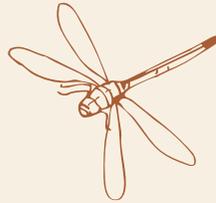


help restore wetlands

Wetlands provide vital homes for wildlife. But they also work hard for us all, silently and efficiently providing fresh food and drinking water, cleaning up our wastewater, stopping coastal erosion, preventing our houses from flooding and storing carbon.



The WWT working wetlands programme seeks to show how wetlands work, or could work, for both wildlife and people from upland catchments through floodplains to urban green (or "blue") corridors to mini garden wetlands.



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supported by the



"Water will be one of the most important resources for the world to protect over the next 20 to 30 years"

Douglas Flint

Group Chairman
HSBC Holdings plc

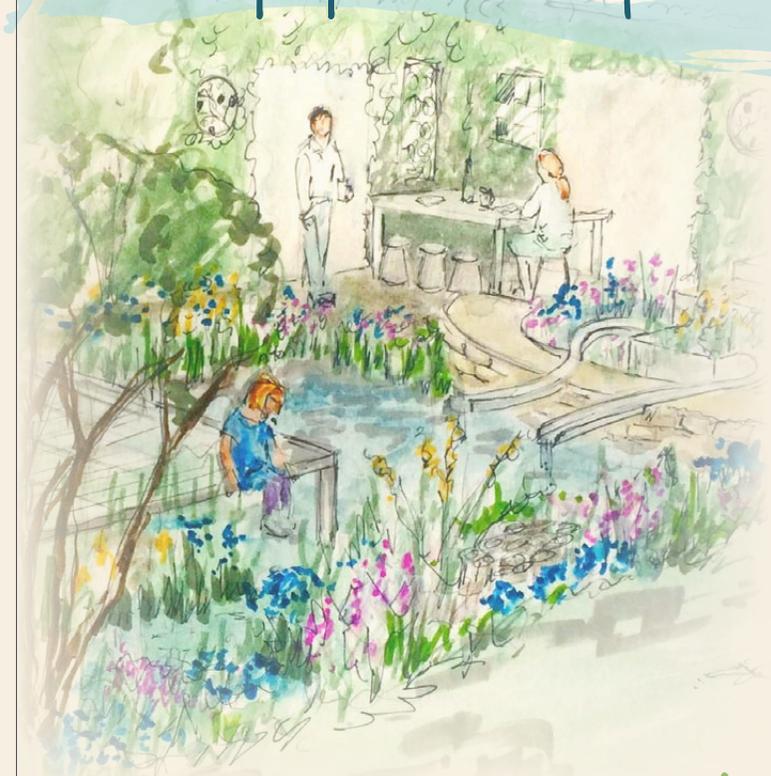


Since 2012, the HSBC Water Programme has been helping to tackle one of the greatest challenges of our time. Working with some of the world's most respected environmental organisations, HSBC is spending US\$100 million worldwide, on projects that will deliver water provision, protection and education.

So far the programme has supported 58 projects in 34 countries, supporting the livelihoods of some of the world's most vulnerable people, protecting the wetland habitats of many endangered species and providing vital water quality information.



wetlands working for people and wildlife



Designed by award winning garden designer Jeni Cairns

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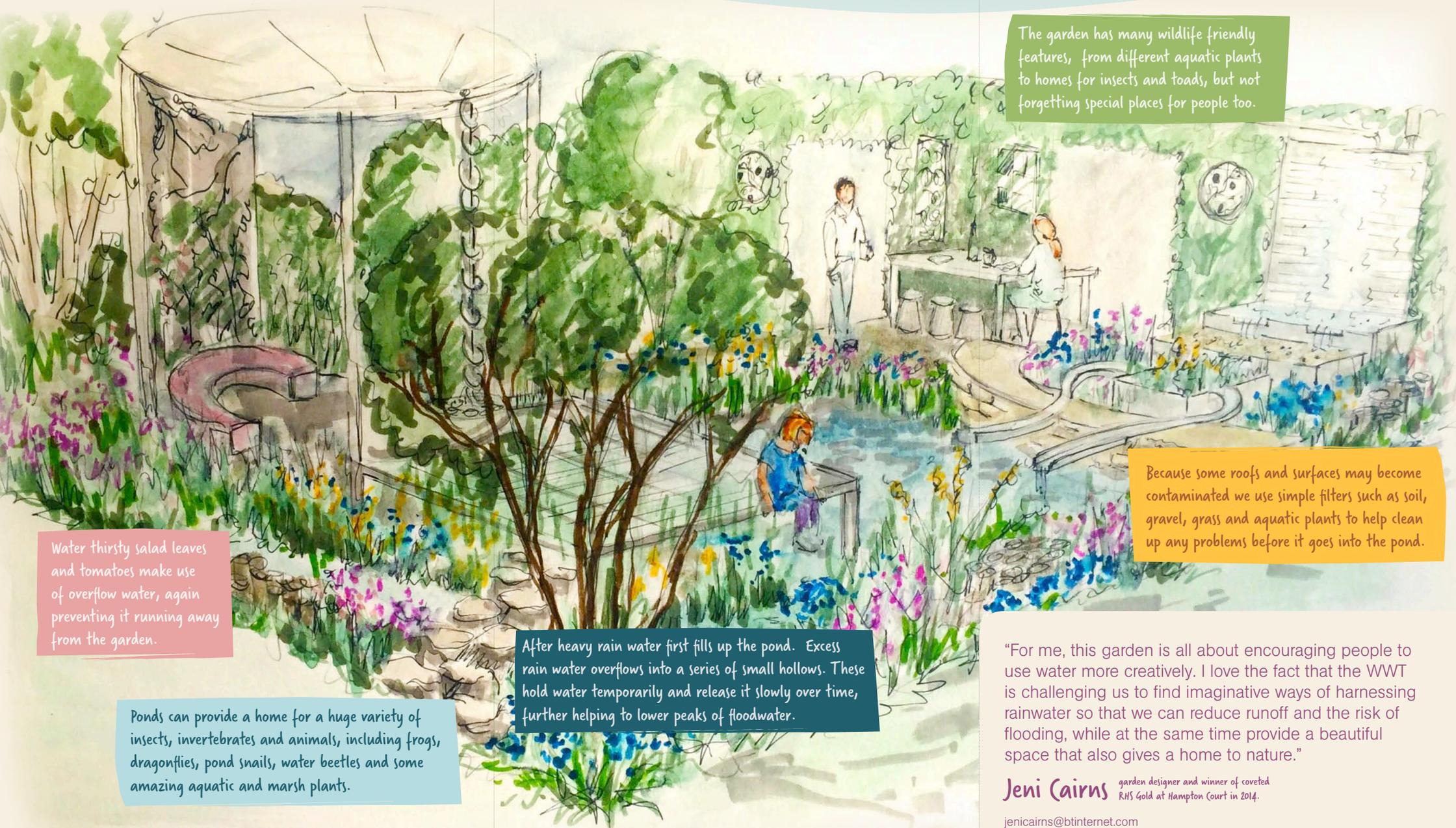
A working wetland garden...

that helps prevent flooding while providing vital wildlife habitats and a beautiful space for people.

Carparks, roads and roofs speed up the rate of surface run off and increase the risk of flooding. Here we capture rainwater running off roofs and surfaces to create a mini wetland.

Rain is one of the best sources of water for a wildlife pond. It is normally clean and clear and helps prevent algal growth. Typically we just let this water just run off into drains and sewers.

The garden has many wildlife friendly features, from different aquatic plants to homes for insects and toads, but not forgetting special places for people too.



Water thirsty salad leaves and tomatoes make use of overflow water, again preventing it running away from the garden.

Ponds can provide a home for a huge variety of insects, invertebrates and animals, including frogs, dragonflies, pond snails, water beetles and some amazing aquatic and marsh plants.

After heavy rain water first fills up the pond. Excess rain water overflows into a series of small hollows. These hold water temporarily and release it slowly over time, further helping to lower peaks of floodwater.

Because some roofs and surfaces may become contaminated we use simple filters such as soil, gravel, grass and aquatic plants to help clean up any problems before it goes into the pond.

“For me, this garden is all about encouraging people to use water more creatively. I love the fact that the WWT is challenging us to find imaginative ways of harnessing rainwater so that we can reduce runoff and the risk of flooding, while at the same time provide a beautiful space that also gives a home to nature.”

Jeni Cairns garden designer and winner of coveted RHS Gold at Hampton Court in 2014.

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