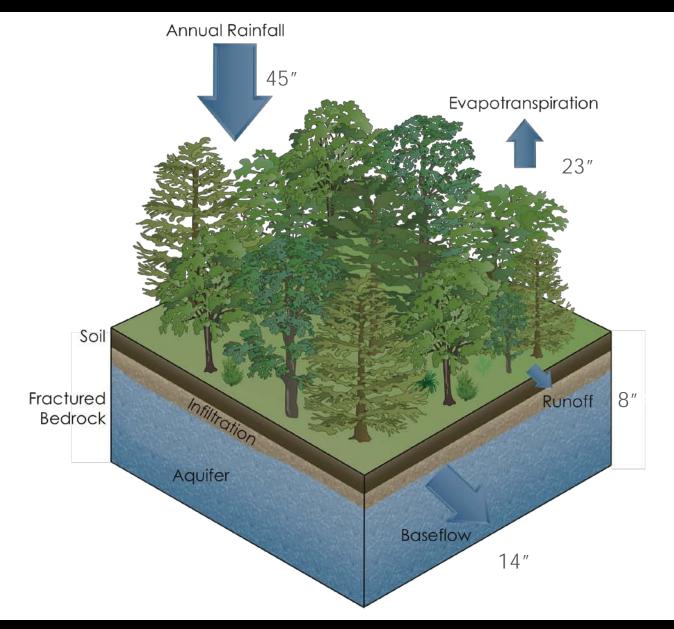
New Directions in Stormwater: Reconnecting Water, Soils and Vegetation



Michele Adams, P.E. LEED AP

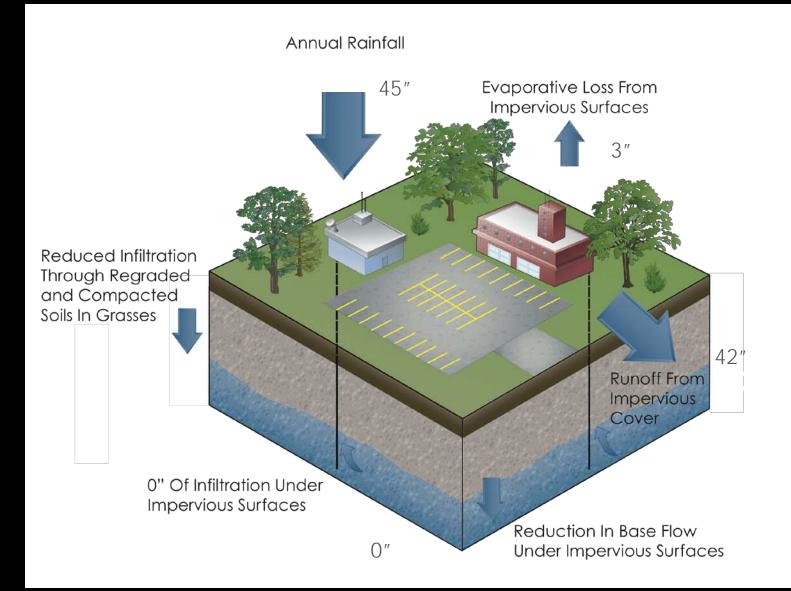


Annual Water Cycle for an Average Year





Altered Water Cycle for an Average Year



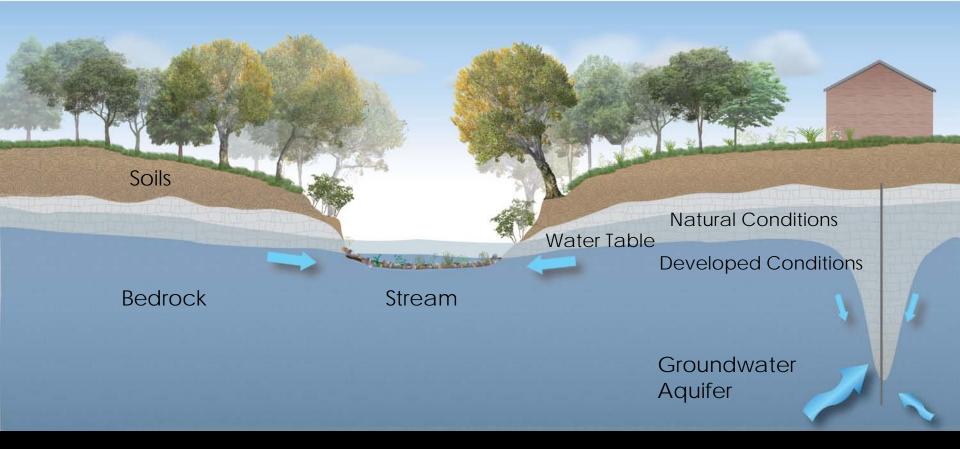
The way we have been designing for stormwater does <u>not</u> prevent flooding.



And wastes a resource: Too much water erodes streams Very hot / very cold runoff destroys stream life Loss of baseflow

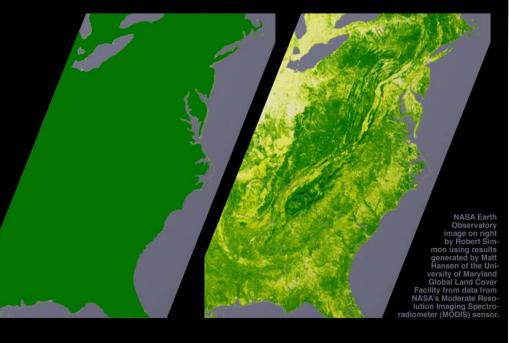
Valley Creek: 200 Detention Basins

Groundwater recharge keeps ours streams flowing and our wells pumping.



It wants to be a forest

99% of North America was covered by forest from the Atlantic shoreline to the prairies of the Great Plains. Today only fragments remain.



Pre-European settlement

Tree Cover (percent)

50

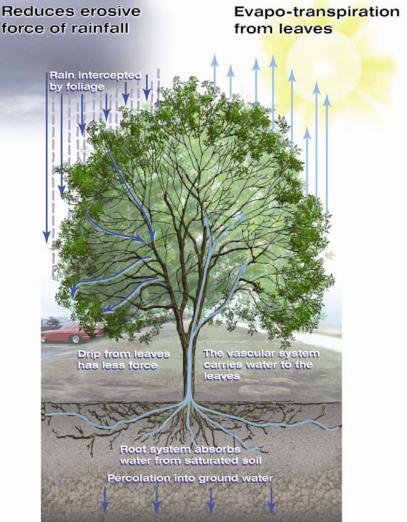
75

100

Present

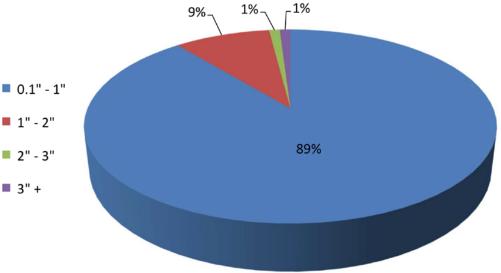
http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov 14 October

Image by Viridian LS Studio

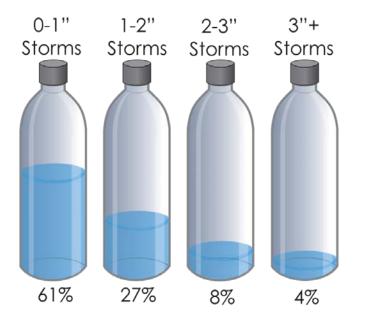


Two important observations:

Frequency: Most of the time, it rains 1 inch or less



Annual Percentages of Volume from Storms



Volume: 96% of the annual rainfall volume of 45 inches is from storms 3 inches or less

Annual Frequency of Storm Events

Green Infrastructure

- Integrated into the Built Environment
- Paths, Parking, Landscape, Street Trees, Playfields
- Importance of Soil and Vegetation
- Small and Large Storms Volume
- Sustainable
- Maintenance and Cost

Low Impact Development

"Allow natural infiltration to occur as close as possible to the original area of rainfall. By engineering terrain, vegetation, and soil features to perform this function, costly conveyance systems can be avoided and the landscape can retain more of its natural hydrologic function." National Association of Home Builders



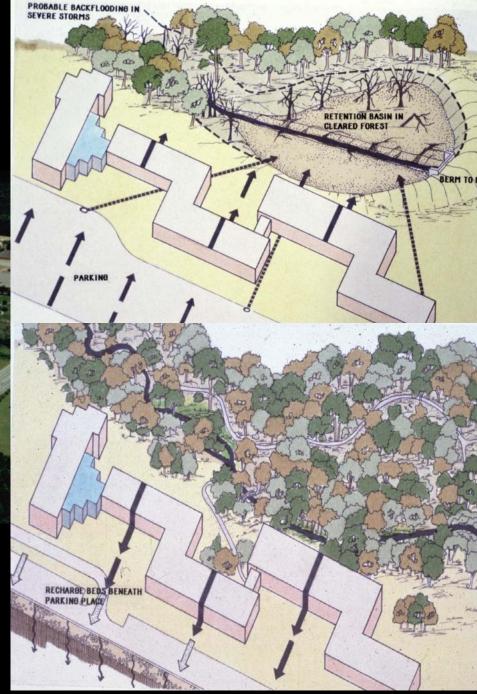
Some Built Examples.....

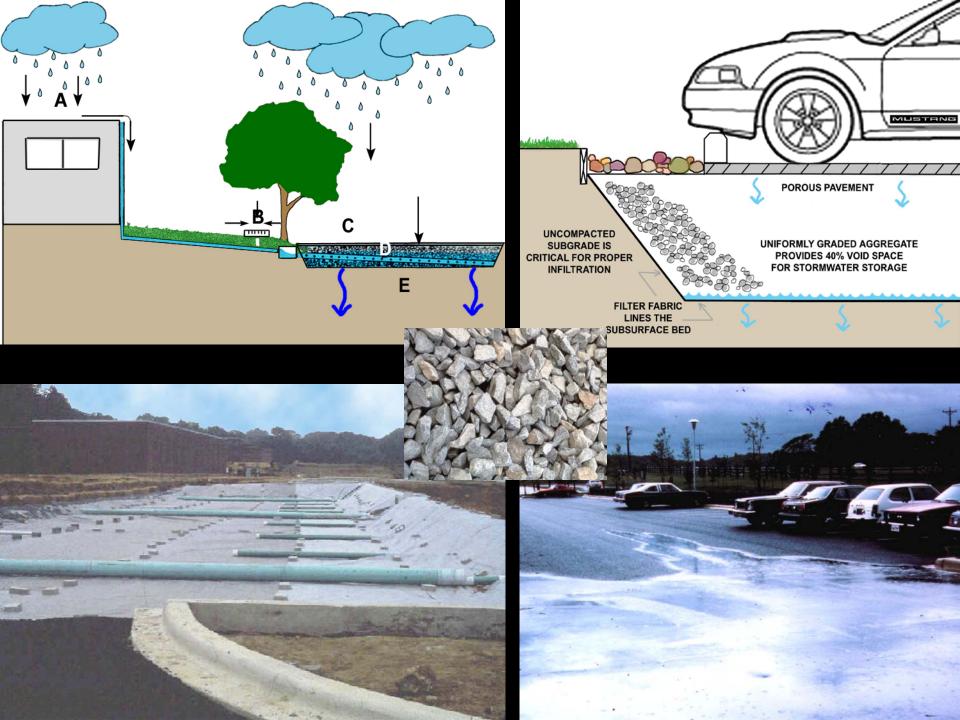
- Office
- New Suburban Residential
- New Suburban Commercial
- Retrofit Basin
- Urban Retrofits

DuPont Barley Mills Office Complex 1986



- Preserve Woodlands
- Reduce Site
 Disturbance





Porous Asphalt Walkways



Swarthmore College





Grey Towers National Forest Service



Penn State University Park Porous Concrete Sidewalks

Villanova University Porous Concrete Plaza









Commercial: Valley Square Mixed-Use Development



- New "Town" Center
- Wegmans
- Hotel
- Retirement
 - Pervious asphalt,
 stormwater
 infiltration beds,
 vegetated swales,
 rain gardens.

Valley Square Warrington, PA

- Protected Areas
- Porous Pavement
- Bio-retention



Valley Square Town Center Environmental Benefits

- Protected existing stream corridor and associated wetlands.
- Groundwater recharge maintains baseflow for stream and wetland.
- Reduced extreme floods by 67 percent (Act 167).



Porous Pavement



Infiltration Bed below

Standard Asphalt



Bioretention for Water Quality





Green Infrastructure Connection

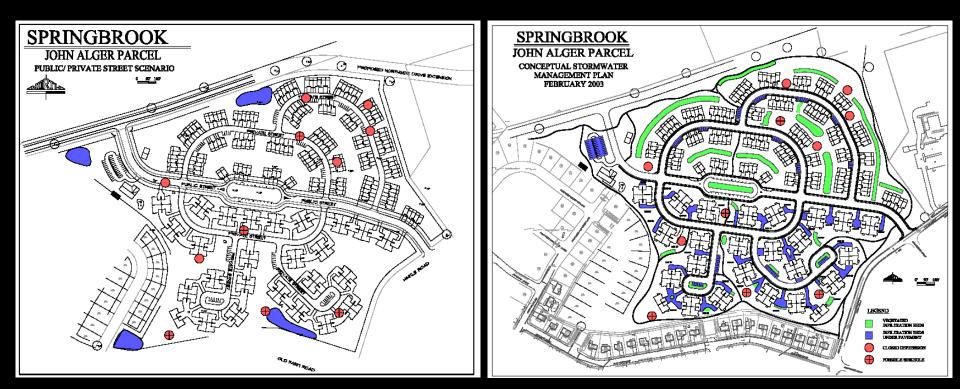
- Initial Treatment of Road Runoff
- Flows to Infiltration Beds



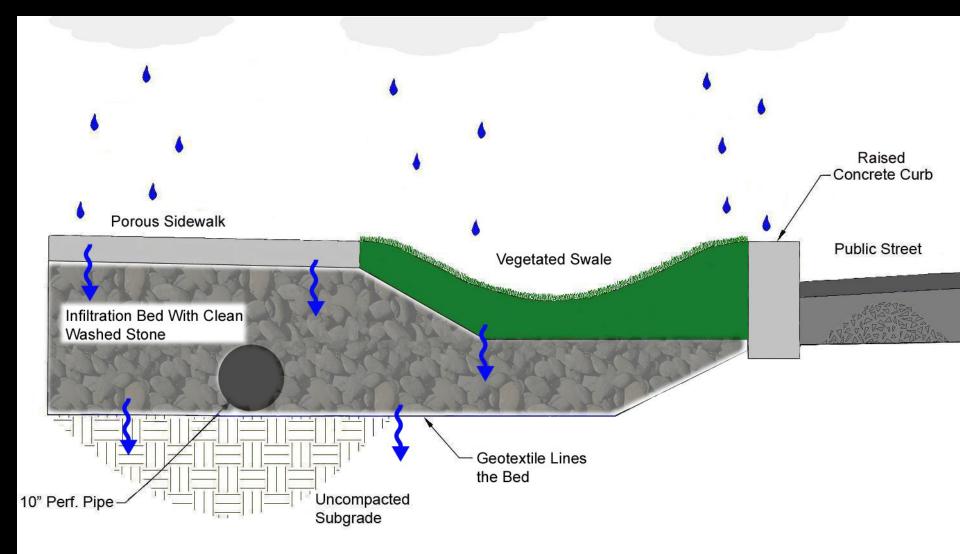
New Residential: Village at Springbrook



- High Density Residential
- 59 acres
- 269 homes:
- 146 Townhouses
- 96 Quads
- 17 Singles
- Sinkholes and limestone







Integration of Stormwater into Urban Streetscape Porous Sidewalk and Swale with Raised Curb















Rain gardens

- Formal Plantings
- Maintained by Landscape Firm





Townhomes

- Disconnect Downspout
- Infiltration Meadow



East Whiteland Basin Retrofit Improve Water Quality, Reduce Flooding, Reduce Erosion



Installation – April 2006



Modify the outlet – hold small storms (1")

East Whiteland Basin Retrofit



Site Assessment – May 2007

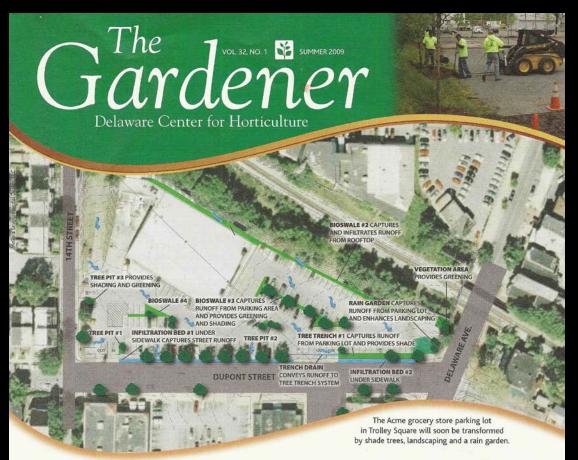








Urban Commercial Retrofit: Urban Grocery Store in Wilmington



Hot in the City New plantings capture stormwater and reduce summer heat

Anyone who has walked across a paved road on a bright summer afternoon knows that black asphalt radiates shimmering heat. And in the search for parking, one of life's small

 City and Delaware Horticultural partnership

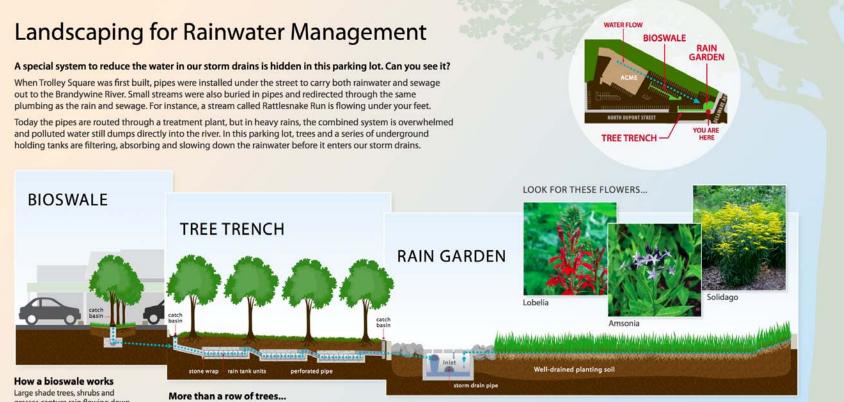
Urban Heat Island
 Cooling

• Capture 1" from Street and Store

What's blooming

Rare Plant Auction report I page 2

Go Ask Alice I page 3



grasses capture rain flowing down the parking lot. Roots of these plants filter and absorb the first phase of water. A small catch basin

at the low end gathers overflow.

Buried under a row of large shade trees along Dupont Street are three stepped storage tanks. They are connected to the bioswale overflow by a pipe under the parking lot. The storage tanks are open at the bottom, allowing rain to slowly soak back into the soil and water the trees.

What is a rain garden?

This rain garden collects water from two directions: the extra water flowing down the parking lot plus overflow from the storage tanks in the tree trench. If this low area fills up during heavy rain, it eventually enters the storm pipes. An assortment of shrubs, grasses and flowering plants has been specially selected to tolerate a wide range of water conditions — from completely dry to temporarily submerged.



PROJECT SPONSORS

New Castle County Conservation District
 US Forest Service
 City of Willmington - Office of Economic Development
 City of Willmington - Department of Public Works

DE Department of Natural Resources & Environmental Control
 Acme
 Delaware Nature Society
 US Environmental Protection Agency

Learn more: TheDCH.org



Greening Greenfield School - Philadelphia



Aerial looking East

