

Ashby Grove residential retrofit rain garden, London

SuDS used

- Rain garden



Benefits

- Amenity improvement in the local area.
- Control of volumes and flows onsite.
- Engagement with the local community took place prior to the design and build process.
- The site was designated as zero waste, with no materials removed in the process of the build.
- The rain garden has a beneficial effect in stabilising the predominantly clay soils in the area.

1. Location

Ashby Grove, London, N1 2AY.

2. Description

The Ashby Grove rain garden retrofit is designed to remove roof water from a social housing block in Islington. The aim is to disconnect one of the roof downpipes and allow water to flow directly into a newly designed rain garden.

3. Main SuDS components used

- Rain garden



Figure 1 Marking out the layout of the



Figure 2 Minor adjustments being made to the



Figure 3 The rain garden once it had been constructed



Figure 4 Water from the water butt flows into the rain garden

4. How it works

In 2011 initial works to disconnect the downpipe from the roof of Ashby Grove (a low rise residential block) was commenced. Driven forward by Islington Council to improve the amenity in the local area, a rain garden was designed to allow rainwater to naturally infiltrate into the subsurface or flow slowly to the sewer, thereby reducing the peak flow rate from the site.

As part of the build process, monitoring has been incorporated to allow Middlesex University to monitor water volumes, water quality and soil moisture content. A bespoke water butt and service chamber has been designed and built to incorporate the monitoring equipment. All equipment will be removed once the monitoring is complete.

The rain garden is maintained by Homes for Islington who provide maintenance services for all of the borough’s open space on social housing estates. This has certain implications with regards to the planting used as part of the rain garden.



Figure 5 Image showing the recently planted tree and the rain garden redesigned around the underground services



Figure 6 Ground breaking. All turf and soil was retained on site to be incorporated into the final design

5. Specific project details

The work was undertaken by a number of stakeholders (details are outlined below). Site designs were used and minor alterations were made on the day of ground breaking to allow for underground services in the area. The site was designated as zero waste, with no materials removed in the process of the build.

Engagement with the local community took place prior to the design and build process. This included writing to local residents and engaging with the local gardening club. An information board was erected to inform local residents of the function the rain garden plays.

It is also felt that the rain garden may help reduce subsidence caused by local trees in the summer months. Further investigation with regards to this will be needed, but it is thought that by

maintaining a higher soil moisture content throughout the summer months will prevent the ground from drying out and cracking.

6. Challenges

A number of difficulties were encountered in implementing this small rain garden. Internal agreement within the council was needed to get the go ahead, including the Council’s building control team, and this was only achieved through the hard work and persistence of a local champion. In order to ensure the rain garden would not have a negative impact on the neighbouring building, a geotechnical investigation was carried out by an independent consultant engineer, which confirmed that the rain garden would be likely to have a beneficial effect in stabilising the predominantly clay soils in the area.

The complexity of stakeholders involved also led to some difficulties, with several areas of the council and Homes for Islington, who manage the estate, needing to be signed up to the project. Ensuring the contractor understood and was able to deliver the innovative project and timing the involvement of Thames Water and Middlesex University to set up the monitoring arrangement was also important.



Figure 7 Before construction



Figure 8 Once the rain garden was

7. Interaction with local authority

There were strong links with Islington Council and as outlined above with an internal champion driving the project.

8. Stakeholders

There are multiple stakeholders involved with this project, showing the complexity that is evident even when small scale retrofitting of SuDS takes place.

The following are involved in the project:

Islington Borough Council has led the development of this rain garden. This runs in parallel with the Borough's guidance on implementing SuDS. The Council agreed to the work on the basis that the rain garden would provide improved amenity to the local area.

Thames Water is supporting the work who have provided support and funds to allow for the monitoring of the rain garden.

Middlesex University is responsible for the monitoring of the site. The monitoring will be carried out by a PhD student and work will focus on the volumes held by the rain garden, the quality of water entering and leaving the rain garden, and the soil moisture content recorded over a 12 month period.

The rain garden was designed by **Bob Bray** (from Robert Bray Associates), a SuDS design specialist with many years experience of designing and building above ground SuDS across the UK in a variety of developments.

Murphy, is contracted to Islington Council to provide works on social housing estates, completed the construction of the rain garden as part of their corporate social responsibility and ongoing community work on the estate.

The rain garden will be maintained by **Homes for Islington** who currently provide maintenance services on all of Islington's social housing estates.