



## Stormwater Management & Drainage

# Low Impact Development (LID)

Green Infrastructure

Sustainable Infrastructure

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)



# Low Impact Development (LID)

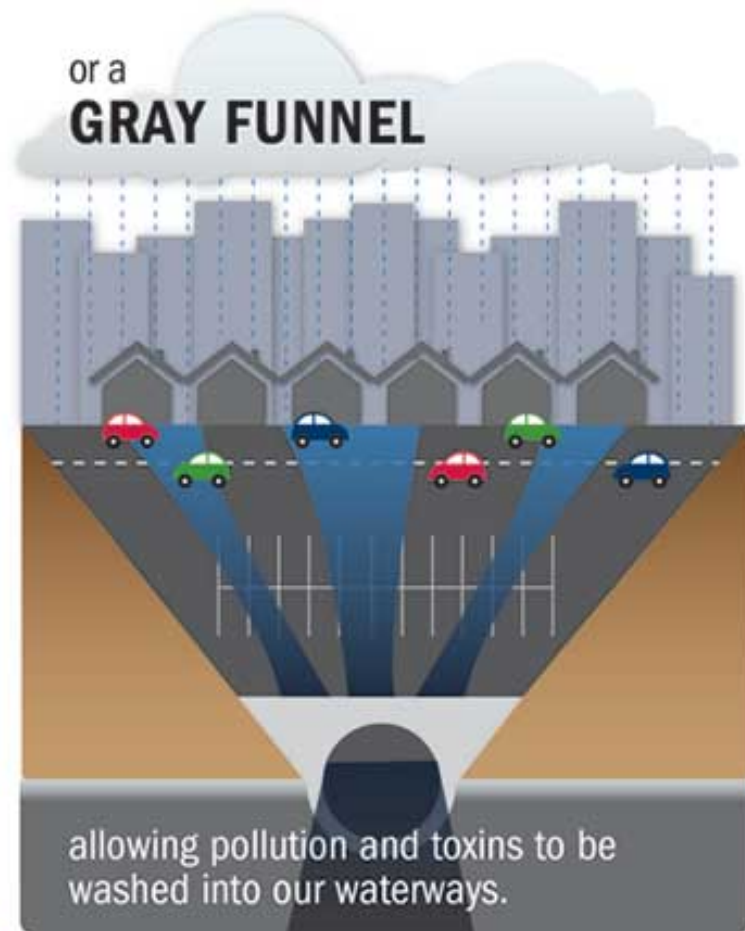
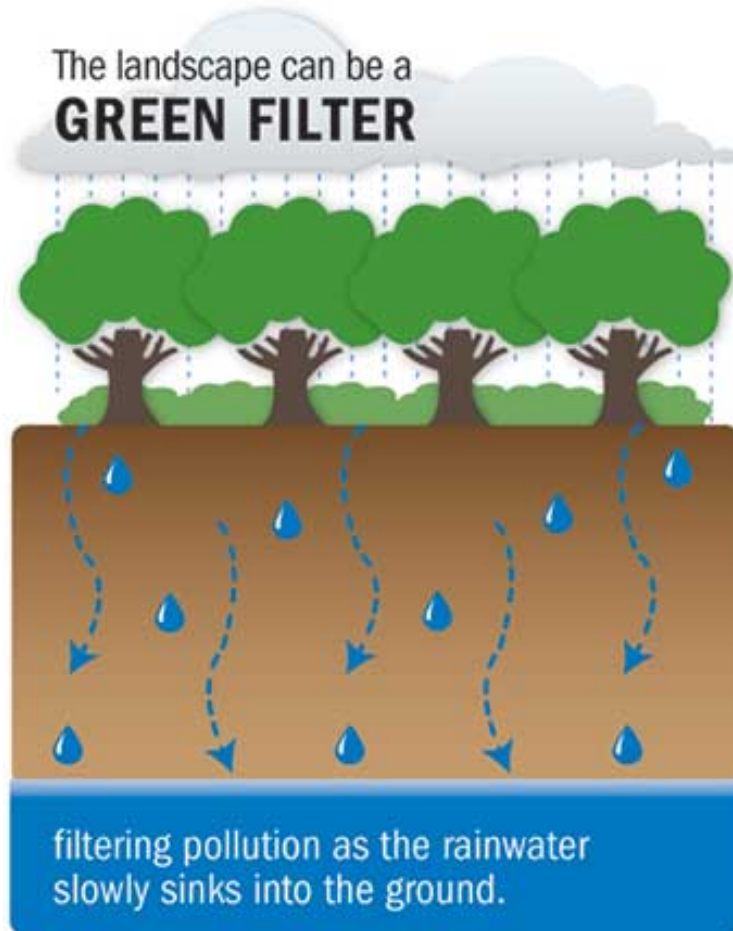
- Low Impact Development (LID),
- Green Infrastructure,
- Sustainable Infrastructure, and
- Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Are all terms for Stormwater Management techniques that try to replicate natural conditions, often by putting water into the ground

LID is a response to the problems / unintended consequences, associated with conventional Stormwater Management.



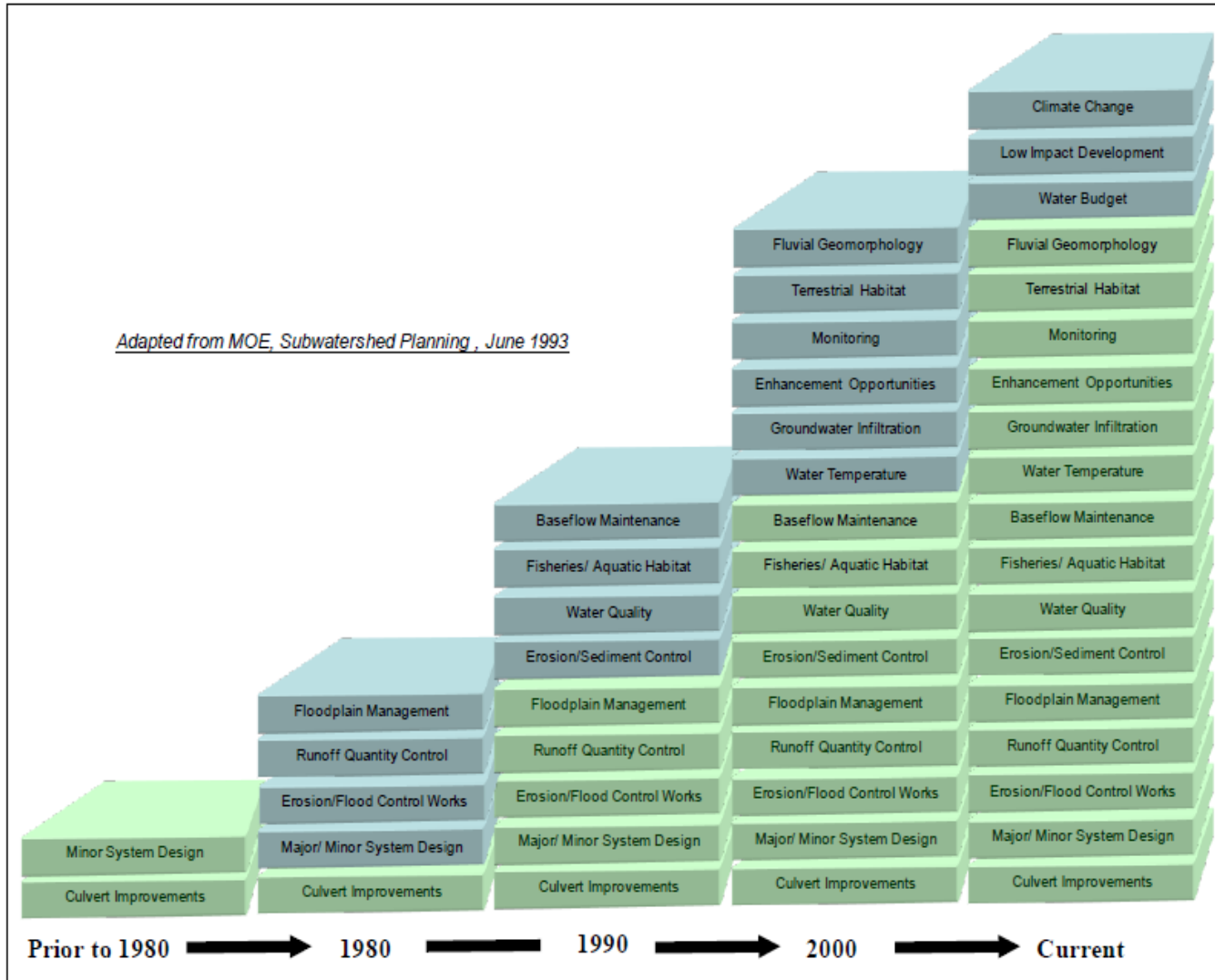
# Green vs Grey



[http://www.cbf.org/image/area---how-we-save-the-bay/issues/Green-Filter-Grey-Funnel\\_695.jpg](http://www.cbf.org/image/area---how-we-save-the-bay/issues/Green-Filter-Grey-Funnel_695.jpg)



# Stormwater Management - History



[www.creditvalleyca.ca/.../LID-SWM-Guide-v1.0\\_2010\\_1\\_no-appendice...](http://www.creditvalleyca.ca/.../LID-SWM-Guide-v1.0_2010_1_no-appendice...)



# Stormwater Management – “Grey” History

- Pre 1980
  - Minor system / culvert improvements
- 1980's
  - Flood Plain Management
  - Runoff Quantity Control
  - Erosion / Flood Control Works
  - Major / Minor System design
- 1990's
  - Base-flow Maintenance
  - Fisheries / Aquatic Habitat
  - Water Quality (TSS)
  - Erosion / Sediment Control
- 2000's
  - Fluvial Geomorphology (transport)
  - Terrestrial Habitat
  - Enhancement Opportunities
  - Groundwater Infiltration
  - Water Temperature
  - Monitoring
- Present
  - Climate Change
  - **Low Impact Development (LID)**
  - Water Budget



# LID Designs target Multiple Goals

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## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE BENEFITS: A RETURN ON INVESTMENT

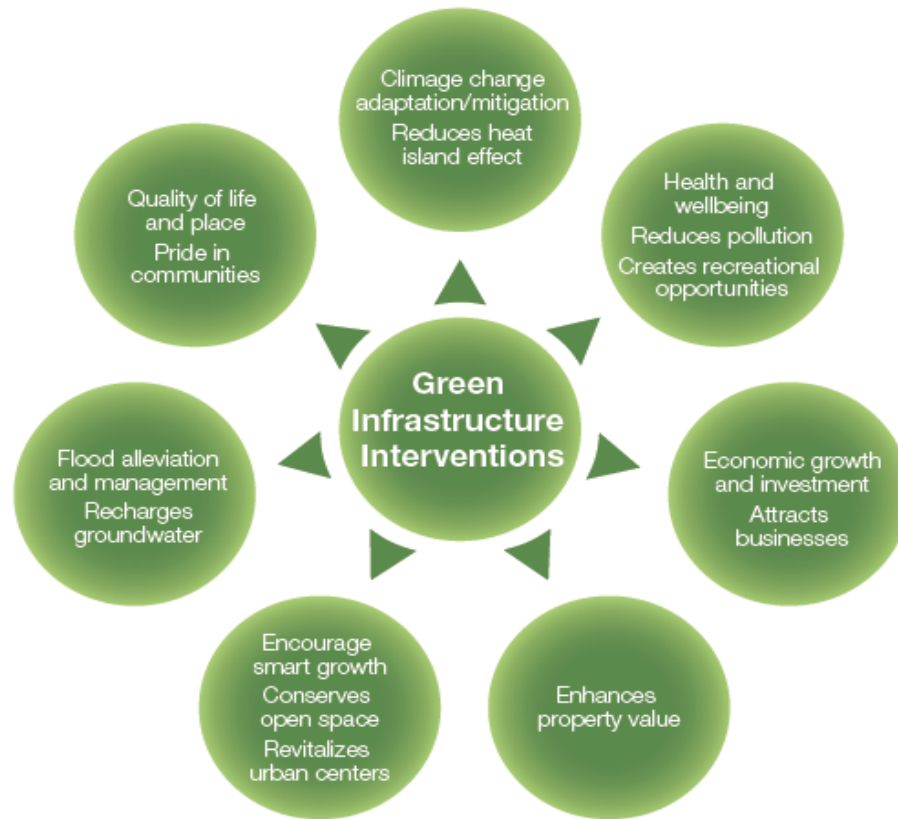
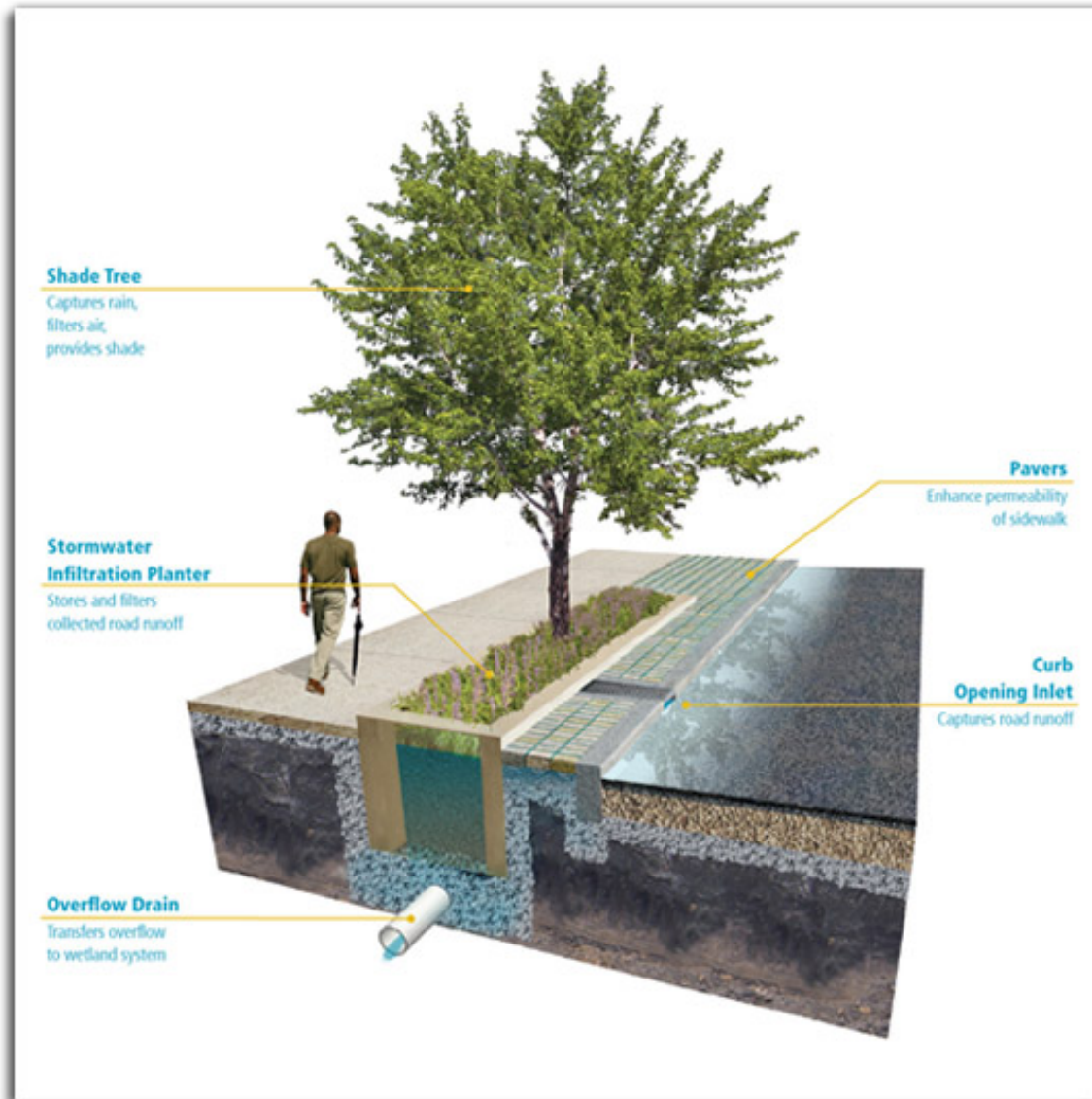


Image from **Gray to Green: Jumpstarting Private Investment in Green Infrastructure**



# LID -Examples

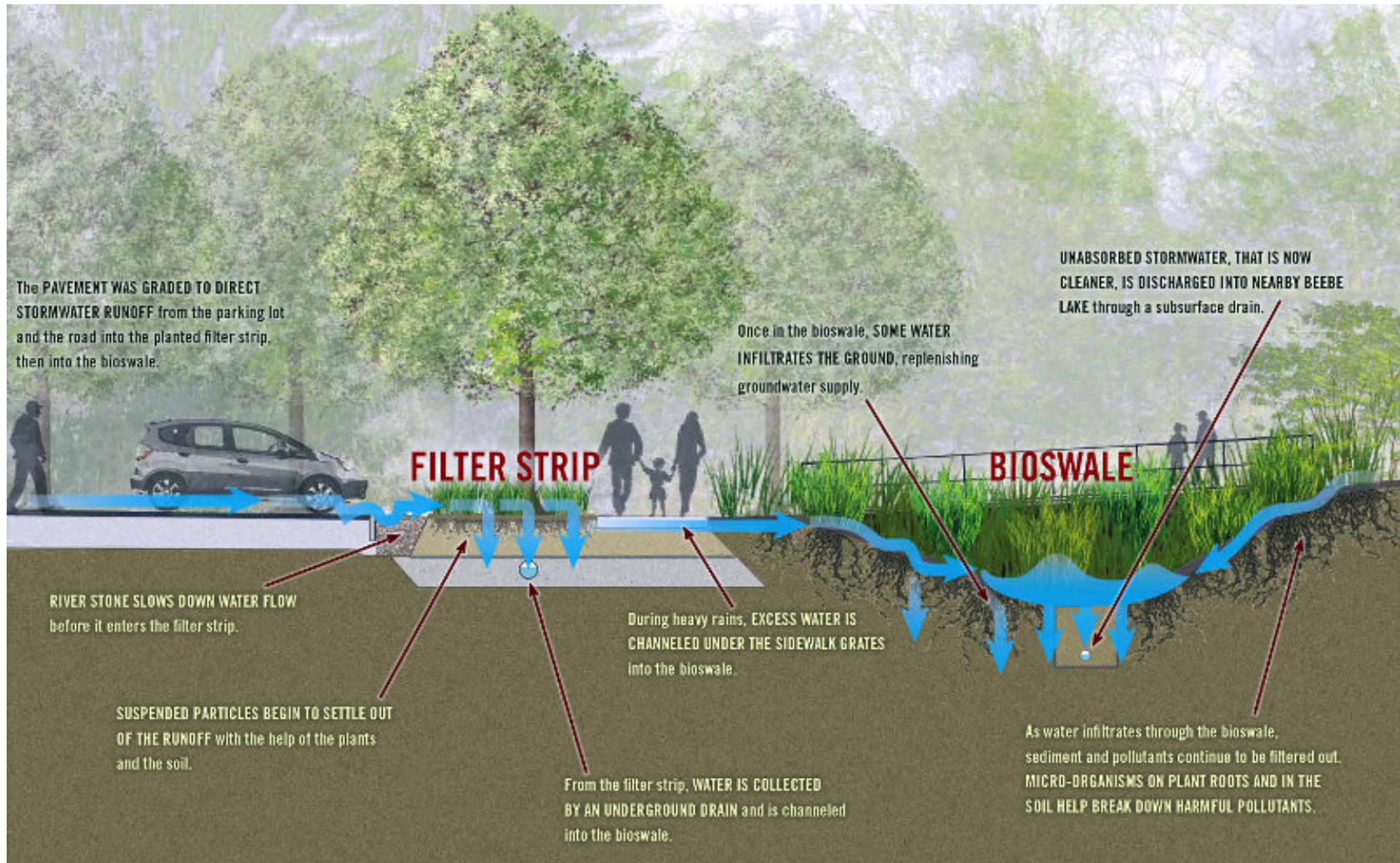


<http://www.andemazzocco.com/GreytoGreen.php>

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# LID – Examples



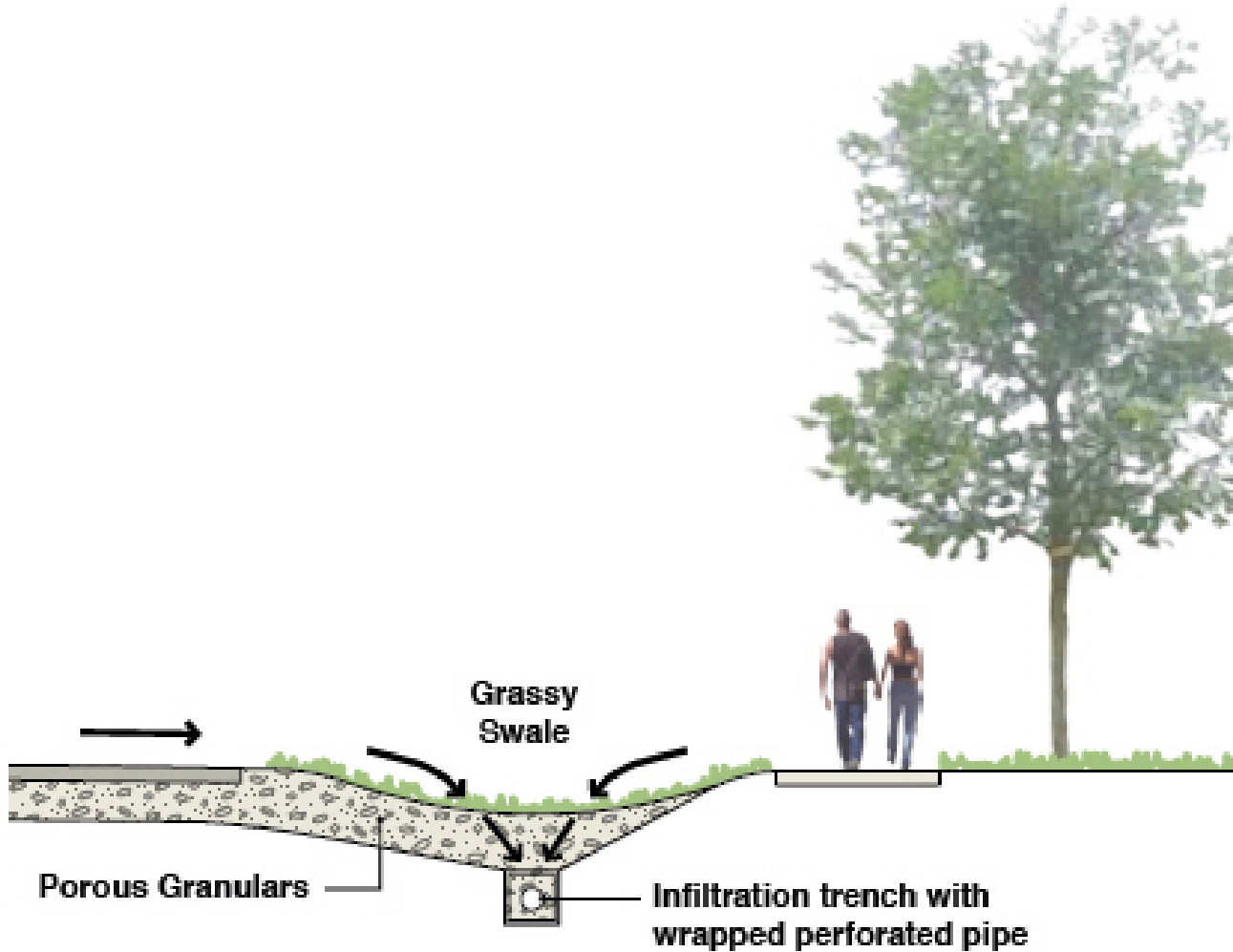
<https://www.sce.cornell.edu/ps/smgi/index.php>

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# LID - Examples



<http://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/planning-and-development/community-plans-and-design-guidelines/design-and-planning-0-1--36>

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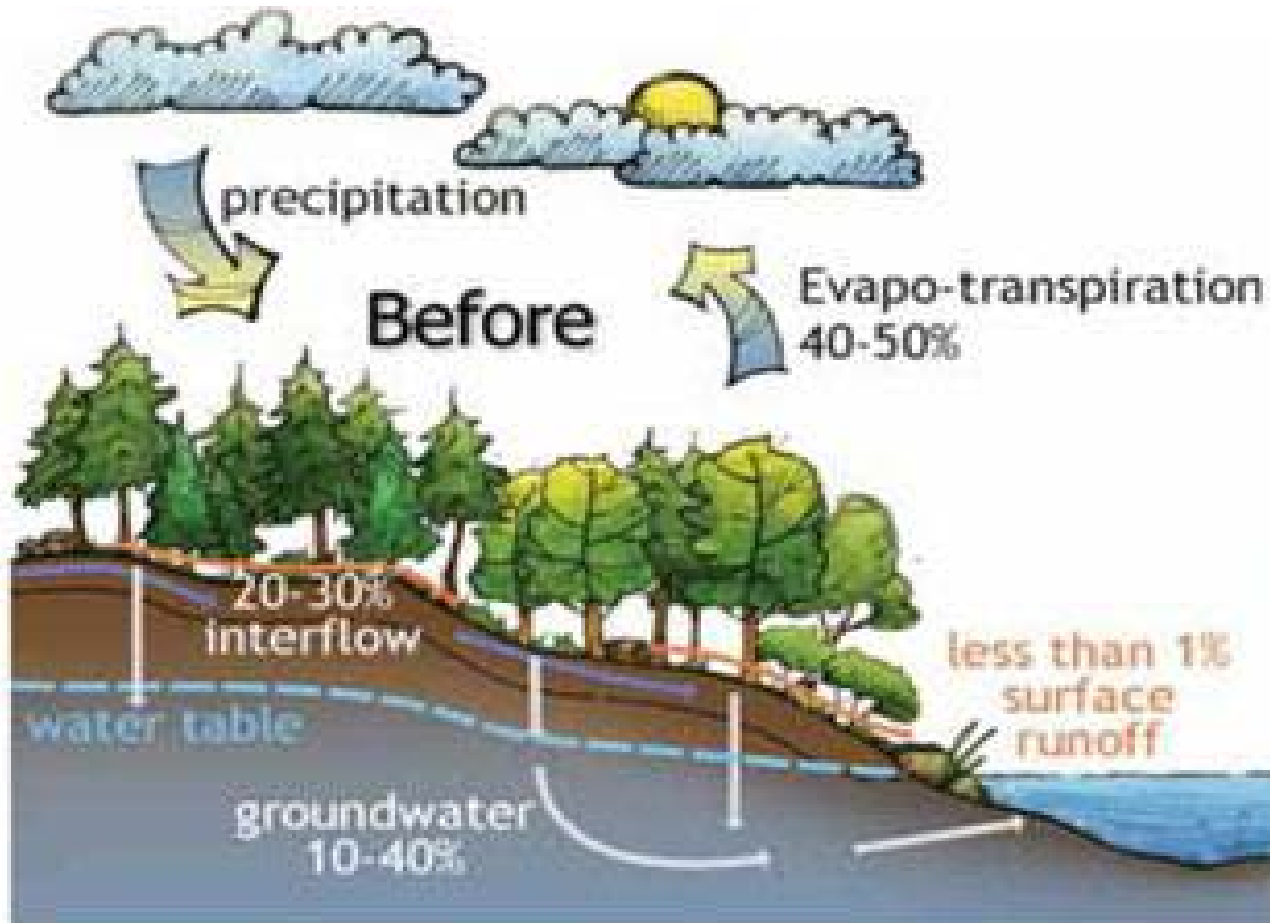
# LID - Examples



<http://209.205.95.211/joomla/green/index.php/business-trends/153-storm-water-management-by-naturesdesign>  
Planning & Development Services  
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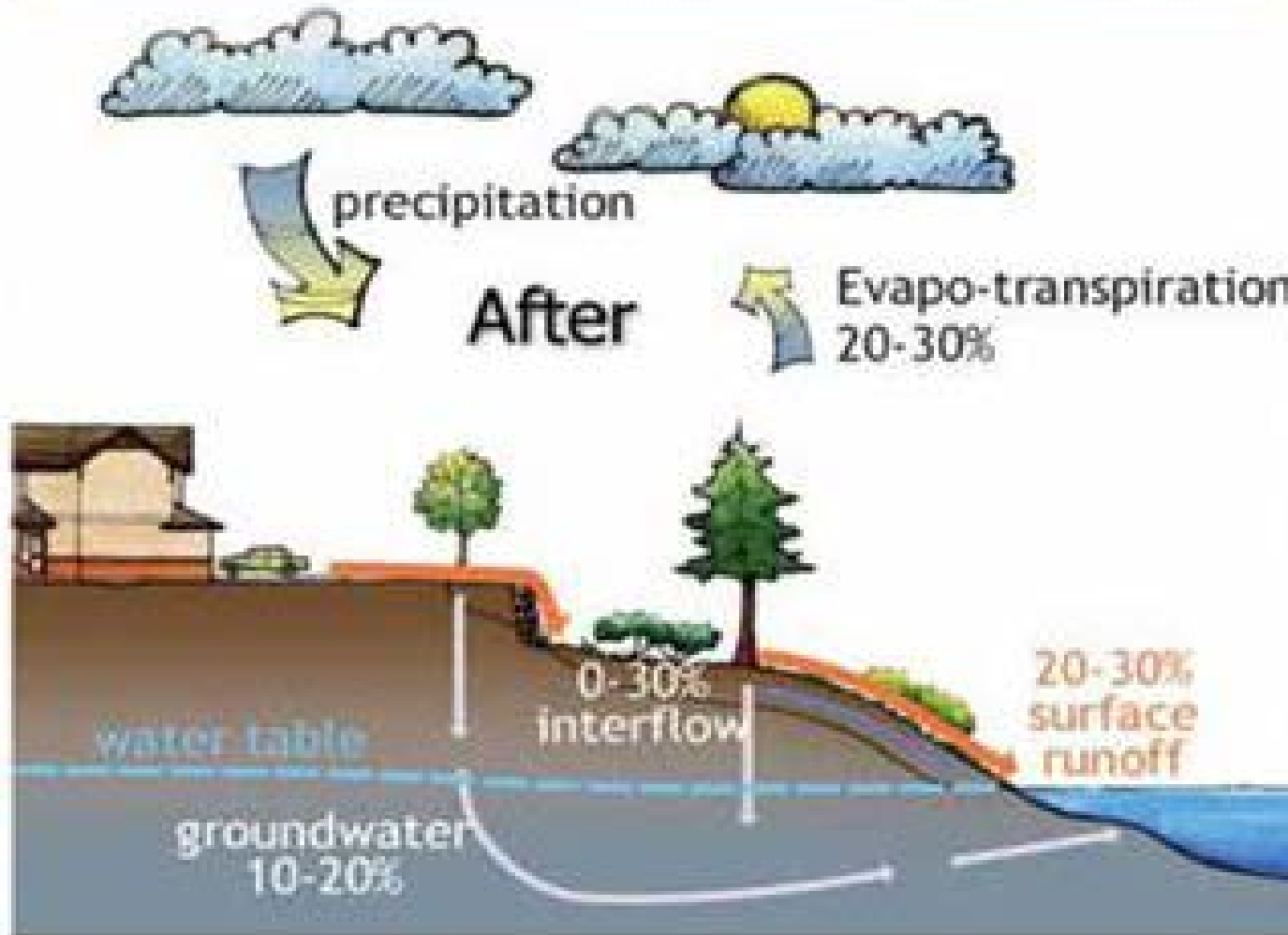
# LID aims to copy Pre-Development conditions



[https://www.teachengineering.org/view\\_activity.php?url=collection/usf/\\_activities/usf\\_stormwater/usf\\_stormwater\\_lesson01\\_activity1.xml](https://www.teachengineering.org/view_activity.php?url=collection/usf/_activities/usf_stormwater/usf_stormwater_lesson01_activity1.xml)



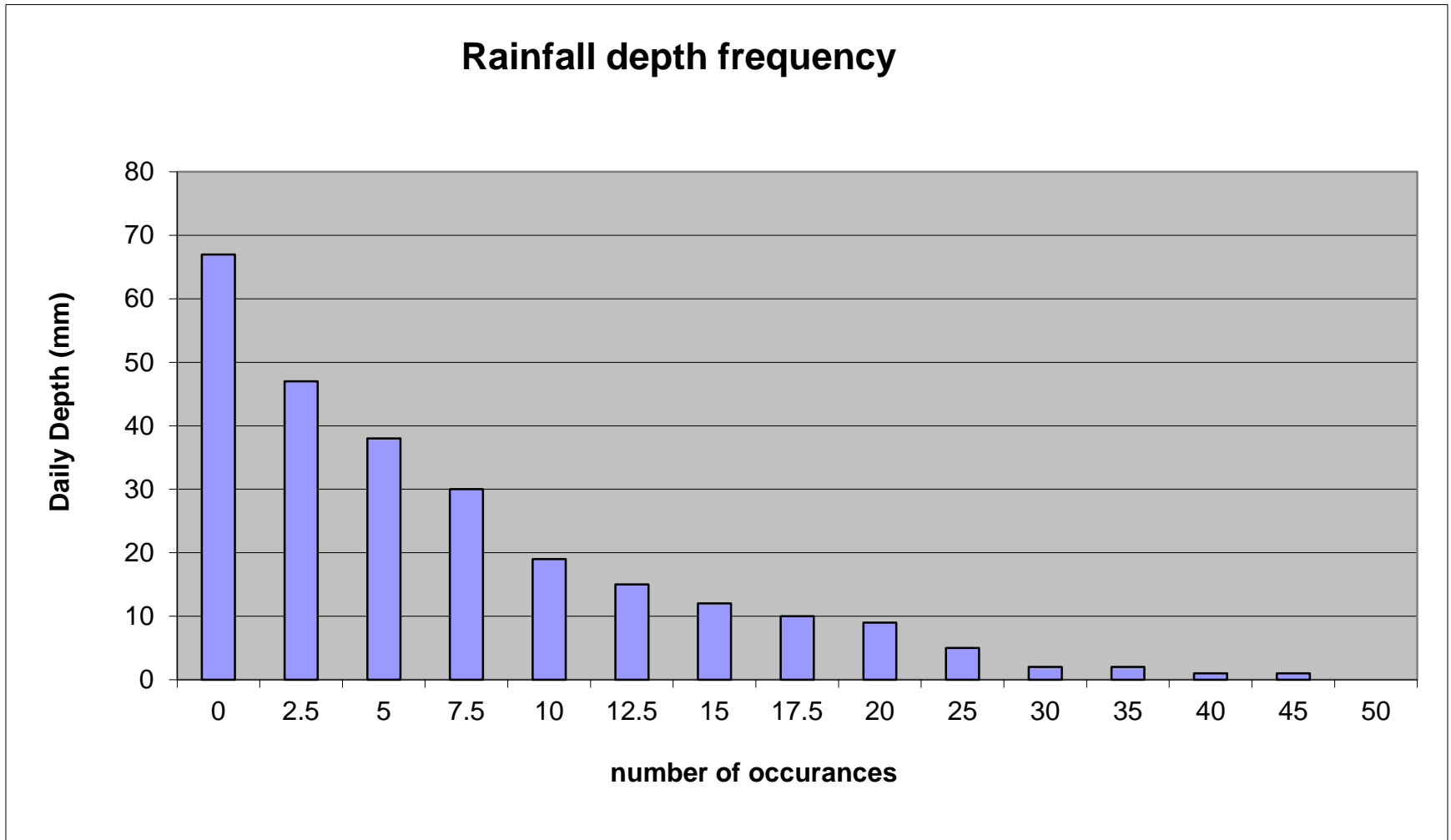
# Conventional Stormwater Management tends to increase Post Development runoff



[https://www.teachengineering.org/view\\_activity.php?url=collection/usf/\\_activities/usf\\_stormwater/usf\\_stormwater\\_lesson01\\_activity1.xml](https://www.teachengineering.org/view_activity.php?url=collection/usf/_activities/usf_stormwater/usf_stormwater_lesson01_activity1.xml)

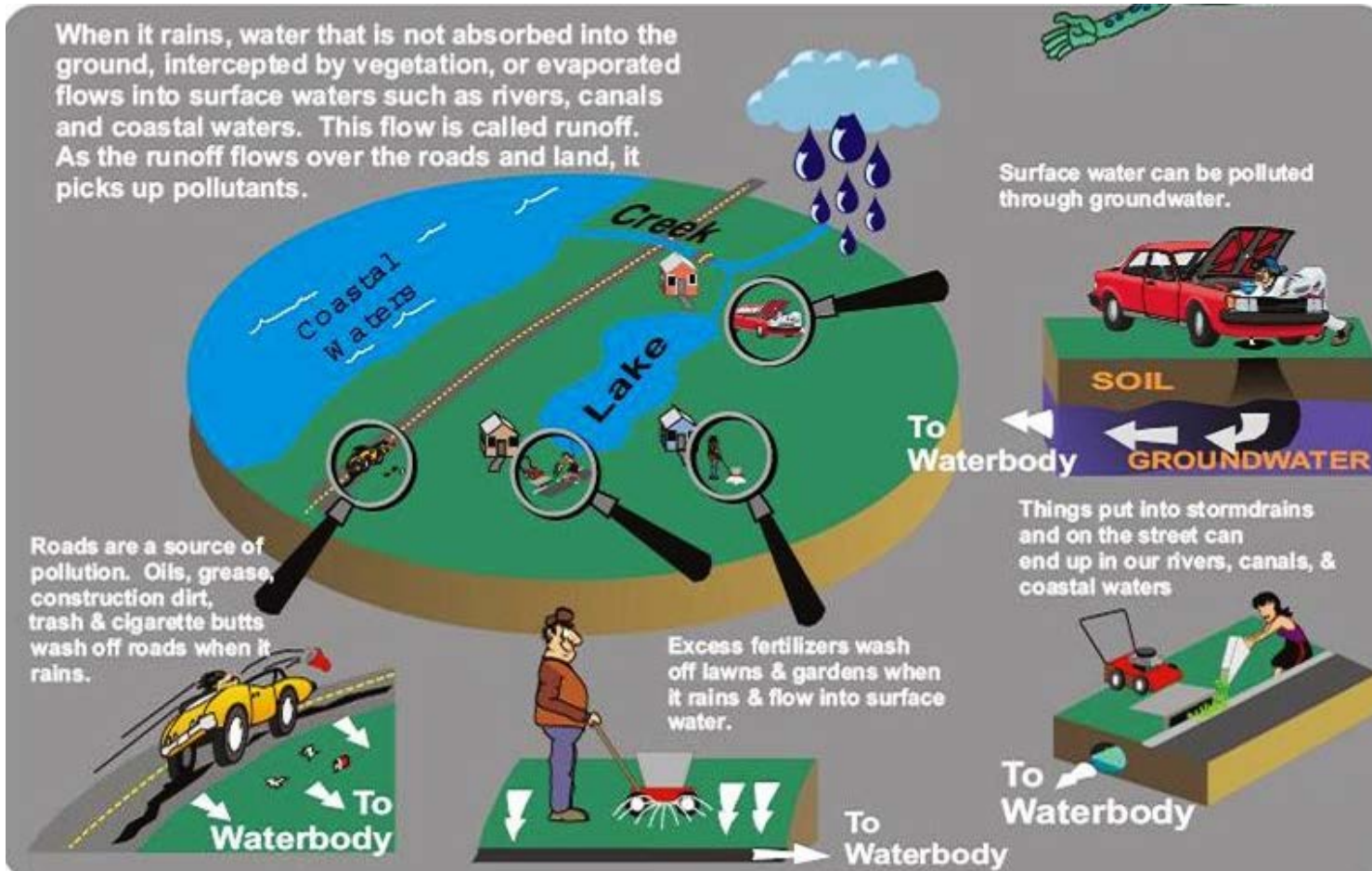


# Most Rainfall occurs in small events that LID's can manage





# Runoff contains Pollutants



[http://www.google.ca/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.palmetto bay-fl.gov%2Fcontent%2Fstormwater-runoff&bvm=bv.117218890,d.cWw&psig=AFQjCNHEob\\_xw3geD32IMQeHGd-XXuu7oA&ust=1458321221849940](http://www.google.ca/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.palmetto bay-fl.gov%2Fcontent%2Fstormwater-runoff&bvm=bv.117218890,d.cWw&psig=AFQjCNHEob_xw3geD32IMQeHGd-XXuu7oA&ust=1458321221849940)



# Typical Urban Runoff Pollutants

Pollutant	Units	Residential	Open / Non-Urban
TSS	mg/l	101	70
TP	µg/l	383	121
TKN	µg/l	1900	965
Total Copper	µg/l	33	NA
Total Zinc	µg/l	135	195

Source: National Urban Runoff Program (US EPA 1983)



# TSS - Pollutant Particle Sizes

<b>Particle Size (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>) National Urban Runoff Program (NURP 1983)</b>	<b>% of Particle Mass</b>	<b>Average Settling Velocities (m/s)</b>
<b><math>\leq 20</math></b>	0 – 20	0.00000254
<b>20 – 40</b>	20 – 30	0.00001300
<b>40 – 60</b>	30 – 40	0.00002540
<b>60 – 130</b>	40 – 60	0.00012700
<b>130 - 400</b>	60 – 80	0.00059267
<b>400 - 4000</b>	80 - 100	0.00550333





# Typical SWM Facility Pollutant Removal (%)

Pollutant	<b>LID</b>	Stormwater Wetlands	Stormwater Wet Ponds	Stormwater Dry Ponds	Open Channel
TSS	<b>89</b>	72	80	49	81
TP	<b>65</b>	48	52	20	24
TKN	<b>46</b>	24	31	24	56
Total Copper	<b>86</b>	47	57	29	65
Total Zinc	<b>87</b>	42	64	29	71

Source: National Pollutant Removal Database, Version 3, September 2007, Center for Watershed Protection

LID includes Infiltration, Bio-retention, and Filtering processes



# Stormwater Management – Summary

The meaning of the term, Stormwater Management, has evolved over time

It has gone from getting water from frequent rains away from a site, to trying to control:

- Quantity, (matching peak flow rate post to pre)
- Quality, (removal of pollutants on suspended solids)
- Volume, (mitigating increase in runoff volume)
- Frequency, (infiltrate runoff from “everyday” events)
- Climate Change, (many unknowns, resilience key)

LID / Green / Sustainable Infrastructure, is a potential solution to multiple problems, (but not a “silver bullet”).



# LID – Goal recap

- Infiltrate rainfall to:
  - reduce runoff frequency & volume;
  - increase stream base-flow;
  - Improve water quality by capturing pollutants;
  - reduce stream erosion & enhance fish habitat;
  - reduce flooding (& flood damages) by mitigating development related increases in runoff;
- Replicate Natural Landscape
- Reduce Construction and O&M costs;

with Overland Flow Routes, from Master Drainage Planning.



# LID

## Green Infrastructure

### SUDS

