# Presentation to Connecticut LID and SGP Partners

LID Overview

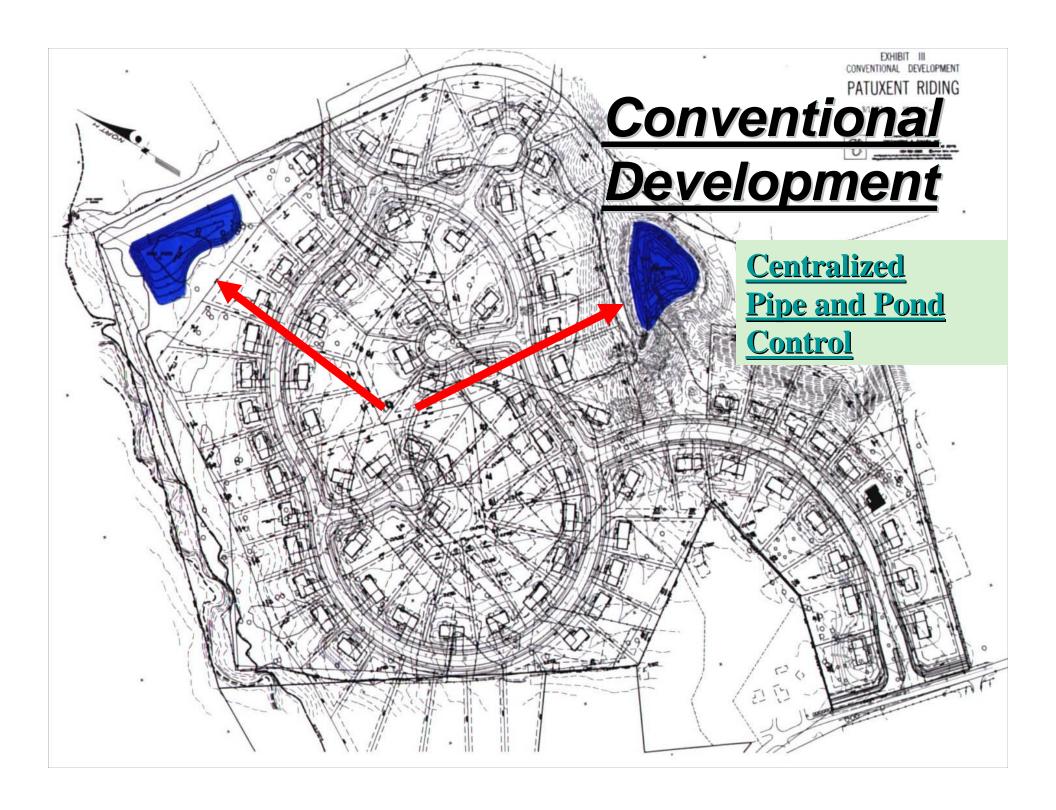
May 26, 2010



#### The Problem: Conventional Site Design



Good Drainage Paradigm

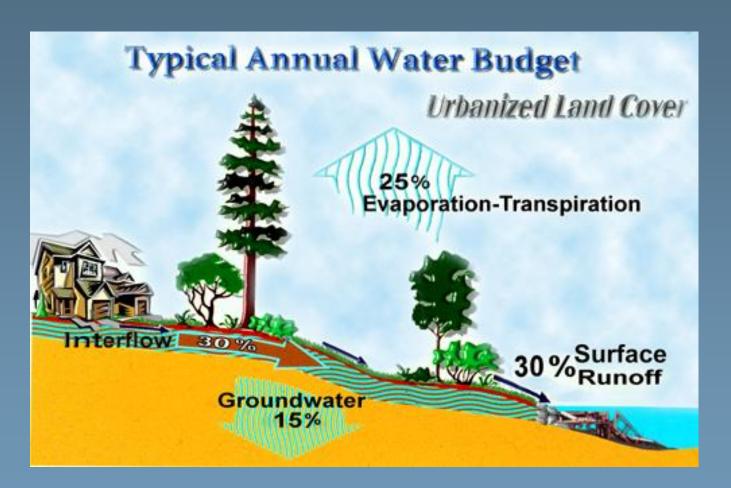


#### **Natural Conditions**





#### **Developed Conditions**



#### Low Impact Development Overview

- New Philosophy
  - Maintaining Functional Relationships Between Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems
  - Keep Water Where it Falls
- New Principles
  - Decentralized / Source Control
  - Distributed / Multi-functional / Multi-beneficial
- Old Approaches Used at a Small Scale
  - Retain / Detain / Filter / Infiltrate / Treat / Prevent / Use
- New Development Process

Conserve / Minimize / Maintain Timing / Integrate Control Practices / Prevention



#### **Defining LID Technology**

#### **Major Components**

- 1. Conservation (Watershed and Site Level )
- 2. Minimization (Site Level)
- 3. Strategic Timing (Watershed and Site Level)
- 4. Integrated Management Practices (Site Level)

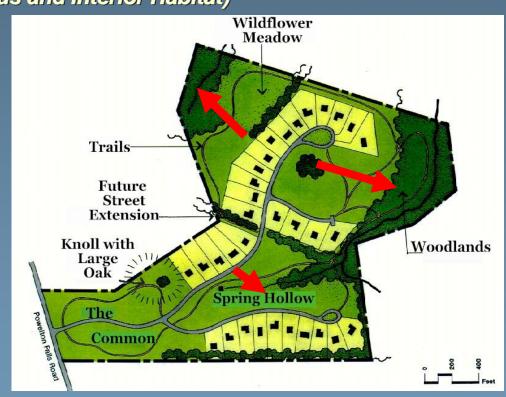
  Retain / Detain / Filter / Recharge / Use
- 5. Pollution Prevention

  Traditional Approaches



#### 1. Conservation Plans / Regulations

- Local Watershed and Conservation Plans
  - Forest (Contiguous and Interior Habitat)
  - Streams
  - Wetlands
  - Habitats
  - Step Slopes
  - Buffers
  - Critical Areas
  - Parks
  - Scenic Areas
  - Trails
  - Shorelines
  - Difficult Soils
  - Ag Lands
  - Minerals





#### 2. Minimize Impacts

- Minimize clearing
- Minimize grading
- Save A and B soils
- Limit lot disturbance
- \* Soil Amendments
- Alternative Surfaces
- Reforestation
- Disconnect
- Reduce pipes, curb and gutters
- Reduce impervious surfaces





#### 3. Maintain Time of Concentration

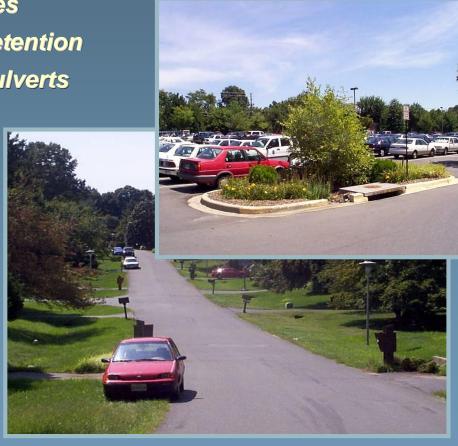
- Open Drainage
- Use green space
- Flatten slopes
- Disperse drainage
- Lengthen flow paths
- Vegetative swales
- Maintain natural flow paths
- Increase distance from streams
- Maximize sheet flow





## 4. Storage, Detention & Filtration LID IMPs

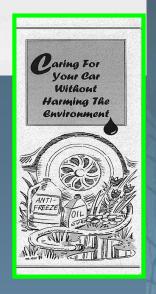
- Uniform Distribution at the Source
  - Open drainage swales
  - Rain Gardens / Bioretention
  - Smaller pipes and culverts
  - Small inlets
  - Depression storage
  - Infiltration
  - Rooftop storage
  - Pipe storage
  - Street storage
  - Rain Water Use
  - Soil Management

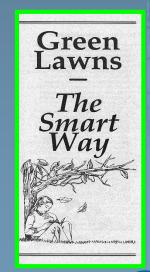




#### 5. Pollution Prevention

- BMP Maintenance
- Pollutants proper use, handling and disposal
  - Individuals
    - Lawn / car / hazardous wastes / reporting / recycling
  - Industry
    - Good house keeping / proper disposal / reuse / spills
  - Business
    - Alternative products / Product liability







## How Does LID Maintain or Restore The Hydrologic Regime?

- Creative ways to:
  - Maintain / Restore Storage Volume
    - interception, depression, channel
  - Maintain / Restore Infiltration Volume
  - Maintain / Restore Evaporation Volume
  - Maintain / Restore Runoff Volume
  - Maintain Flow Paths
  - Water Use
- Engineer a site to mimic the natural water cycle functions / relationships

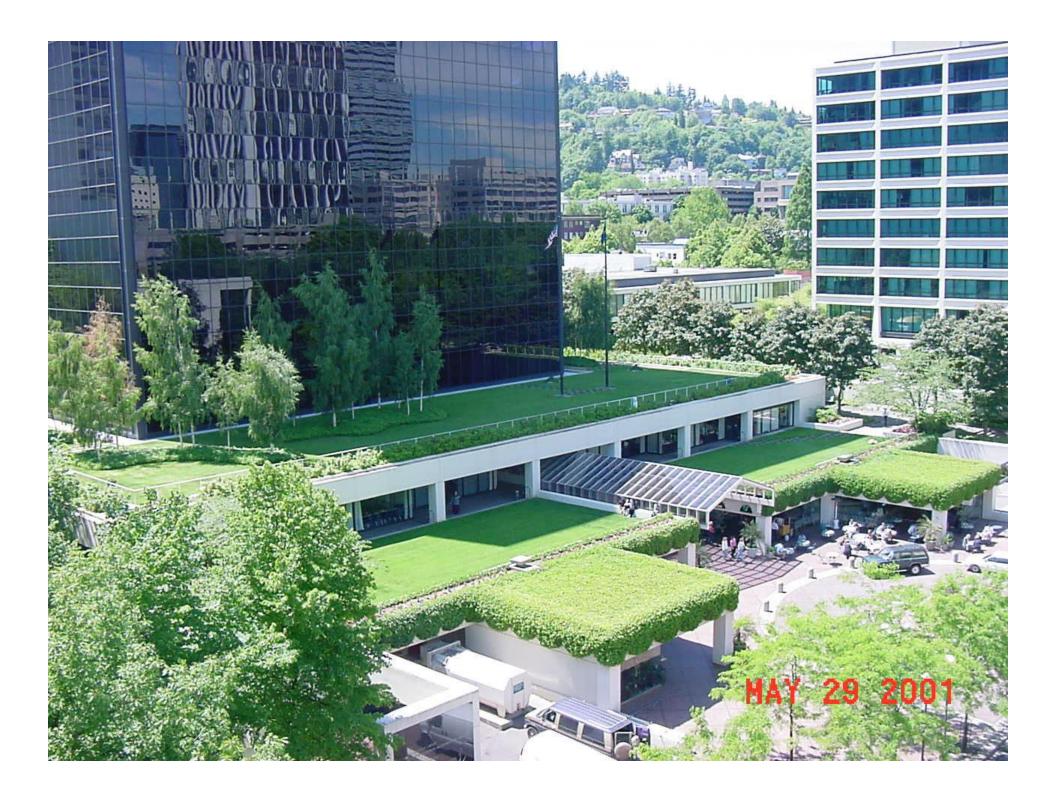


#### Volume and Hydrology as the Organizing Principles

- Unique Watershed Design
  - Match Initial Abstraction Volume
  - Mimic Water Balance
- Uniform Distribution of Small-Scale Controls
- Cumulative Impacts of Multiple Systems
  - filter / detain / retain / use / recharge / evaporate
- Decentralized / Disconnection
- Multifunctional Multipurpose Landscaping & Architecture
- Prevention













### Vegetated Conveyance

