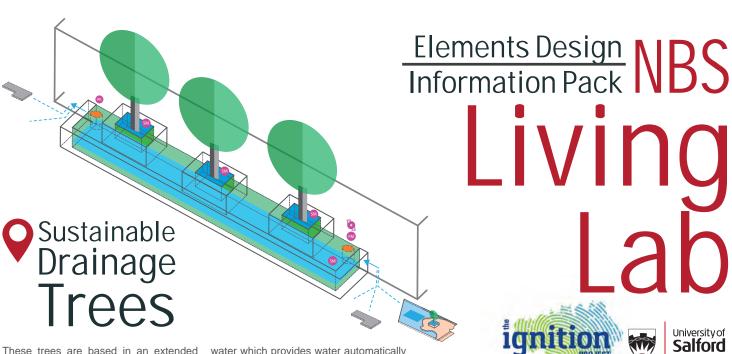


This innovative Rain Garden introduces a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS) that works as a sequence of passive water management practices, control structures and strategies designed to efficiently and sustainably drain surface water from the adjacent building roof with special regard for engaging biodiversity in the solutions.

The water from the roof of Clifford Whitworth library is channeled through solutions in the building wall and ground water treatment solutions in the ground. This aims to minimise or even eliminate the water ending up in the university's surface water drainage network which flows into the nearby River Irwell.

This green wall consists of 4 different In front of the green wall, and at the heart planted sections: biodiversity, seasonal, pollinator, edible. This mass of plant life of the living lab sit two underground water tanks, which act as the collection point of and soil helps insulate the building, utilize excess rainwater from the university excess water, as well as the base of automatic irrigation for the living lab system. The irrigation system in the living campus, and attract more biodiversity to lab is automated to use the data from water monitors to identify if a certain campus with the installed bird and insect boxes throughout the vertical area of the wall. The wall also includes different ranges of technologies from high end element needs more water, pumping this from the central attenuation tanks to this technologies of Living walls to simple climber walls, which offers base for building the business case for investment for different users and needs. element until the levels are back to an acceptable limit. Green Wall +Deck



These trees are based in an extended tree pit that sits in recycled Permavoid plastic structures, similar to a honeycomb structure, which provides aeration to the soil and room for the tree roots to grow without being squashed. The base of the tree pit contains a monitored reservoir of

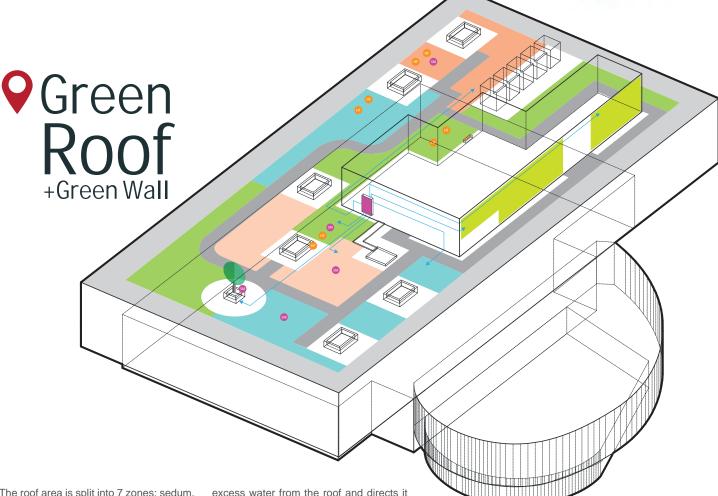
water which provides water automatically to the trees when needed. As these trees are connected underground and receive more water that any other street trees, they are designed to grow much faster and healthier.











The roof area is split into 7 zones: sedum, wildflowers, perennials/meadow, brown roof, a lightweight tree pit, a climber wall and a living wall. The roof also includes 6 experimental beds for green roof design research purposes.

This all sits on a multilayered floor with a drainage underlayer that collates the

excess water from the roof and directs it to the central irrigation tank. All zones are monitored and are automatically watered as needed from the irrigation tank. The weight and retrofit considerations were an essential factor in the design of this roof.