"how can the urban fabric work harder for rainwater?"











New wetland areas will bring more biodiversity

Wetland areas are attractive



Scrub clearance creates more attractive and biodiverse spaces

A cleaner, clearer natural



Wetland plants will be chosen for



attractiveness as well as function



Yellow Flag Iris is a beautiful native wetland plant



Natural Treatment:

laboratory testing.

Weirs will be used to divert the day to day low flow through new wetland areas which will 'treat' the water to remove pollutants using natural biological and filtration processes.

The wetland areas will be planted with aquatic and marginal planting and species will be selected in order to bring the most wildlife and colourful flowers.

Woodland Management:

Some tree clearance and crown thinning will be required in order to allow enough daylight to reach the wetland plants, but nothing that wouldn't normally be expected as routine biodiverse woodland management. The additional sunlight will allow more plants and wildlife to flourish.

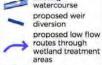
Maintenance Access:

Routes will be cleared through the woodland to allow routine maintenance such as de-silting, checking weirs, water quality testing and wetland inspection. These routes will also allow enjoyment of the new wetlands without the need for formal paths.

Thames 21 SuDS projects

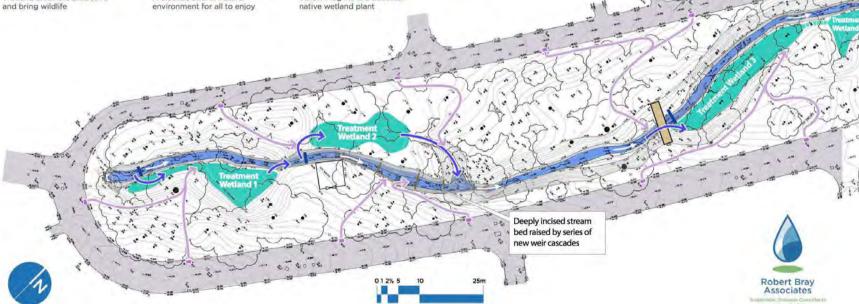
Boxer's Lake: SuDS Park Concept Proposals 1of2

existing

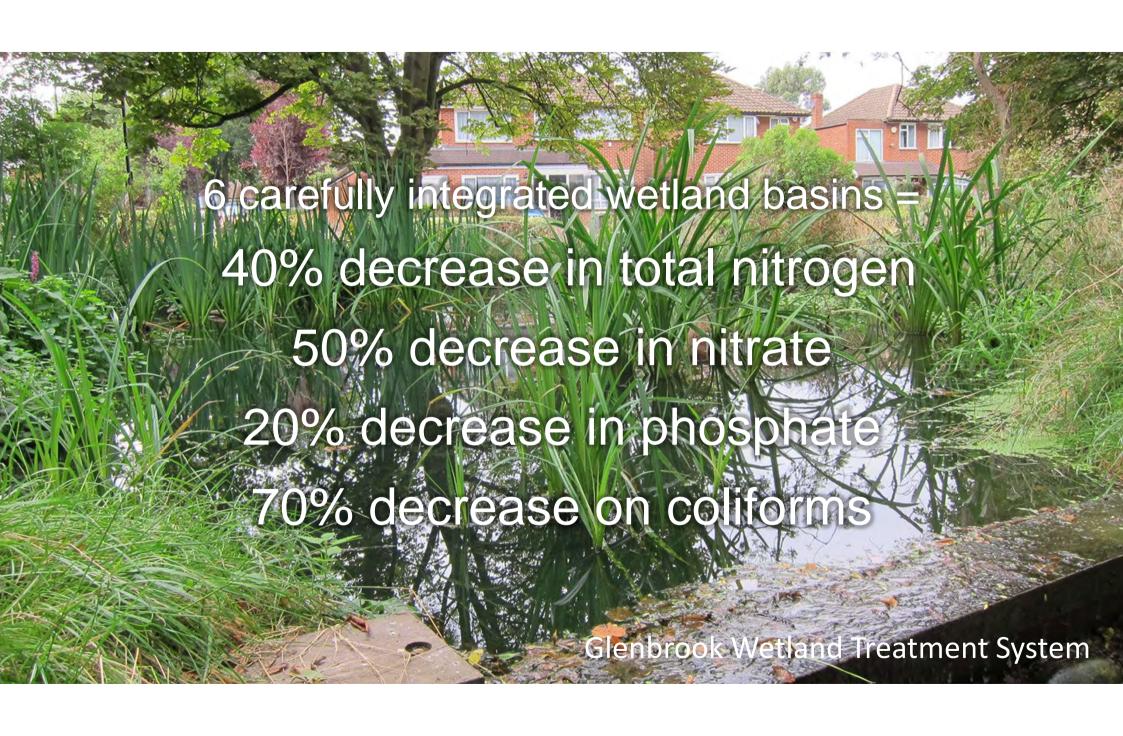


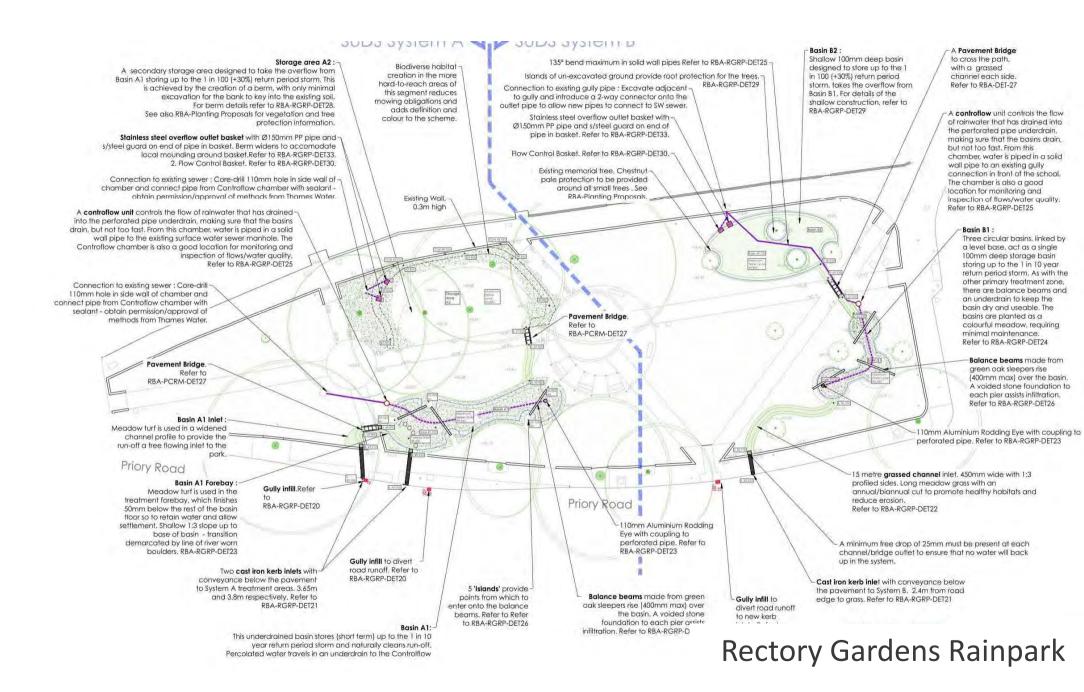
proposed wetland treatment areas proposed maintenance access bridge

proposed treatment channe road gully





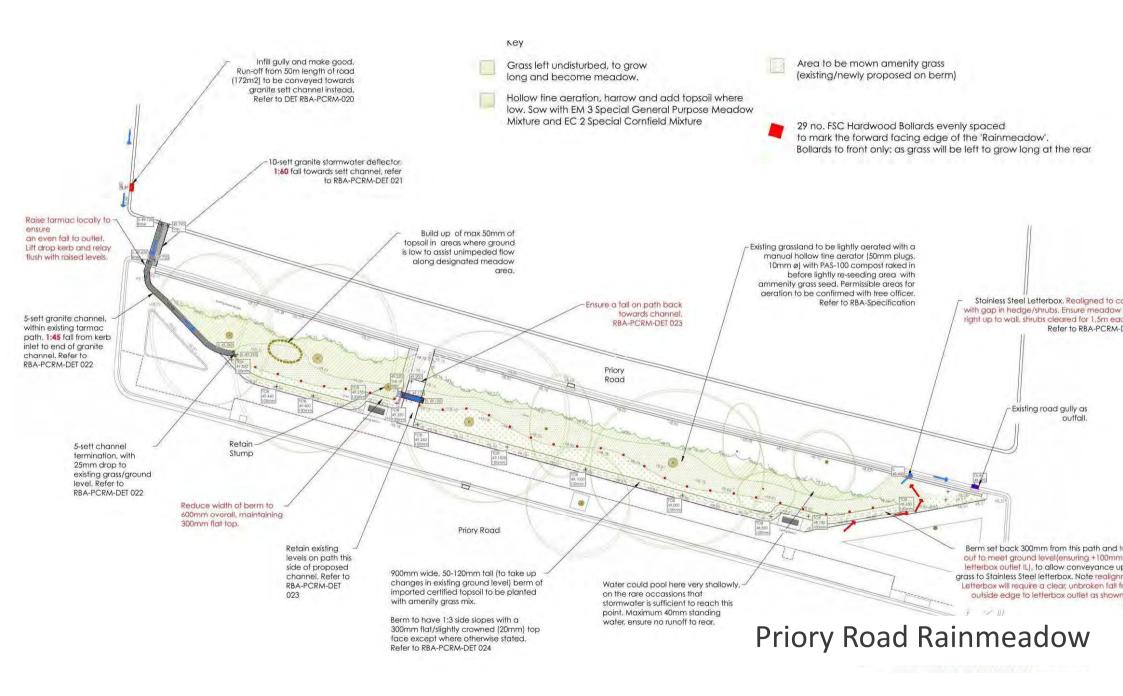
















Priory Road Rainmeadow



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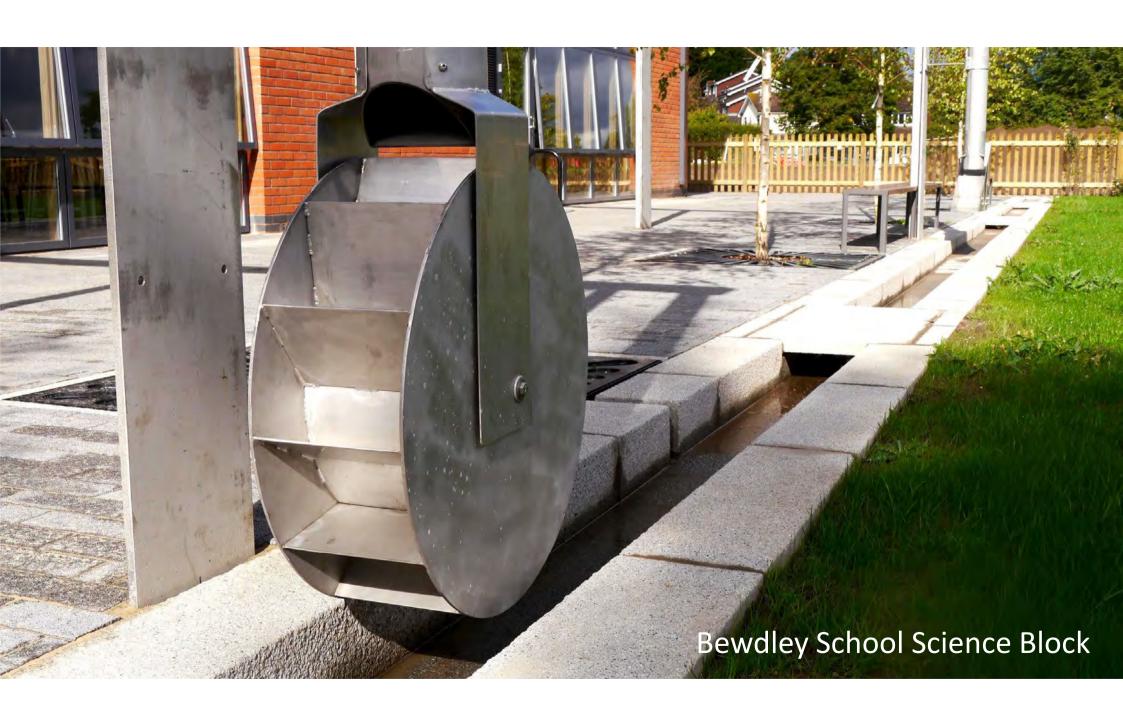
Holland Park retrofit SuDS





Holland Park retrofit SuDS

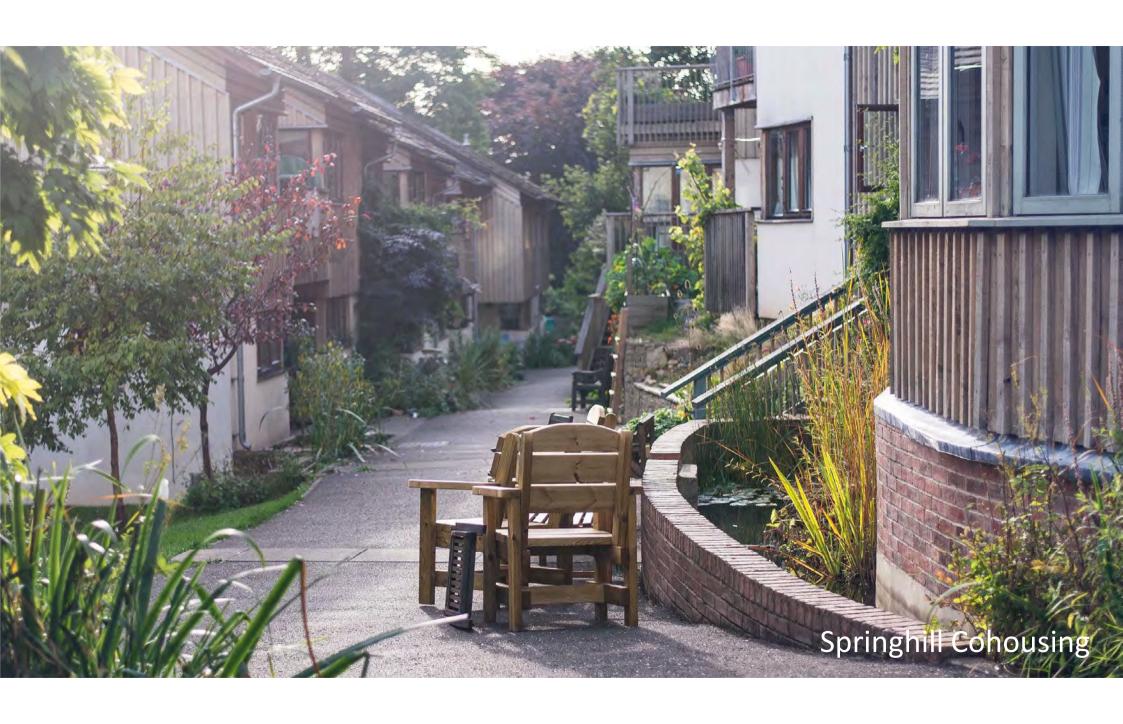


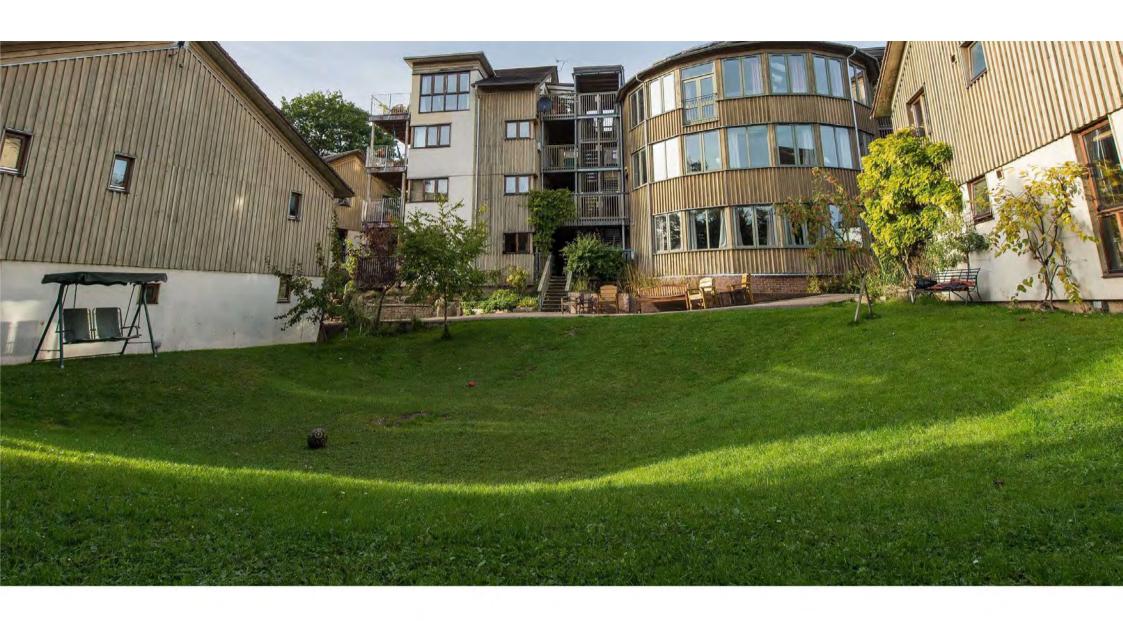








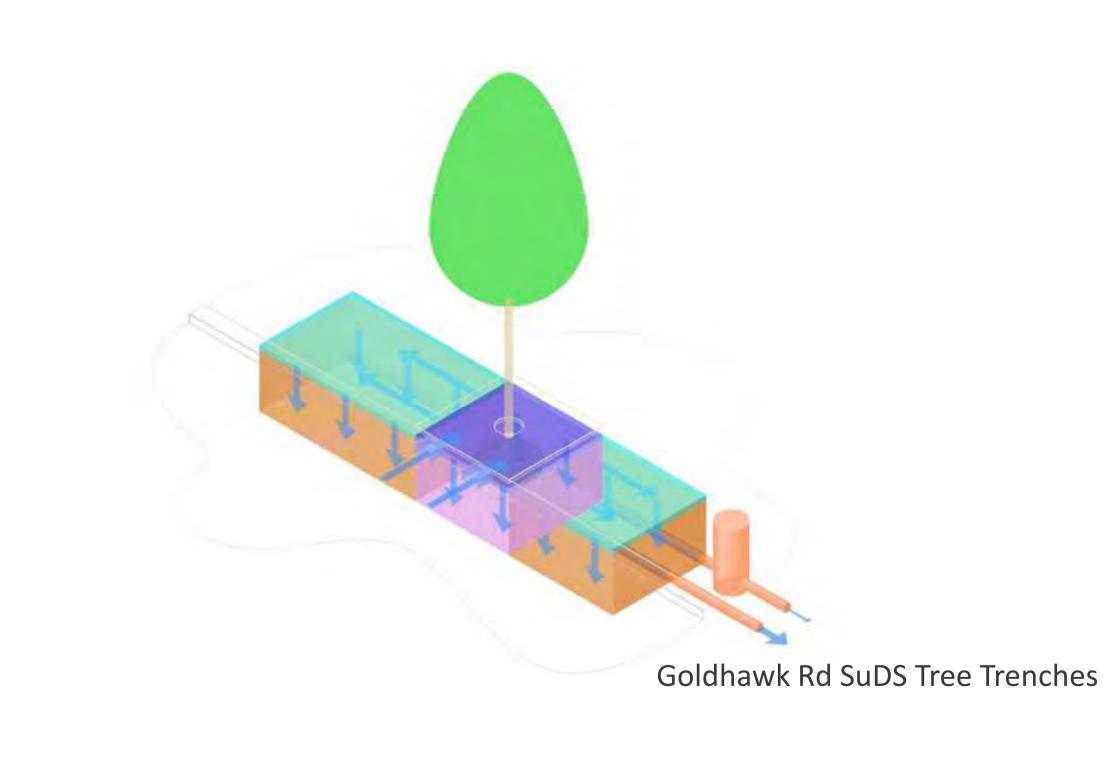






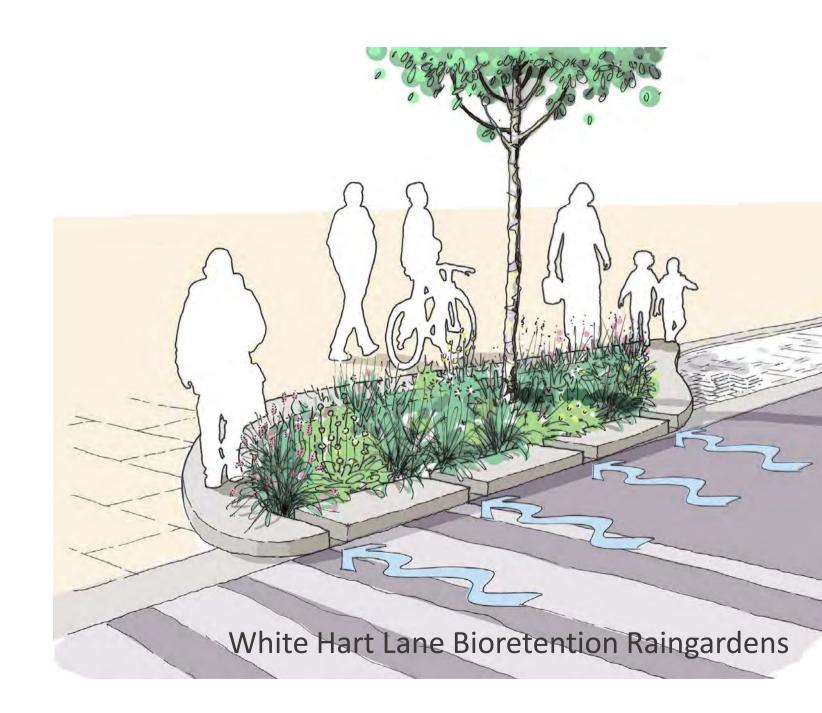
Stamford Housing (106 units/ha)

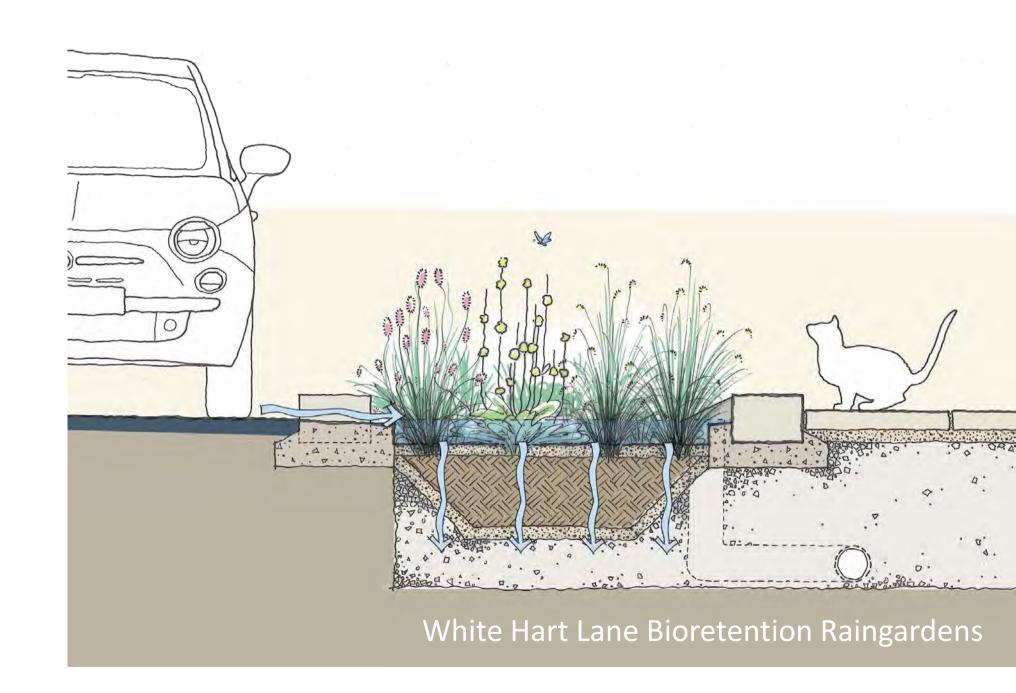


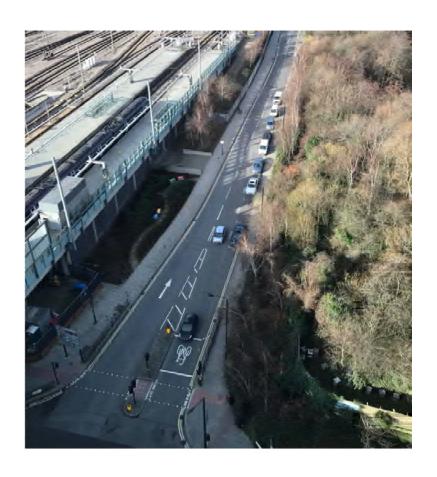










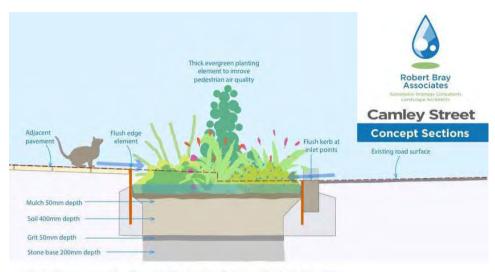




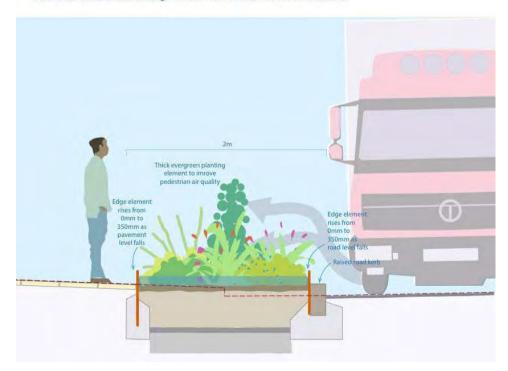




Camley Street, Camden



Illustrative cross section through bioretention feature at kerb inlet location





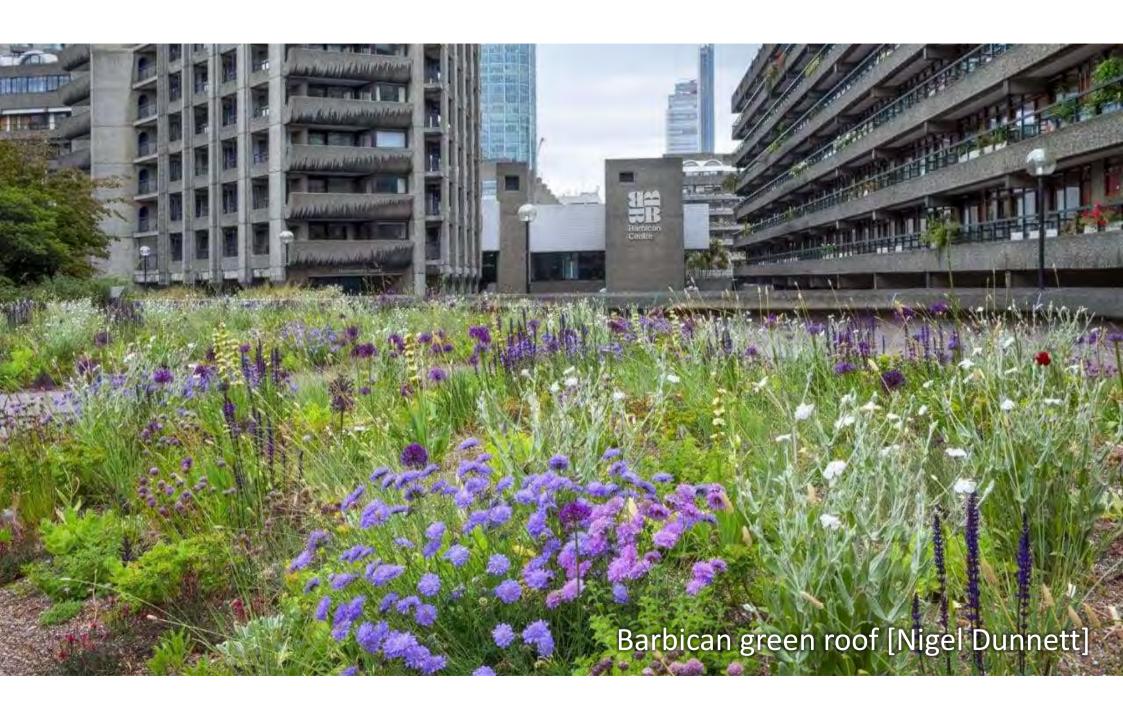
Illustrative long section of bioretention feature

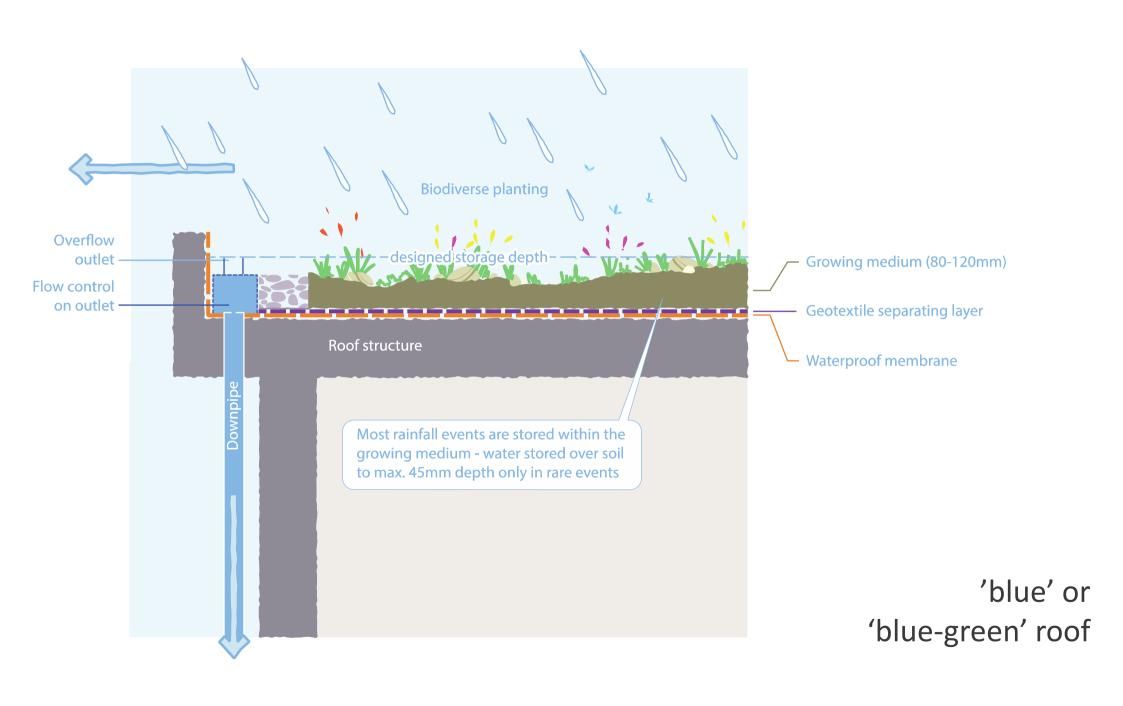


Illustrative long elevation of bioretention feature from footway

Camley Street, Camden





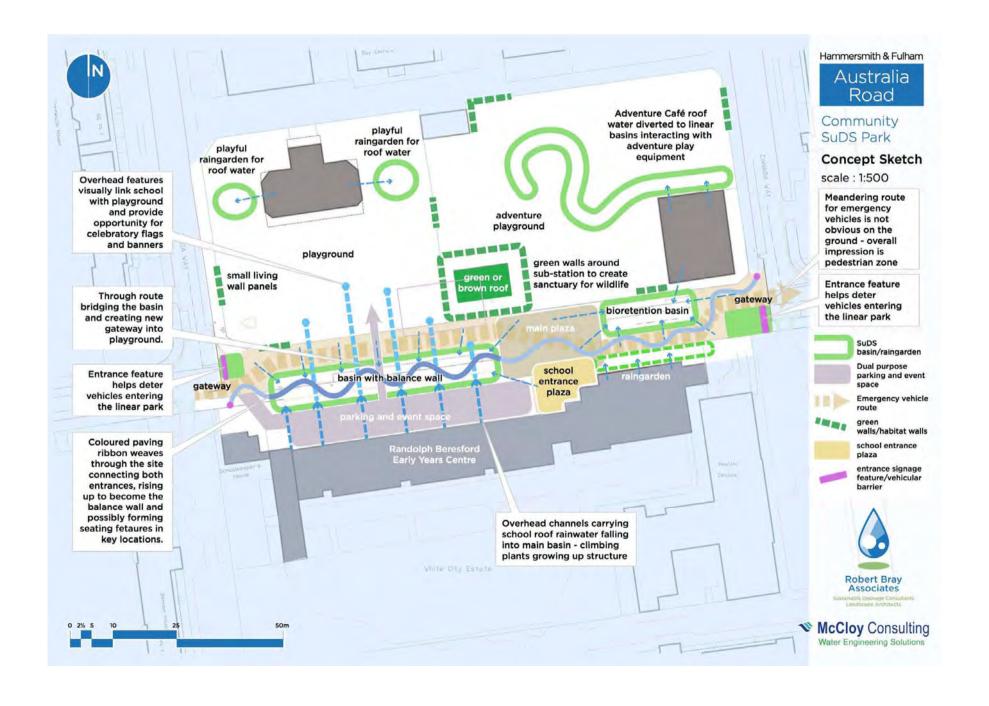


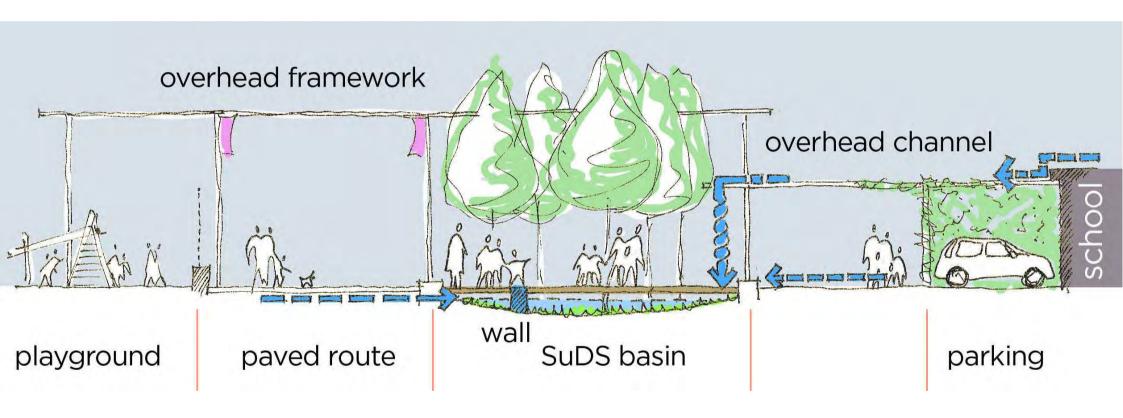


















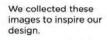












Hammersmith & Fulham

They demonstrate some of the ideas we would like to create in this park such as:

how walls, seating and planting can create useful and interesting places;

how wildlife can be brought into cities in fun ways;

how pathways can move through planting and areas that sometimes store water;

how streets can be made unique and reflect their community;

how upright features can contribute to an attractive landscape.



























McCloy Consulting Water Engineering Solutions

