Low Impact Development Site Planning and Design

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Smart Development for a Cleaner Bay Act

Use LID as the primary method of stormwater management

Stormwater Manual Standard No. 1

"LID Site Planning and Design Strategies must be used to the maximum extent practicable..."

Goal 1: Avoid the impacts to natural features and predevelopment hydrology

- Objective 1. Protect open space to maintain hydrology
- Objective 2. Protect surface waters, wetlands, and buffers
- Objective 3. Minimize clearing and grading
- Objective 4. Reduce soil compaction

Goal 2: Reduce runoff volume and increase groundwater recharge

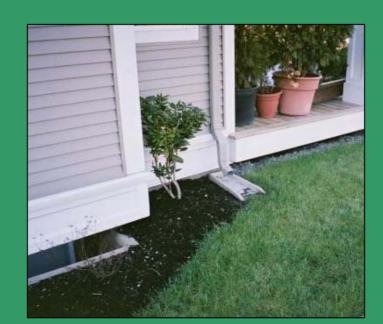
Objective 5. Maintain native vegetation to minimize lawns, fertilizers, and pesticides

Objective 6. Minimize impervious surfaces

Goal 3: Manage the impacts at the source

Objective 7. Infiltrate precipitation as close as possible to the point it reaches the ground

Objective 8. Break up or disconnect the flow of runoff over impervious surfaces



Goal 3: Manage the impacts at the source

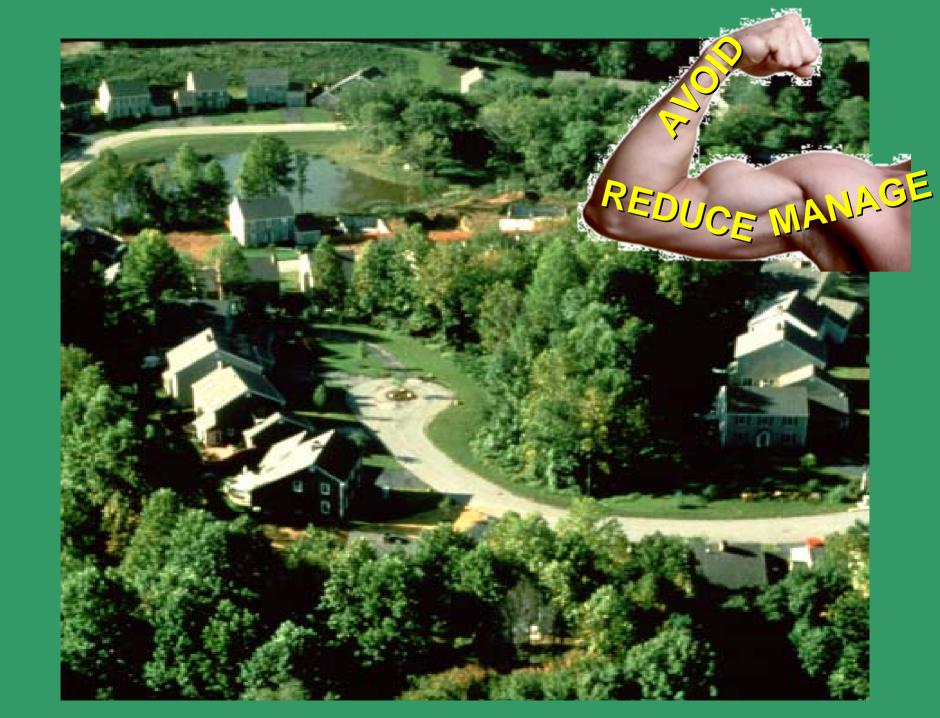
Objective 9. Provide source controls to minimize stormwater pollutants



Objective 10. Revegetate previously cleared areas

Past Stormwater Management

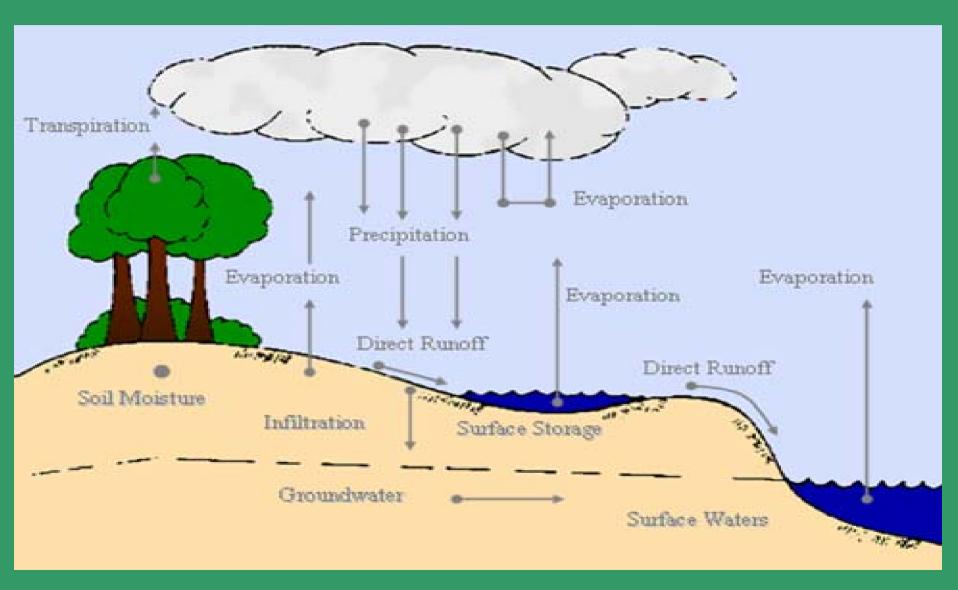




Why should communities avoid and reduce impacts?

- Community character is preserved
- Local flooding is reduced
- Saves money

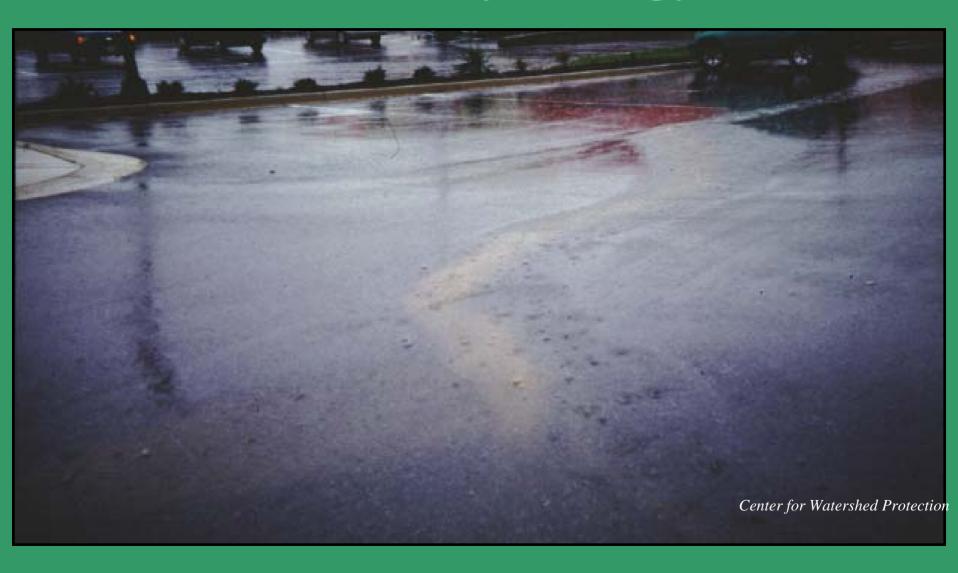
Natural Hydrology

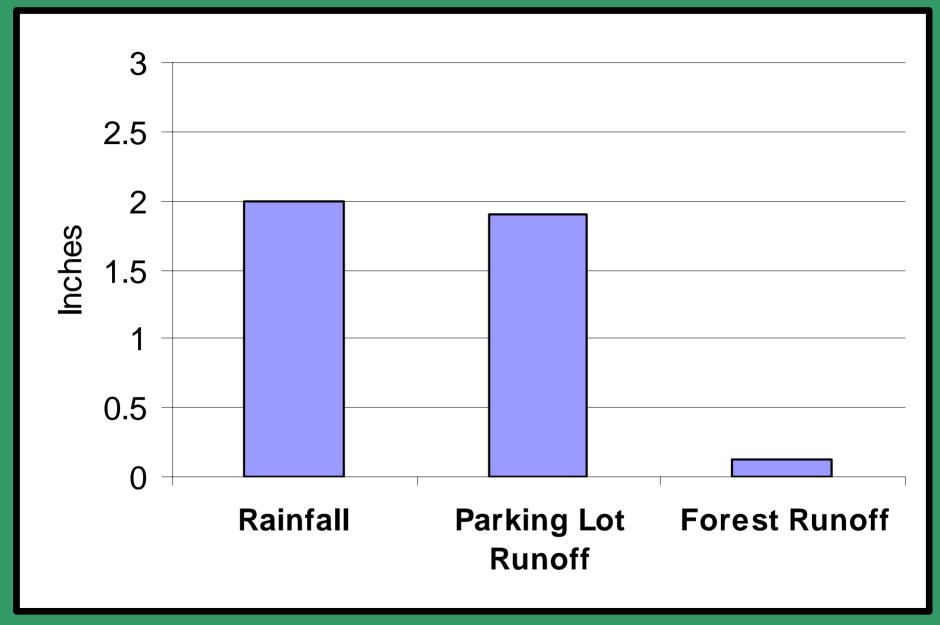


Maintain Pre-development Hydrology



Altered Hydrology





Impervious Cover Impacts

- 1. Hydrology Impacts
- 2. Physical Impacts
- 3. Biological / Habitat Impacts
- 4. Water Quality Impacts
- 5. Health Impacts

Impervious Cover Influences Wet Weather Stream Flow







Impervious Cover Influences Wet Weather Stream Flow



More Frequent Flooding



Higher Flood Levels

Impervious Cover Influences Dry Weather Stream Flow



Center for Watershed Protection

Impervious Cover

Physical Impacts

- Channel enlargement
- Riparian cover reduced
- Warmer stream temperatures



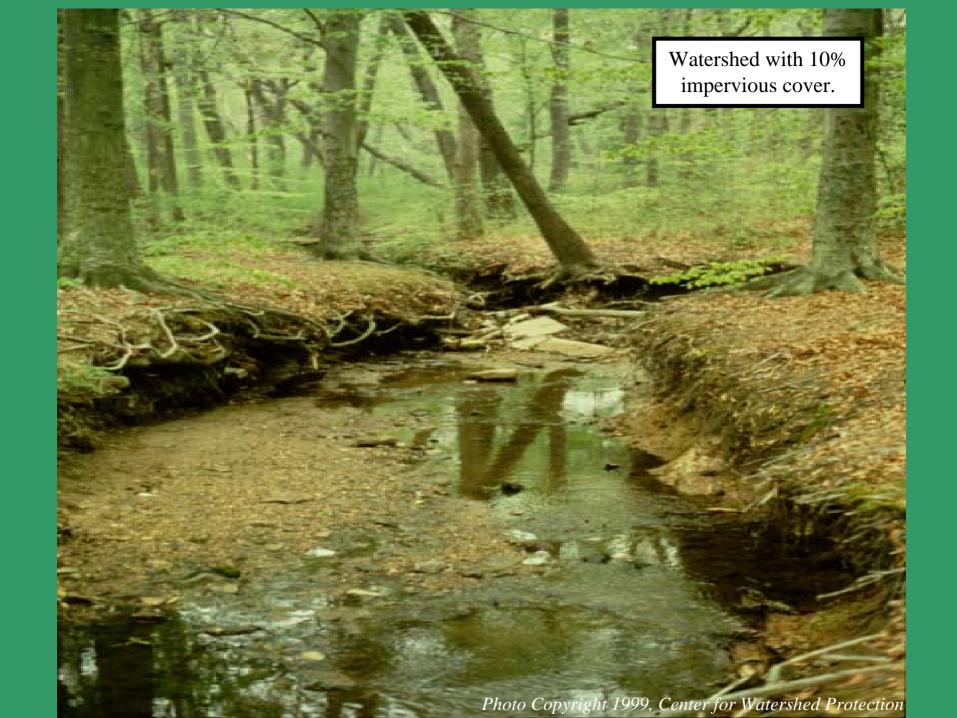


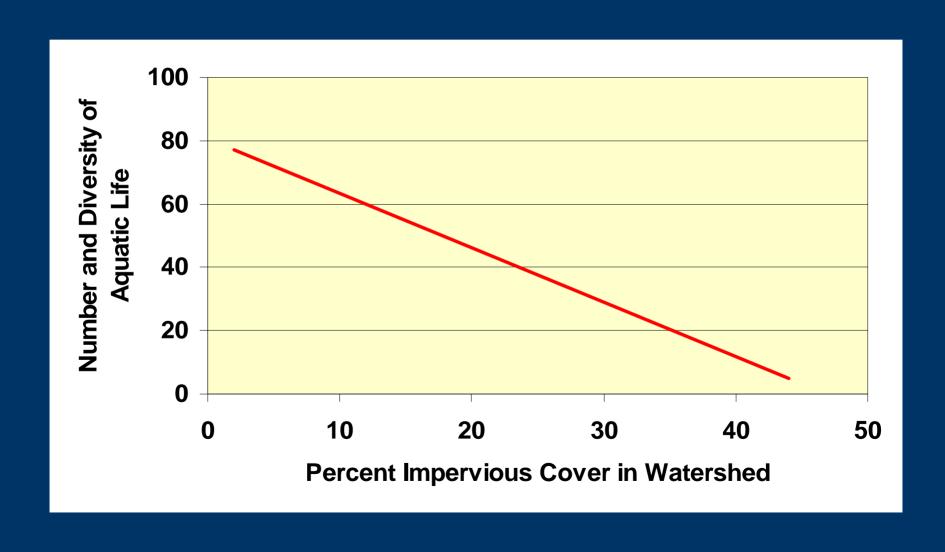


Photo Copyright 1999, Center for Watershed Protection



Impervious Cover Impacts Piclogical / Habitat





Impervious Cover Impacts Water Quality







Impervious Cover Impacts

Health



Harmful pollutants in runoff include:



Nutrients

Pesticides

Oil & Grease

Muddy Water

Heavy Metals (e.g. Zinc, Copper, Lead)

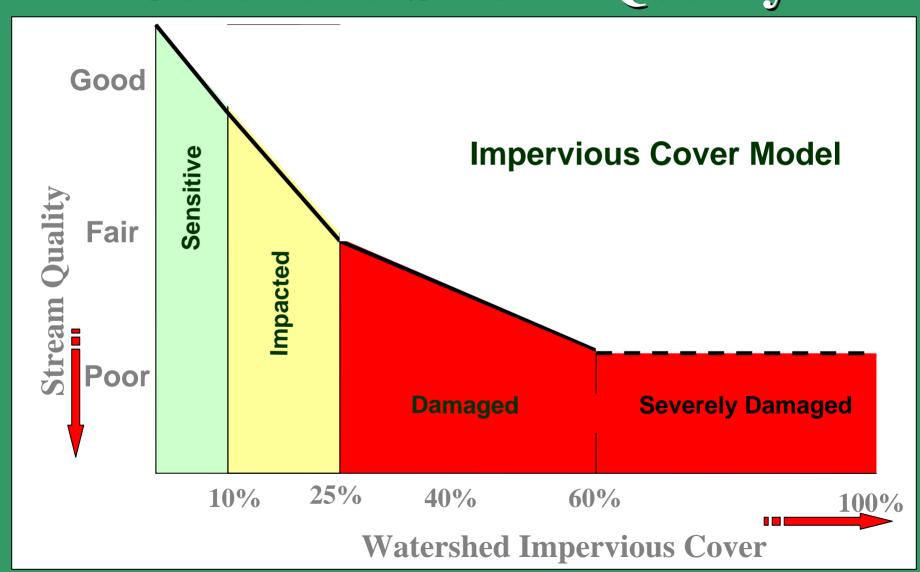


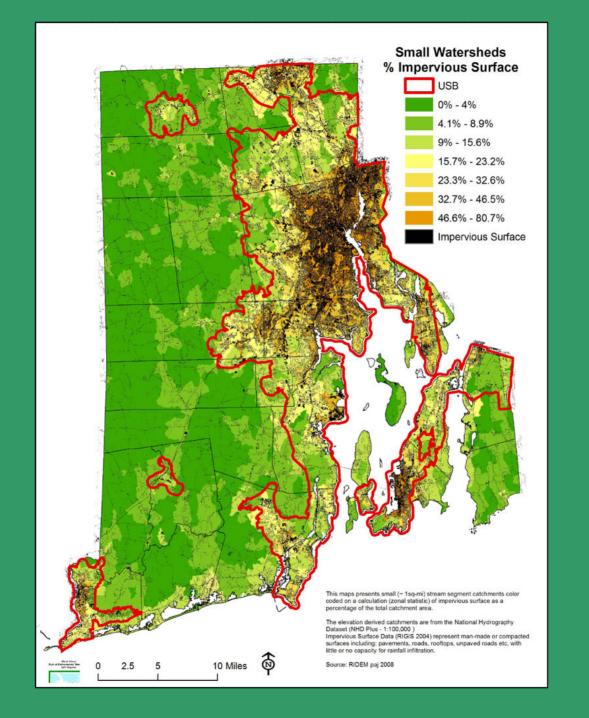


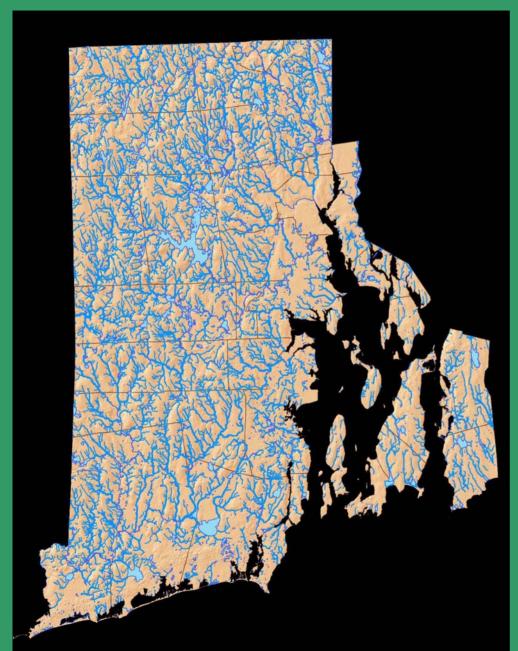




Relationship Between Impervious Cover and Stream Quality









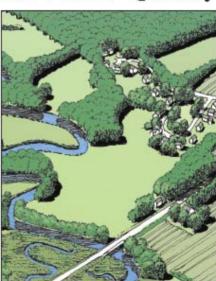
M.L. St.Sauveur



The Need to Reduce Impervious Cover to Prevent Flooding and Protect Water Quality

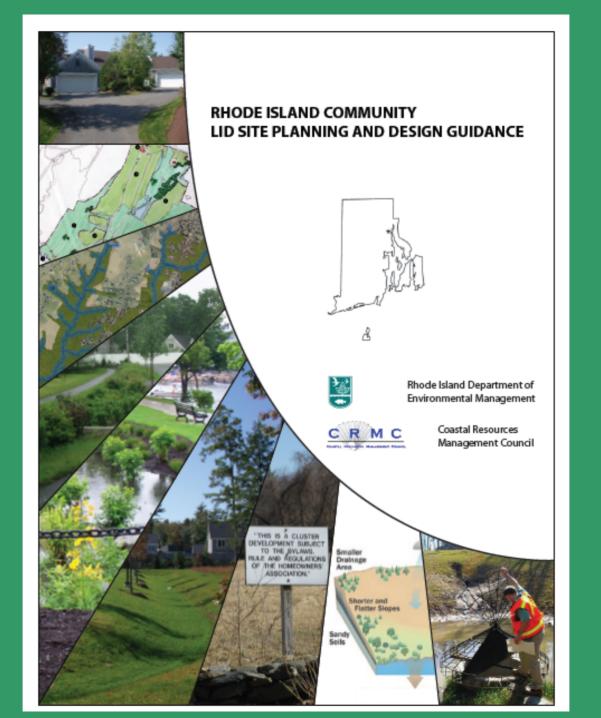






May, 2010

So what should communities do?



Guidance Manual Chapters

- 1. Conservation Development
- 2. Buffer Standards
- 3. Site Clearing and Grading
- 4. Roadway Standards
- 5. Parking Requirements
- 6. Compact Development
- 7. LID Landscaping
- 8. Special Use Ordinances
 - Stormwater Utilities
 - Impervious Cover
 - Review and Inspection Fees

45 Site Planning and Design Techniques

- Current Practice
- Recommended Practice
- Perceptions and Realities
- Economic and Stormwater Benefits
- Case Studies
- References

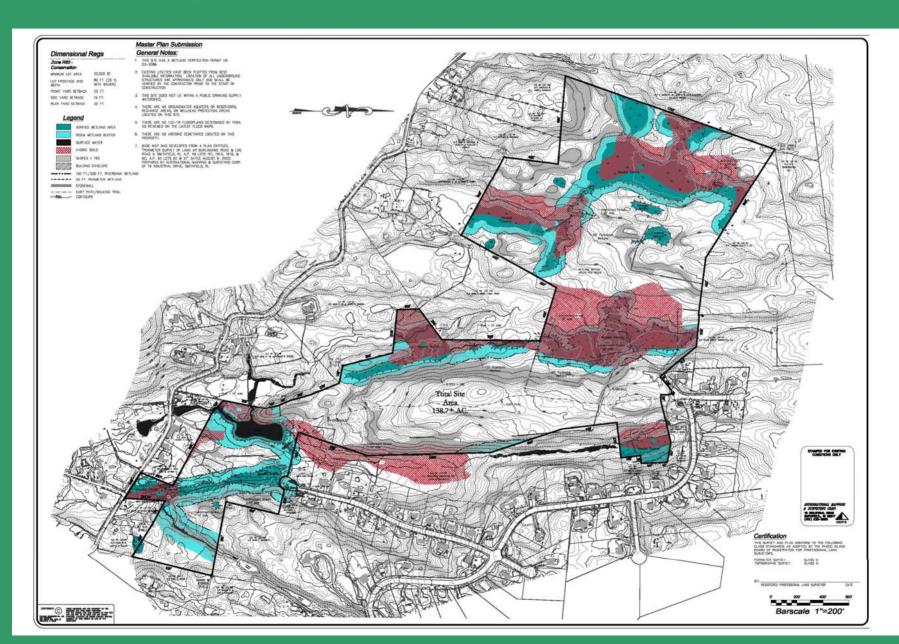
How can we Avoid the Impacts?

- Conservation Development
- Buffer standards
- Site clearing standards
- Tree protection ordinances

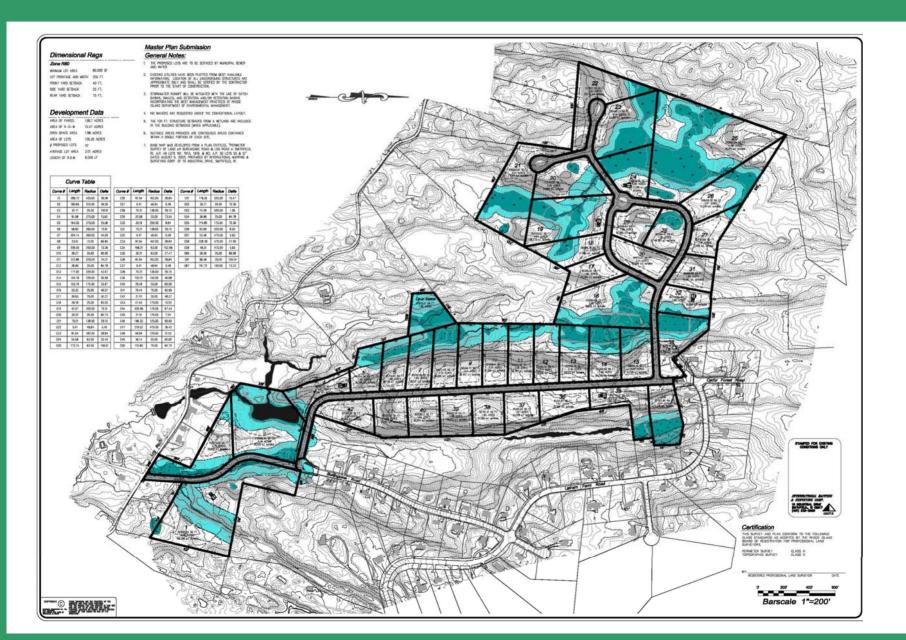
Conservation Development

"a creative land use technique that allows a community to guide growth to the most appropriate areas within a parcel of land to avoid impacts to the environment and to protect the characterdefining features of the property."

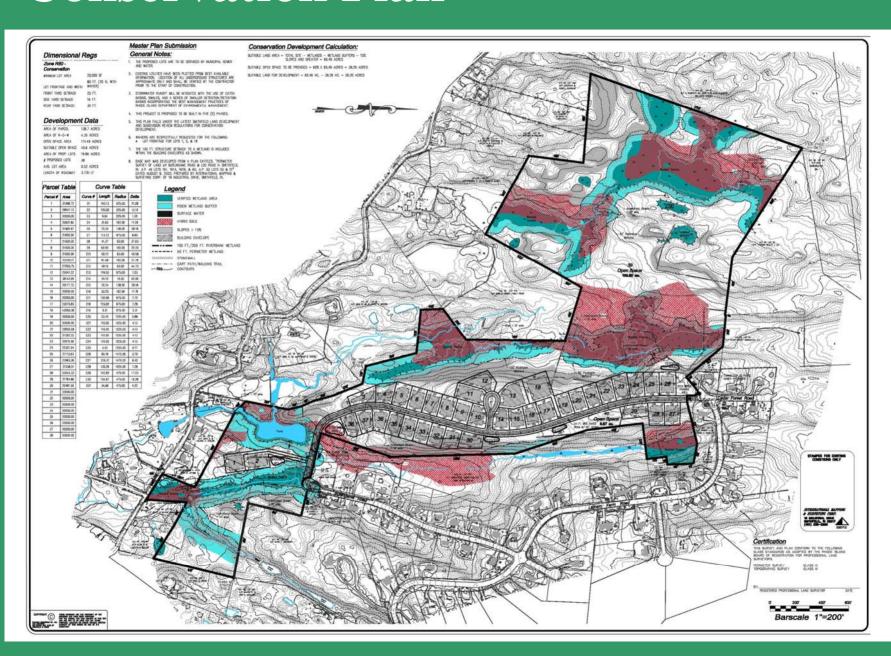
Existing Conditions



Yield Plan



Conservation Plan



Comparisons

Conventional Conservation

Wetland Lots: 24

Average Lot: 3 acres .52 acres

Street Length: 9,059 3,720

Open Space: 1.4% 82%

Goal 1: Avoid the impacts to natural features and predevelopment hydrology

- ✓ **Objective 1.** Protect open space to maintain hydrology
- ✓ Objective 2. Protect surface waters, wetlands, and buffers
- ✓ **Objective 3.** Minimize clearing and grading
- ✓ Objective 4. Reduce soil compaction

The Rhode Island Conservation Development Manual



A Ten-Step Process for Planning and Design of Creative Development Projects

Buffer Standards





Buffer Benefits

- Decreases watershed impervious cover
- Flood control
- Provides habitat
- Reduces stream warming
- Greenway corridors
- Increases property values
- Protects water quality

Buffer Encroachment



Site Clearing Standards





http://croptechnology.unl.edu/





Limited Disturbance Zone

Owner Discretion Zone

Construction staging area

Driveway Disturbance Zone



Forest Conservation and Tree Protection Ordinances

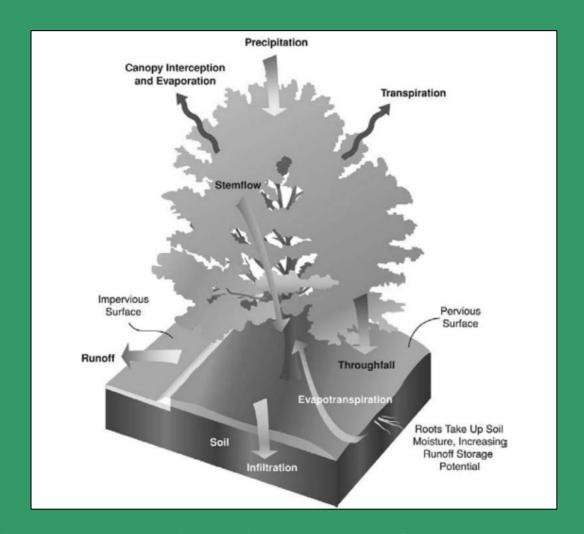


Horsley Witten Group, Inc.





Trees Reduce Stormwater Runoff

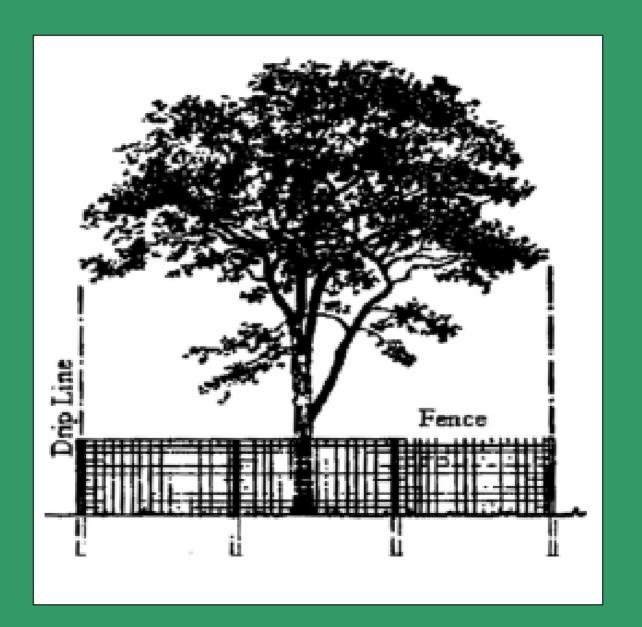


One mature beech tree can intercept over 2,000 gallons of runoff annually

Recommended Ordinance Requirements

- Trees should be identified and protected
- Require percent tree canopy cover
- Require bonds to cover tree replacement

• Fence off the crown



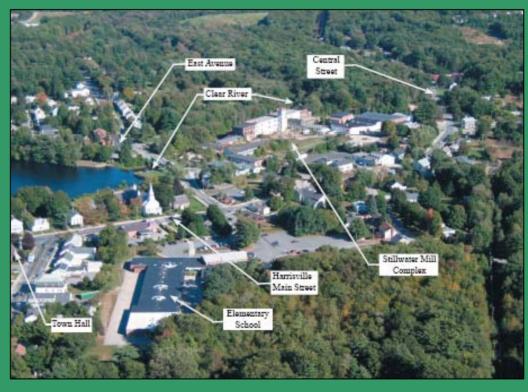
How can we Reduce the Impacts?

- Compact development
- Roadway standards
- Parking requirements
- LID landscaping

Compact Development







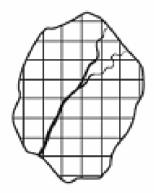
Impervious Cover Associated with Residential Lot Sizes

| Lot Size | Dwelling Units/Acre | % Impervious Cover |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 Acres | 0.1 | 2.4% |
| 5 Acres | 0.2 | 5% |
| 3 Acres | 0.333 | 8% |
| 2 Acres | 0.5 | 12% |
| 1 Acre | 1 | 20% |
| .5 Acre | 2 | 25% |
| .25 Acre | 4 | 38% |

Scenario A

Scenario B

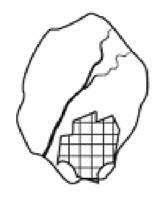
Scenario C



1 unit per acre

Site: 20% impervious cover

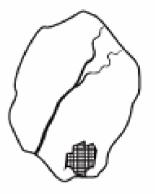
Watershed: 20% impervious cover



4 units per acre

Site: 38% impervious cover

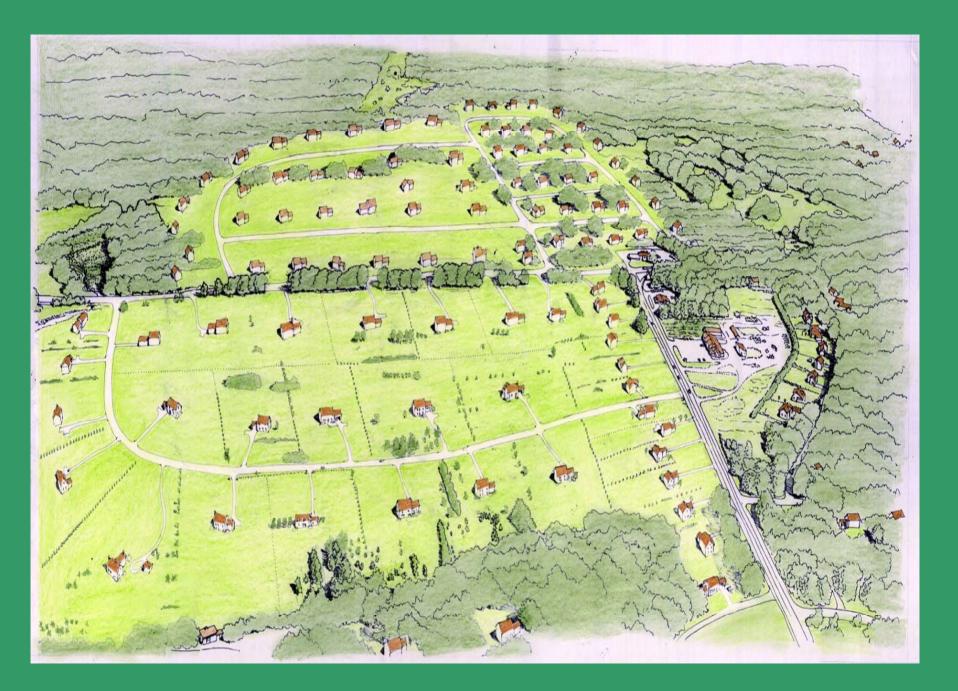
Watershed: 9.5% impervious cover



8 units per acre

Site: 65% impervious cover

Watershed: 8.1% impervious cover





Roadway Design

- Pavement length and width
- ROW width
- Cul-de-sac radius
- Sidewalk design
- Curb requirements
- Driveway design

Pavement length and width



Pavement length and width



Pavement length and width



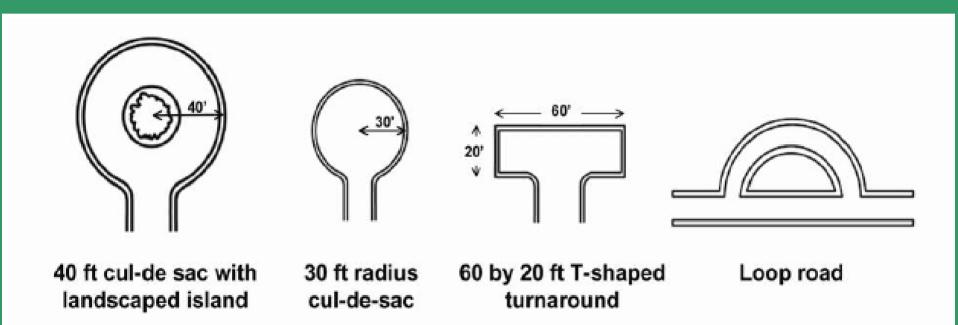




Cul-de-sac Radius



Alternative Designs



Cul-de-sac Radius



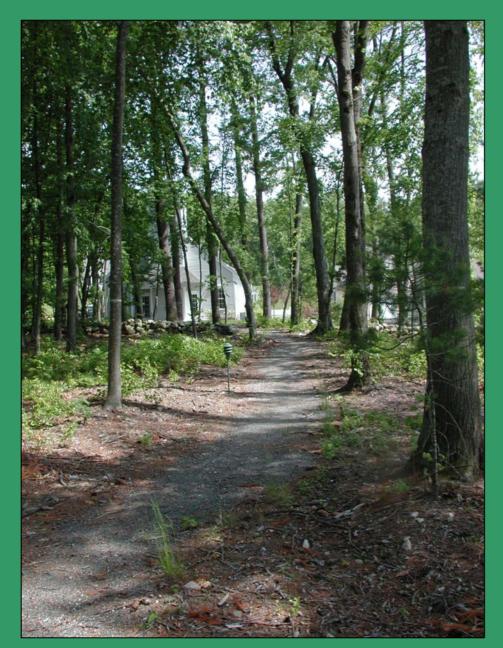




Sidewalk Design



Sidewalk Design



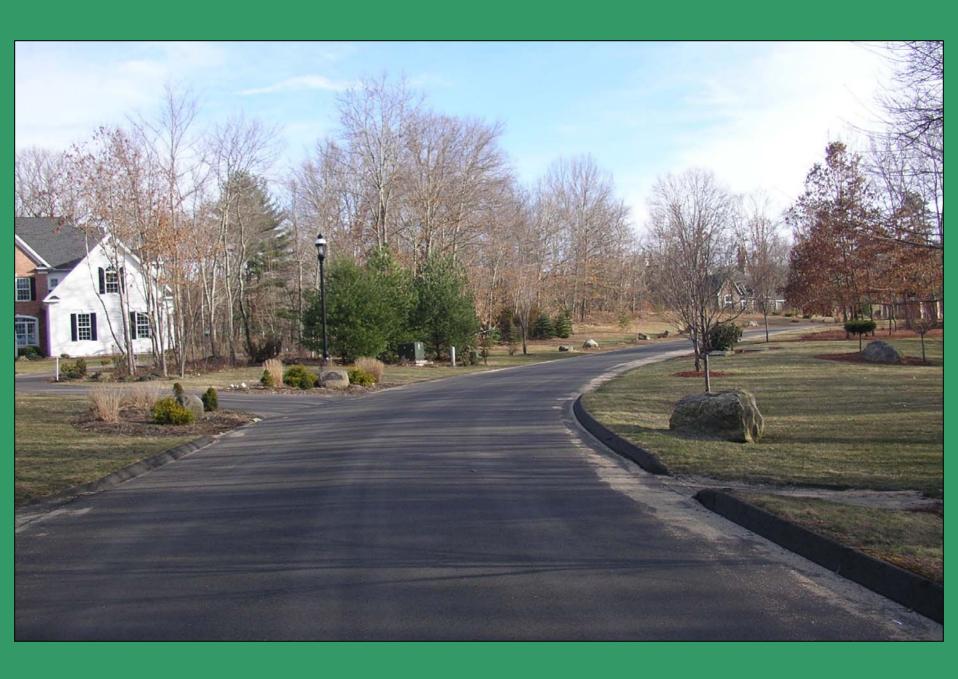




Curb Requirements







Driveway Design





Shared Driveway

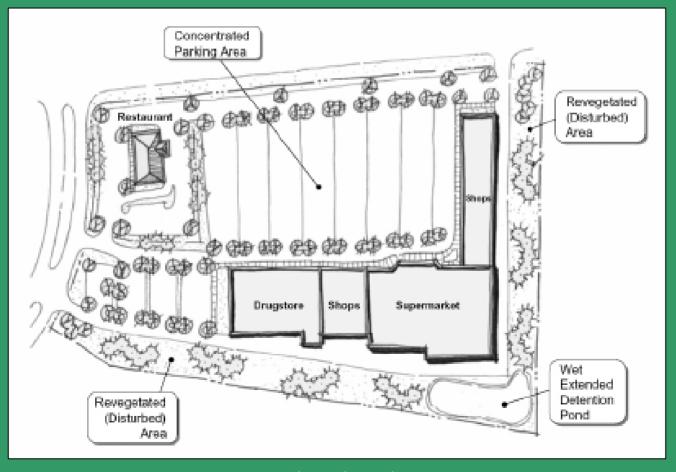


Parking Guidance

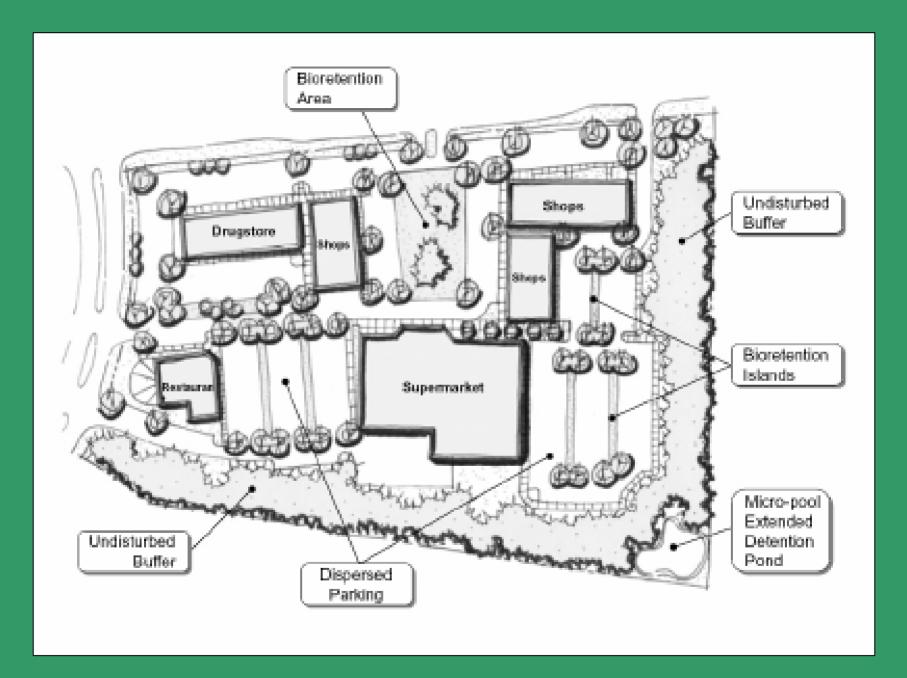


Parking Guidance

• Establish both minimum and maximum parking ratios



Conventional parking layout



Parking Layout Using LID Techniques

Encourage shared parking



- Allow off-site parking, where practical
- Reduce parking stalls



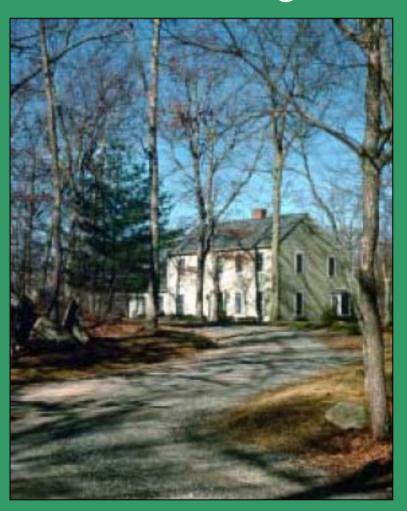


LID Landscaping

• Require natural vegetation and encourage

native landscaping





Goal 2: Reduce stormwater volume and increase groundwater recharge

- ✓ **Objective 5.** Maintain native vegetation to minimize lawns, fertilizers, and pesticides
- ✓ Objective 6. Minimize impervious surfaces

Ordinance Checklist for 45 LID Site Planning and Design Techniques

Objective VI: Minimize impervious surfaces

homes or average daily trips less than 400?

- 15. Did your community adopt compact growth ordinances such as conservation development, planned development or mixed use development?
- 16. Are residential streets required to be as narrow as possible to accommodate traffic volumes without compromising safety?

a. Do you require road widths of 22 feet or less for subdivisions of 40 or fewer

- b. Do you require road widths of 26 feet or less for subdivisions of 40-200 homes or average daily trips of 400-2,000?
- 17. Are street right-of-way widths required to be less than 45 feet?
- 17. The sheet light of way widths required to be less than 13 feet.
- 18. Driveway lengths and widths are required to be reduced to the extent possible, pervious surfaces and shared driveways are encouraged wherever appropriate?

 a. Do you require driveways to be 9 feet or less (one lane) and 18 feet or less (two lanes)?
 - b. Do you allow pervious surfaces to be used for residential driveways?
 - c. Do you allow shared driveways to be used in residential developments?
- 19. Do you allow the flexibility with curbs in residential streets to encourage side of the road drainage into vegetated open swales, where possible?.....

Incorporating LID into Comprehensive Plans

Goal: Avoid the Impacts

Objective 1: Protect undisturbed open space

Action 1.1 Adopt Conservation Development

Action 1.2 Require limits of disturbance on site plans

Summary

- LID: ARM
- Avoid & Reduce: Municipal Responsibility
- LID Community Benefits

Questions?

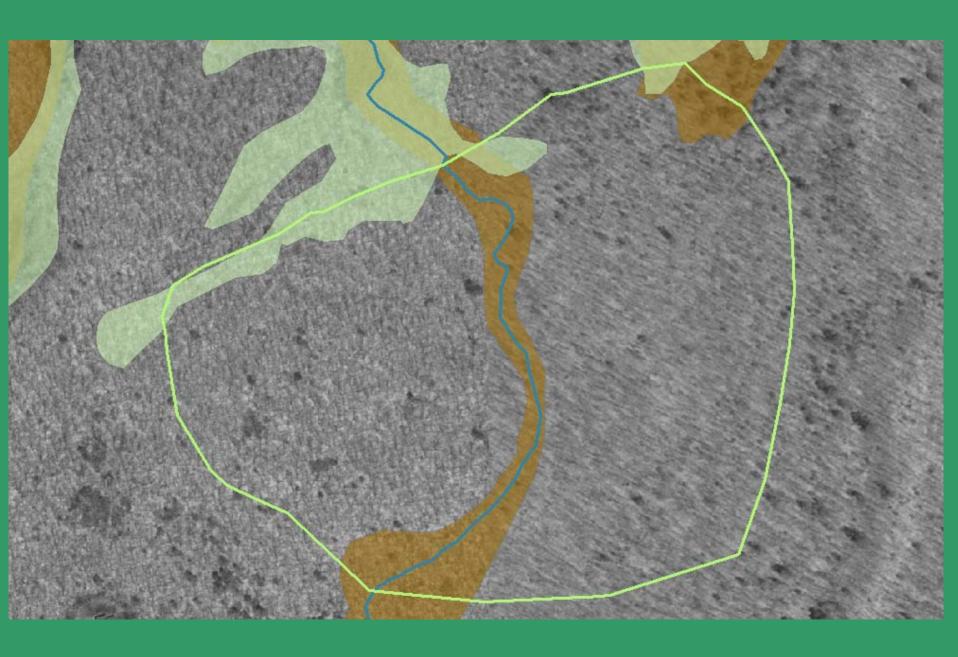
For more information

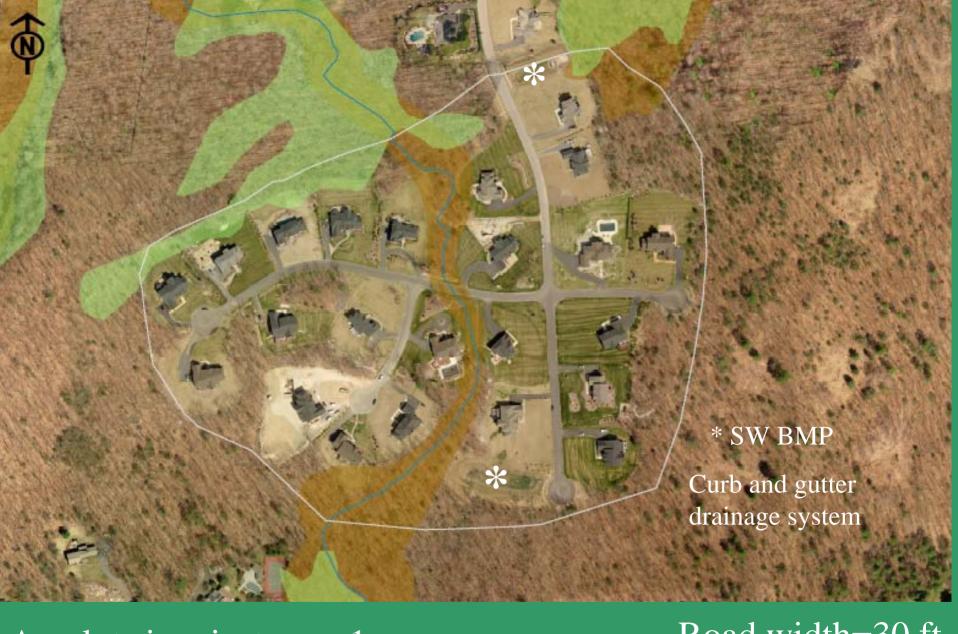
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Avg lot size=just over 1 acre ROW=60 ft

Road width=30 ft
Cul-de-sac radius=38 ft

