

Introduction

In Context: A Simple Survey

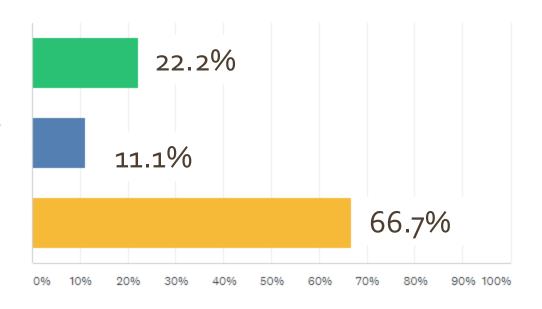
Survey Question:

Are you familiar with LID (Low Impact Development) and apply its principles in your practice/profession?

Yes, I am familiar with LID and apply its principles in my practice/profession

Yes, I am familiar with LID but do not apply its principles in my practice/profession

No, I am not familiar with LID



WHAT IS LID

- a stormwater management strategy designed to
 - maintain site hydrology and
 - mitigate the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution.

HOW IT'S IMPLEMENTED

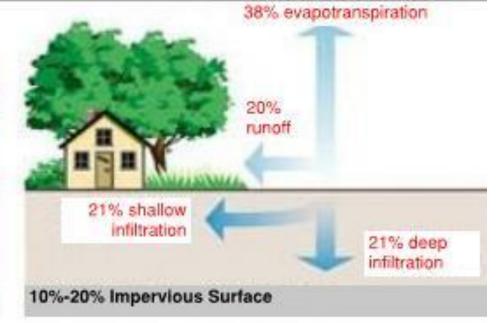
- actively manages stormwater runoff by
 - mimicking a project site's pre-development hydrology
 - using design techniques that *infiltrate*, *store*, and evaporate runoff <u>close to its source of origin</u>.
- LID strategies provide decentralized hydrologic source control for stormwater runoff.

In short, LID seeks to manage the rain, beginning at the point where it falls.

RURAL REVELOPMENT

URBAN REVELOPMENT

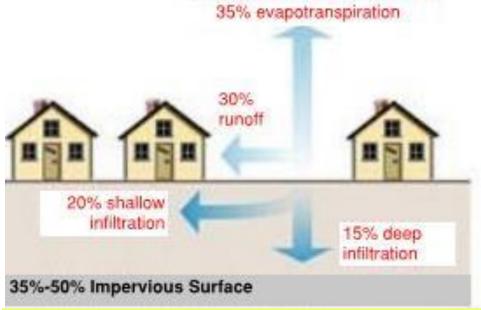
25% shallow infiltration Natural Ground Cover

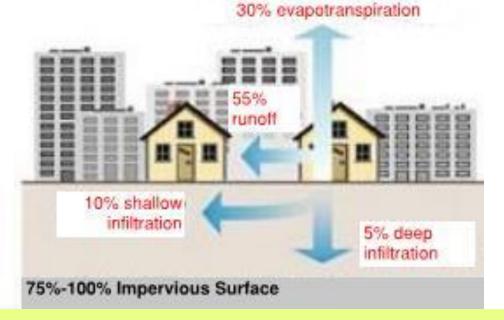


SUBURBAN REVELOPMENT

PRE-DEVELOPMENT

RAW LAND

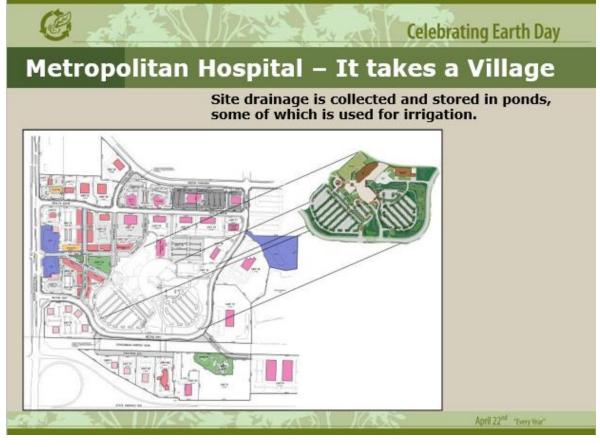




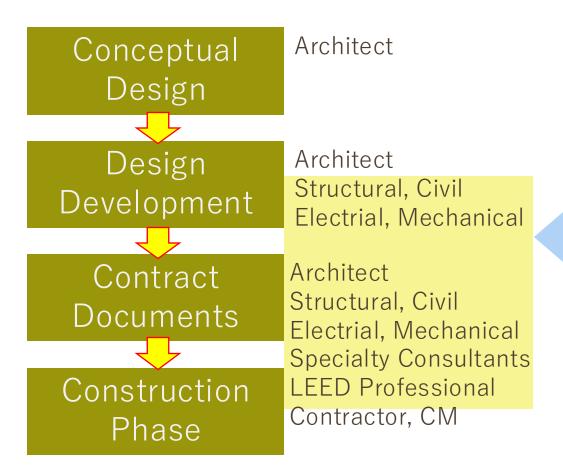
Deep Dive: Definitions

Managing the rain is not a new concept. However, LID prioritizes and integrates the rain management concept **early** in the design and development process.



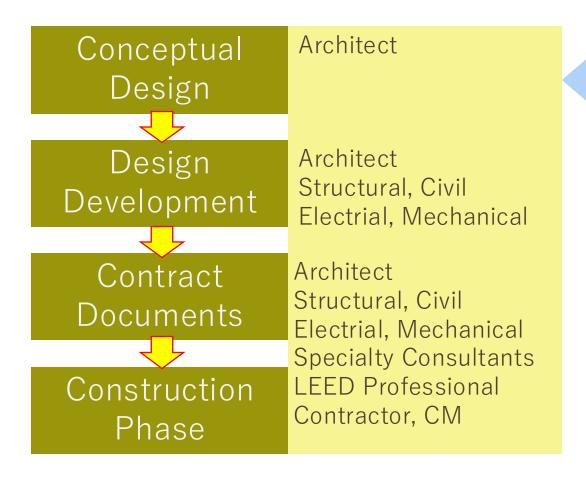


LID Integration – early in Design



Stormwater Management Strategies

LID Integration – early in Design

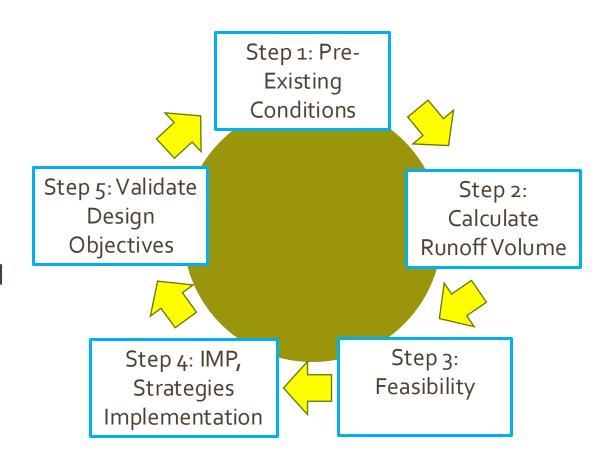


Stormwater Management Strategies

Course Outline: A.The LID Flowchart

The LID Flowchart

- 1. Documentation: pre-development
- 2. Calculate Runoff Volumes for preand post-development
- 3. Maximum Extent Technically Feasible vs Technically Infeasible (including cost)
- 4. Integrated Management Practices and Strategies Implementation
- 5. Revisit, re-assess, validate if objectives met



Current/Common Practice





- A. End-of-Pipe, Conventional Infrastructure
 - Surface Runoff Diversion, Underground systems
 - Pipe Collection Systems
 - Catchbasins, Road Curbs
 - Ponds with treatment
- B. Centralized, large-scale, expensive
- C. High maintenance, non-resilient (will deteriorate)

Course Outline: C.Outcomes

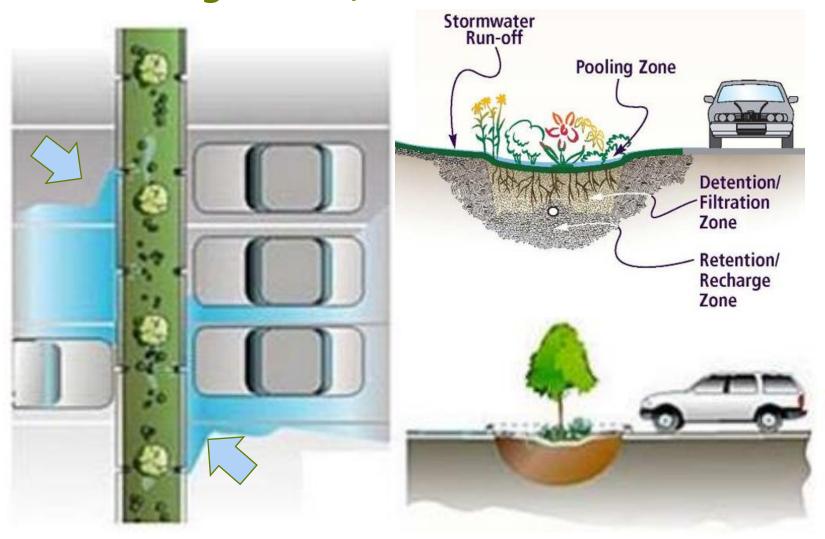
LID Benefits

- A. Economic Benefits due to reduced, smaller-scale infrastructure
 - Increased Lot Yield (more lot for features, not infrastructure)
 - Reduced Life-Cycle Costs (no large repair allocation for infrastructure)
 - Increased Marketability (land development features, parks, recreational)
 - Increased Property Values (enhanced livability)
- B. Environmental Benefits
 - Water Quality Improvement (filtered at source)
 - Water Quantity Improvement (aquifer recharge)
 - Erosions and Flood Risk reduction
 - Protected Biodiversity
 - Resilient Infrastructure

How is LID Implemented?

- **BMPs** (Best Management Practices) that aim to achieve (stormwater) Peak Flow control through:
 - Volume Reduction
 - Water quality improvement through filtration and treatment of pollutants
 - Water conservation.

Raingardens, or Bioretention Cells



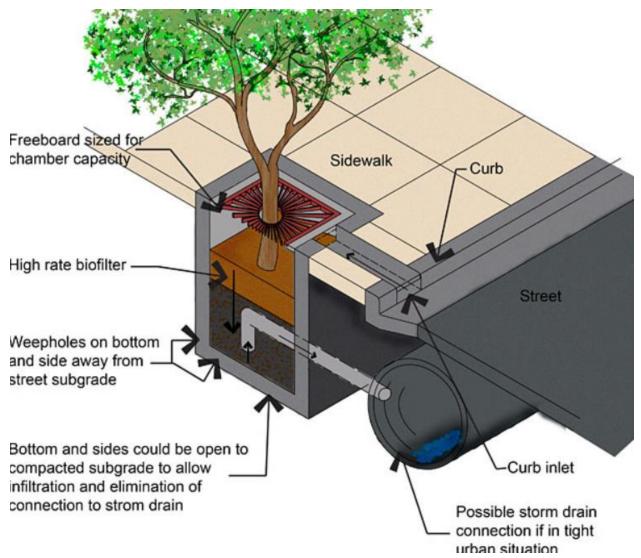
Recessed landscaped area with specialized soil mixture, aggregate base, underdrain, siteappropriate, drought-tolerant plant materials

Treebox Filters



Boxed bioretention cells placed at curb, where storm water is filtered through layers of vegetaion and soild before it enters catch basin

Treebox Filters



Boxed bioretention cells placed at curb, where storm water is filtered through layers of vegetaion and soild before it enters catch basin

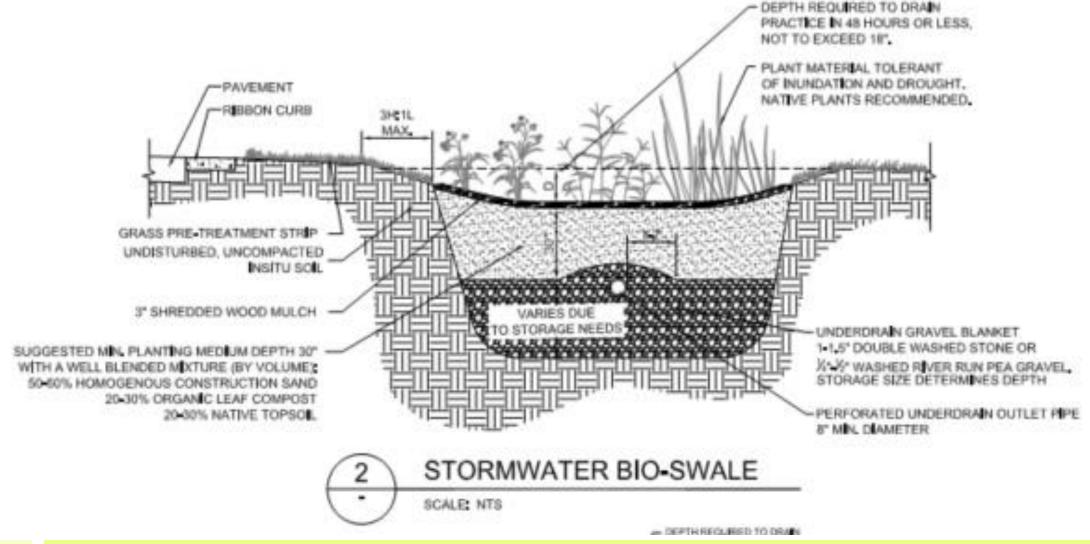
Vegetated Swales (a.k.a. Bio-swales)



 Area of dense vegetation that retains and filters the first flush of runoff



Vegetation Swales (a.k.a. Bio-swales)

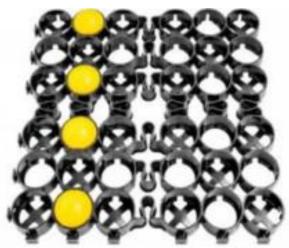


Permeable Surface



- Retains stormwater where it falls
- Infiltrate to subsurface for direct recharge of water table, or temporary storage integrated with subsurface retention basins

Permeable Surface





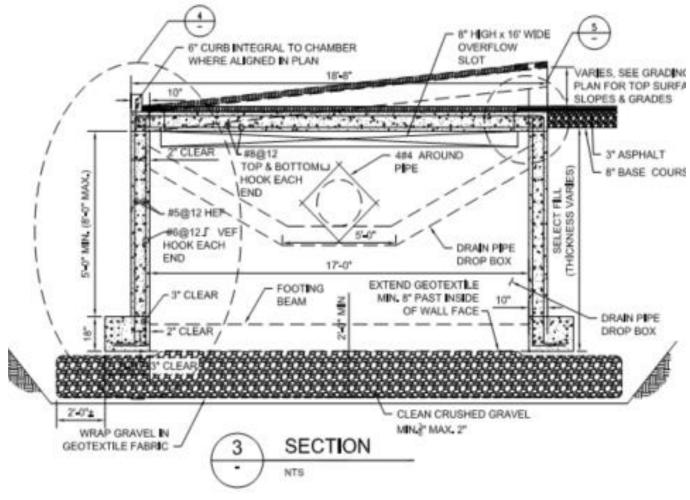




- Plastic Grids
- Rollout plastic pavers
- Interlocking concrete pavers
- Concrete Grid Pavers
- Porous concrete/asphalt



Subsurface Retention Facilities



- Underground structure to retain, filter, infiltrate and alter the runoff volume and timing.
- Typically under parking lots

NOTE: PROPER PLACEMENT AND WRAPPING OF THE GRAVEL IN THE GEOTEXTILE IS CRITICAL TO THE PROPER INSTALLATION OF THE PERCOLATION CHAMBERS, CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ENGINEERING APPROVAL OF PLACEMETN OF GRAVEL AND GEOTEXTILE PRIOR TO PLACING CONCRETE FOOTING

Subsurface Retention Facilities



Disconnected Downspouts





 Rainwater drains directly to the surrounding grounds

Rainbarrels and Cisterns



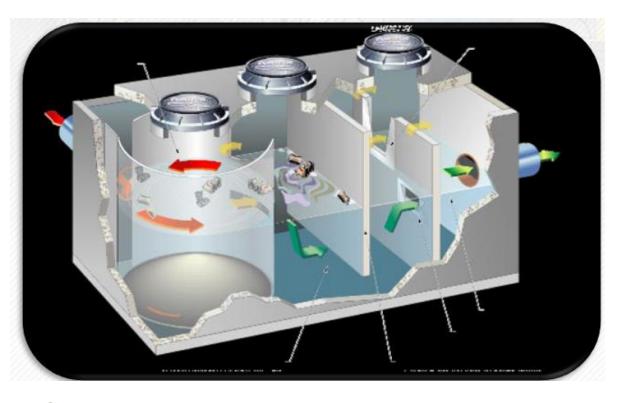


- Rainwater collection system for irrigation and brown water reuse (non-potable use)
- Aka "Stormwater Attenuation"

Rainbarrels and Cisterns

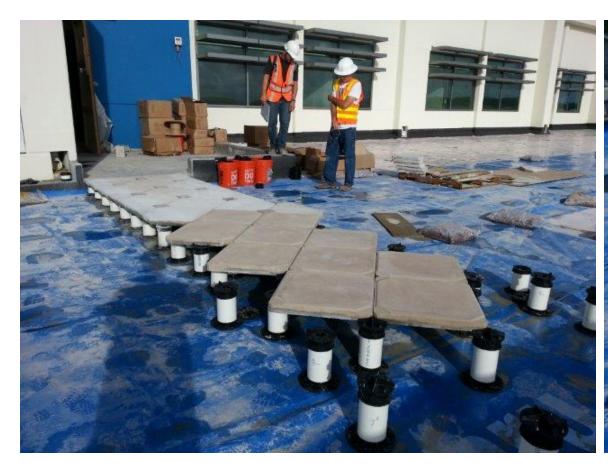






- Rainwater collection system for irrigation and brown water reuse (non-potable use)
- Aka "Stormwater Attenuation"
- Will require filtration system

- Retains and filters rainwater before diversion downstream
- Opportunity for outdoor use, small-scale agriculture
- Contributes to thermal mass; acts as insulation
- Blue-roofs provide water storage under walking surface













Site-appropriate Landscaping

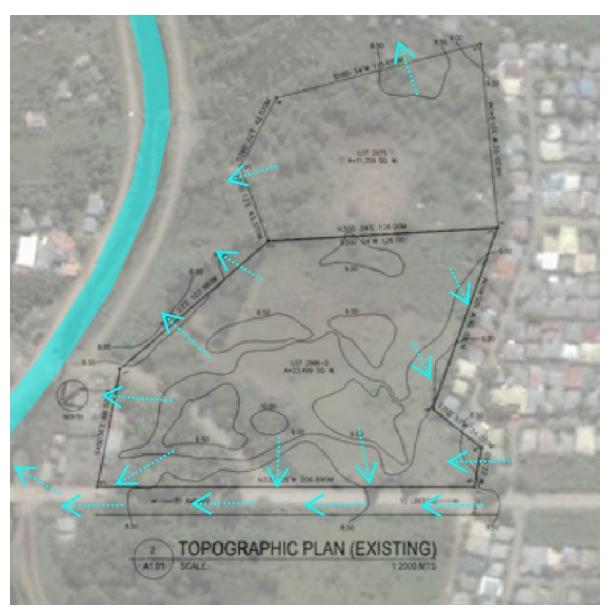




- Indigenous plants, shrubs, ground covers
- Low-maintenance, drought-resistant or watertolerant
- Sturdy, resilient, robust
- Alternative to manicured lawns, high-maintenance ground covers

LID Application Sample Project: School Campus

Father S Urios Basic Education Facility
Ambangan, Butuan City

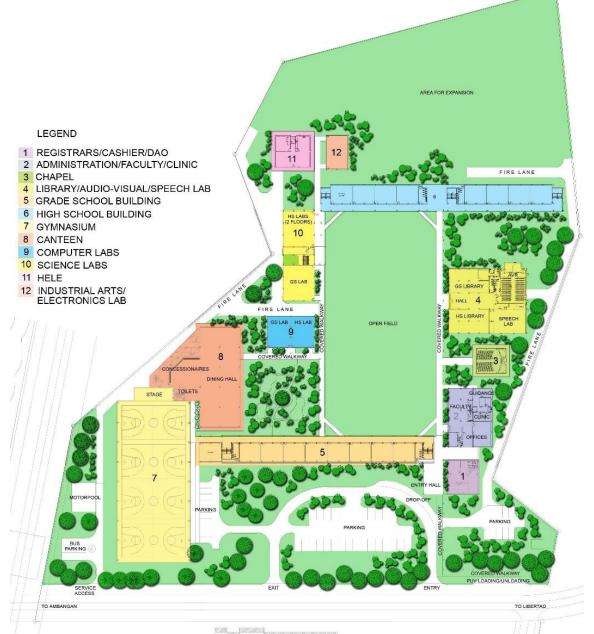


LID Application Sample Project: School Campus

Pre-Design Site Assessment

Topography and Site Evaluation validates storm water flow, high and low areas, peak flow rates, soil percolation

Identify pre-design to guide post-design goals

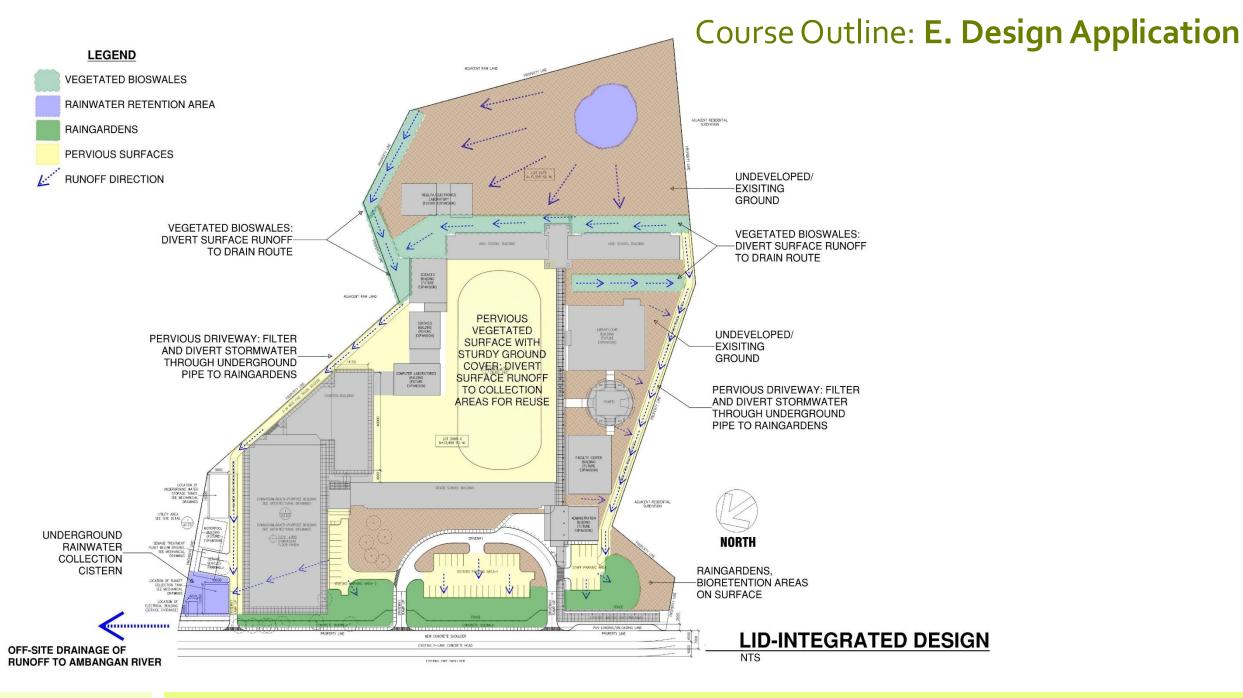


LID Application Sample Project: School Campus

LID Integration at Site Planning and Development

Integrate the basic design requirements and objectives (spatial, visceral needs)

Identify potential LID strategies: raingardens, bioswales, underground retention, rain collection, permeable surfaces, etc.





LID Application
Sample Project:
School Campus

Metropolitan Hospital - Site Plan

SUSTAINABLE STATEGIES

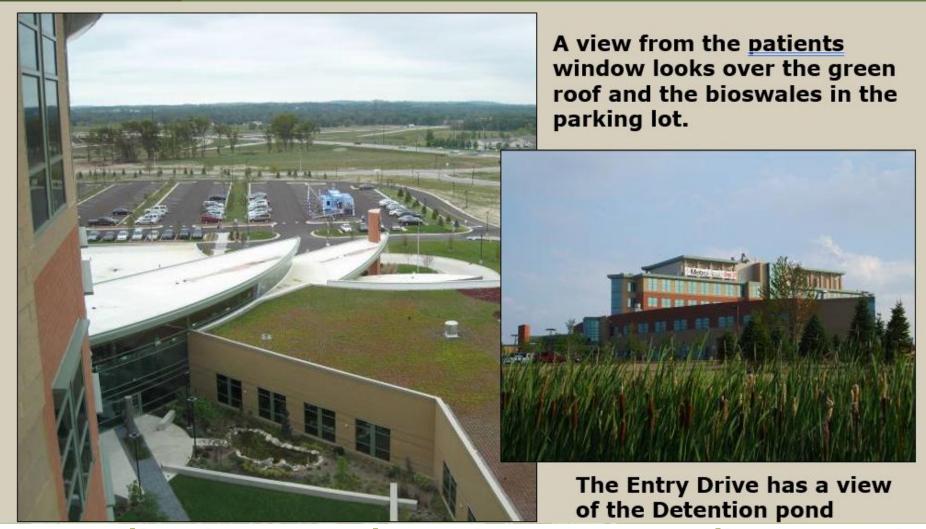
- Green roof, reducing runoff
- Water saving irrigation system
- Irrigation source from detention pond
- Bioswales
- Rain Garden
- Detention Pond
- Native Plantings
- Maintain existing vegetation.



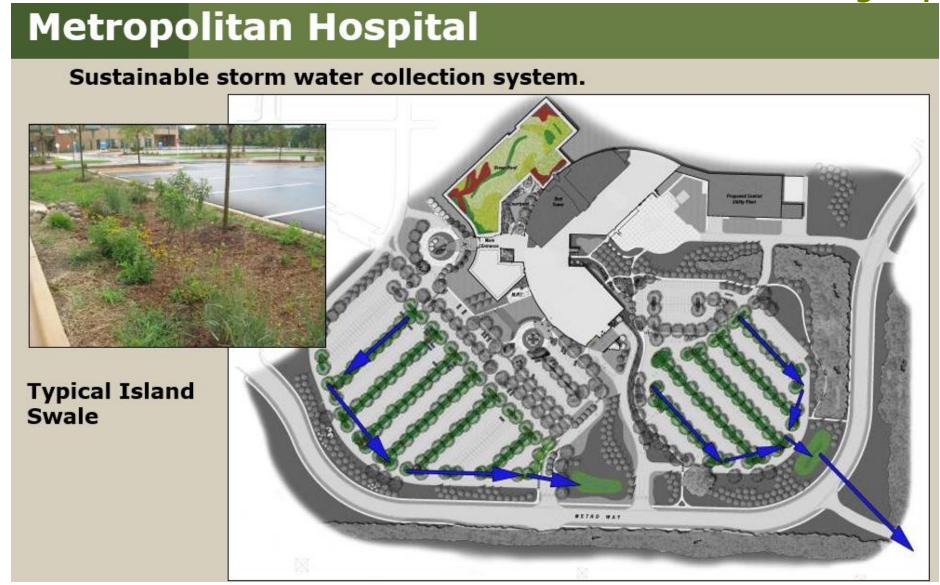
LID Application Sample Project: Metropolitan Hospital

34

Metropolitan Hospital

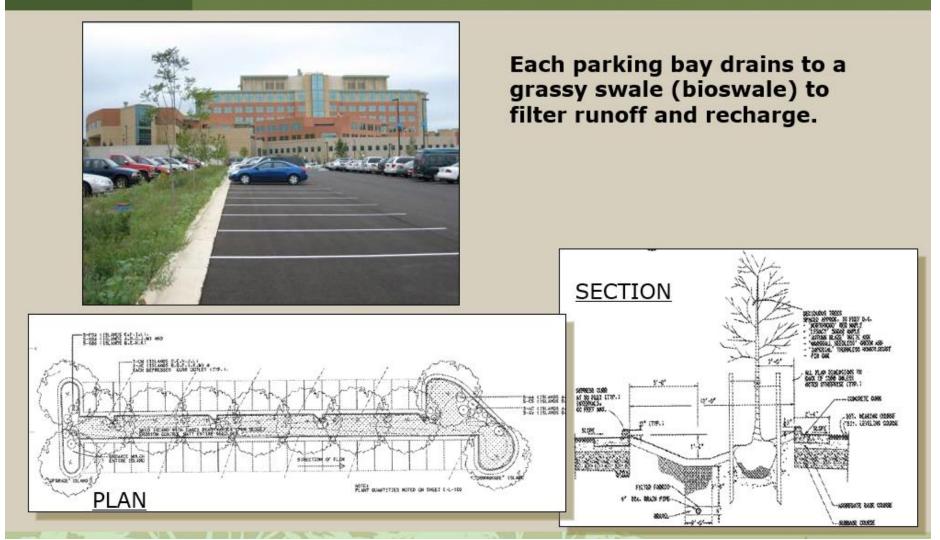


LID Application Sample Project: Metropolitan Hospital



LID Application Sample Project: Metropolitan Hospital

Metropolitan Hospital-Rain Garden Swales



LID Application Sample Project: Metropolitan Hospital

Pittsburg Veterans Affairs Hospital

The Pittsburg
VA Hospital
features
porous
pavement, a
roof top
rainwater
harvesting
system, and
ground
stormwater
collection for
irrigation of a
rain garden.



Pittsburg Veterans Affairs Hospital



Pittsburg Veterans Affairs Hospital



Rain Water Harvesting

Water from the roof is being harvested and stored in a tank under the blue arrow in front of the hospital. Water from the tank is used to irrigate the site and recharge the fountain.



Pittsburg Veterans Affairs Hospital



Water from the purple area is draining into the rain garden.

Rain Garden



In Conclusion

LID is a *rain-management system*, beginning at the point where it falls, to

Reduce runoff volume

Improve water quality through **filtration** and **treatment** of pollutants

Conserve water through retention and collection

Prioritize and Integrate early on in the Design Process.

