

Hanley Park North Residential Subdivision

Stormwater Management Report

Part of Lots 14 & 15, Concession 1
Former Thurlow Township
City of Belleville
Hastings County

January 2020

AINLEY GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS

COLLINGWOOD · BARRIE · BELLEVILLE · KINGSTON · OTTAWA

File No. 18578-1

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ainley Group has been retained to undertake engineering services necessary for the completion of a stormwater management study to support Draft Plan approval for the proposed Hanley Park North residential development.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Existing Conditions

The property is legally described as part of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 1, former Township of Thurlow, now City of Belleville, Hastings County. The parcel of land is approximately 35.2 hectares (ha), 11.3 ha of which is developable. The property is bounded to the west by the existing Mercedes Meadows residential development and is bounded by vacant lands to the north, east and south. The proposed development will include extensions of the existing temporary dead-ends at Tessa Boulevard and Spruce Gardens (Mercedes Meadows development).

The Bell Creek Wetland (BCW) occurs within the subject property. The property is currently vacant and partially treed. The site is predominately flat with a slope to the southeast. Drainage is generally conveyed to the BCW. As the development lies within the Bell Creek watershed, it lies within an area that has been reviewed as part of a master drainage plan.

The Stormwater Management Report Stanley Park West Subdivisions (G.M. Sernas, June 1996) report evaluated stormwater management on a watershed basis for Bell Creek, Tributary 1. It was anticipated that the proposed development lands would be developed as a residential type land use. The recommendations in the report stated that the majority of the lands within the tributary catchment area would contribute to several centralized stormwater management facilities that would address quantity controls, however the lands along the eastern boundary of the study area were not considered as contributors in the design of the central facilities. It was proposed that the eastern lands would not require quantity controls as a means of reducing the peak flow from the drainage area by allowing the peak from the east lands to move out of the system prior to the peak from the upstream area. The quantity control / conveyance requirements for the site are further described in Section 5.0.

A site location plan is attached to this report as **Figure 1**.

2.2 Proposed Conditions

The property is proposed to be developed with the following:

- Ninety-nine (99) single family lots,
- Fifty-seven (57) townhouse lots,
- Park/Parkette blocks (5,420 m²),
- Stormwater management facility block (5,180 m²),
- Walkways (630 m²), and
- Approximately 1,200m of Municipal Road Allowance with 20m width.

The current conceptual development plan is attached to this report as **Figure 2**. A portion of the development includes an extension of Spruce Gardens with six (6) single family units. The majority of the units (93 single family, 57 townhouse) in the proposed development will be in the southern portion of the property, accessed through Tessa Boulevard. The stormwater management for these distinct areas will be separate, given the distance between the two areas. The portion of the development extending from Spruce Gardens will be identified as “Area 1” whereas the portion of the development extending from Tessa Boulevard will be identified as “Area 2” (**Figure 3**).

3.0 PROPOSED STORM SEWER

Storm sewers will be provided to service the subject lands. Drainage will generally be conveyed through Area 1 toward the parkland block and drainage through Area 2 will generally be conveyed toward the southeast to the proposed SWM facility block. As shown in **Figure 3**, rear yard run-off from the majority of the lots will be directed toward the Bell Creek tributary / wetland areas and will not be directed toward the SWM facilities.

4.0 HYDROLOGY

4.1 Model Selection

Flow calculations for the post development conditions were carried out using the SWMHYMO computer program. This program is a complex hydrologic model used for the simulation and management of stormwater runoff in either small or large rural and urban areas.

4.2 Rainfall Distribution

The quality storm hyetograph was developed in accordance with a typical 4-hour distribution for the 25 mm rainfall event. Additionally, the 5 year 3-hour Chicago storm was analyzed for conveyance purposes through the SWM facility and the 100 year 3-hour Chicago distribution was evaluated for overland conveyance of runoff from the site. 3-hour Chicago storm was selected by the designer based on the time to peak for the Area 2 catchment, which is 1.3 hours. To evaluate overland conveyance through Area 1, the 100 year 1-hour Chicago distribution was used given the shorter time to peak for the smaller catchment area. The MTO IDF Look-up Tool was used to determine rainfall distribution and is included in **Appendix A**.

4.3 Model Parameters

The SWMHYMO model has been developed with consideration of the parameters interpreted from air photos, Ontario Soils Mapping, topographic information, and the designer’s knowledge of the site based on visual observations. The soils within the subject site have been identified as Soil Group ‘C’, as they are comprised of Sidney Clay. Based on the existing topography and site conditions, the soils have been assigned a Curve Number of 71 and Runoff Coefficient of 0.35. Supporting documentation is enclosed in **Appendix A**.

An estimate of the contributing site impervious cover for each area has been prepared for use in

the SWMHYMO modeling and evaluation of the MOE permanent pool guidelines. It has been estimated that the portion of Area 1 requiring quality treatment will be approximately 40% impervious, with 27% directly connected. It has been estimated that the portion of Area 2 requiring quality treatment will be approximately 48% impervious, with 34% directly connected. Supporting calculations for the estimate of impervious cover are included in **Appendix A**.

4.4 Pre Development

As the proposed development is not required to provide quantity control measures as outlined in the 1996 Master Drainage Plan, no pre-development hydrologic modeling has been carried out as part of this report.

4.5 Post Development

The post development SWMHYMO model was developed to evaluate the runoff rate and volume generated by the Quality (25mm), 5-year, and 100-year Quantity events from the contributing catchment areas as outlined on **Figure 3**. The SWMHYMO output is included in **Appendix B**. A summary of the post-development flows is as follows:

- Area 1: Quality event (25mm): 0.015 m³/s
- Area 1: Quantity event (100 year): 0.104m³/s
- Area 2: Quality event (25mm): 0.241 m³/s
- Area 2: 5 Year: 0.615 m³/s
- Area 2: Quantity event (100 year): 1.341 m³/s

5.0 STORMWATER QUANTITY CONVEYANCE

Drainage of the site will be handled by an urban cross-section including curb, gutters, and storm sewers. Storm sewers will be designed in accordance with the City of Belleville design standards to convey the 5 year flows. For Area 1, drainage will be conveyed toward the proposed parkland block and for Area 2, storm sewers will convey drainage towards the proposed SWM facility block. Site grading and grassed swales will ensure that all overland runoff in excess of the 5 year storm will be conveyed around the parkland and SWM facility and directed southeast toward the tributary of Bell Creek.

As discussed in Section 2.1, based on review of the Master Drainage Plan (1996), it is our understanding that the Stanley Park facility was designed to overcontrol discharge rates, allowing for proposed developments to the east (i.e. Mercedes Meadows, Hanley Park North) to convey stormwater directly to the Bell Creek System uncontrolled. As such, quantity control measures are not required. The property lies within close proximity to Bell Creek; conveyance of the quantity events (i.e. 0.104 m³/s, 1.341 m³/s; 100 year flow) from the areas to Bell Creek will need to be provided. It is proposed to provide conveyance of these flows via overland flow routes. The proposed cross-sections for Area 1 and Area 2 overland flow routes are included in **Appendix C**.

The Bell Creek wetland and / or floodplain areas identified by the Conservation Authority are proposed to remain in their natural state; no development is proposed within these areas. The

uncontrolled release of rear yard runoff is not anticipated to adversely affect this environmentally protected area.

6.0 STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL

The minor flows generated from all events up to and including the 5-year event will be conveyed through the storm sewer systems. The post-development flow for the quality (25mm) event for Area 1 is 0.015 m³/s and for Area 2 is 0.241 m³/s.

Given the small contributing catchment for Area 1, quality control will be possible through a level spreader berm. According to the MOE SWM Design Guidelines, this alternative is suitable for catchment areas under 2 ha, and this option would be easily implemented within the proposed parkland block to the immediate south of Area 1. Sample level spreader berm design is included in **Appendix D**. The detailed design will be included as part of the engineering for that phase of development and incorporated in the final stormwater management report for the site.

It is proposed that quality control for Area 2 will be managed through the SWM Facility located within the southeastern limits of Hanley Park North. It should be noted that the proposed development will include a 30m setback from the wetland; and will be outside of the floodline, meeting the standards and requirements from Quinte Conservation.

Using SWMHYMO, it was estimated using the ROUTE RESERVOIR command that the 25mm event would require a storage volume of 1,017 m³ to provide a 24 hour draw down of the stormwater runoff. The resulting peak discharge rate would be 0.012 m³/s. The SWMHYMO output files are included in **Appendix B**.

7.0 POND DESIGN

Given the large area of the contributing site (Area 2), 7.05 ha, it is proposed to provide quality controls through the use of an extended detention wet pond facility. The design guidance provided in the MOE manual, section 4.6.2 has been utilized in the design of the on-site SWM facility.

The facility will provide a permanent pool volume of approximately 1,077 m³ (300 m³ in the forebay, 777 m³ in the main pond). The forebay and main pond have both been designed with a maximum permanent pool depth of 1.5 m.

Using a reverse slope outlet pipe with a 75 mm diameter orifice, a controlled discharge rate of 0.012 m³/s has been estimated from the facility during the 25 mm quality event. Supporting calculations for the development of the stage-storage-discharge curve used in the ROUTE RESERVOIR routine in SWMHYMO is included in **Appendix E**.

An overflow spill way has been incorporated into the design of the maintenance road to convey the 5-year post development flows from the facility. Supporting calculations for the overflow are included in **Appendix E** in the Stage-Storage-Discharge curve table.

All side slopes within the permanent pool have been designed at 5:1. The active portion of the pond has side slopes of 5:1. Table 1 provides a summary of recommended design parameters (MOE) and the proposed pond design.

Table 1: Summary of Pond Design Requirements

Component	Recommended	Provided
Drainage Area	> 5 ha	7.05 ha
Treatment Volume (Table 3.2) @ 55 % imp.	1340 m ³	+2000 m ³
Quality Treatment	40 m ³ /ha	25 mm event
Permanent Volume	1058 m ³	1077 m ³
Active Volume (MOE)	282 m ³	1456 m ³
Forebay Depth (permanent)	Min. 1 m	1.5 m
Main Depth (permanent)	Min. 1 m	1.1 m
Active Depth (quality)	Max 1.5	1 m
Draw Down Time	24 hour	24 hour

A design plan of the SWM facility is provided in **Figure 4** and supporting design calculations have been provided in **Appendix E**.

8.0 MAINTENANCE

Based on the annual loading rates provided in the MOE manual it has been estimated that this site will generate approximately 11.1 m³ of sediment per year that will accumulate in the SWM facility. It has been estimated that, at this rate, the forebay berm will require cleanout on a 10-year cycle and the main pond should have a cleanout on a minimum 20-year cycle.

The permanent pool portions of the forebay and main pond were sized with consideration for the loss of storage volume based on accumulated sediment.

Supporting calculations are provided in the pond calculations within **Appendix E**.

9.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

An erosion and sediment control strategy will be implemented as per the plan included in the detailed engineering drawing package in order to minimize the transfer of silt off-site during construction. The following measures will be incorporated into the strategy as required:

- Environmental fencing and straw bales
- Regular inspection of the erosion and sediment control devices
- Removal and disposal of the erosion and sediment control devices after the site has been stabilized
- All exposed earth to be re-vegetated within thirty days

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

- Quantity control mitigation measures are not required due to the close proximity of Bell Creek as outlined in the 1996 Master Drainage Plan. Conveyance of the quantity event

- (100 year) will be provided from both areas to the tributary of Bell Creek.
- Quality control for the units extending from Spruce Gardens (Area 1) will be provided within the parkland area through a level spreader berm.
 - Quality control for the units extending from Tessa Boulevard (Area 2) will be provided in a new wet pond facility.
 - Silt fencing and straw bale barriers will be in place during construction.
 - The forebay will require removal of accumulated sediment on a 12-year cycle and the main pond should have a cleanout on a minimum 20-year cycle.

We trust the above information meets your needs at this time and should you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

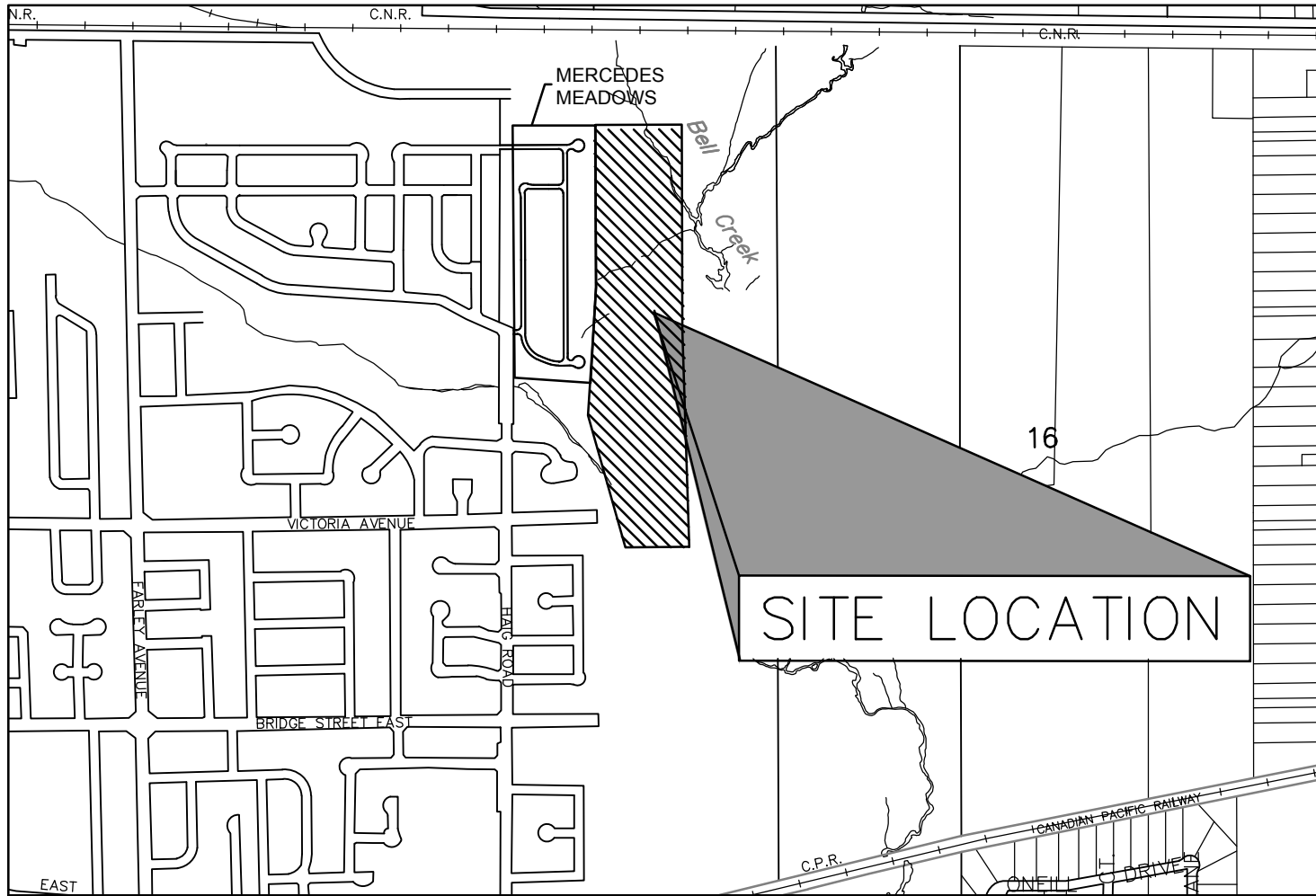
Sincerely,
AINLEY GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Prepared by:
Victoria Chapman
Engineering Intern



Reviewed by:
Caitlin Sheahan, M.Sc., P. Eng.
Project Engineer



HANLEY PARK NORTH
CITY OF BELLEVILLE

FIGURE 1
KEY MAP



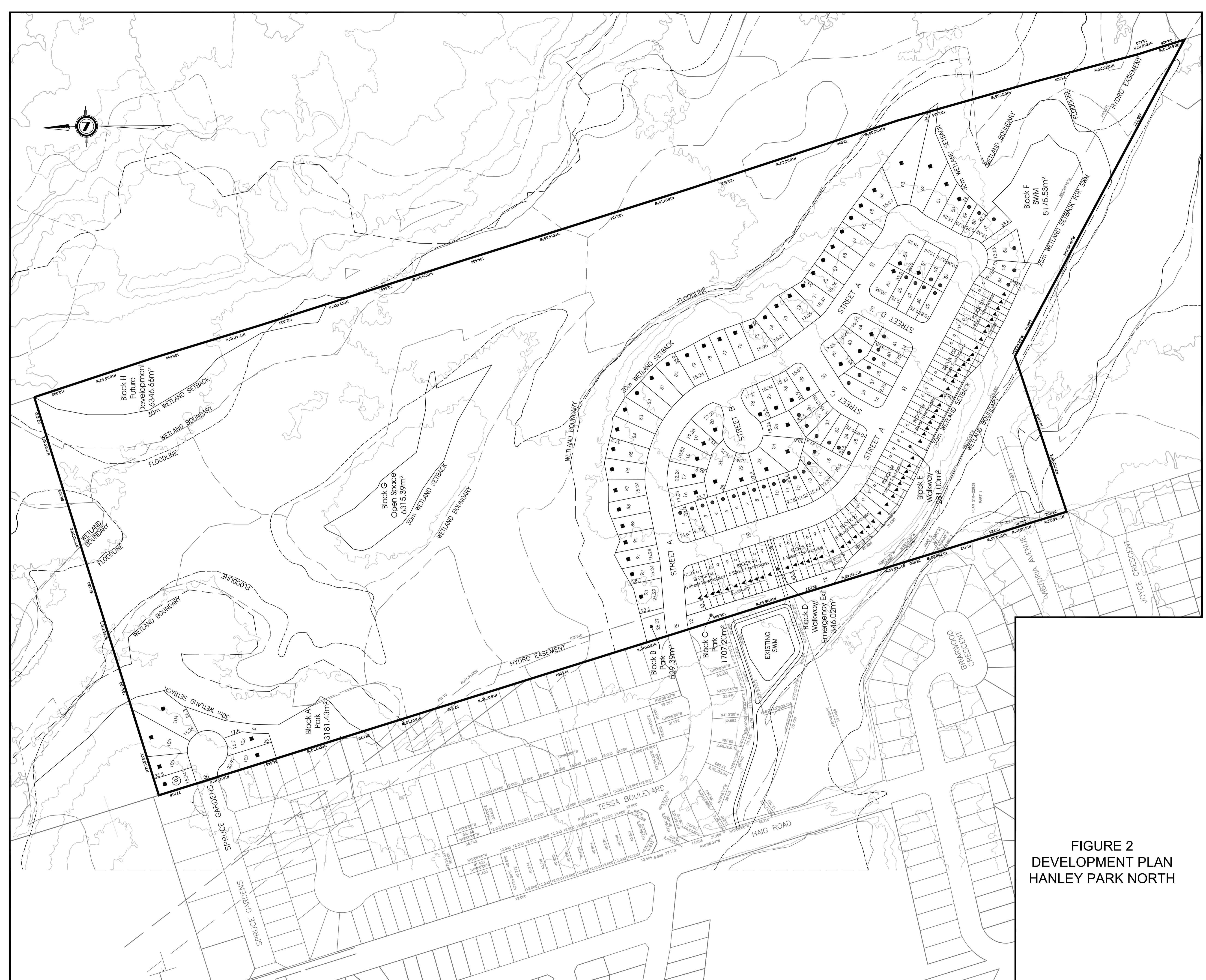
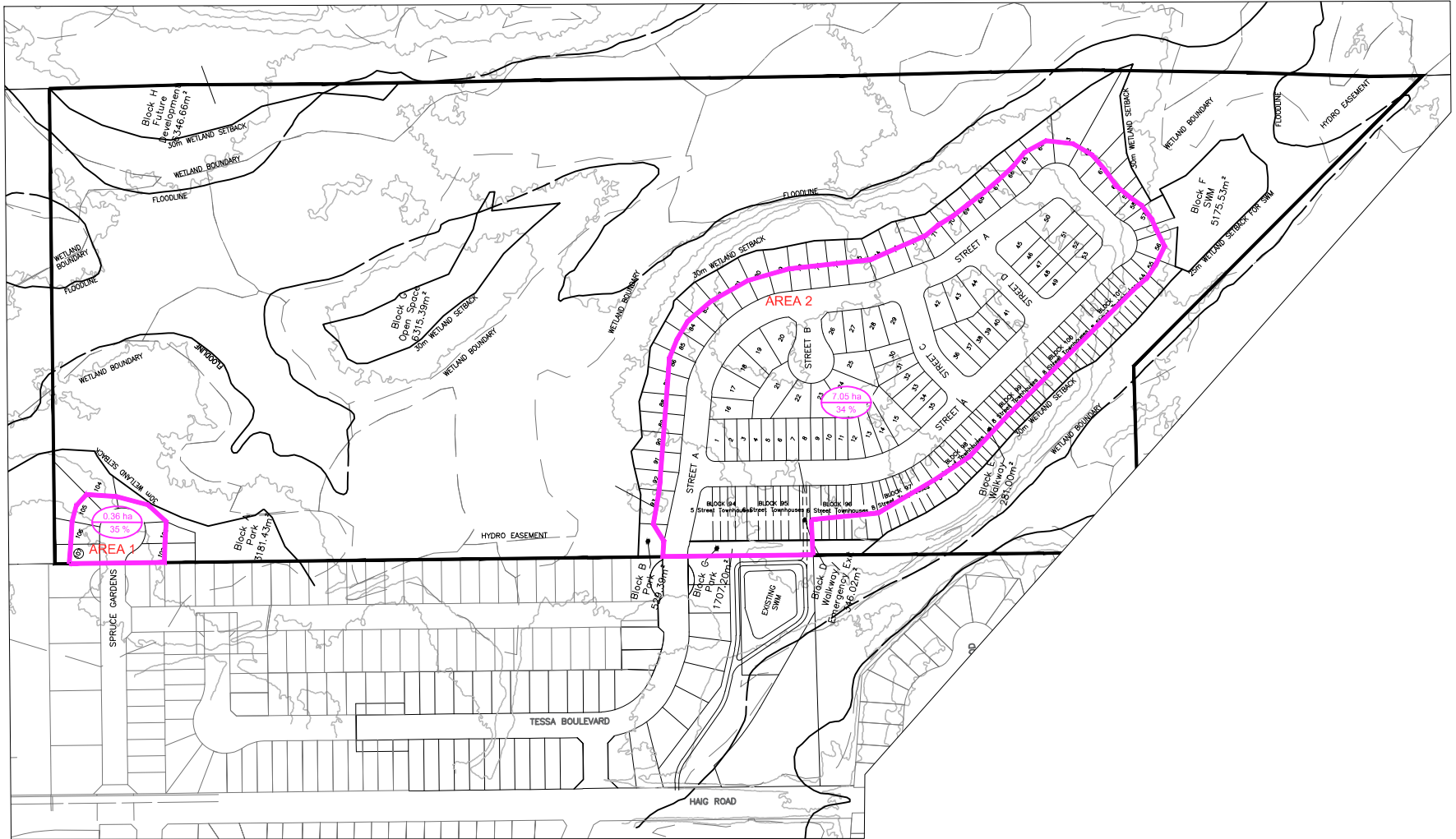


FIGURE 2
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
HANLEY PARK NORTH

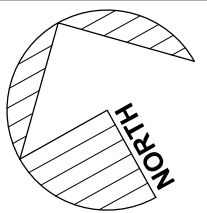


7.05 ha — DENOTES DRAINAGE AREA IN HECTARES
34 % — DENOTES PERCENT IMPERVIOUSNESS

HANLEY PARK North
CITY OF BELLEVILLE

FIGURE 3
POST DEVELOPMENT





RESTORATION NOTES
 HYDRIC/TOPSOIL SCRAPED FROM THE MAINTENANCE ROAD, OVERFLOW AND POND AREA TO BE STOCKPILED FOR USE IN FINAL GRADING OF FACILITY TO HELP NATURAL RE-VEGETATION. LOCATION TO BE AT ENGINEERS DIRECTION.

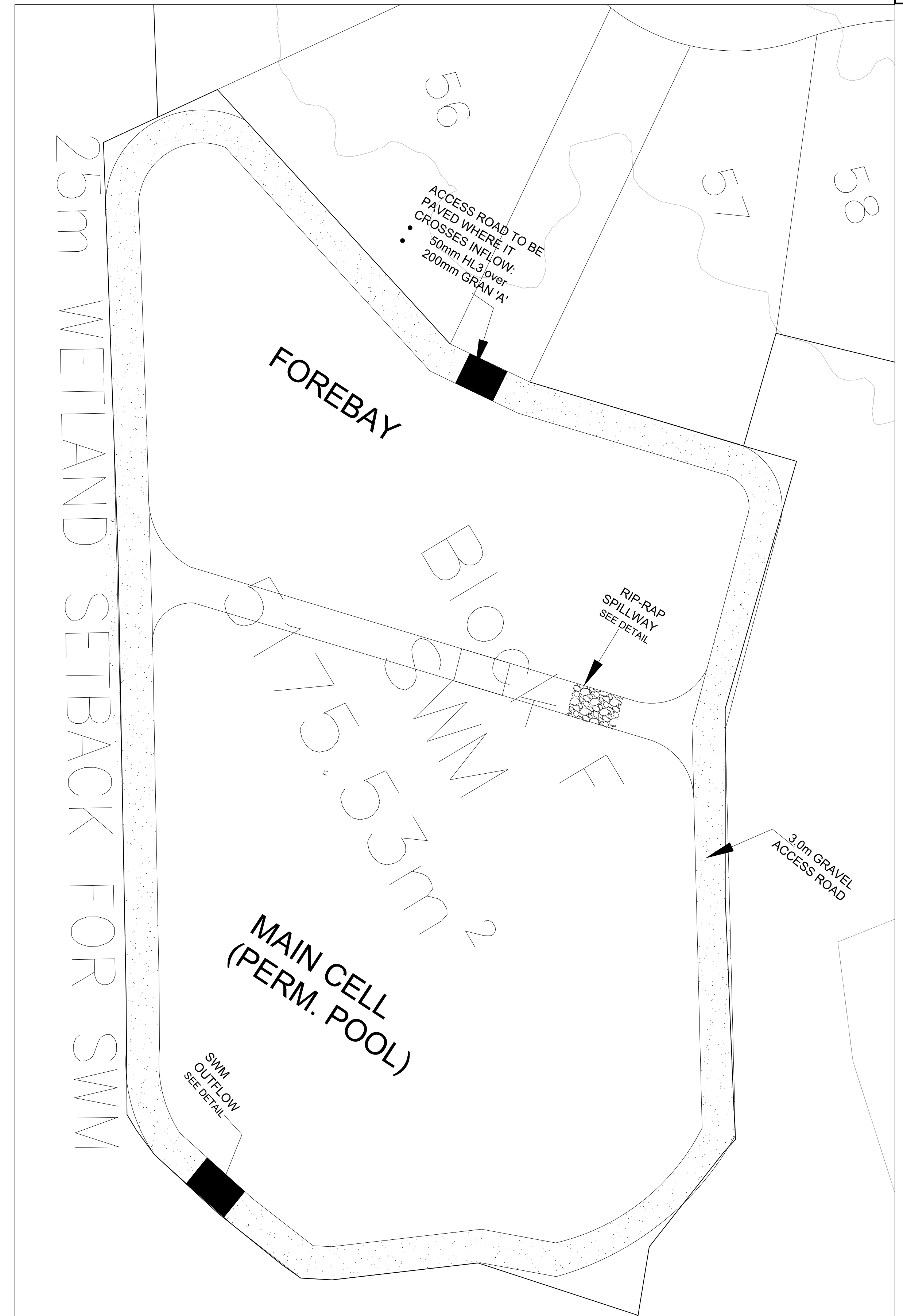
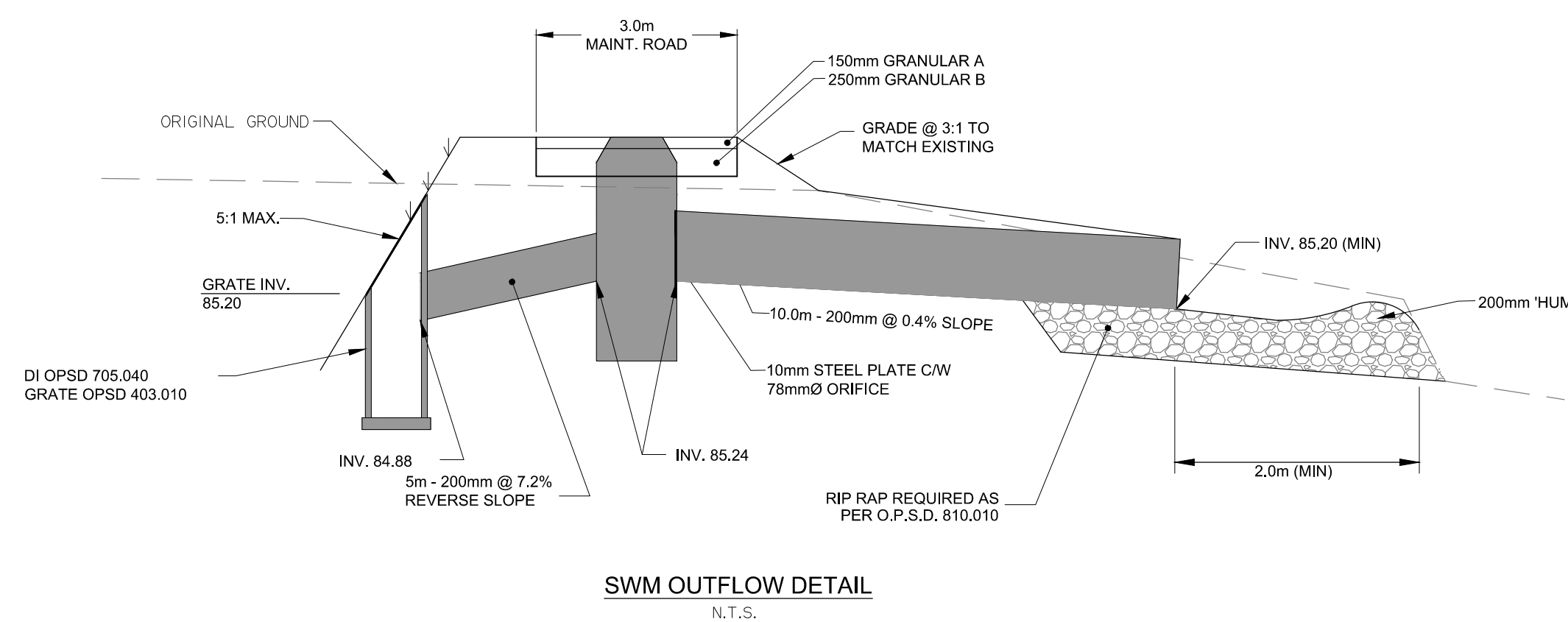
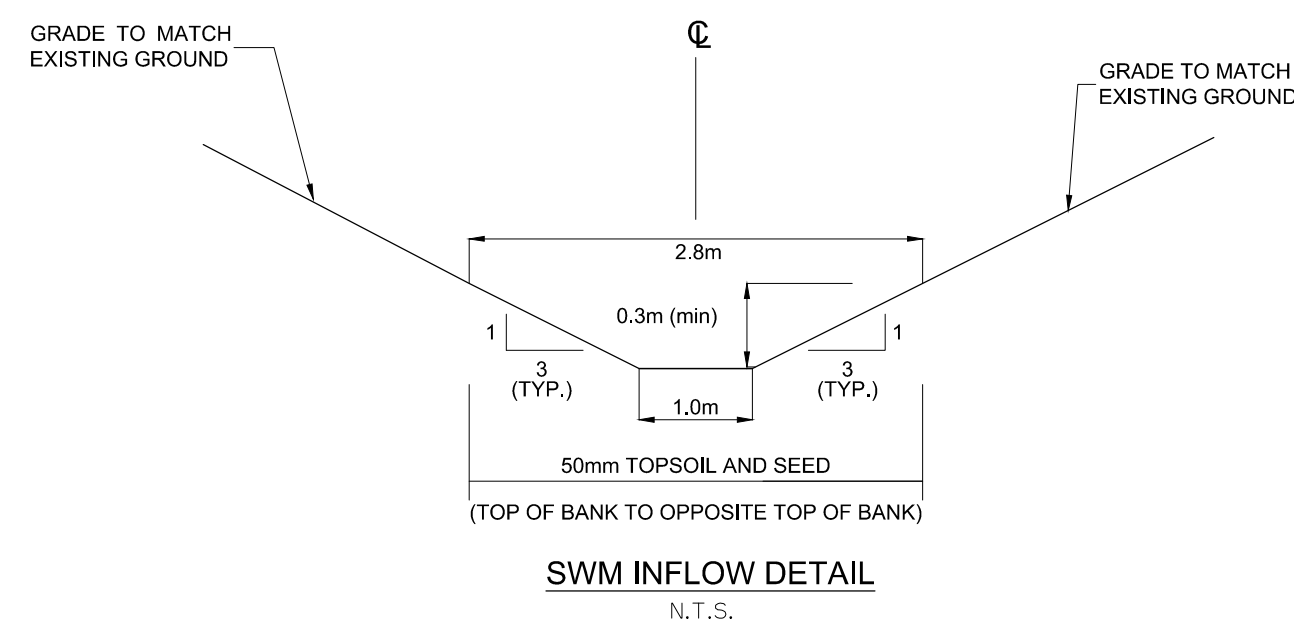
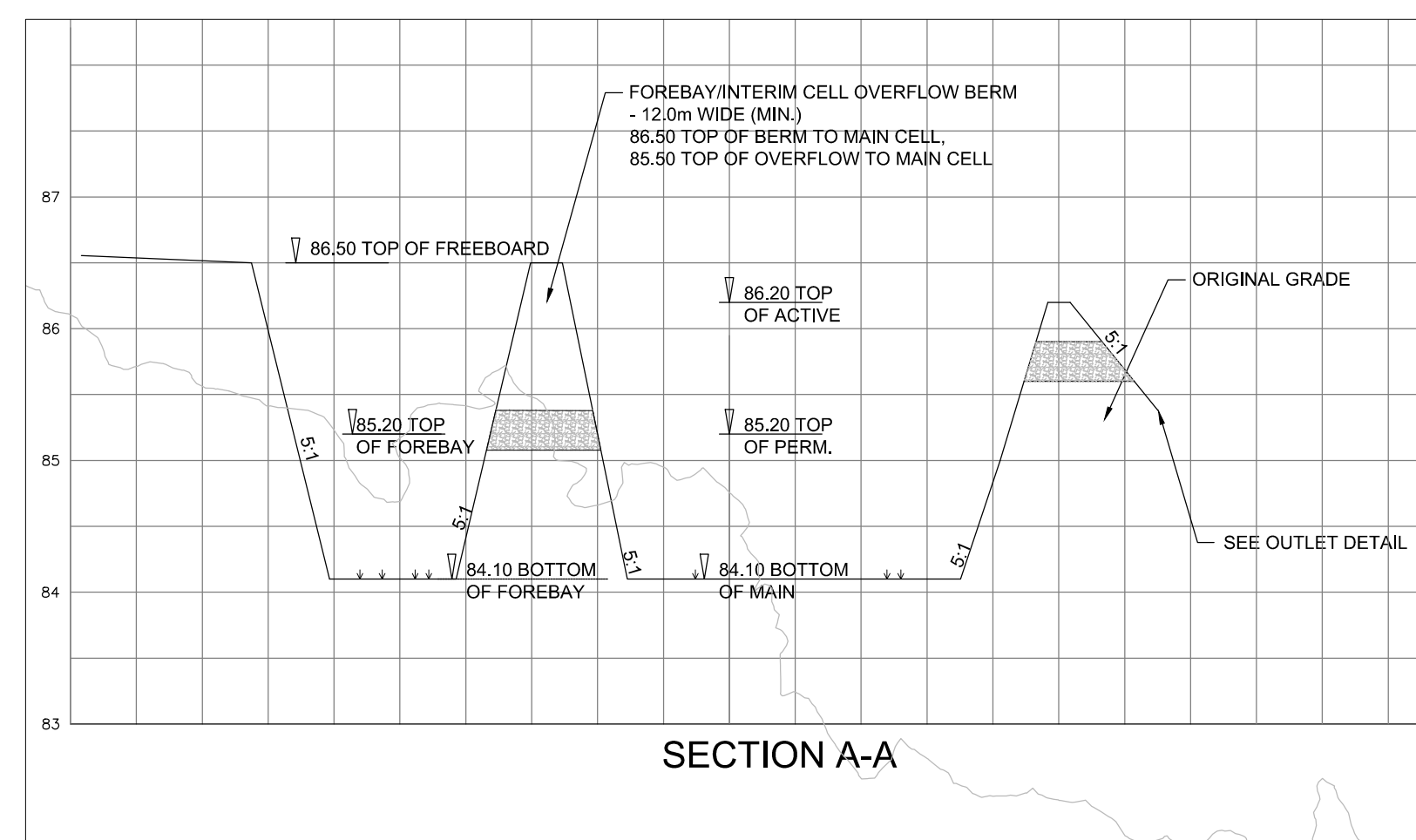
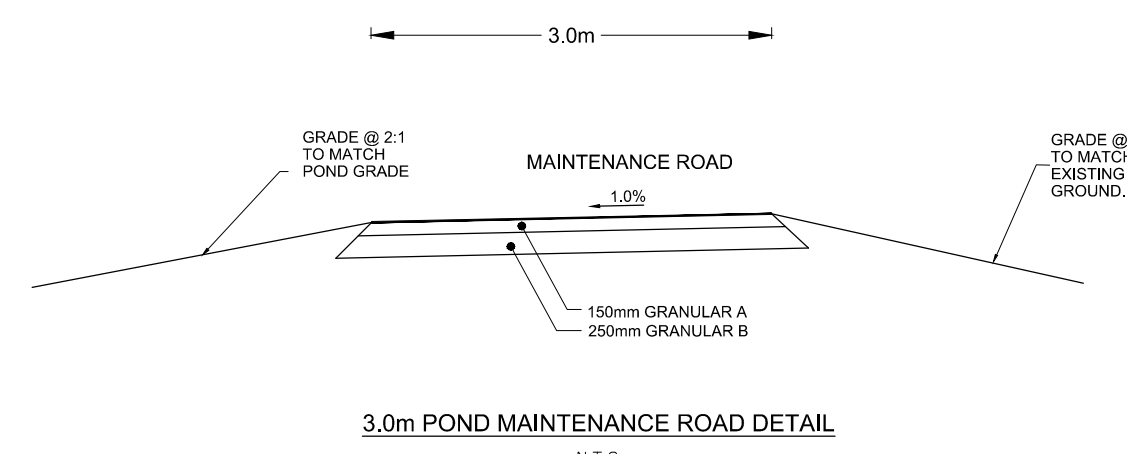
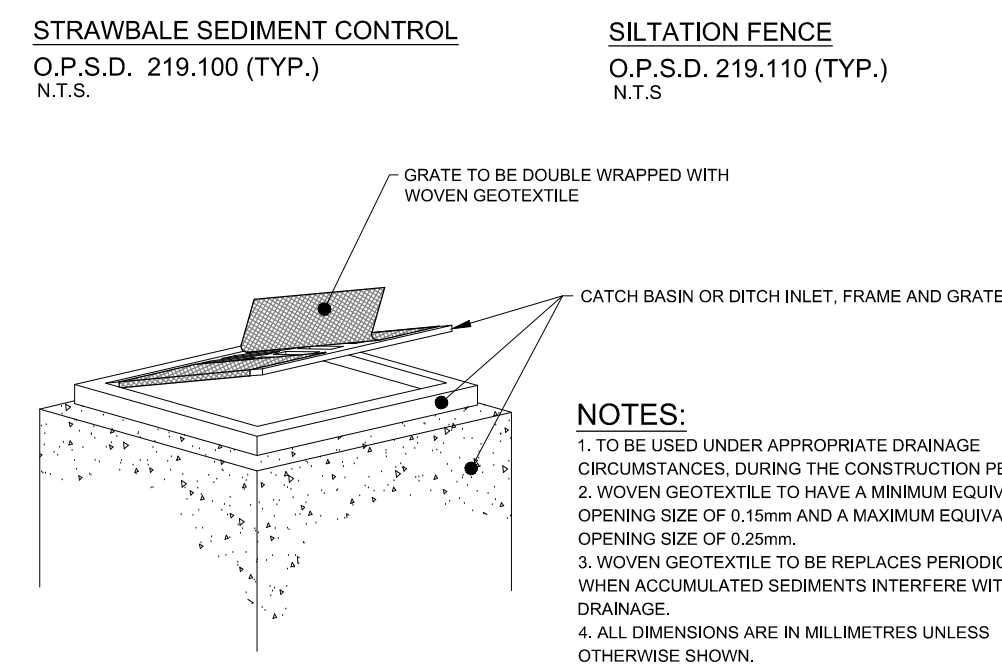
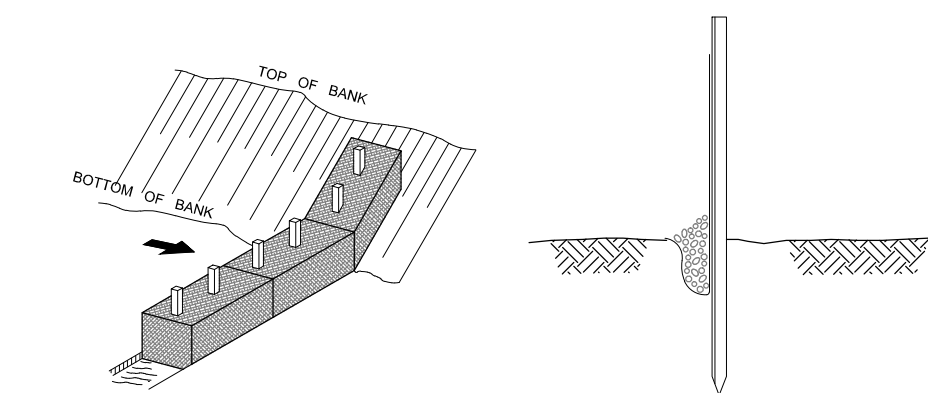
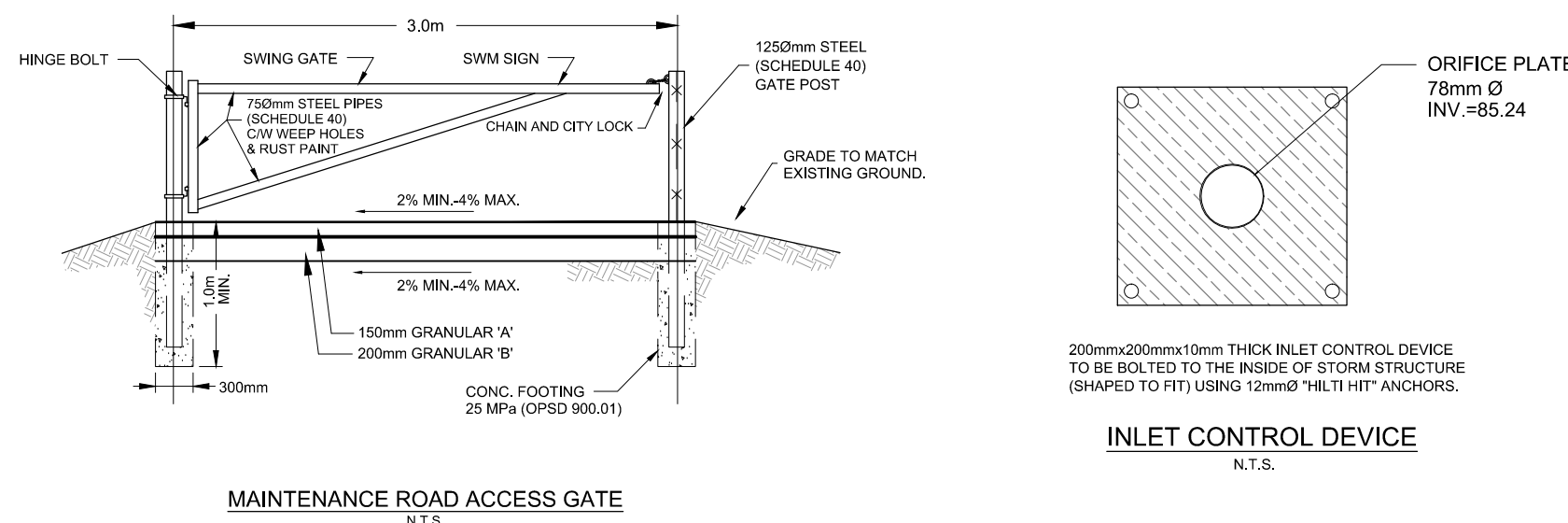
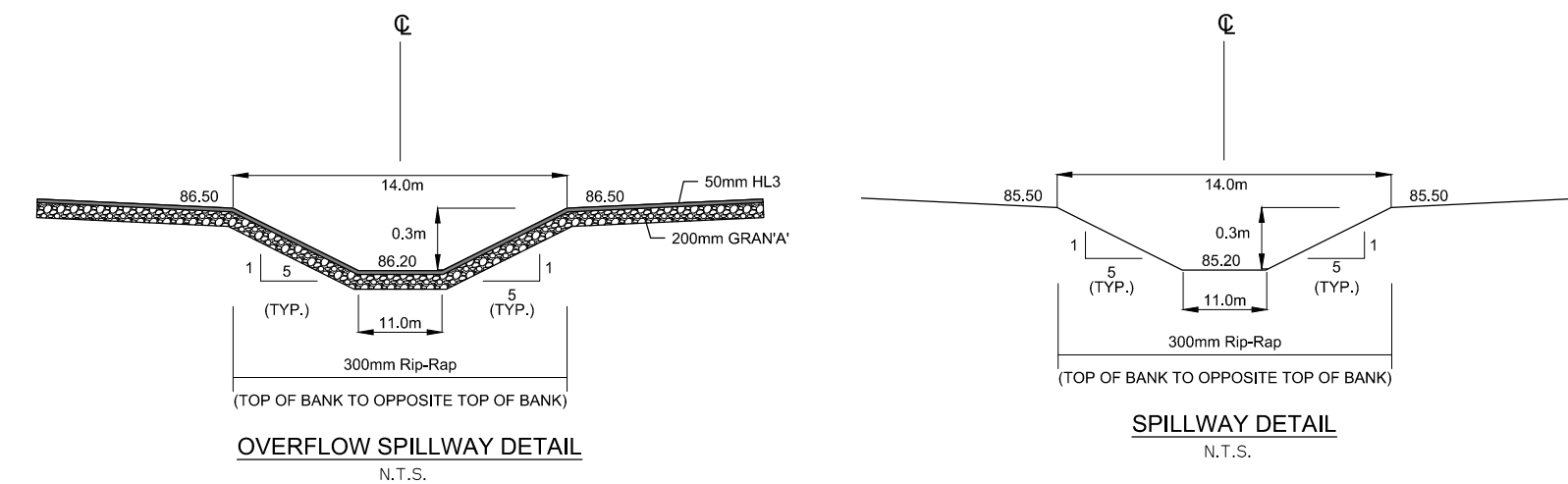
FACILITY TO BE FINISHED WITH MINIMUM OF 50mm TOPSOIL.

SEEDING TO BE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER USING ONTARIO MEADOW MIX (MESIC) (8KG/HA).

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS DURING CONSTRUCTION.

CONTROL OF EROSION ON CONSTRUCTION SITES AND THE REMOVAL OF SEDIMENTS FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF IS VERY IMPORTANT IF DOWNSTREAM AREAS ARE TO BE PROTECTED DURING ALL CONSTRUCTION. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SHOULD BE CONTROLLED BY THE FOLLOWING TECHNIQUES:

1. LIMITING THE EXTENT OF EXPOSED SOILS AT ANY GIVEN TIME.
2. REVEGETATION OF EXPOSED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
3. MINIMIZATION OF AREA TO BE CLEARED AND GRUBBED.
4. PROTECTION OF EXPOSED SLOPES WITH PLASTIC OR SYNTHETIC MULCHES.
5. INSTALLATION OF FILTER CLOTH BETWEEN FRAME AND COVER ON ALL PROPOSED CATCH BASINS AND CATCH BASIN MANHOLES AND ON ALL EXISTING CATCH BASINS THAT WILL BE AFFECTED BY RUN-OFF FROM THE SITE.
6. A SILT FENCE (O.P.S.D. 219.110) TO BE INSTALLED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF STOCKPILES OF ANY TOPSOIL TO BE USED OR REMOVED FROM SITE. (LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED)
7. A VISUAL INSPECTION TO BE DONE DAILY ON SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND CLEANED OF ANY ACCUMULATED SILT AS REQUIRED. THE DEPOSITS WILL BE DISPOSED OF AS PER THE REQUIREMENT OF THE CONTRACT.
8. IN SOME CASES SOME FILTER BARRIERS MAY BE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO ACCOMMODATE THE CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. THE AFFECTED BARRIERS WILL BE REINSTATED AT NIGHT WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED. NO REMOVAL WILL OCCUR IF THERE IS A RUN OFF OR PREDICTED RAIN FALL UNLESS A NEW DEVICE HAS BEEN INSTALLED TO ENSURE THE EXISTING STORM AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE CONTAMINATED.
9. NO REFUELING OR CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT NEAR ANY EXISTING WATERWAYS.



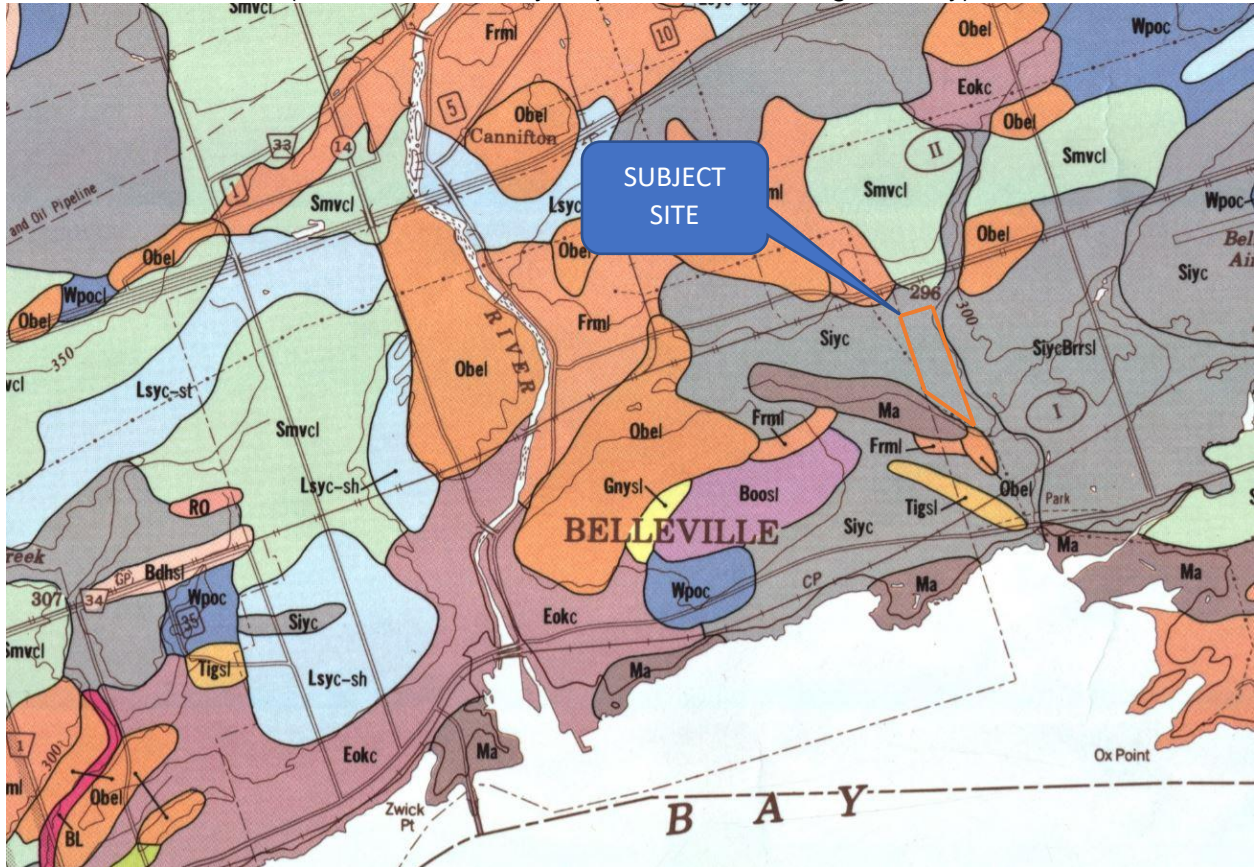
HANLEY PARK NORTH

FIGURE 4
 SWM POND DESIGN



APPENDIX A
Model Parameters

Soil Classification
(Ontario Soil Survey Report No 27, Hastings County)



SOIL TEXTURE

- c clay
- l loam
- cl clay loam
- sl sandy loam
- sil silt loam
- fsl fine sandy loam
- gs gravelly sand
- ls loamy sand

SOIL PHASE

- b bouldery
- R rock outcrop
- s steep
- sh shallow
- st stony

Shy	SOUTH BAY	Gray-Brown Podzolic	Moderately well drained
Siy	SIDNEY	Dark Gray Gleysolic	Poor
Smv	SOLMESVILLE	Gray-Brown Podzolic	Imperfect

Design Chart 1.08: Hydrologic Soil Groups (Continued)

- Based on Soil Texture

<u>Sands, Sandy Loams and Gravels</u>	
- overlying sand, gravel or limestone bedrock, very well drained	A
- ditto, imperfectly drained	AB
- shallow, overlying Precambrian bedrock or clay subsoil	B
<u>Medium to Coarse Loams</u>	
- overlying sand, gravel or limestone, well drained	AB
- shallow, overlying Precambrian bedrock or clay subsoil	B
<u>Medium Textured Loams</u>	
- shallow, overlying limestone bedrock	B
- overlying medium textured subsoil	BC
<u>Silt Loams, Some Loams</u>	
- with good internal drainage	BC
- with slow internal drainage and good external drainage	C
<u>Clays, Clay Loams, Silty Clay Loams</u>	
- with good internal drainage	C
- with imperfect or poor external drainage	C
- with slow internal drainage and good external drainage	D

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture (1972)

Design Chart 1.07: Runoff Coefficients (Continued)

- Rural

RC

Land Use & Topography ³	Soil Texture		
	Open Sand Loam	Loam or Silt Loam	Clay Loam or Clay
CULTIVATED			
Flat 0 - 5% Slopes	0.22	0.35	0.55
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.30	0.45	0.60
Hilly 10- 30% Slopes	0.40	0.65	0.70
PASTURE			
Flat 0 - 5% Slopes	0.10	0.28	0.40
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.15	0.35	0.45
Hilly 10- 30% Slopes	0.22	0.40	0.55
WOODLAND OR CUTOVER			
Flat 0 - 5% Slopes	0.08	0.25	0.35
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.12	0.30	0.42
Hilly 10- 30% Slopes	0.18	0.35	0.52
BARE ROCK	COVERAGE³		
	30%	50%	70%
Flat 0 - 5% Slopes	0.40	0.55	0.75
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.50	0.65	0.80
Hilly 10- 30% Slopes	0.55	0.70	0.85
LAKES AND WETLANDS	0.05		

² Terrain Slopes

³ Interpolate for other values of % imperviousness

Sources: American Society of Civil Engineers - ASCE (1960)
 U.S. Department of Agriculture (1972)

Design Chart 1.09: Soil Conservation Service Curve Numbers (Continued)

Land Use or Surface	Hydrologic Soil Group						
	A	AB	B	BC	C	CD	D
Fallow (special cases only)	77	82	86	89	91	93	94
Crop and other improved land	66** (62)	70** (68)	74	78	82	84	86 AMC I
Pasture & other unimproved land	58* (38)	62* (51)	65	71	76	79	81
Woodlots and forest	50* (30)	54* (44)	58	65	71	74	77
Impervious areas (paved)							98
Bare bedrock draining directly to stream by surface flow							98
Bare bedrock draining indirectly to stream as groundwater (usual case)							70
Lakes and wetlands							50

Notes

- (i) All values are based on AMC II except those marked by * (AMC III) or ** (mean of AMC II and AMC III).
- (ii) Values in brackets are AMC II and are to be used only for special cases.
- (iii) Table is not applicable to frozen soils or to periods in which snowmelt contributes to runoff.

Active coordinate

44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:42:32 GMT



Location summary

These are the locations in the selection.

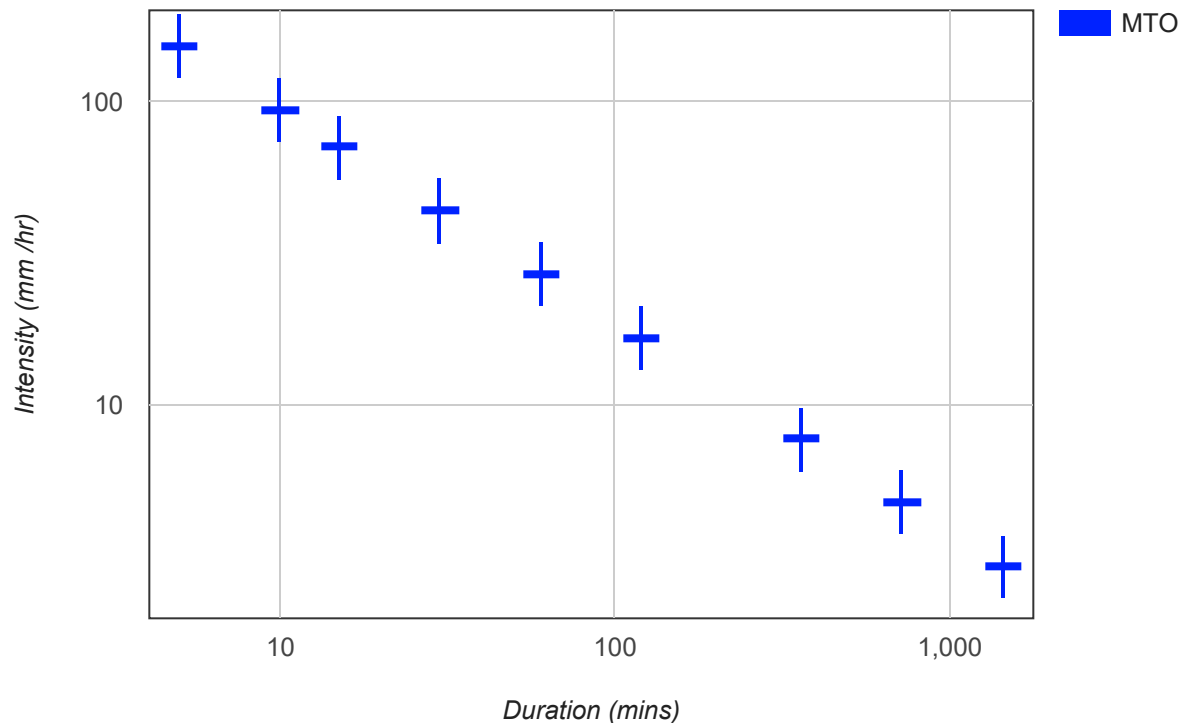
IDF Curve: 44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Results

An IDF curve was found.

Return period: 5-yr [Modify selection](#)

Coordinate: 44.179167, -77.337500 (RT: 5-yr)
IDF curve year: 2010



Coefficient summary**IDF Curve:** 44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:42:32 GMT

Data year: 2010**IDF curve year:** 2010**A:** 27.7 (+6.8, -6.8)**B:** -0.699**Statistics****Rainfall intensity (mm hr⁻¹)**

Duration	5-min		10-min		15-min		30-min		1-hr		2-hr		6-hr		12-hr		24-hr	
Intensity (mm hr⁻¹)	157.3	+38.7 -38.7	96.9	+23.9 -23.8	73.0	+18.0 -18.0	45.0	+11.1 -11.1	27.7	+6.8 -6.8	17.1	+4.2 -4.2	7.9	+2.0 -1.9	4.9	+1.2 -1.2	3.0	+0.7 -0.7

Rainfall depth (mm)

Duration	5-min		10-min		15-min		30-min		1-hr		2-hr		6-hr		12-hr		24-hr	
Depth (mm)	13.1	+3.2 -3.2	16.2	+3.9 -4.0	18.2	+4.6 -4.4	22.5	+5.6 -5.6	27.7	+6.8 -6.8	34.1	+8.5 -8.3	47.5	+11.9 -11.5	58.5	+14.7 -14.1	72.1	+16.7 -16.9

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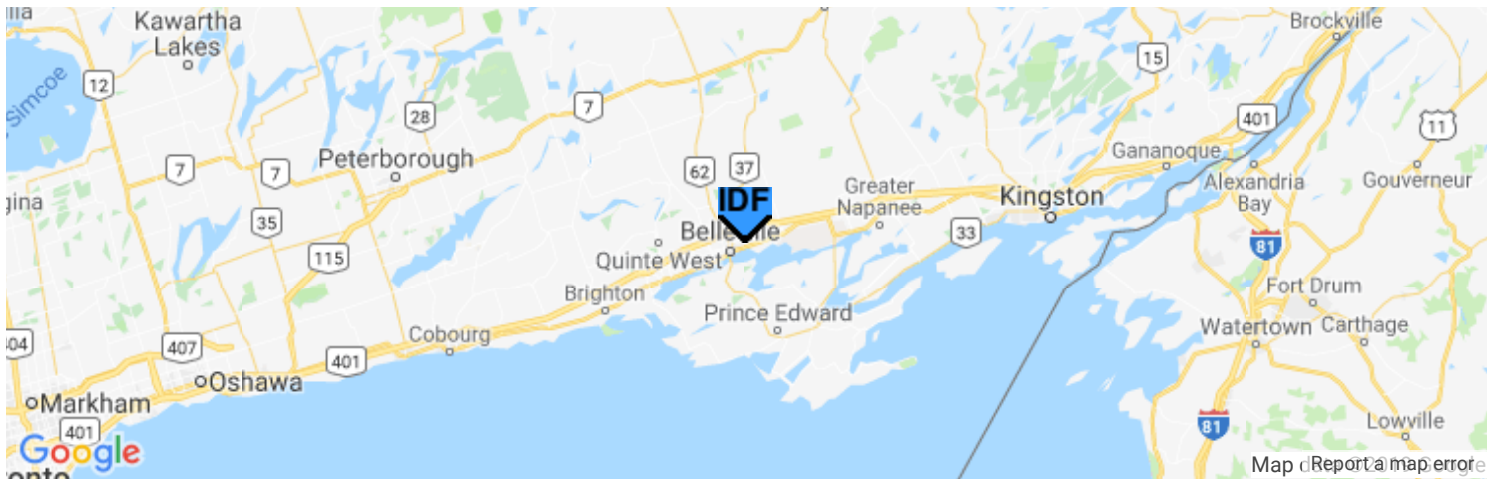
[Ontario Ministry of Transportation](#) | [Terms and Conditions](#) | [About](#)

Last Modified: September 2016

Active coordinate

44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:40:11 GMT



Location summary

These are the locations in the selection.

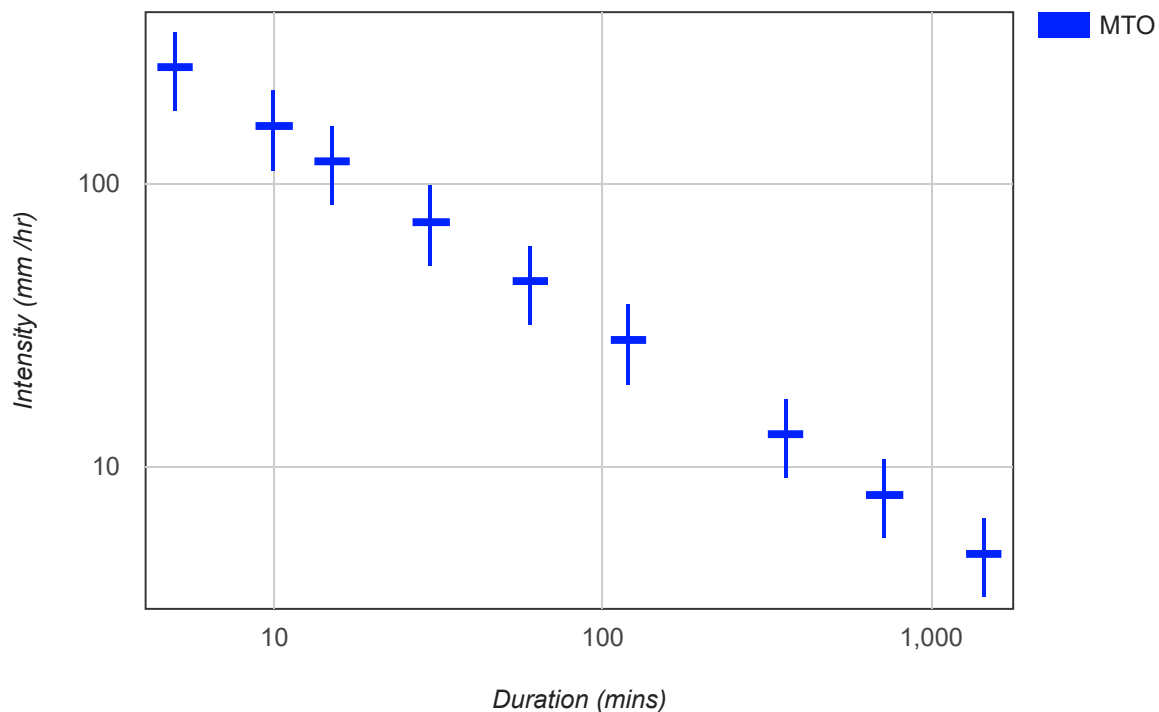
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Results

An IDF curve was found.

Return period: 100-yr [Modify selection](#)

Coordinate: 44.179167, -77.337500 (RT: 100-yr)
IDF curve year: 2010



Coefficient summary**IDF Curve:** 44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:40:11 GMT

Data year: 2010**IDF curve year:** 2010**A:** 46.2 (+14.8, -14.8)**B:** -0.699**Statistics****Rainfall intensity (mm hr⁻¹)**

Duration	5-min		10-min		15-min		30-min		1-hr		2-hr		6-hr		12-hr		24-hr	
Intensity (mm hr⁻¹)	262.4	+84.1 -84.1	161.6	+51.9 -51.8	121.8	+39.0 -39.1	75.0	+24.1 -24.1	46.2	+14.8 -14.8	28.5	+9.1 -9.2	13.2	+4.2 -4.2	8.1	+2.6 -2.6	5.0	+1.6 -1.6

Rainfall depth (mm)

Duration	5-min		10-min		15-min		30-min		1-hr		2-hr		6-hr		12-hr		24-hr	
Depth (mm)	21.9	+7.0 -7.0	26.9	+8.7 -8.6	30.4	+9.8 -9.7	37.5	+12.0 -12.1	46.2	+14.8 -14.8	56.9	+18.3 -18.3	79.2	+25.2 -25.2	97.6	+30.8 -31.6	120.3	+38.1 -38.7

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Last Modified: September 2016

Hanley Park North - Area 1

Estimate of Impervious Cover - Post-Development				CN	C	
Total Area			0.36 ha	71	0.35	Directly
	#units	Area (m2)				Connected or not
Driveway	6	24	144.00 m2	98	0.95	y
Singles	6	135	810.00 m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
Towns	0	120	0.00 m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
			954.00 m2			
Sidewalk	45	1.5	67.50 m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
Road	45	9	405.00 m2	98	0.95	y
Total			472.50 m2			
		Total Impervious =	1426.50 m2			
			39.63 %			
		Directly Connected Impervious	987.75 m2			
			27.44 %			

Average CN

	A	CN	A*CN
Total Area	0.36		
Impervious Area	0.14265	98	13.98
Pervious Area	0.21735	71	15.43
		SUM	29.41

82

Average RC

	A	C	A*C
Total Area	0.36		
Impervious Area	0.14265	0.95	0.14
Pervious Area	0.21735	0.35	0.08
		SUM	0.21

0.59

Hanley Park North- Area 2

Estimate of Impervious Cover - Post-Development				CN	C	
Total Area			7.05 ha	71	0.35	Directly
	#units	Area (m2)				Connected or not
Driveway	150	24	3600.00 m2	98	0.95	y
Singles	93	135	12555.00 m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
Towns	57	120	6840.00 m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
			22995.00 m2			
Sidewalk	-	730	730.00 m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
Road		10300	10300.00 m2	98	0.95	y
Total			11030.00 m2			
		Total Impervious =	34025.00 m2			
			48.26 %			
		Directly Connected Impervious	23962.50 m2			
			33.99 %			

Average CN

	A	CN	A*CN
Total Area	7.05		
Impervious Area	3.4025	98	333.45
Pervious Area	3.6475	71	258.97
		SUM	592.42

84

Average RC

	A	C	A*C
Total Area	7.05		
Impervious Area	3.4025	0.95	3.23
Pervious Area	3.6475	0.35	1.28
		SUM	4.51

0.64

APPENDIX B
SWMHYMO Output


```

00375 15. 121.80 124.24
00376 30. 75.00 77.69
00377 60. 46.20 47.80
00378 120. 28.50 29.16
00379 360. 13.20 13.21
00380 720. 8.10 8.00
00381 1440. 5.00 4.84
00382
00383 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN
00384 hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr
00385 0:02 6.237 0:12 29.603 0:22 152.131 0:32 35.580 0:42 22.053 0:52 16.496
00386 0:04 6.403 0:14 11.445 0:24 87.686 0:34 15.747 0:44 9.754 0:54 7.122
00387 0:06 6.579 0:16 12.174 0:26 62.839 0:36 15.073 0:46 9.531 0:56 7.209
00388 0:08 6.767 0:18 13.026 0:28 49.611 0:38 14.463 0:48 9.321 0:58 7.099
00389 0:10 6.969 0:40 14.029 0:10 41.353 0:40 13.909 0:10 9.121 0:40 6.994
00390 0:12 7.186 0:12 15.293 0:12 35.680 0:12 13.402 0:12 8.931 0:12 6.892
00391 0:14 7.419 0:14 16.728 0:14 31.526 0:14 12.937 0:14 8.750 0:14 6.793
00392 0:16 7.671 0:16 18.614 0:16 28.343 0:16 12.509 0:16 8.578 0:16 6.698
00393 0:18 7.945 0:18 21.092 0:18 25.818 0:18 12.112 0:18 8.413 0:18 6.606
00394 0:20 8.243 0:20 24.514 0:20 23.763 0:20 11.744 0:20 8.256 0:20 6.517
00395 0:22 8.565 0:22 28.603 0:22 22.053 0:22 11.402 0:22 8.105 0:22 6.430
00396 0:24 8.926 0:24 38.095 0:24 20.606 0:24 11.082 0:24 7.961 0:24 6.347
00397 0:26 9.322 0:26 55.645 0:26 19.363 0:26 10.783 0:26 7.820 0:26 6.266
00398 0:28 9.762 0:28 119.193 0:28 18.284 0:28 10.502 0:28 7.650 0:28 6.187
00399 0:30 10.255 0:30 382.976 0:30 17.336 0:30 10.238 0:30 7.563 0:30 6.111
00400
00401
00402
00403
00404
00405 CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 7.05
00406 05 | 100 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(t)= 48.00 Dir. Conn.(t)= 34.00
00407
00408 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00409 Surface Area (ha)= 3.38 3.67
00410 Dep. Storage (mm)= .60 2.50
00411 Average Slope (t)= .60 2.00
00412 Length (ft)= 500.00 35.00
00413 Mannings n = .013 .250
00414
00415 Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 251.08 116.44
00416 over (min)= 4.00 12.00
00417 Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.41 (ii) 11.54 (ii)
00418 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 12.00
00419 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .22 .10
00420
00421 PEAK FLOW (cms)= .59 .71 *TOTALS*
00422 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.00 1.20 1.067 (iii)
00423 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 60.63 37.13 45.122
00424 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.36 65.36 65.364
00425 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .93 .57 690
00426
00427 (i) ON PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
00428 CR* = 85.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00429 (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00430 (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00431
00432
00433
00434
00435
00436 ROUTE RESERVOIR -> | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
00437 IN=05 | 100
00438 OUT=01 | 200
00439
00440
00441
00442
00443
00444
00445
00446 ROUTING RESULTS AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00447 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00448 INFLOW > 05: | 100 7.050 1.341 1.067 45.122
00449 OUTFLOW < 06: | 200 7.050 .769 1.333 45.122
00450
00451 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Qout/Qin)(%) = 57.395
00452 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 16.00
00453 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1448E+00
00454
00455
00456
00457
00458
00459
00460
00461
00462
00463
00464
00465 CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 950.966
00466 | Ptotal= 47.79 mm B= 1.500
00467 | C= 7.05
00468 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
00469
00470 Duration of storm = 1.00 hrs
00471 Storm time step = 2.00 min
00472 Time to peak ratio = .33
00473
00474 The CORRELATION coefficient is = .999681
00475
00476 TIME ENTERED COMPUTED
00477 (min) (mm/hr) (mm/hr)
00478 5. 262.40 244.34
00479 10. 161.60 161.47
00480 15. 121.80 124.24
00481 30. 75.00 77.69
00482 60. 46.20 47.80
00483 120. 28.50 29.16
00484 360. 13.20 13.21
00485 720. 8.10 8.00
00486 1440. 5.00 4.84
00487
00488 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN
00489 hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr hh:mm mm/hr
00490 0:02 6.237 0:12 29.603 0:22 152.131 0:32 35.580 0:42 22.053 0:52 16.496
00491 0:04 6.403 0:14 11.445 0:24 87.686 0:34 15.747 0:44 9.754 0:54 7.122
00492 0:06 6.579 0:16 12.174 0:26 62.839 0:36 15.073 0:46 9.531 0:56 7.209
00493 0:08 6.767 0:18 13.026 0:28 49.611 0:38 14.463 0:48 9.321 0:58 7.099
00494 0:10 6.969 0:40 14.029 0:10 41.353 0:40 13.909 0:10 9.121 0:40 6.994
00495
00496
00497
00498
00499
00500 CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= .36
00501 07 | 100 DT= 1.00 | Total Imp(t)= 40.00 Dir. Conn.(t)= 27.00
00502
00503 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00504 Surface Area (ha)= .14 .22
00505 Dep. Storage (mm)= .60 2.50
00506 Average Slope (t)= .60 2.00
00507 Length (ft)= 40.00 35.00
00508 Mannings n = .013 .250
00509
00510 Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 382.98 128.74
00511 over (min)= 1.00 7.00
00512 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.00 (ii) 6.89 (ii)
00513 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.00 7.00
00514 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = 1.07 .16
00515
00516 PEAK FLOW (cms)= .59 .05 *TOTALS* (iii)
00517 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= .33 .45 .353
00518 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.19 25.33 31.234
00519 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 47.79 47.79 47.793
00520 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .53 654
00521
00522 (i) ON PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
00523 CR* = 85.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00524 (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00525 (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00526
00527
00528
00529
00530
00531
00532
00533
00534 | FINISH
00535
00536
00537
00538
00539
00540
00541 *** WARNING: Calculated volume may not be the maximum.
00542 Simulation ended on 2020-01-22 at 15:05:23
00543
00544
00545

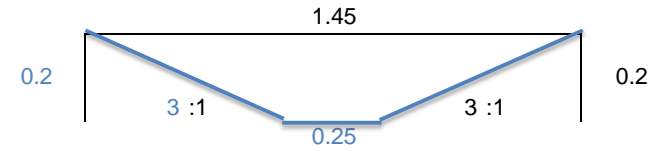
```

APPENDIX C
Overland Spillway Cross-Sections

Hydraulic Capacity Check
OVERLAND DRAINAGE SWALE -AREA 1

Swale Capacity/Velocity Calculation	
V = 1/n * (A/P)^0.667 * (S)^0.5	
Channel Bottom Width	0.25 m
Channel Side Slopes (X : 1)	3 to 1
Flow Depth	0.2
Manning's n	0.035 Grass
Slope (%)	1 %
Calculated Area	0.17 m ²
Calculated Wetted Perimeter	1.51 m
Calculated Width Required	1.45
Velocity Calculated	0.66 m/s
Q Peak	0.113 m ³ /s
Required Q Peak	0.104 m ³ /s
Flow Depth during Required Event	0.190 m
Velocity during Required Event	0.645 m/s

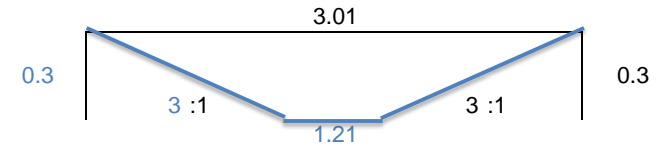
Inputs



Hydraulic Capacity Check
OVERLAND DRAINAGE SWALE-AREA 2

Swale Capacity/Velocity Calculation	
V = 1/n * (A/P)^0.667 * (S)^0.5	
Channel Bottom Width	1.21 m
Channel Side Slopes (X : 1)	3 to 1
Flow Depth	0.3
Manning's n	0.035 Grass
Slope (%)	1 %
Calculated Area	0.63 m ²
Calculated Wetted Perimeter	3.11 m
Calculated Width Required	3.01
Velocity Calculated	0.99 m/s
Q Peak	0.626 m ³ /s
Required Q Peak	0.615 m ³ /s
Flow Depth during Required Event	0.290 m
Velocity during Required Event	0.971 m/s

Inputs



APPENDIX D
Sample Level Spreader Design

One of the benefits of pervious catchbasins which are located off-line is that they can be plugged until construction has finished and the development has been stabilized. This helps to prolong the life of the exfiltration storage.

Pre-treatment of road drainage before it reaches the pervious catchbasins will enhance the longevity of the system and reduce the potential for groundwater contamination. Frequent catchbasin cleaning is required to ensure the longevity of this SWMP. Eventually, the exfiltration storage will become clogged and need to be replaced.

4.5.12 Vegetated Filter Strips

Vegetated filter strips are engineered stormwater conveyance systems which treat small drainage areas. Generally, a vegetated filter strip consists of a level spreader and planted vegetation. The level spreader ensures uniform flow over the vegetation which filters out pollutants, and promotes infiltration of the stormwater.

There are two types of vegetated filter strips: grass filter strips, and forested filter strips. There is a need for further research comparing the efficiency of these two systems for water quality enhancement, since the research to date has focussed on their individual assessment.

Vegetated filter strips are best utilized adjacent to a buffer strip, watercourse or drainage swale since the discharge will be in the form of sheet flow, making it difficult to convey the stormwater downstream in a normal conveyance system (swale or pipe).

Design Guidance

Drainage Area

Vegetated filter strips are feasible for small drainage areas (< 2 ha).

Slope and Width

Vegetated filter strips should be located in flat areas (< 10%) to promote sheet flow and maximize the filtration potential. The ideal slope in a vegetated filter strip is < 5% (1% - 5%).

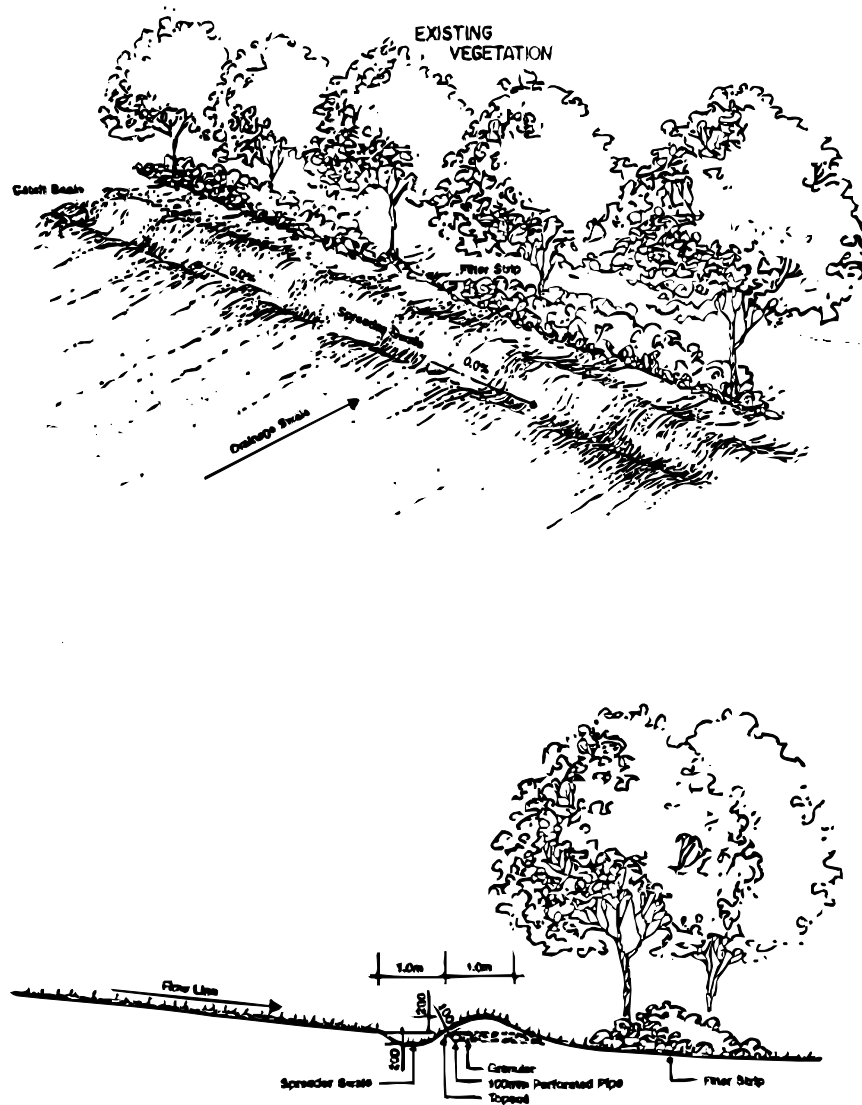
The vegetated filter strip should be 10 m - 20 m wide in the direction of flow to provide sufficient stormwater quality enhancement (Osborne et al., 1993; Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1992; Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 1989). The slope of the vegetated filter strip should dictate the actual width. Shorter vegetated filter strip widths (10 m - 15 m) are appropriate for flat slopes, whereas longer vegetated filter strips (15 m - 20 m) are required in areas with a higher slope (5% - 10%).

Level Spreader

The level spreader consists of a raised weir constructed perpendicular to the direction of flow. Water is conveyed over the spreader as sheet flow to maximize the contact area with the vegetation. Although the spreader can be engineered using concrete, more natural spreader designs/materials are recommended to maintain a natural appearance.

Figure 4.16 illustrates a typical level spreader design. A small berm is used as the level spreader. It creates a damming effect, preventing stormwater from entering the vegetation until the water level exceeds the height of the spreader. A perforated pipe (100 mm diameter) is installed in the spreader berm to ensure that any water which is trapped behind the berm after a storm can be drained. The perforated pipe should be wrapped in a filter sock to ensure that native material does not infiltrate the pipe.

Figure 4.16: Typical Filter Strip



The length of the level spreader should be chosen based on site specifics (topography, outlet location, drainage area configuration). It should be recognized, however, that a shorter level spreader necessitates the trade-off of greater upstream storage to maintain the desired flow depth over the vegetation. It is recommended that the level spreader length, and hence vegetated filter strip length, be as large as possible.

Flow Depth

The level spreader and vegetated filter strip should be designed such that the peak flow from a 4 hour Chicago 10 mm storm results in a flow depth of 50 - 100 mm through the vegetation. The flow depth over the level spreader can be calculated using a standard broad crested weir equation (Equation 4.4).

$$Q = \alpha L H^{1.5} \qquad \text{Equation 4.4: Weir Flow}$$

where Q = discharge
α = coefficient
L = length of crest of weir
H = head

Storage

Storage will be required behind the level spreader depending on the level of control desired, and the length of the level spreader itself. The amount of storage required should be based on the excess runoff from a 4 hour Chicago distribution of a 10 mm storm, accounting for the flow over the weir. The 10 mm storm was chosen recognizing that 70% of all daily precipitation depths are less than or equal to this amount.

Vegetation

Species such as red fescue, tall fescue and redtop can be introduced in addition to the natural surrounding vegetation to filter out stormwater pollutants. Species native to the area should be used, where commercially available, in the planting strategy.

Technical Effectiveness

Vegetated filter strips have limited effectiveness for water quality control due to the difficulty of maintaining sheet flow (i.e., preventing channelization) through the vegetation. They are best implemented as one in a series of SWMPs in a stormwater management plan.

4.5.13 Stream and Valley Corridor Buffer Strips

Buffer strips are simply natural areas between development and the receiving waters. There are two broad resource management objectives associated with buffer strips:

- The protection of the stream and valley corridor system to ensure their continued ecological form and functions; and

Level Spreader Calculation

Equation 4.4: Weir Flow (MOE Design Manual)

$$Q = a * L * H^{1.5}$$

Q (m ³ /s)	0.02
a	1.67 (broad-crested weir coefficient)
H (mm)	50
L (m)	1.07

L = Recommended Length of Weir / Level Spreader Berm = 1.07 m

APPENDIX E
Pond Calculations

Stage-Storage-Discharge Relationship

orifice	$Q=cA(2gh)^{0.5}$			overflow	$Q=CLH^{1.5}$
orifice diameter	0.075	c	0.6	c	1.67
orifice radius	0.0375	g	9.81	L	3
orifice area	0.00442	2g	19.62	Leff	L-0.2H

Description	Stage	Storage (m3)	ha m	Orifice		Orifice		Qt
				Head (m)	Discharge (m3/s)	Head (m)	Discharge (m3/s)	
bottom of pond	0.00	0	0.0000	0	0.000			0.000
	0.10	93	0.0093	0.06	0.003			0.003
	0.20	189	0.0189	0.16	0.005			0.005
	0.30	288	0.0288	0.26	0.006			0.006
	0.40	390	0.0390	0.36	0.007			0.007
	0.50	496	0.0496	0.46	0.008			0.008
	0.60	602	0.0602	0.56	0.009			0.009
	0.70	718	0.0718	0.66	0.010			0.010
	0.80	834	0.0834	0.76	0.010			0.010
	0.90	954	0.0954	0.86	0.011			0.011
Top of Active	1.00	1077	0.1077	0.96	0.012			0.012
	1.10	1205	0.1205	1.06	0.012	0.10	0.158	0.171
	1.20	1336	0.1336	1.16	0.013	0.20	0.448	0.461
Top of Free Board	1.30	1471	0.1471	1.26	0.013	0.30	0.823	0.836

Overflow

Wier

24 hour Draw Down

Event	25 mm	
volume	1017	m^3
24 hr avg	0.0118	m^3/s

Forebay Sizing Calculations

Settling Calculation

$$D = \text{SQRT}(rQ_p/V_s)$$

r	2	
Q _p	0.0118	m^3/s
V _s	0.0003	m^3/s
D	8.86	m

Dispersion Calculation

$$D = 8Q/dV_f$$

Q	0.625	m^3/s
d	1.1	m
V _f	0.5	m/s
D	9.09	m

Width Calculation

$$W = D/8$$

D	8.86	m
W	1.11	m

Note:

Q_p = discharge of quality event for 24 hr draw down

Q = Q₅ from SWMHYMO model

Sediment Accumulation

Initial Volume Available in Main Pond	777	cubic metres
Initial Volume Available in Forebay	300	cubic metres
Target Volume for Cleanout	75 % remaining	
Contributing Area	7.05	ha
Annual Loading @ 35%	0.6	cubic metres\ha
Annual Loading @ 55%	1.9	cubic metres\ha
Annual Loading @ 50%	1.575	cubic metres\ha
annual accumulation (site)	11.10375	cubic metres
80 % annual accum.	8.883	cubic metres

Main Pond 20 % of sediment

Year	Volume Available	Accumulated Sediment	% Volume Remaining
0	777	0	100
1	775.2	1.8	100
2	773.4	3.6	100
3	771.7	5.3	99
4	769.9	7.1	99
5	768.1	8.9	99
6	766.3	10.7	99
7	764.6	12.4	98
8	762.8	14.2	98
9	761.0	16.0	98
10	759.2	17.8	98
11	757.5	19.5	97
12	755.7	21.3	97
13	753.9	23.1	97
14	752.1	24.9	97
15	750.4	26.6	97
16	748.6	28.4	96
17	746.8	30.2	96
18	745.0	32.0	96
19	743.2	33.8	96
20	741.5	35.5	95

Forebay 80 % of sediment

Year	Volume Available	Accumulated Sediment	% Volume Remaining
0	300	0	100
1	292.9	7.1	98
2	285.8	14.2	95
3	278.7	21.3	93
4	271.6	28.4	91
5	264.5	35.5	88
6	257.4	42.6	86
7	250.3	49.7	83
8	243.1	56.9	81
9	236.0	64.0	79
10	228.9	71.1	76
11	221.8	78.2	74