

## Notes

In its simplest form, a rain garden is a shallow depression, with absorbent, yet free draining soil and planted with vegetation that can withstand occasional temporary flooding. Rain gardens are designed to mimic the natural water retention of undeveloped land and to reduce the volume of rainwater running off into drains from impervious areas and treat low level pollution. Rain garden can also be successfully established in planters, which can receive water from a downpipe. Rain gardens were first developed in the US in the 1990s, where they have become increasingly popular. In the UK, the mimicking of natural drainage in urban areas is officially encouraged and known as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

Proposed planting plan includes plants which will attract wildlife and will relatively reduce the cost of maintenance. By increasing the amount of water entering the soil, rain gardens help to reduce the effects of drought and help gardens thrive without the need for irrigation. Rain gardens work well by bringing about many small incremental improvements, which cumulatively can bring about huge beneficial change - each project, however small, makes a significant contribution towards the overall goal of making the city greener.



Rain garden planter



Street rain garden



Bioerse Module 1



Bioerse Module 2

Rotate modules for maximum random effect



Limestone (L)



Beechwood (B)

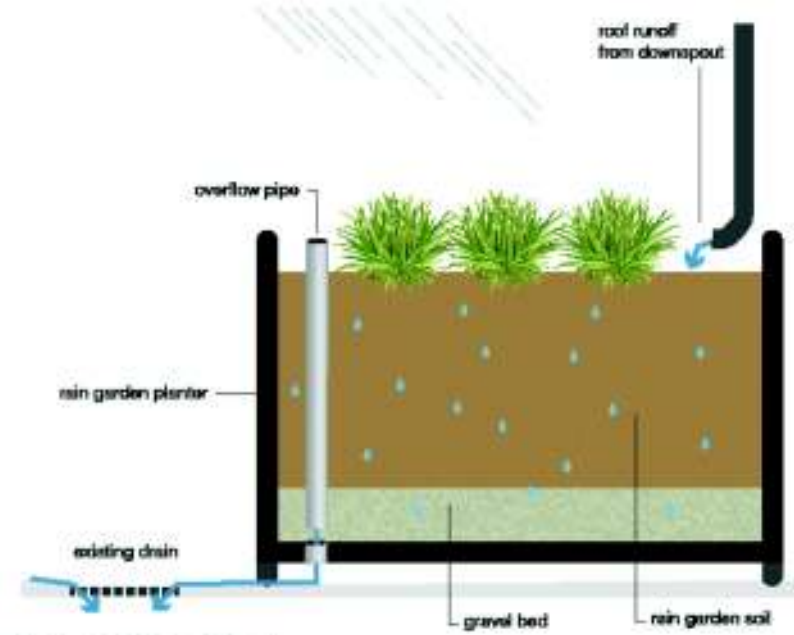
Samples of Bioerse Permeable Paving

Proposed Rain Garden for New Houses of 1 Frognal, London		Camden
Drawn by   BZ	Scale   Not to scale	

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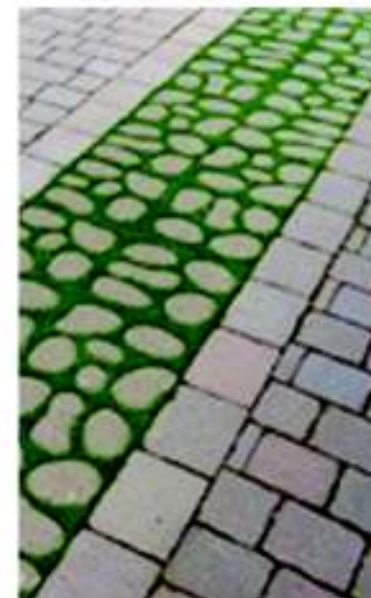
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