

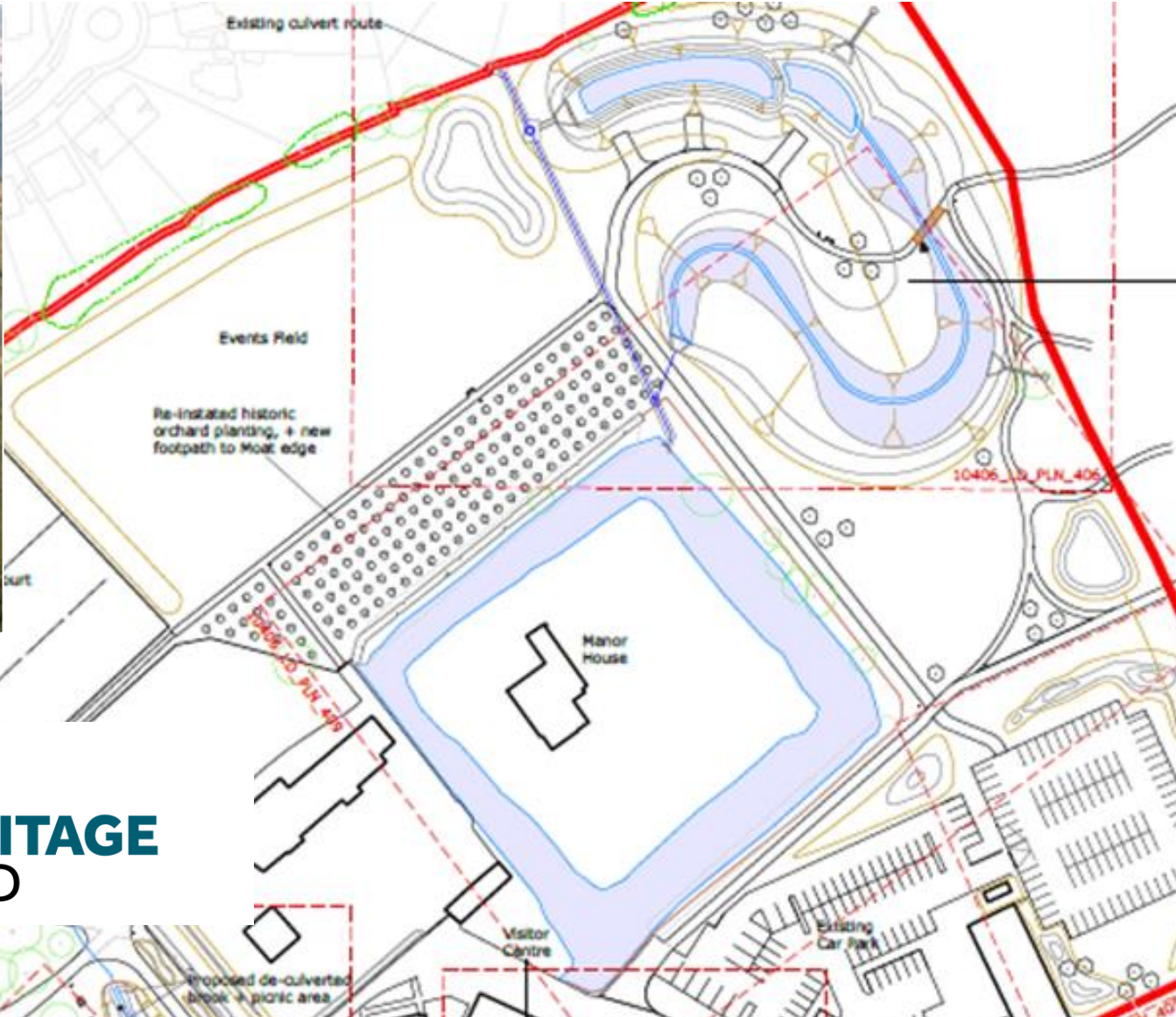


What we have learnt from monitoring a constructed wetland

Joe Pecorelli, Freshwater Programme Manager, ZSL

24th June 2024

The Headstone Manor Park Wetlands



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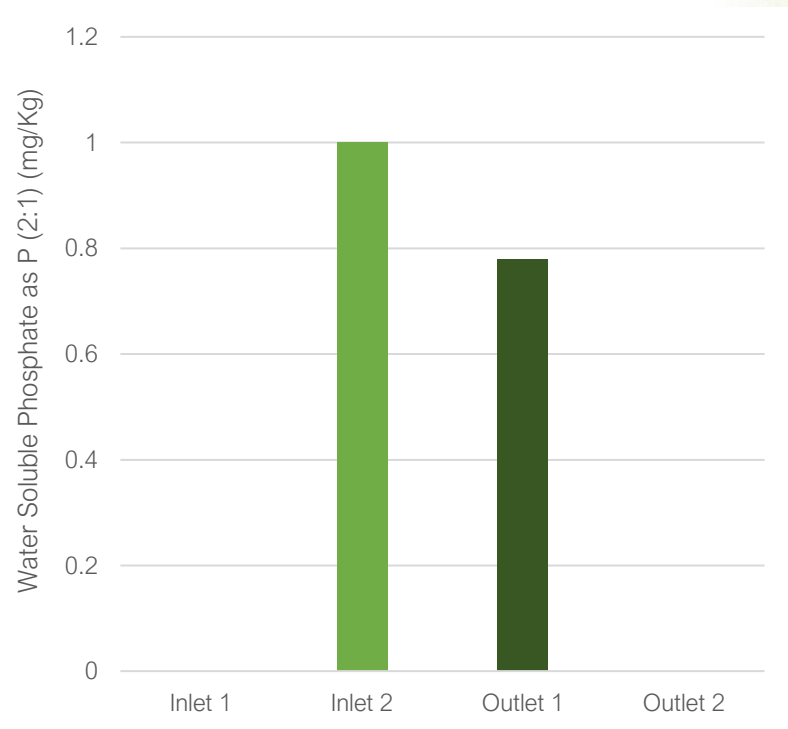




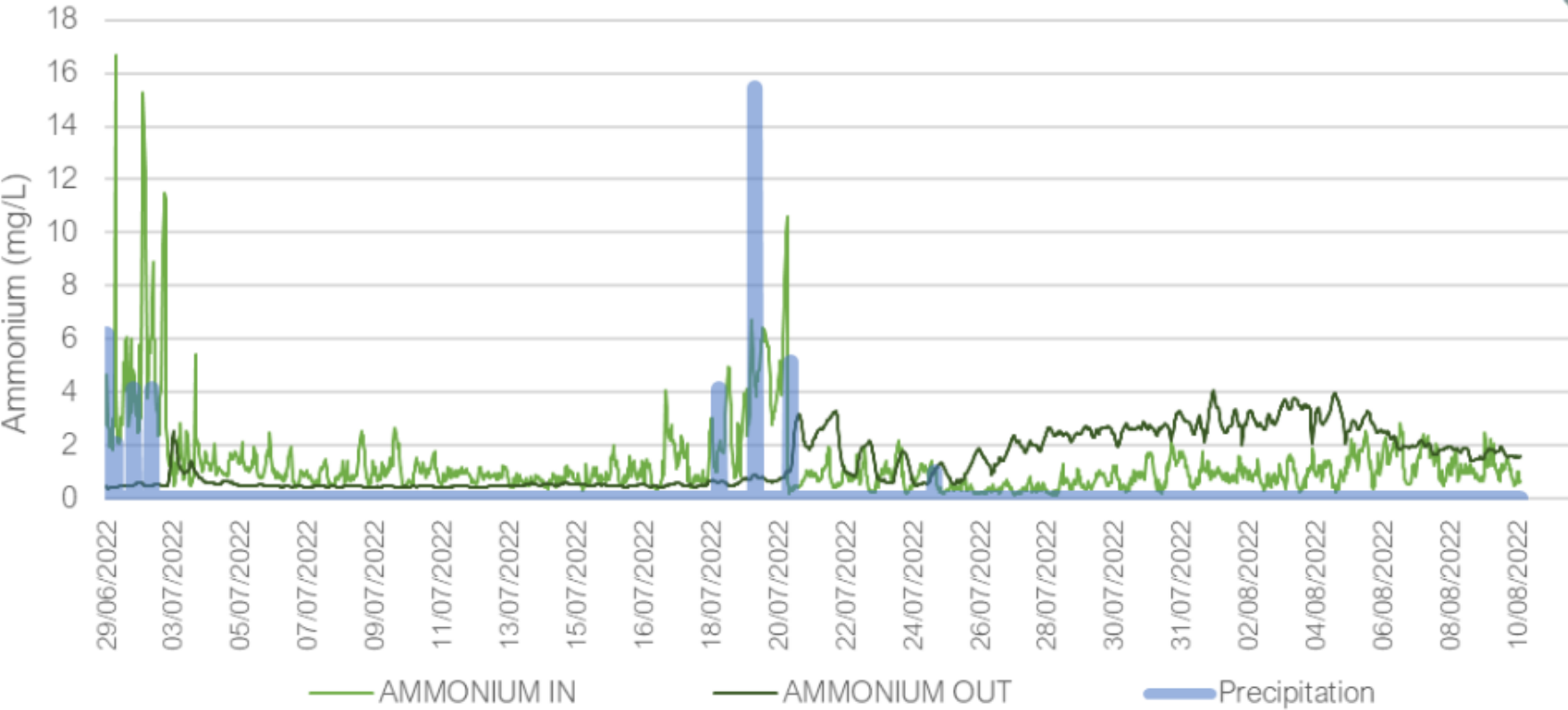
- Water quality
- Habitats for nature
- Silt control
- Regulating flow
- Flood Storage
- Cooling in a warming climate
- Wellbeing and access to nature



Water quality



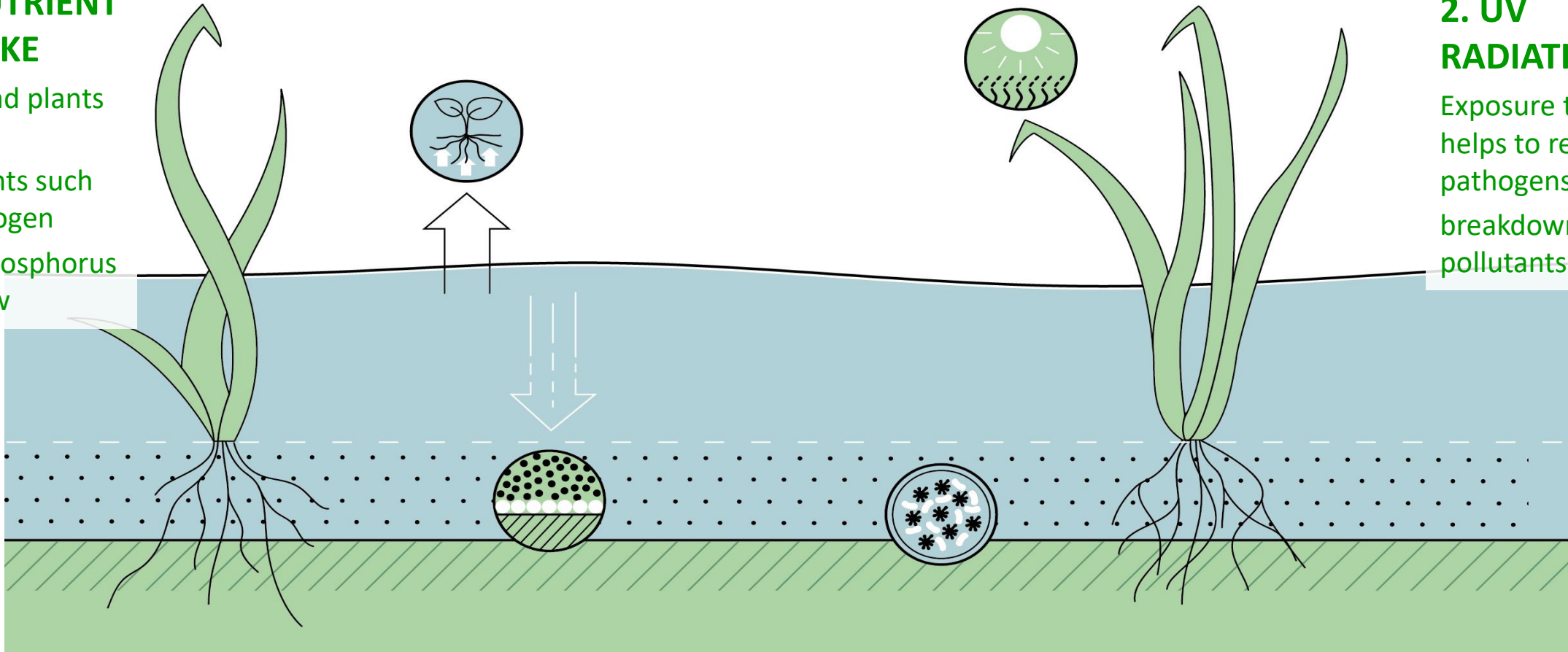
Water quality



Wetland processes that improve water quality

1. NUTRIENT UPTAKE

Wetland plants use nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus to grow



2. UV RADIATION

Exposure to UV light helps to remove pathogens and breakdown organic pollutants

3. SEDIMENTATION

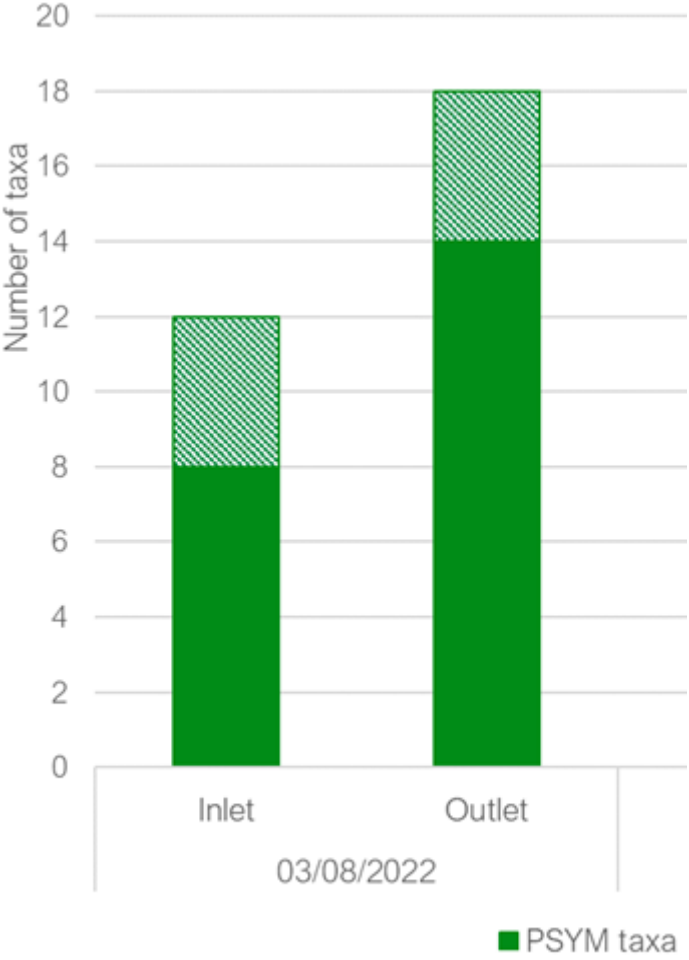
Wetland plants increase hydraulic resistance and reduce velocity. Suspended solids drop out together with attached pollutants such as metals and insoluble phosphorus

4. MICROBIAL ACTION

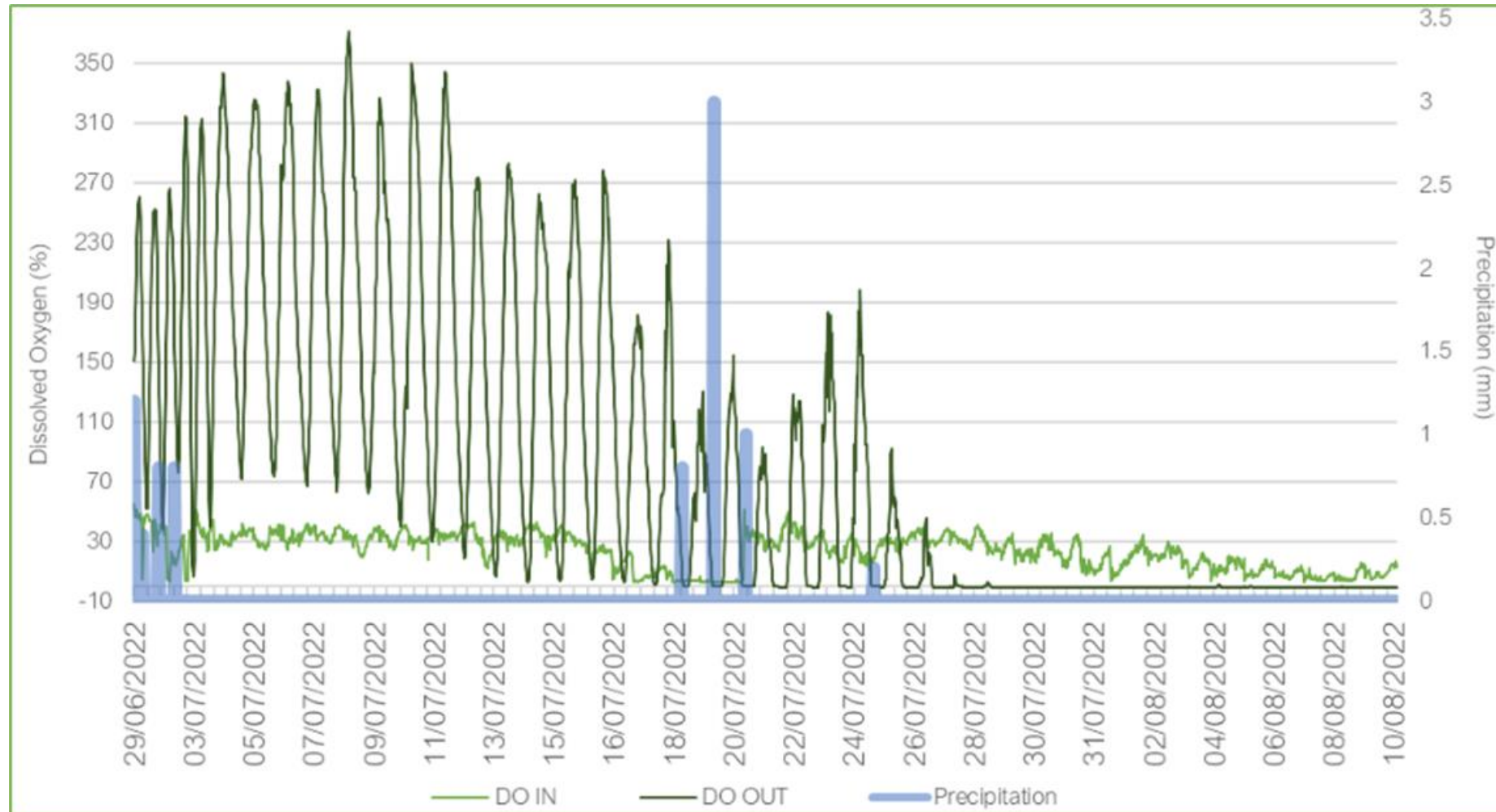
The wetland plant root structure creates a large oxygen rich, surface area for microbial biofilms, these microbes break down organic pollutants, such as hydrocarbons



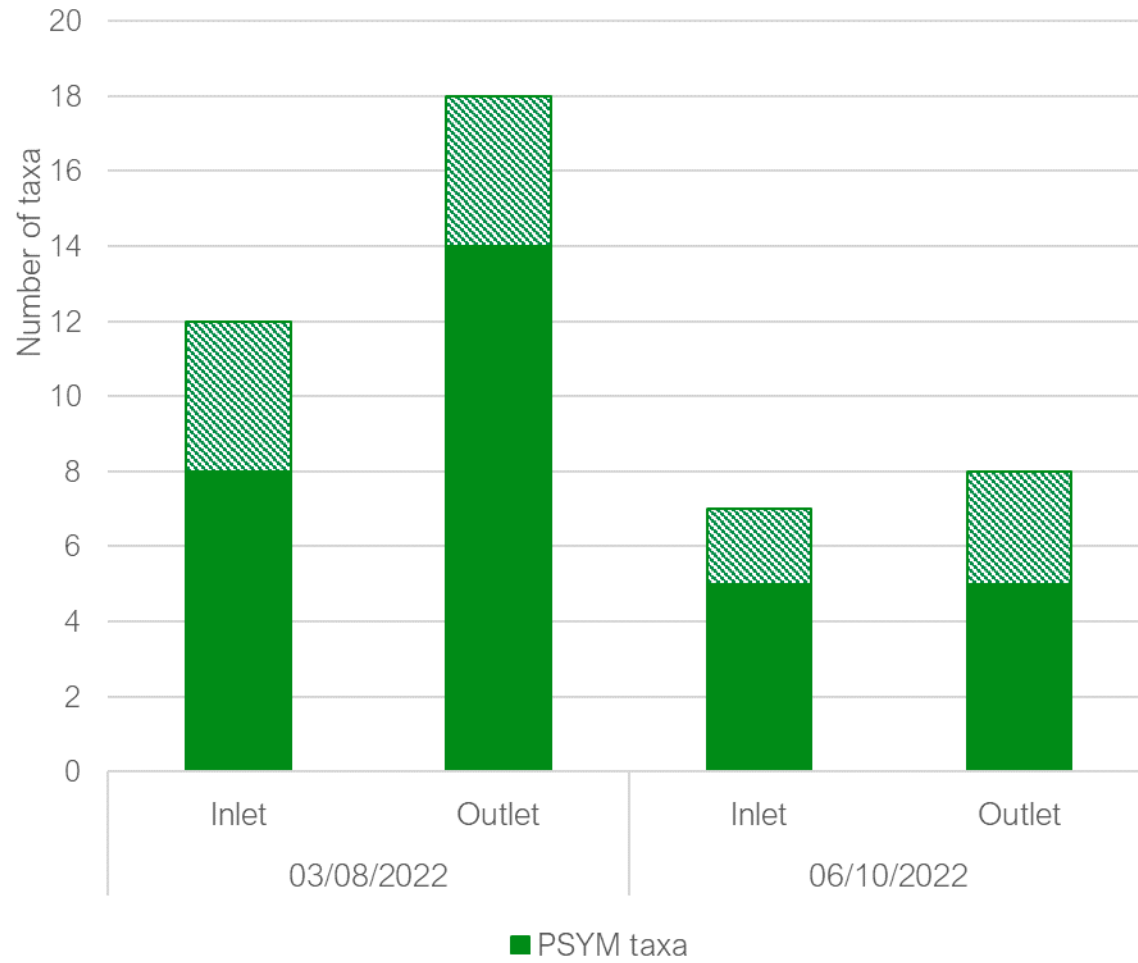
Places for nature



The limitations of nature-based solutions



The limitations of nature-based solutions



Use constructed wetlands within a 'Sponge City', alongside significantly upscaled action to remove pollution at source

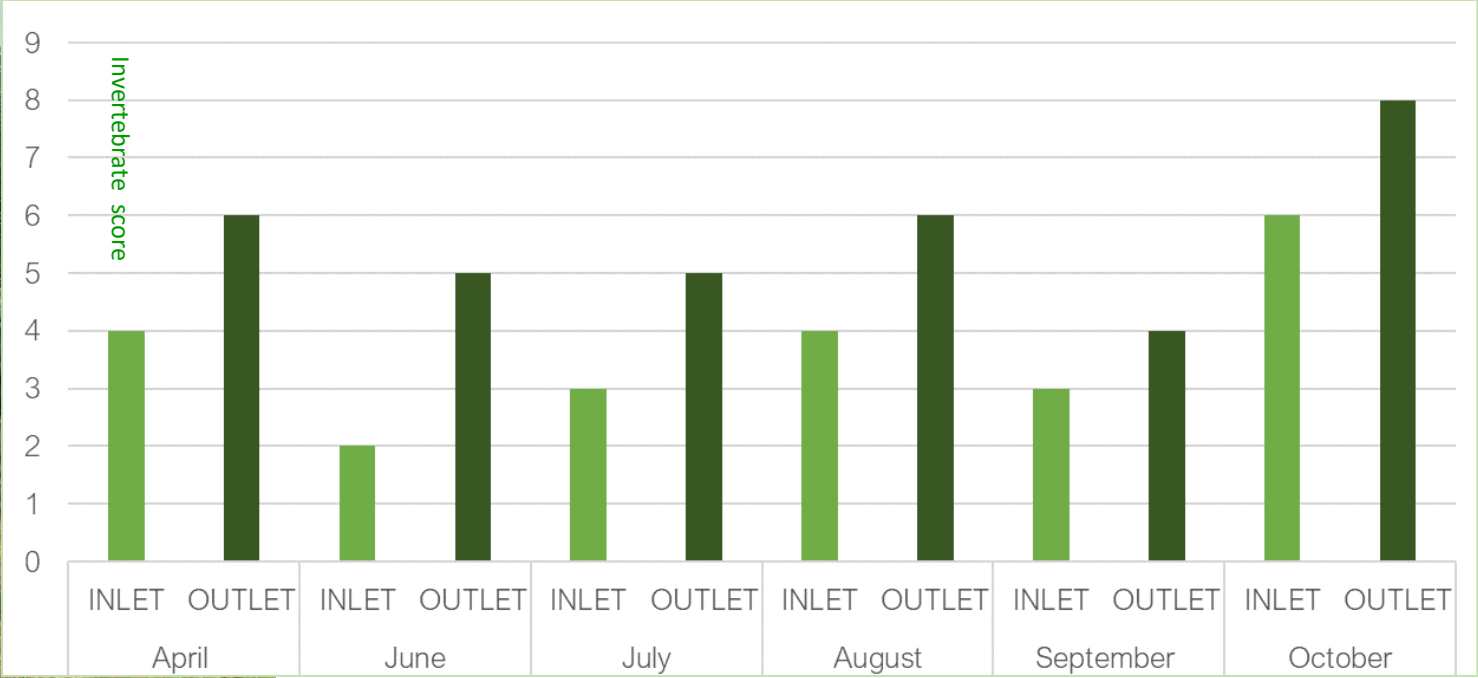


Roads



Sewers

Community monitoring of wetlands to understand impact and limitations

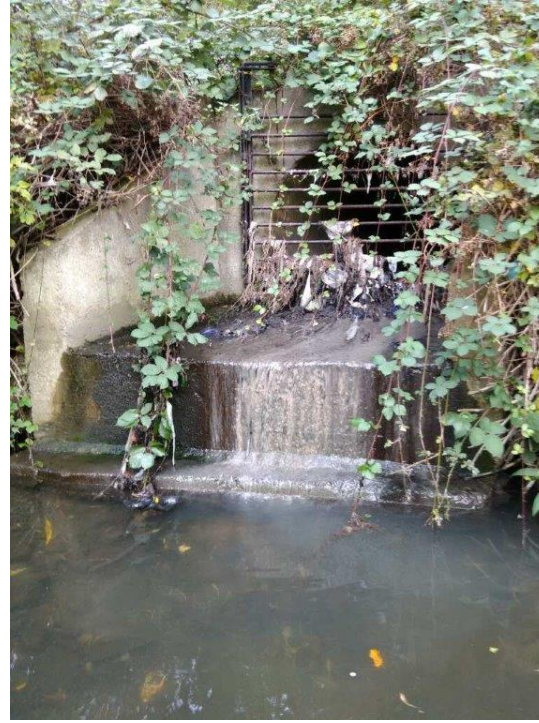


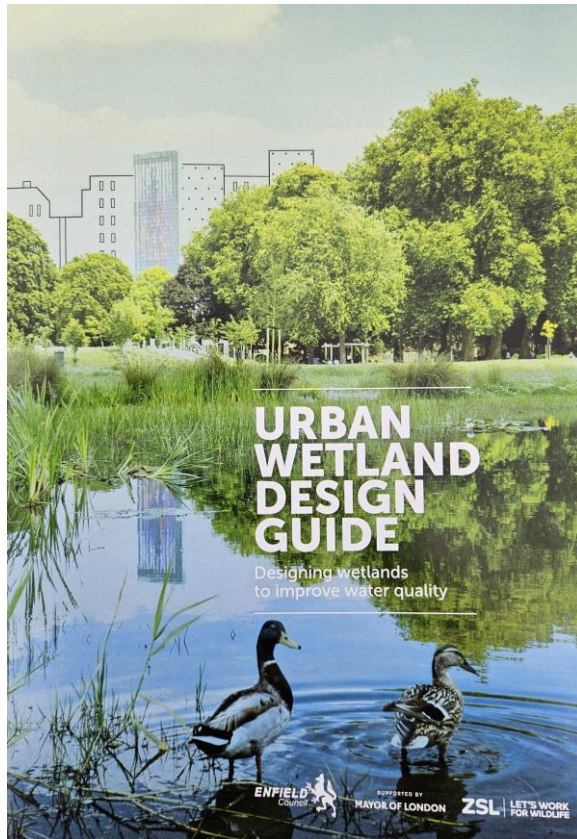
Headstone wetland monitoring 2024



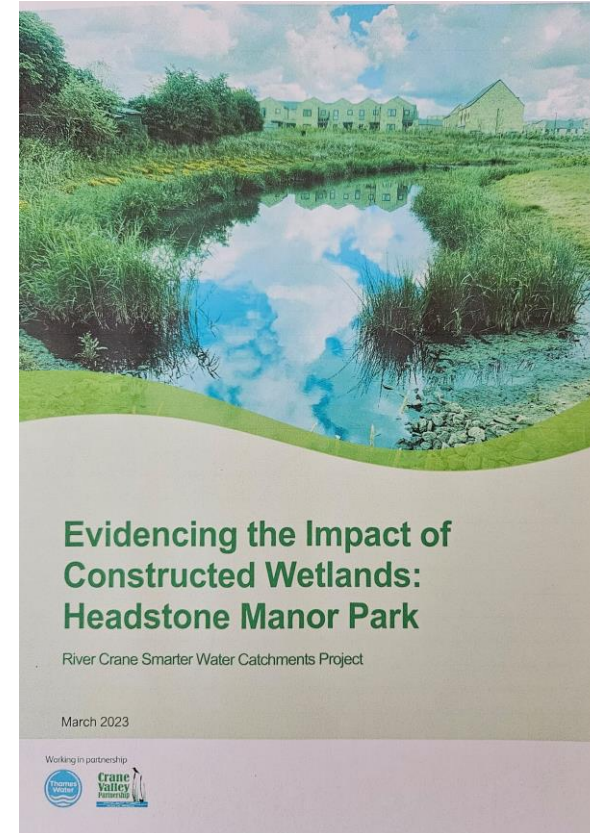
Register to become a
freshwater citizen
scientist in London

www.zsl.org/volunteer-londons-rivers





LB Enfield and ZSL's Urban
Wetland Design Guide,
www.catchmentbasedapproach.org/urban-wetland-design-guide



ZSL's report on Headstone
Wetlands,
www.cranevalley.org.uk



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