



## Rainwater Demand

SuDS allows for rainwater harvesting where water is collected all year round in water butts and can be used for gardening. This reduces demand on mains supplies and can be especially useful in drought conditions.



## Biodiversity and Ecology

SuDS can support flora and fauna as well as creating, maintaining and linking habitats for new and existing wildlife. This will increase biodiversity and improve the quality of ecosystems in urban environments.



## Recreation and Health

Increased access to open, green spaces created by SuDS allows for recreational activities such as walking, cycling and organised sports. This improves the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities.

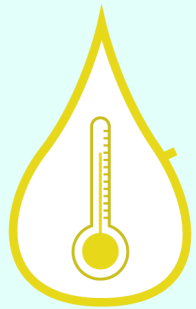
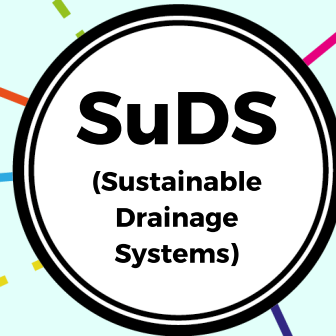


## Amenity and Economy

Large, open spaces created by SuDS and the greater use of trees and plants increases the aesthetic value of an area. This attracts tourists and adds value to house and land prices, boosting economic growth.

## Flood Risk Management

SuDS mimic natural drainage patterns and reduce the volume of surface water runoff reaching drains and other watercourses. They provide areas to store water and slow the flow of water to reduce flood risk to communities.



## Climate Resilience

Vegetation and plants used in SuDS such as green roofs can act as a carbon sink as they capture and store carbon and other greenhouse gases, also improving air quality. Other benefits include regulating building temperatures and reduced air and water pollution.



## Water Quality

SuDS decrease water pollution as they reduce the amount of sediment and contaminants in runoff by filtering it. They also intercept rainfall to reduce the volume entering sewers and drains, reducing combined sewer overflow and the amount that needs treating.