

Queen Caroline Estate, London

Queen Caroline Estate, Queen Caroline Street, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, W6 9BS
Description

The project was completed as part of the LIFE+ Climate proofing Social Housing Landscapes project. It has delivered packages of low-cost retrofit sustainable drainage solutions across three social housing estates in the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham. By targeting social housing sites the project helps to reduce deprived communities' vulnerability to climate change. This case study covers the works undertaken on Queen Caroline Estate. A separate case study is available for one of the other sites, Richard Knight House.**Main SuDS components used**

Green roofs

Rain gardens

Basins

Permeable paving

How it works

The various SuDS components have been integrated within the housing estate landscape using a combination of roof space, pavement, car park, estate road and soft landscaped areas. The estate's surface water drainage is connected to the combined sewer system. When asked about the estate prior to construction of the SuDS, residents complained about the lack of colour in the landscape and poor connectivity between the street and the river (see figures 1 and 2).



Figure 1: Prior to SuDS construction



Figure 2: Central courtyard with restricted access (prior to SuDS project)

142m² of extensive biodiverse green roofs have been installed on bin stores and pram sheds (figure 3). These buildings have flat or shallow-domed concrete slab roofs and drain via downpipes to the adjacent paving. A new waterproofing liner was applied to the concrete roofs and a pebble filled gabion edge used to create a retaining structure for the green roof substrate. The roofs were planted with wildflower seeds and plugs.



Figure 3: Green roof

Rain gardens have been installed within paved areas and alongside estate roads to drain the adjacent hard-standing and, in one case, a section of the roof of an adjacent building. The rain gardens were filled with an engineered rain garden soil and planted with a mix of shrubs and perennials. Each rain garden has a vertical entry overflow which connects via a flow control chamber back to the sewer. The weir in the flow control chamber is set to the design storm water limit. If the water level exceeds this limit, water will overtop the weir in the flow control chamber and be released back to the sewer un-impeded.

Queen Caroline Estate has an open structure with fairly large areas of open space between the residential blocks. Many of the residential blocks have pitched roofs that drain to external downpipes. This combination opened up the possibility of introducing vegetated channels, swales (figure 4) rain gardens and small-medium sized basins to manage run-off from roofs and paving. The majority of components are connected via flow control chambers to the sewer, with the exception being the segmented swale at Alexandra House which, if required, overflows to a soakaway. The main features adjacent to Beatrice, Margaret, Adella, Phillippa and Alexandra Houses have the capacity to manage a

1 in 100 year storm event. The overflows comprise horizontal entry pipes set 75-100mm off the base of the feature. The flow control chambers are of a slide-up weir design with a 20mm orifice protected by a debris screen. The weir in the flow control chamber is set to the design water limit, which is typically 300-350mm off the base of the feature.



Figure 4: Swale

In soft landscape areas runoff has been diverted from downpipes via pebble or vegetated channels to shallow basins/rain gardens planted with wildflower turf (figure 5). In paved areas, 'stony' basins have been introduced which combine an outer skirt of permeable resin bound aggregate and planting beds, with a central area of loose aggregate and planting at their base. The use of stony basins reflects the Council's requirement to minimise increases in soft landscape to avoid significant changes to maintenance (figure 6). The basins are approximately 30% soft landscape and 70% hard landscape. Their design was developed through consultation with residents, who were concerned that larger loose aggregate might be picked up and thrown as a weapon, and with maintenance contractors, who were concerned that loose aggregate near path edges might be easily transferred to grass areas where it would interfere with grass cutting. The basins and adjacent landscaping include informal play features, including bridges, mounds, stepping logs, balance beams and boulders.



Figure 5: Detention basin



Figure 6: Stony detention basin

Prior to the works the estate had several large unused paved areas, which were originally installed as drying areas. These have been replaced with permeable hard landscape, comprising stoney basins (described above) permeable paving, composite decking and schotterrassen (Austrian gravel lawn).

A vertical rain garden is proposed for the end façade of Mary House, which will combine sections of plug-planted green wall with climbing plants. Both will be irrigated from water collected from the roof of Mary House. One of the existing downpipes will be diverted into a series of narrow stacked tanks which will drip-irrigate the plug planted section of the wall. The overflows from the tanks and the plug planted section of the wall will feed into a raised planter at the base of the wall which will be planted with climbing plants. Any remaining overflow from the system will drain to the adjacent rain gardens.

Specific project details

The selection of SuDS components was informed by site surveys to map existing vegetation, drainage patterns, use patterns, access and movement etc. Residents were engaged in pre-design conversations to identify any problems with drainage (e.g. water pooling/ponding and leaky roofs) or overheating within flats, and their priorities for improvements to the open space. Following the identification of a long-list of potential SuDS components, the collected data was used to inform a multi-criteria assessment to determine a short-list of options to take forward to design.

Resident engagement was undertaken throughout the design and construction phase using a combination of on-site consultation events, door knocking and leaflet drops. A member of the project team also attended Tennant and Resident Association (TRA) meetings to keep residents informed of project progress. Engagement suggested the residents wanted a more interesting and colourful landscape as well as opportunities for food growing (figure 7).



Figure 7: Swale and food growing

Maintenance and operation

From the start of the project the Council made it clear that net increases in maintenance were to be avoided. With this in mind, the green roofs have been designed to minimise maintenance after initial establishment, and increases in planted areas at ground-level have been restricted (