

The Clean, Green Stormwater Dream: Centre Street Capstone



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Urban stormwater management that protects, restores, and mimics the natural water cycle



Figure 1. Flood Hazard Map with Project Location Highlighted [2] Green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) combats climate change effects and encourages flood resiliency by reintroducing ecological functions

- Urban impervious surfaces lead to increased runoff by not allowing water to infiltrate or evapotranspire as it naturally would
 Goals of Green Stormwater Infrastructure:
 - Runoff Rate Runoff

RUNOFF

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

NFILTRATION EDIRECTION Runoff Quality

Did you know? A typical city block generates over **5 times** more runoff than a woodland area of the same size _{id}

Proposed permeable pavement protected bike lane



proposed skate park in place of south bow park

Grate/Gutter Curb 2007.14 1758.73 2000.00 500.00 Permeable Walkway Bioswale 200.00 600.00 Pavement **Building/Foundation** 75.00 Perforated Pipe System Washed Rock Drainage

Figure 2. Cross Section A, Showing Most Complex GSI Combination Pictured: Bioswale, Soil Cells, Permeable Pavement, Perforated Pipe

1 METRE

Types of GSI in Design Bioswale: Depressed, vegetated channel

Soil Cell: Modular soil support system for root health Permeable Pavement: Pavement with voids for water flow

Perforated Pipe: Pipes with small holes along length for water outflow or inflow

Above-Ground Detention: Grading for temporary water storage and eventual redirection Subsurface Detention: Underground tank for

temporary water storage

Vertical Greenery: vertical structures that spread vegetation

Effective GSI Design:

- Increases volume of vegetation to increase
 evapotranspiration
- Increase engineered soil to increase infiltration
- Maximizes runoff captured and implements
 redirection measures
- Accounts for freeze-thaw conditions by increasing flow rates & water storage

[1] American Rivers, "What is green infrastructure?". [Online]. Available: https://www.americanrivers.org/what-is-green-infrastructure/ [Accessed: 24-Mar-2023]

[2] Government of Alberta Environment and Parks, "Alberta Environment and Parks - Alberta Floods Portal, Flood Awareness Mapping Application," 2022.

[3] Google Earth, Version 7.3.6. City of Calgary, 51.04665023, -114.06297938. [Online]. Available: https://earth.google.com/web/search/South+Bow+Park, +Centre+Street+South+Calgary,+AB/@51.04665023, -114.06297938, 1047.80444336a, 0d, 60, 83.92455193h, 87.9284689t, 0r/data=CpsBGnESawolMHg1MzcxNmZmZTc4Yjdk/TRkOjB4YmYwYmVIM2VhY2MxYmizMhmd8BKcoVJQCHWfbbEAIRwCowU291dGggQm93/FbhcmssiENlbnkyZSBTdHJIZXQgU291dGgs/ENhbGdhcnks/EFCGAEgASImCiQJCC80BWWHSUARg/0x4CaESUAZnh6j0fbCXMhhsGr5gLaFXMA/GgoWX1CZDY2VEVKQXUzd0xXVEhKaXo5QRAC (Accessed: 27-Dec-2022]

[4] EPA, "Protecting water quality from urban runoff - US EPA". [Online]. Available: https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/nps_urban-facts_final.pdf [Accessed: 25-Mar-2023]

[5] Google Maps, Version 7.3.6. City of Calgary, 51.0483205, -114.0611212, [Online]. Available: https://www.google.com/maps/@51.0483205,-114.0611212,3a,75y,288.57h,74.4t/data=I3m611e113m411sdxph9hf1YjkZCv8_bZb5rAl2e0/7116384/8/81292 [Accessed: 20-Mar-2023]