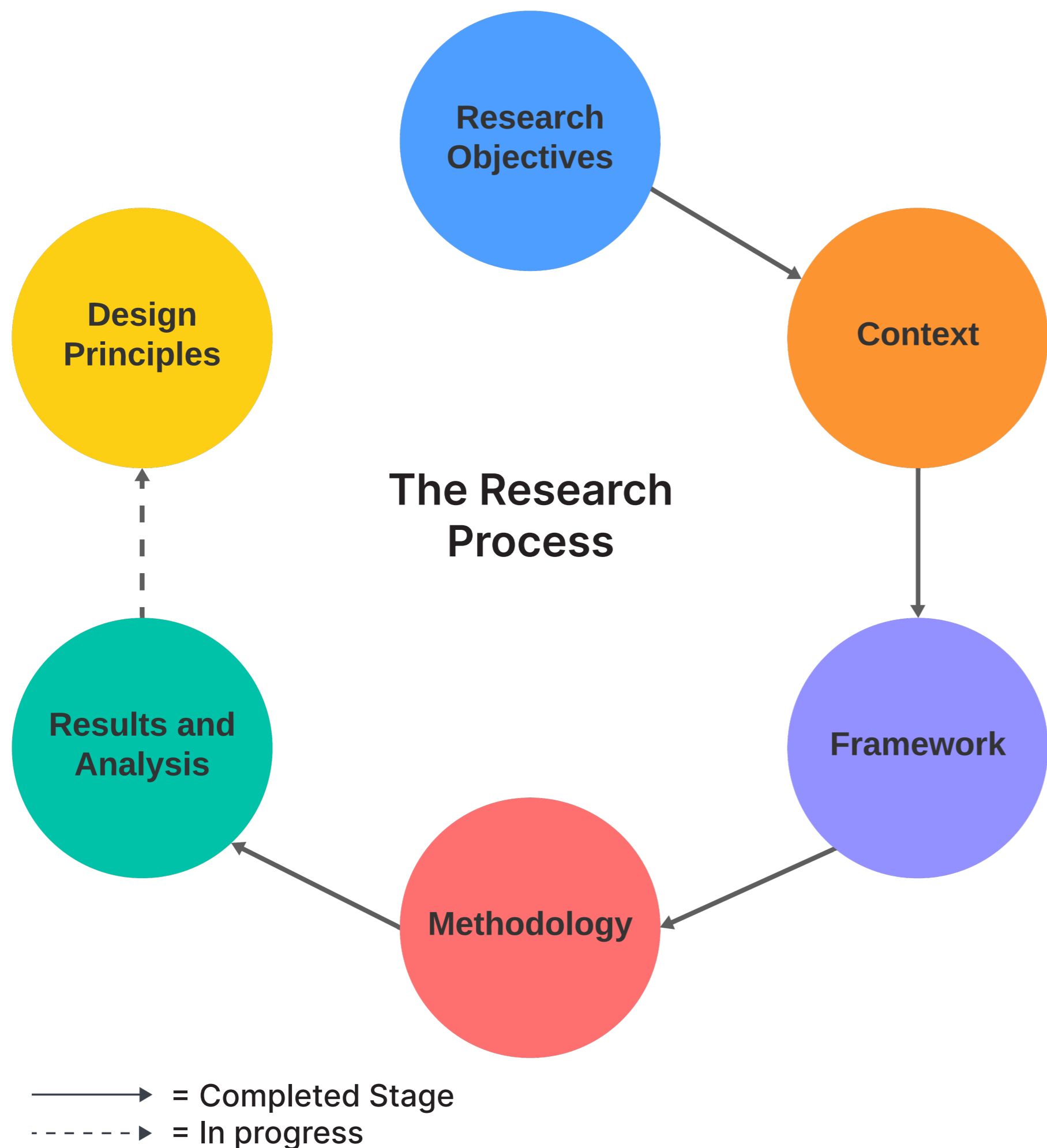


# To identify how retrofitted SuDS can positively contribute to placemaking within urban greenspaces



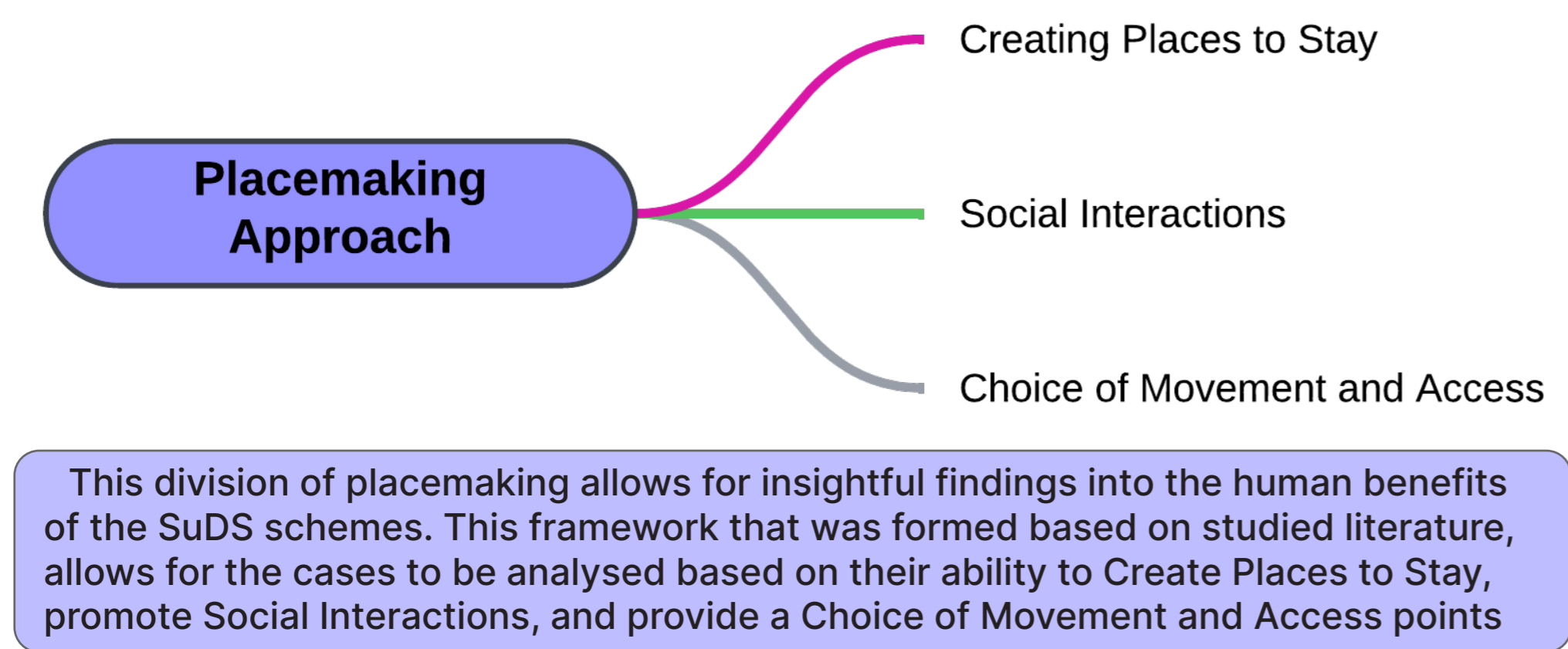
- To acknowledge the environmental benefits of retrofitted SuDS for areas of prior flood risk.
- To understand why access to green space is important for individuals.
- To define placemaking within greenspaces and understand how this is particularly important for creation of positive urban environments.
- To apply a formulated framework for identifying how positive contributions to placemaking can be achieved within exemplar SuDS schemes.
- To use the findings of OB3 and OB4 to analyse effective SuDS features at contributing to placemaking.

## Context

The purpose of this research is to understand the potential for SuDS (Sustainable Drainage Systems) at contributing positively to placemaking within urban environments. The research tests a formulated framework against two retrofitted SuDS schemes in North London. The scope of the research will be widened by the provision of a set of Design Principles, following the completion of data analysis

There is currently much information available which considers the environmental necessities for SuDS, and this research aims to build on this by uncovering the potential human benefits

## Framework



## Methodology

**Data Collection Site 1: Firs Farm**

Location: Enfield, N London  
 Retrofit Completion: 2017  
 Data Collection Times: 19.03 AM and 23.03 PM

Figure 1: Overview of re-shaped wetlands

**Data Collection Site 2: Crescent Gardens**

Location: Wood Green, Haringey  
 Retrofit Completion: 2019  
 Data Collection Times: 19.03 PM and 23.03 AM

Figure 2: Rain garden features on the site

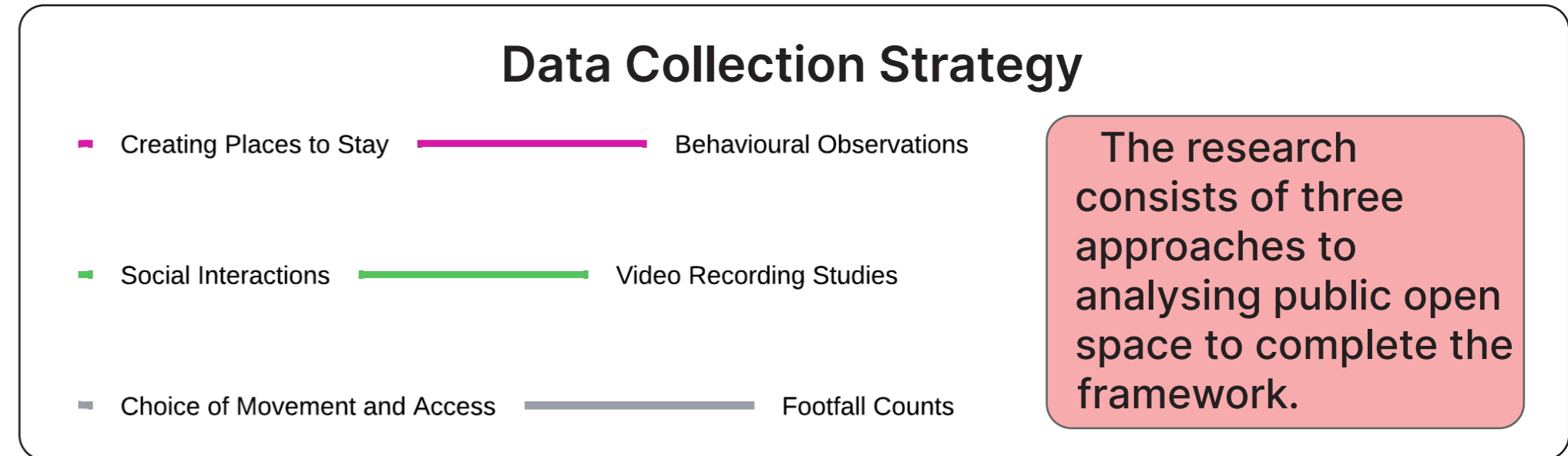
## Results and Analysis

**Firs Farm**

- 100% of benches were used on 23.03
- Interaction occurring under tree cover
- Only example of main route not in use

**Crescent Gardens**

- Multiple prolonged stays on the site
- Various examples of playful interactions
- Nearly all footfall on main pathways



## Overall Highlights

- The creation of places to stay situated near a unique visual element were the most effective
- Access and stimulation from nature and wildlife promoted frequent social interactions
- Purposely created alternative movement routes were significantly underused on both testing days

## Design Principles (coming soon)

