

City of Thousand Oaks

SQUIMP Requirements and Guidance Manual Workshop

- Site Design Techniques

June 8, 2005

Site Design Techniques Overview

- ◆ Background
 - ◆ Development Impacts
 - Hydrology
 - Pollutants
 - ◆ Mitigation
 - ◆ Intro BMP's
 - Hydrology – General Site Design BMP's
 - Pollutants – Site-Specific Source Control BMP's
 - Post-Construction Nuisance/IC/ID Controls

Background: Development Impacts Hydrologic Response

- ◆ Effective Imperviousness up ↑
→ Peak Discharge up ↑
- ◆ Paving Natural Waterways:
“Gather and Go” Principle
- ◆ Shortens Time of Concentration (T_c) ↓
→ Increases Rainfall Intensities ↑
- ◆ Higher Rainfall Intensities ↑
→ Increases Peak Discharge ↑



Background: Pollutant Response (Melinda’s “Pollutants of Concern” discussion)

- ◆ Roadways: Grease, Oil, Fuel, Metals (Zinc/Copper)
- ◆ Commercial/Parking Lots:
 - ◆ Roadways + Trash + BOD/Bacteria
- ◆ Residential: Parking Lots with Lawns
- ◆ Restaurants: Special type of Commercial
 - ◆ Greater BOD/Bacteria potential



Background: Mitigating Impacts with Site Design Best Management Practices (BMP's)

◆ What ARE B.M.P.'s?

- ◆ **Definition:** “BMP's are *methods, measures* or *practices* designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water.”
- ◆ **Methods:** site design, planning
- ◆ **Measures:** landscaped areas, pervious paving, basins, sand filters, infiltration
- ◆ **Practices:** good housekeeping, prevention programs, education

Site Design Response/Mitigation Hydrology



◆ Methods

- ◆ The old “Gather-and-Go” technique must be unlearned (design behavior)

Site Design Response/Mitigation Hydrology



- ◆ Runoff Reduction Techniques
 - ◆ Measures: Filtration / Infiltration: absorb more water
 - Planning, thinking about site layout
 - Be aware of site relief and discharge connection constraints
 - Grading options: drain to perimeter landscape?
 - Redevelopment situations
 - Example: replacing building with perimeter grade constraints)

A Golden (Arches) Example



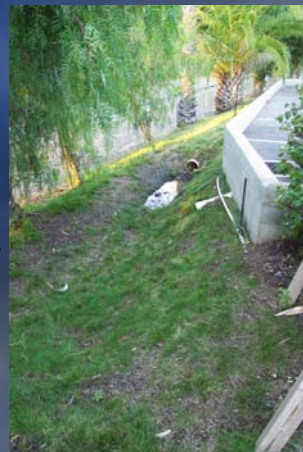
Site Design Response/Mitigation Hydrology



- ◆ Measures: Detention / retention
(delay peaks, reduce peaks)
 - ◆ Parking lot ponding, reduce parking lots grades (Planning Departments)
 - ◆ Depressed basins, wet ponds (water features)
 - ◆ Buried pipe and vault detention

Site Design Response/Mitigation Hydrology

- ◆ Measures: Infiltration
 - ◆ Flatten slopes: think beyond the maximum 2:1 slopes
 - ◆ Redirecting Roof Drains: disconnect from on-site drains
 - slows the flow; different set of pollutants
 - Challenge soils engineer argument about saturation
 - 6 feet irrigation per year
 - 1.5 feet rainfall over 3 months = same/less



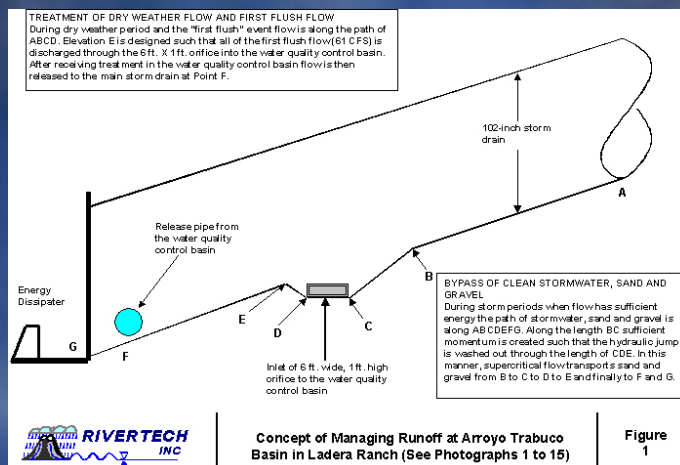
Measures: Refer to Manual “General” Site Design Control Measures

- ◆ G-1: Conserve Natural Areas
 - ◆ Cluster development
 - ◆ Don't “push” into slopes
 - ◆ Exploit setback areas, medians
- ◆ G-2: Protect Slopes and Channels
 - ◆ Use natural drainage
 - ◆ Stabilize Crossings
 - ◆ Use Drop Structures
 - Hasan Nouri’s Fagan Canyon Creek approach



Hasan Nouri’s Fagan Canyon Bypass concept

- ◆ Permits larger sediments to proceed
- ◆ Extracts pollutants/small particles in low-flow



Measures: Refer to Manual “General” Site Design Control Measures

- ◆ G-3: Control Peak Stormwater Runoff Rates
 - ◆ Detention: Match Existing Discharge
 - ◆ Detention: Set limit of Peak Discharge
- ◆ G-4: Minimize Imperviousness Area
 - ◆ Cluster Buildings
 - ◆ Reduce Paving/Flatwork
 - Consider Pervious Paving
(“Cottage Cheese”, Turf-block, Pavers)
- ◆ G-5.1: Minimize Effective Imperviousness, Turf Buffers
- ◆ G-5.2: Grass-lined Channels



Site Design Response/Mitigation

- ◆ Site-Specific Source Control Measures:
 - “An ounce of prevention is worth a kilogram of cure”*
 - ◆ S-1: Storm Drain Message and Signage
 - Placards, stenciling
 - ◆ S-2: Outdoor Material Storage Area Design
 - Impervious surfaces, covers, containment
 - ◆ S-3: Outdoor Trash Storage Area Design (S-1 + S-2)
 - ◆ S-4: Outdoor Loading/Unloading Dock Area Design (S-2)



Site Design Response/Mitigation

- ◆ Site-Specific Source Control Measures (cont.)
 - ◆ S-5: Outdoor Repair/Maintenance Bay Design
 - Other codes (Fire/Bldg) + Trash Encl. (S-2)
 - ◆ S-6: Outdoor Vehicle/Equipment/Accessory Washing Area Design (~Trash Encl. S-2)
 - ◆ S-7: Fueling Area Design
 - Outdoor Bay (S-5) + Blind-sump (volatiles)
 - ◆ S-8: Proof of Control Measure Maintenance
 - Deed restriction, Maintenance Agreements
 - Vicki Musgrove



Eliminating Nuisance Flow and ID/IC (“methods, measures and practices”)

- ◆ Site Design (Pre-construction)
 - ◆ Bypass offsite “intrusion”
 - ◆ Landscape design
 - Graded flatter, less runoff
 - Plant selection: drought tolerant → less over-irrigation
 - ◆ Drainage Design: Don’t tempt folks to connect (Illicit Connection)
 - Reduce number of on-site storm drains
 - Conceal their inlets in landscaping
 - Apply signage in inlets



Eliminating Nuisance Flow and ID/IC (“methods, measures and practices”)

- ◆ Management (post-construction) Practices
 - ◆ Maintenance Plans attached to property title (Vicki Musgrove)
 - Illicit Discharge: Licensed/informed pesticide/herbicide application
 - Illicit Discharge: Adjust irrigation
 - Illicit Connection: Education programs
 - Maintenance Agreements



Site Design Techniques Summary

- ◆ SQUIMP Tech Manual “Philosophy” → Behavioral Change (design and operation)
- ◆ Unlearn the “Gather and Go” drainage design practice
- ◆ Think Stormwater
 - ◆ Plan the site with Site Measures in mind
 - General Site Design Control Measures “G”
 - Site-Specific Source Control Measures “S”
- ◆ Be Aware of Pollutants of Concern (Melinda McCoy)
- ◆ Establish Post-Construction Maintenance (Vicki Musgrove)
- ◆ Questions: Break, Panel Discussion
 - ◆ Call me Jim Taylor (805) 449-2442

Thousand Oaks California Lutheran University Case Study, Ed Gripp

- ◆ Education and Technology Building
 - ◆ South Campus Redevelopment
- ◆ Extended Detention Basin (T-3)
- ◆ Landscape Plant Selection (Appendix F)

