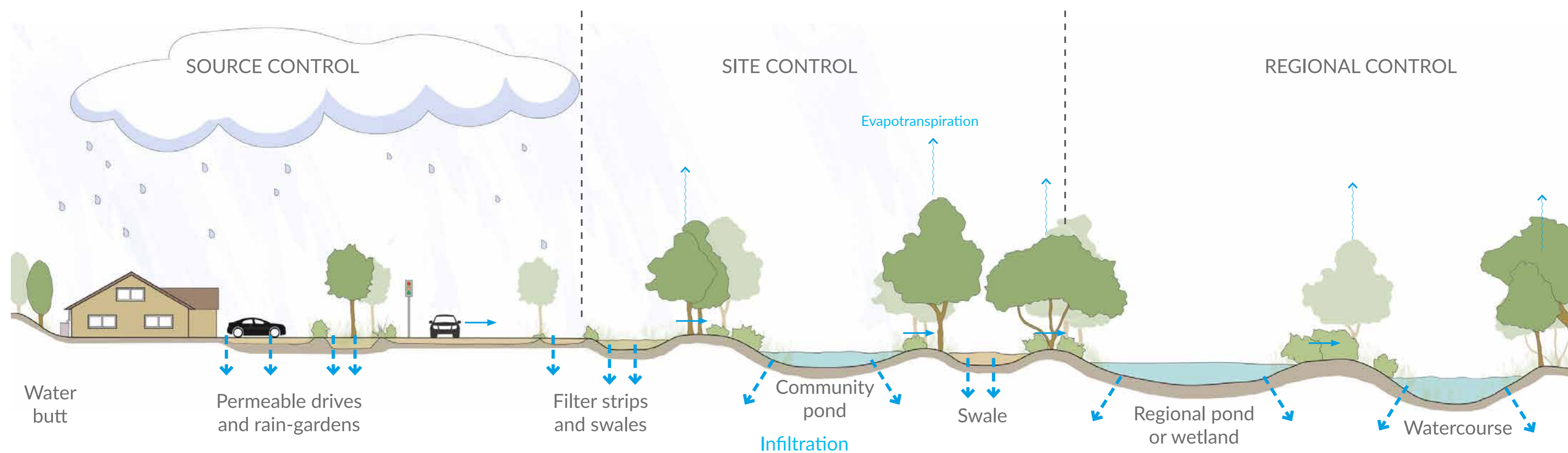


What are SuDS and how can they help?

Heavy or prolonged rainfall can cause drainage systems to become overwhelmed. This means that the rainfall will back up through drains and gullies, which can lead to flooding that causes damage and inconvenience.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are part of the solution to reducing and eliminating flood events. SuDS intercept rainfall and surface flows, which slows the flow of rainfall reaching the drains. SuDS are designed to copy natural processes and can have multiple benefits, that can improve and enhance where we live. They can:

- Reduce flood risk
- Improve water quality, by filtering and removing pollutants with soil and plants
- Visually improve our parks, streets and gardens with trees, plants and flowers
- Create spaces for richer biodiversity, through a wider range of habitats and plant communities



Types of SuDS

RAIN GARDENS: an absorbent, free draining garden space full of drought and flood tolerant planting.



RETENTION AND INFILTRATION BASINS: Open channels that are usually dry but can hold water for a short time after storms. They can be great for play and biodiversity too.



SWALES: channels that move water from place to place, they are often great for wildlife, filter pollutants and can be interesting features in the townscape.



STORM WATER TREE PITS: These combine below ground storage with tree planting in paved areas.



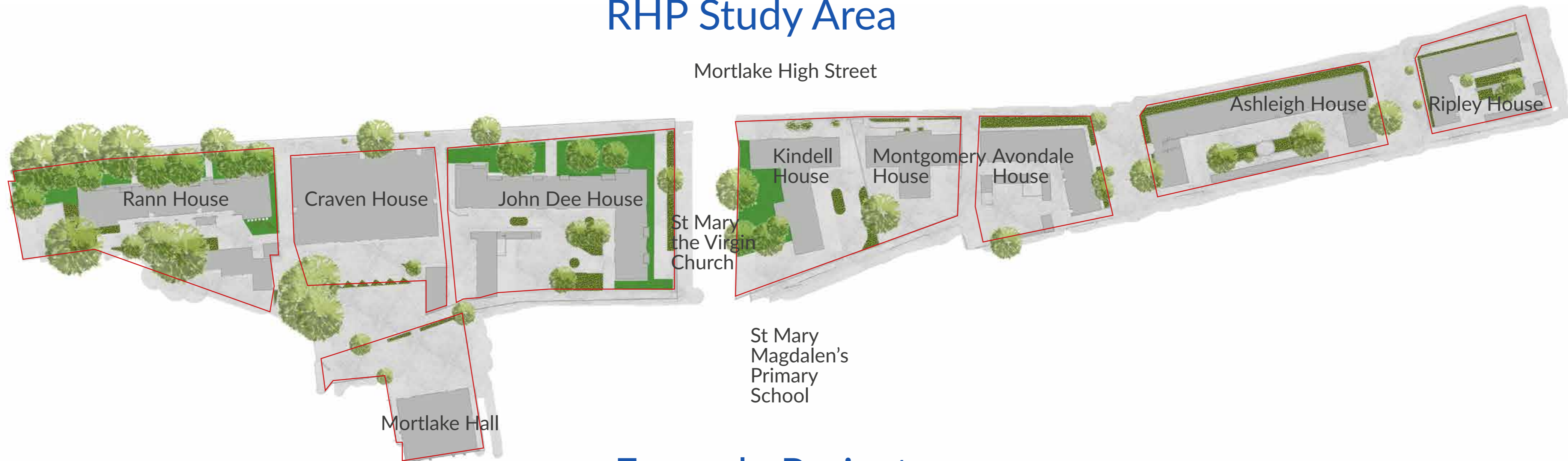
TREE PLANTING: trees catch and store rainfall, provide shade, wildlife habitats, carbon stores, improve air quality and provide visual interest



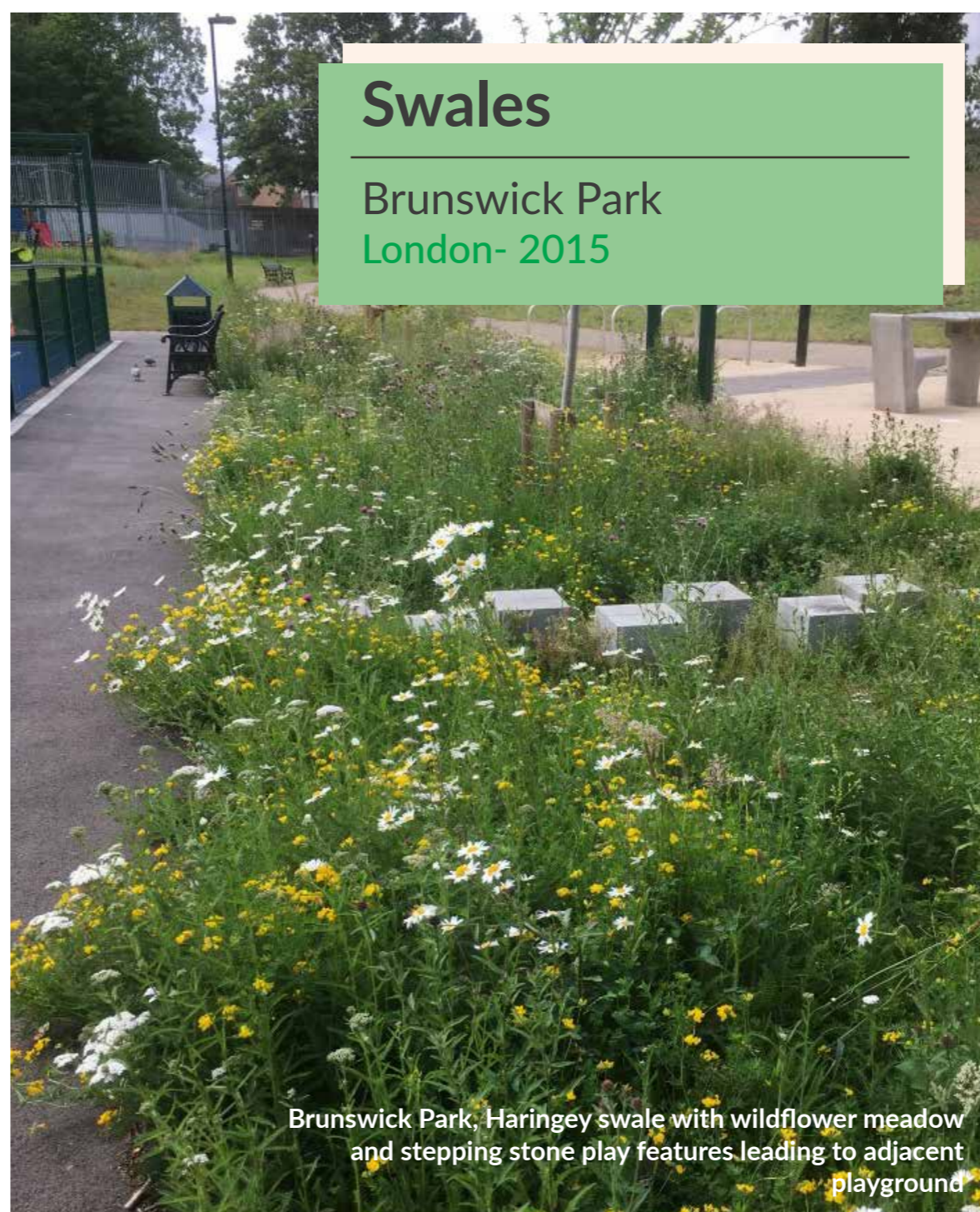
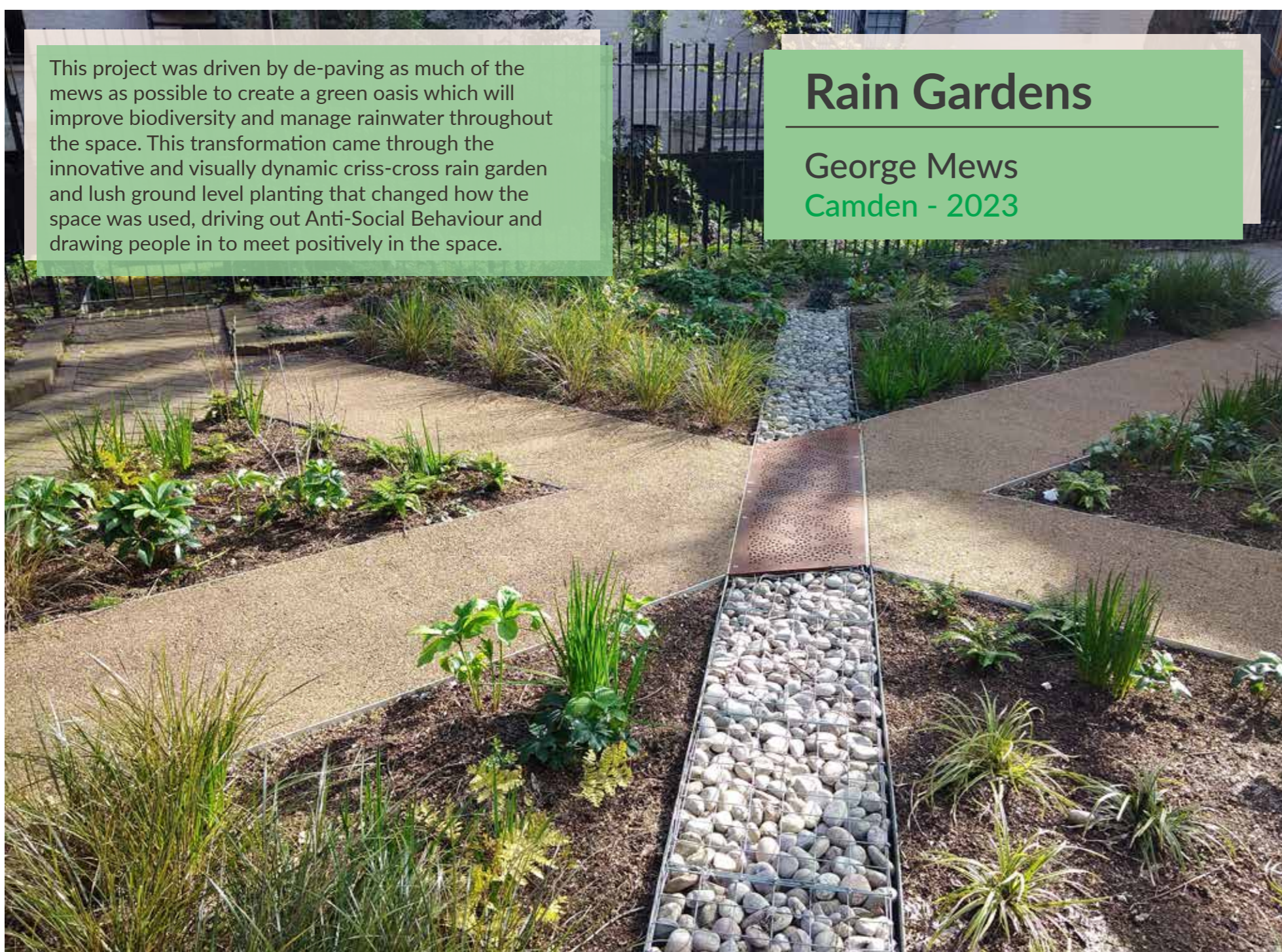
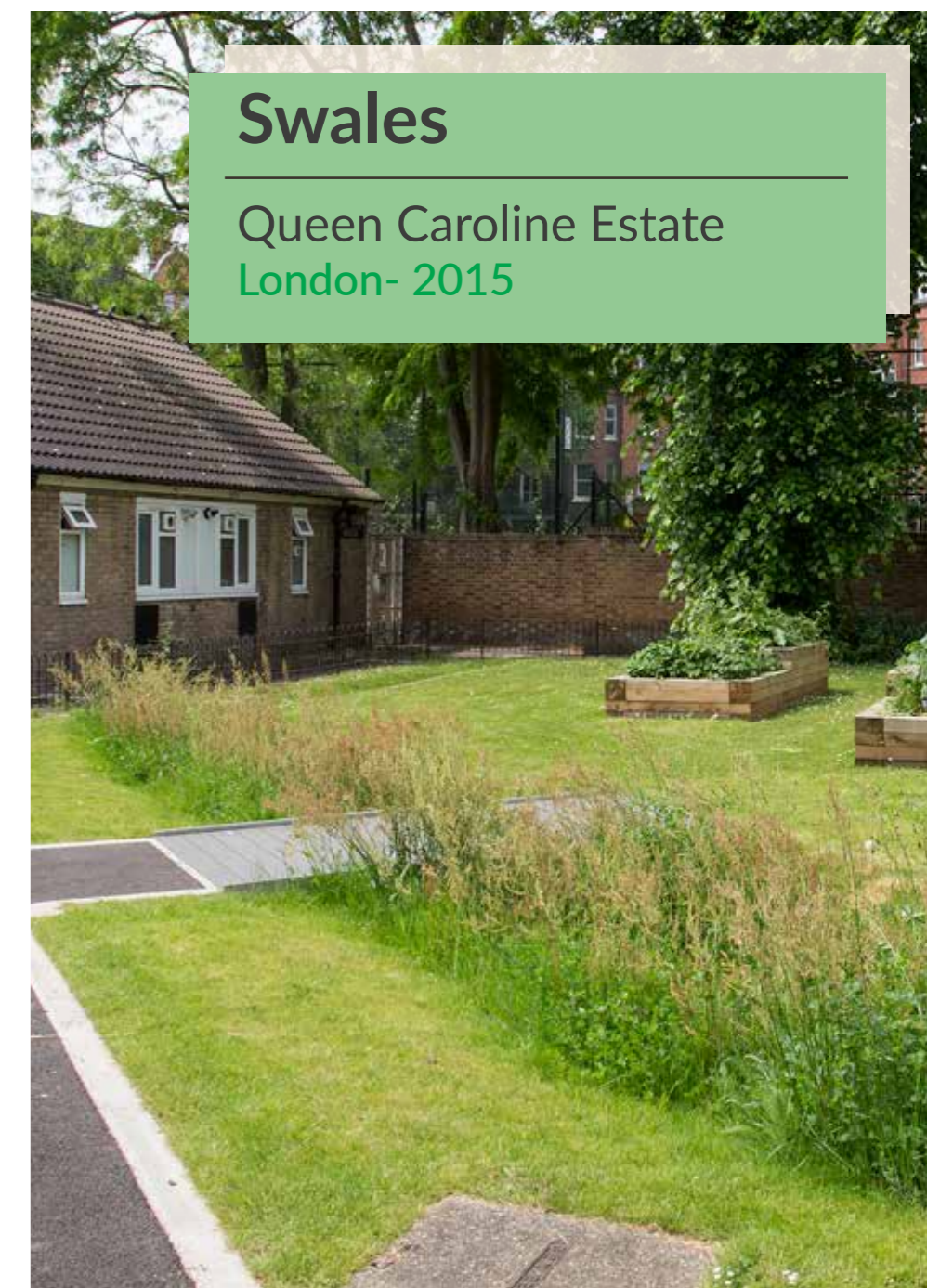
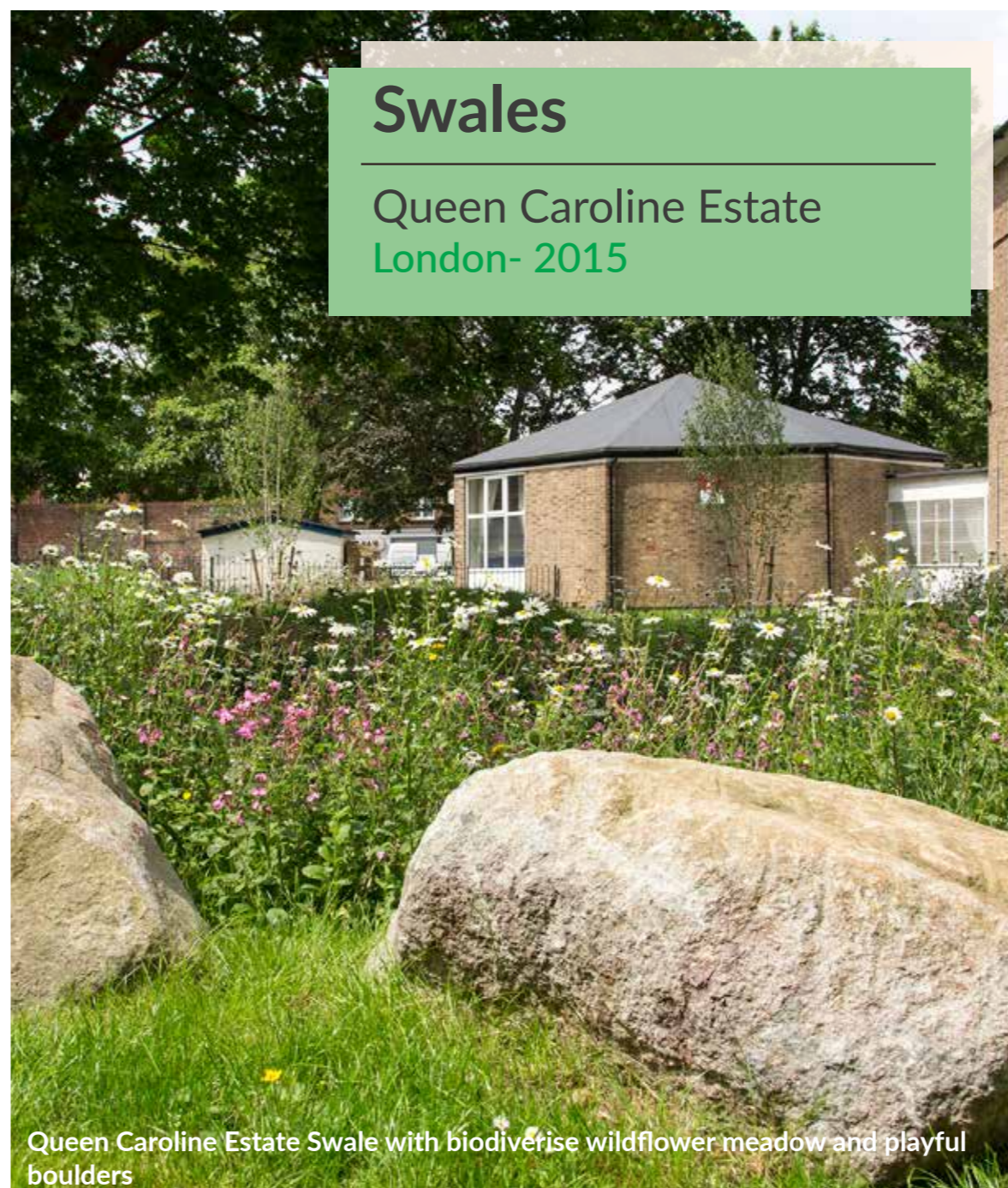
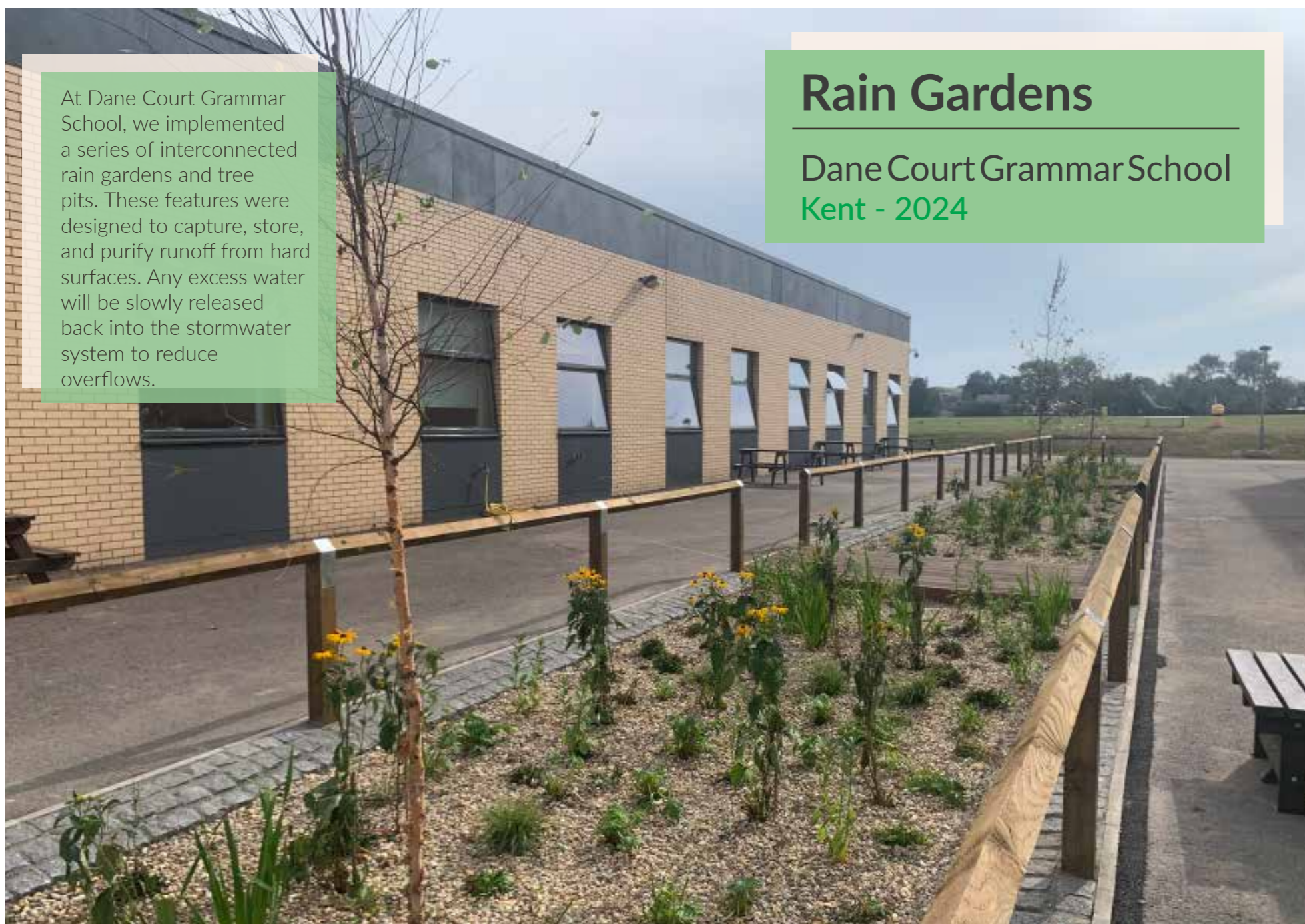
RAISED FLOW THROUGH PLANTERS: Raised planters connected to roof downpipes, which store water and irrigate plants



RHP Study Area



Example Projects



CHANGING PLACES
CHANGING LIVES