

Advantages of Integrated Surface Water/Groundwater Modelling for Low Impact Development

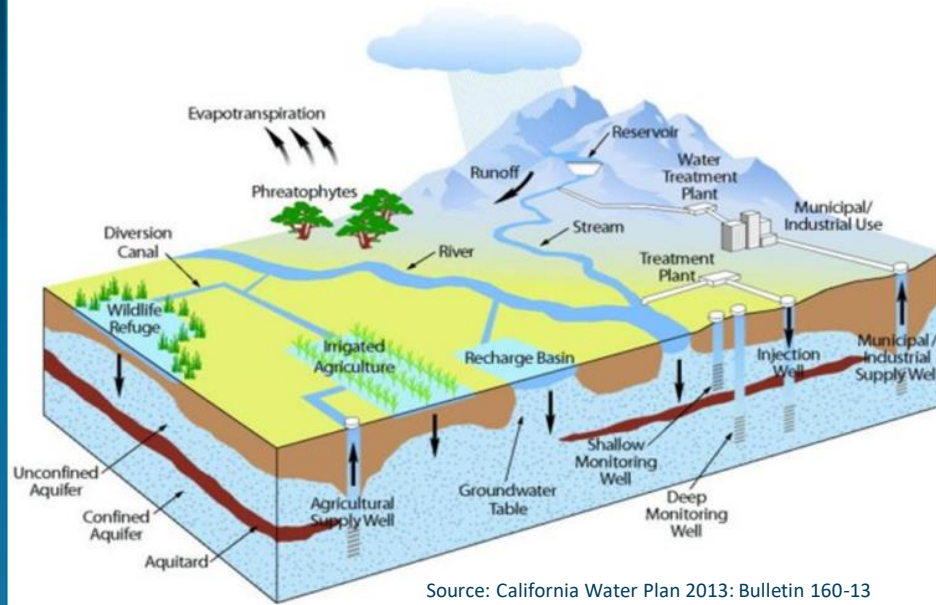
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Colin Hansen

Enviro Tech, Calgary

April 22, 2022

Agenda

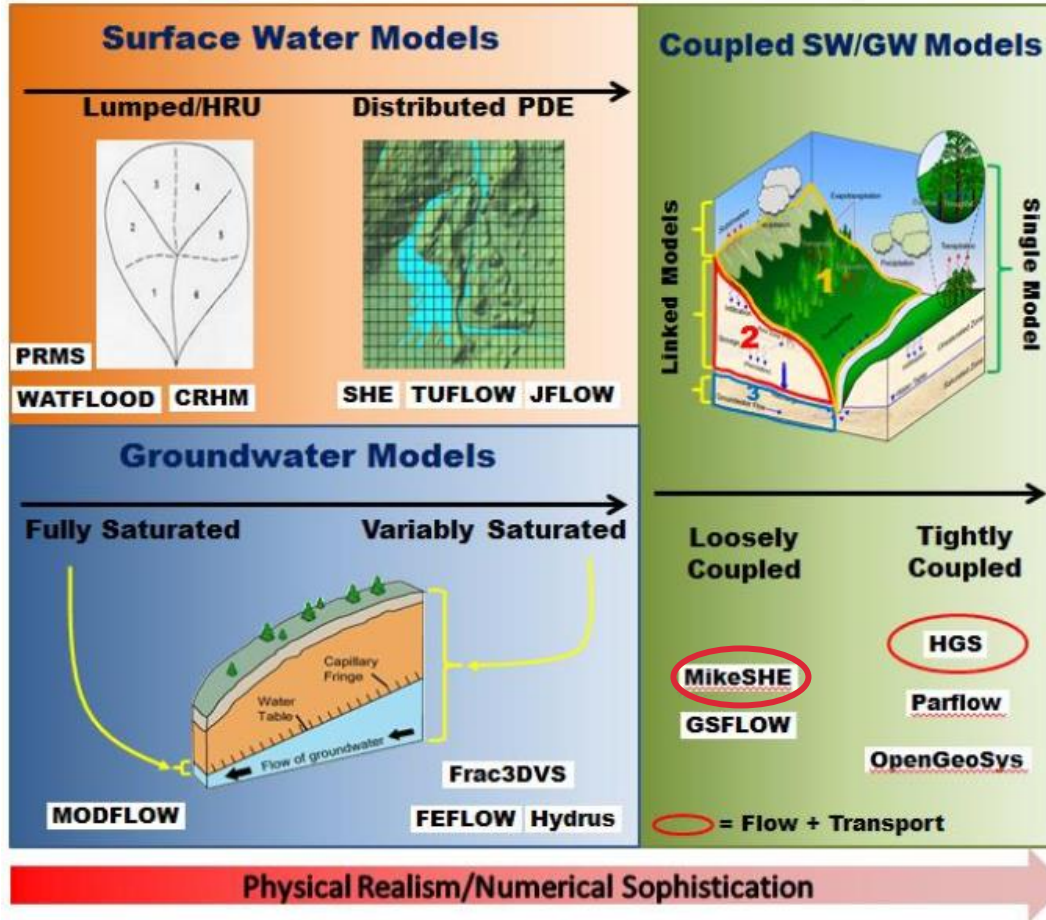
- Integrated Modelling
- Stormwater Management
- Case Studies
 - Planning Level Evaluation
 - Development Level Evaluation
 - Detailed Design Level Evaluation



"Nature laughs at the difficulties of integration"
(Pierre Laplace)

*"The health of our waters is the principal measure of
how we live on the land"* (Luna Leopold)

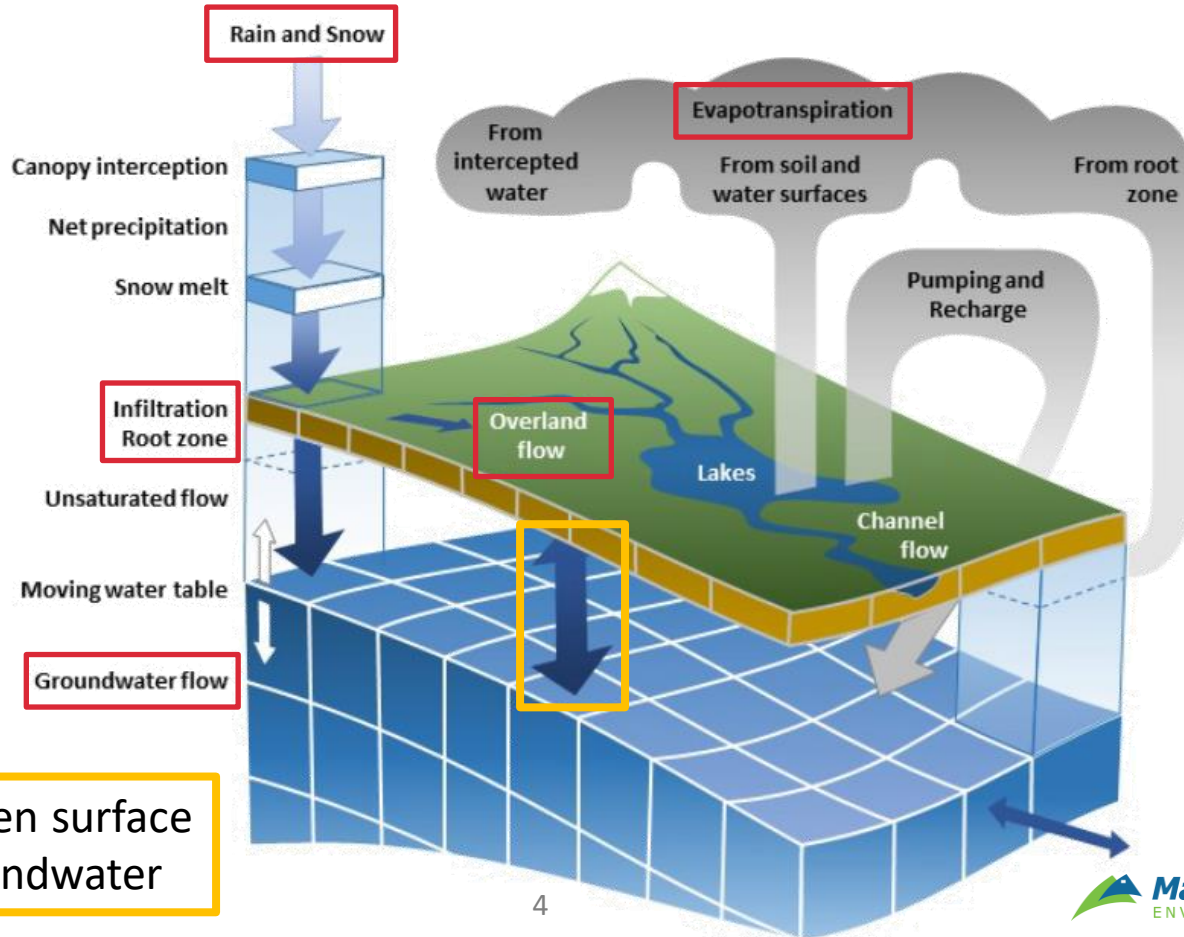
Modelling Approaches for Naturally Occurring Water



Mostly use at Matrix

Integrated Surface Water/Groundwater Modelling

Represents
the complete
water cycle

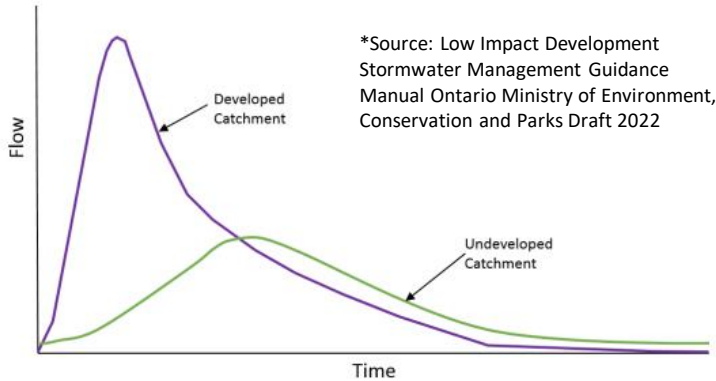


Feedback between surface
water and groundwater

Source: DHI- MIKE SHE Manual

Stormwater Management (SWM)

Figure 1.1 - Flood Hydrographs for Undeveloped and Developed Catchments



Traditional SWM Approach

- Mitigation of flood and erosion risk
- Centralized end-of-pipe (SWM pond)
- Detention of a spectrum of rainfall events

Low Impact Development (LID) Approach

- Capture, retention, and infiltration of small *and* frequent events
- Distributed source control focus
- Goal: Maintain
 - Ecosystem-based water balance
 - SW/GW connection and function
 - Aquatic/fish/terrestrial habitat
 - Stream morphology

Case Study 1

Planning Level Evaluation



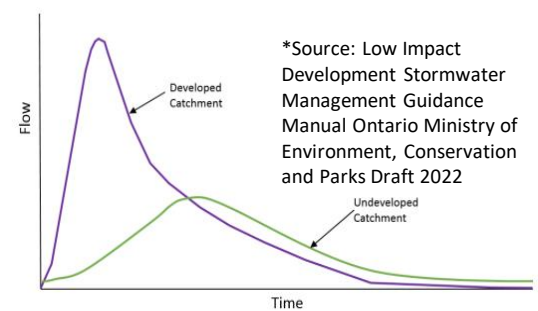
North Markham Future Urban Area Planning Study



Planning Level Stormwater Management Approach

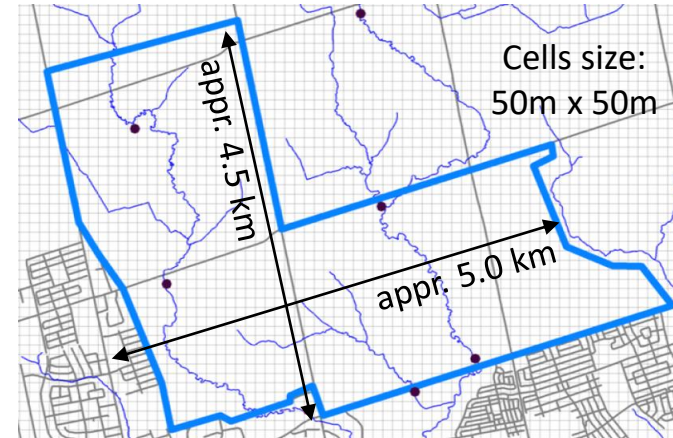
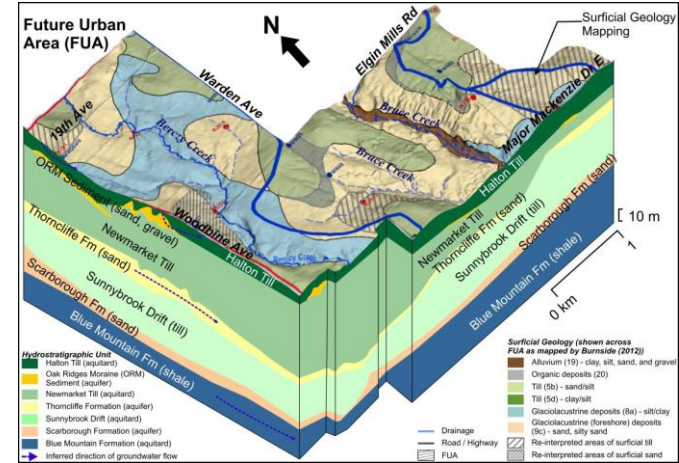
- Design Criteria
 - Optimal runoff capture/source control volume
 - Optimal location and dimension of LID features
 - Control Runoff (erosion)
- Management Criteria
 - Maintain GW recharge
 - Maintain depth to GW
 - Maintain GW flow direction/gradients
 - Maintain GW discharge to surface water features
- Evaluate local and cumulative effects of proposed development

Figure 1.1 - Flood Hydrographs for Undeveloped and Developed Catchments

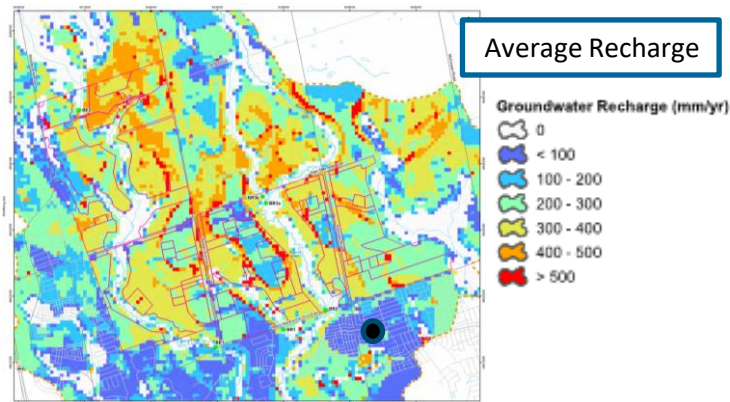


Model Development

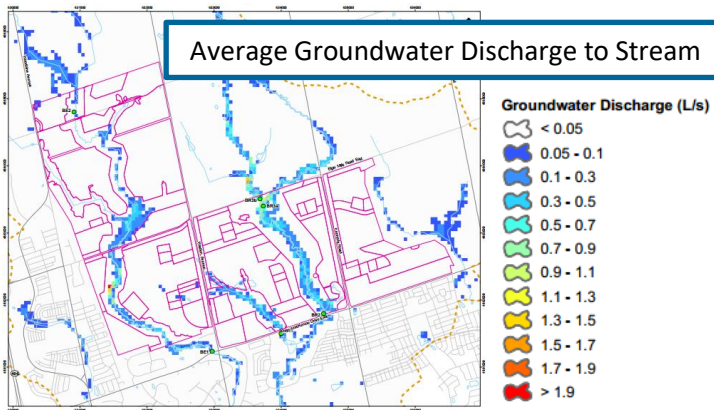
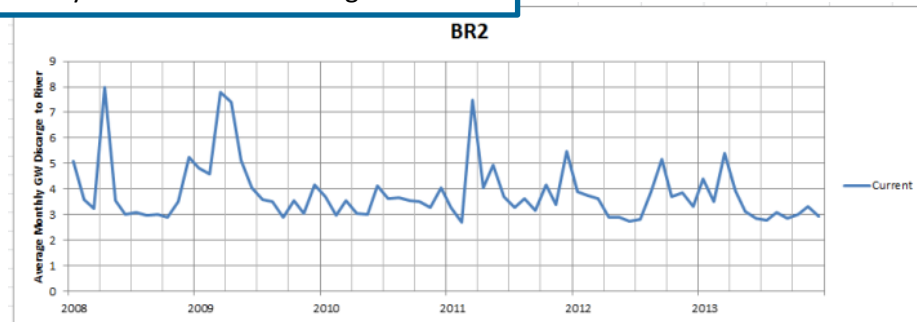
- Larger scale, watershed to subwatershed (50m x 50m grid)
- Continuous in time simulation
- Focus on groundwater function



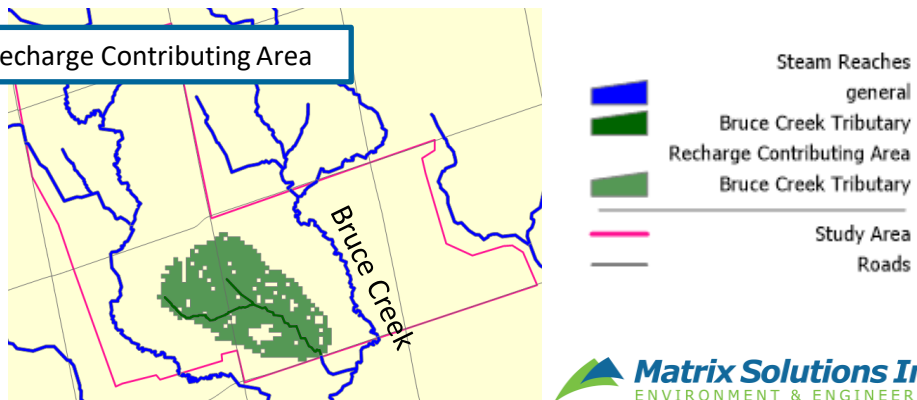
Existing Conditions Simulation: Spatial and Temporal Characterization



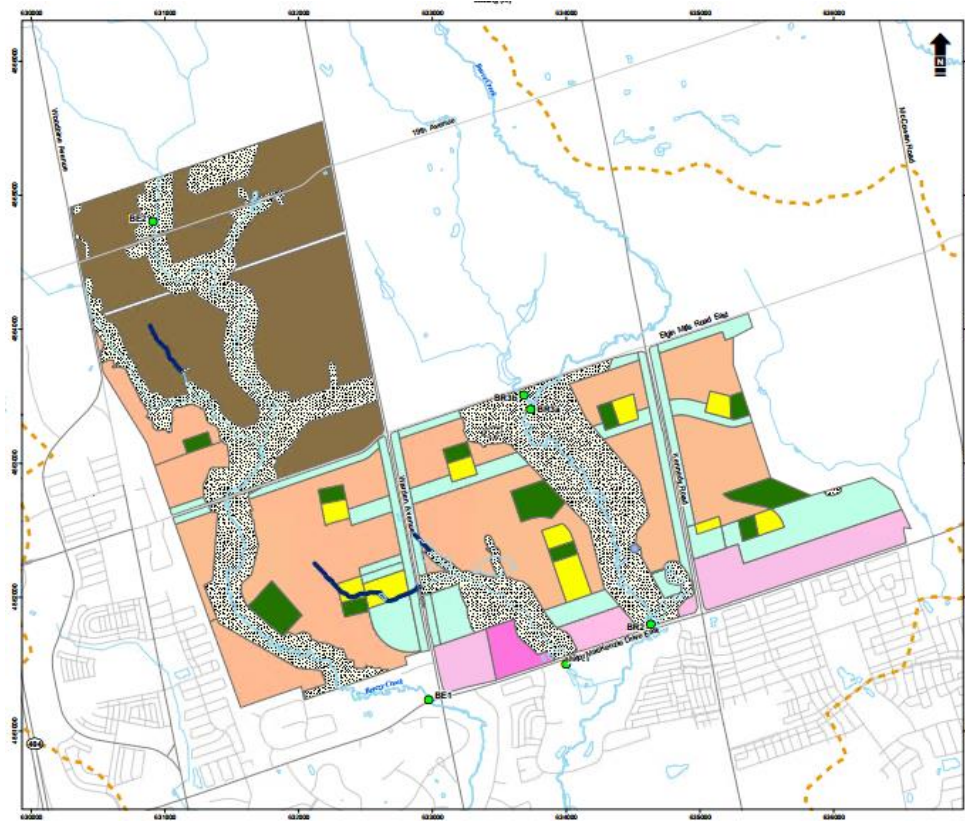
Monthly Groundwater Discharge to Stream



Recharge Contributing Area



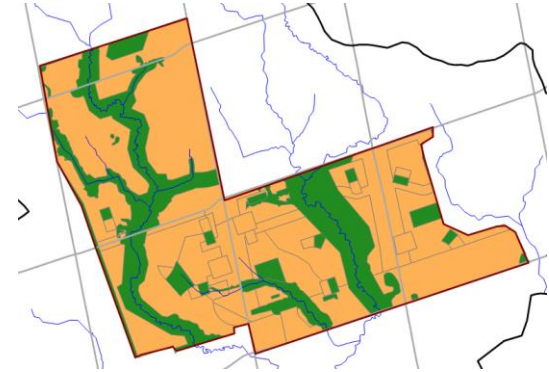
Proposed Future Land Use



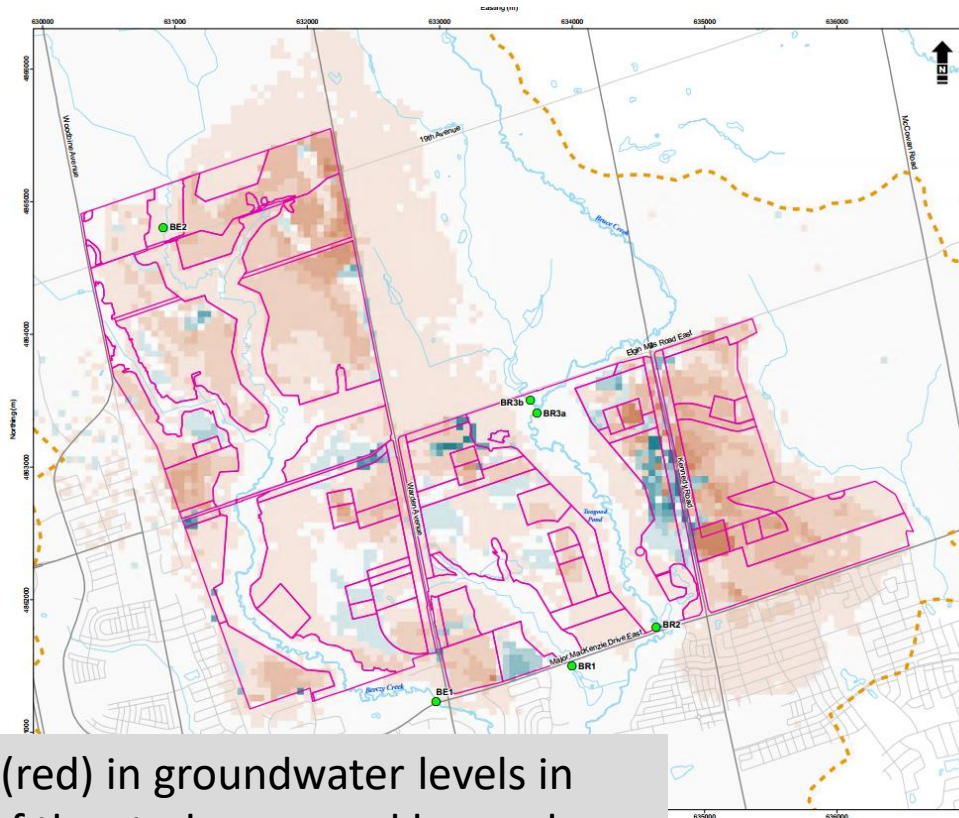
- Employment
- Mixed Use Regional Corridor (MUR)
- Mixed Use Neighbourhood Corridor (MUN)
- Residential
- School - Elementary School, Secondary School
- Park - Community Park, Neighbourhood Park

Establishing LID Requirements

- LID Capture of 0-10 mm/imp. ha applied evenly within development
- LID Capture of 2-10 mm per imp. ha spatially variable by land use

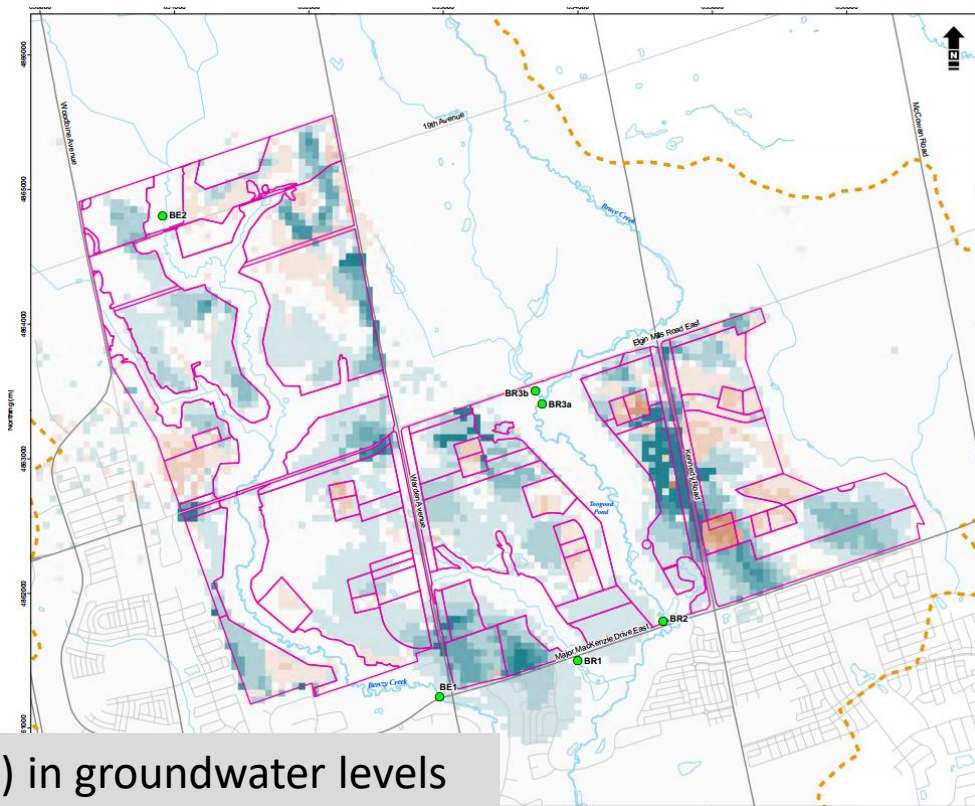


Change in Depth to Water Table – No LID BMPs

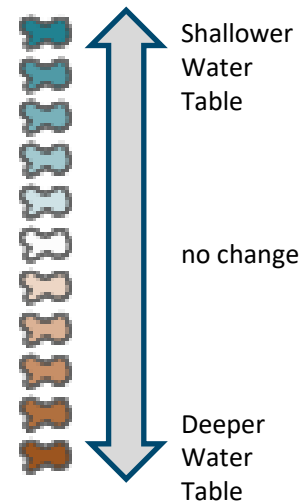


Lowering (red) in groundwater levels in majority of the study area and beyond

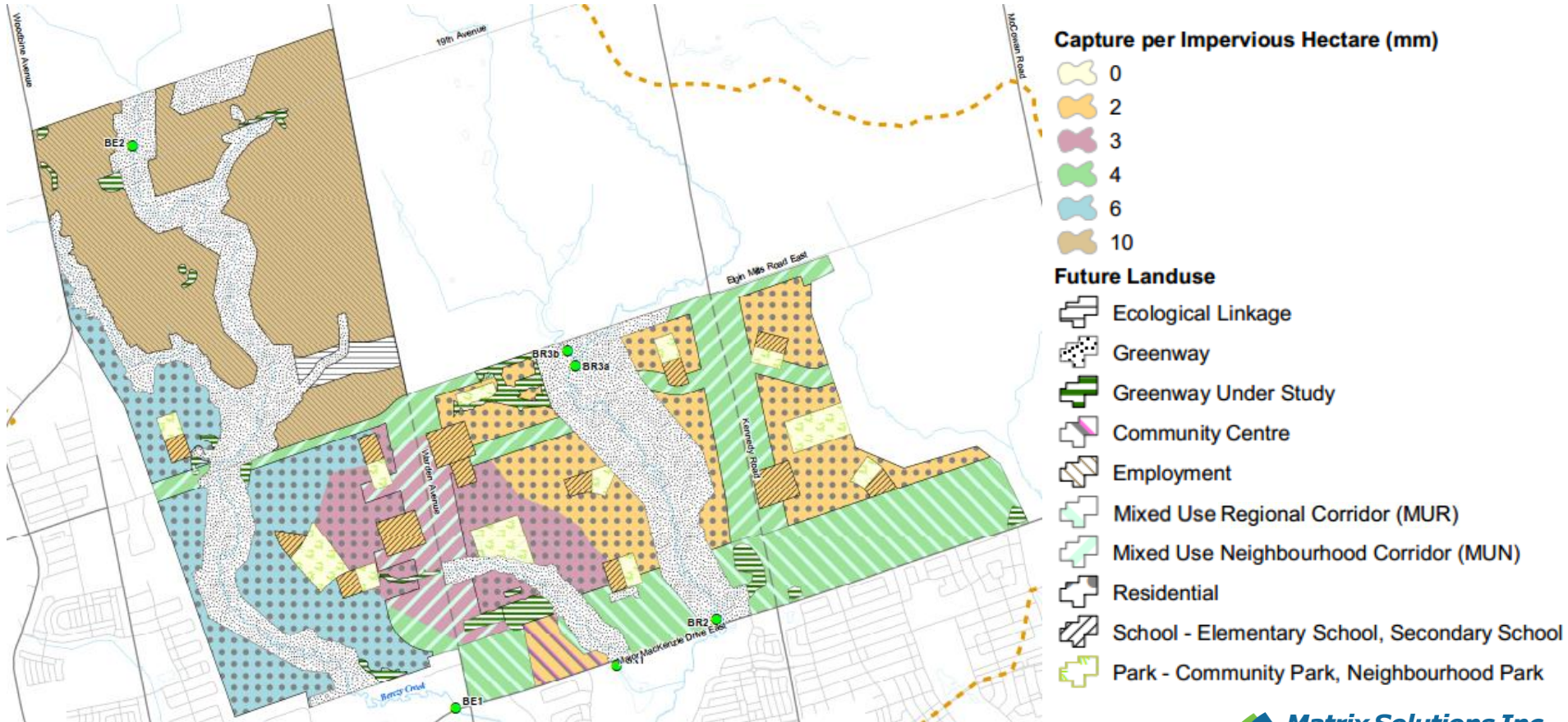
Change in Depth to Water Table - 10 mm Capture



Rise (blue) in groundwater levels
(groundwater mounding)



Planning Study Outcomes: Spatially Variable Capture



Planning Study Outcomes

- Area Specific Management Plan
- Catchment Level Targets and Objectives
- Mitigation of cumulative impacts at the watershed scale
- Maintenance of groundwater function
- Tool for additional planning
 - Climate change resilience
 - Development Level Conceptual Testing

Case Study 2

Development Level Evaluation

Site-Specific Conceptual Testing

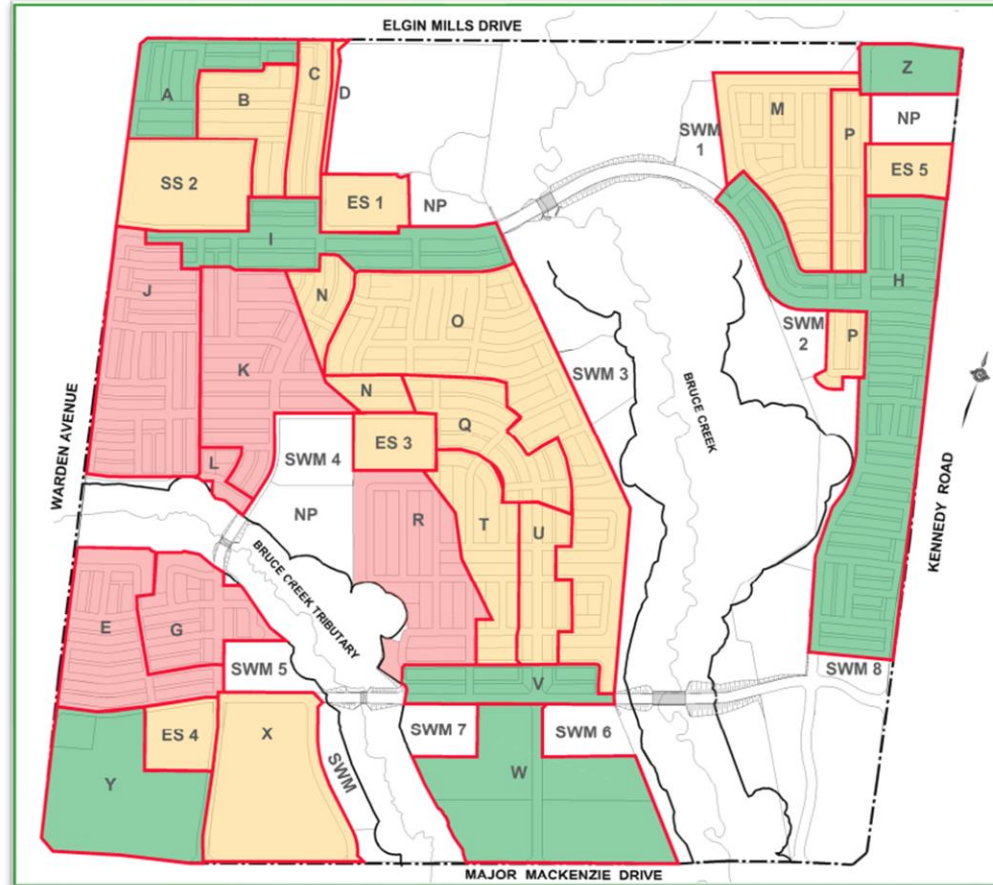
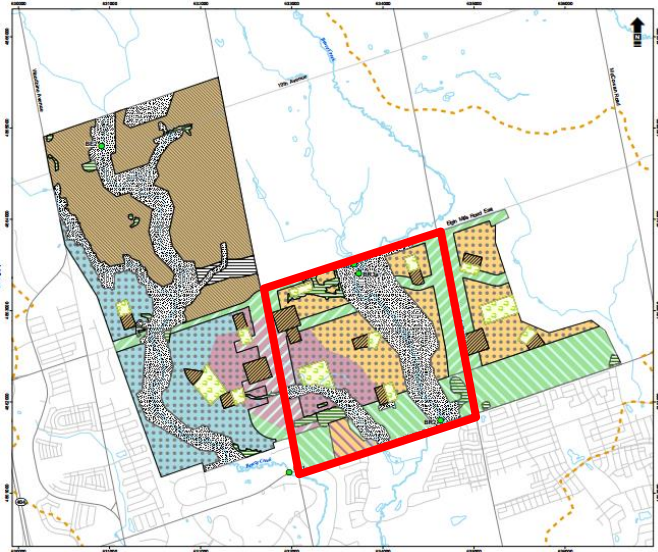


Source and End-of-Pipe Controls

Source Control Volumes Derived from Planning Study

LEGEND

Capture per impervious Hectare

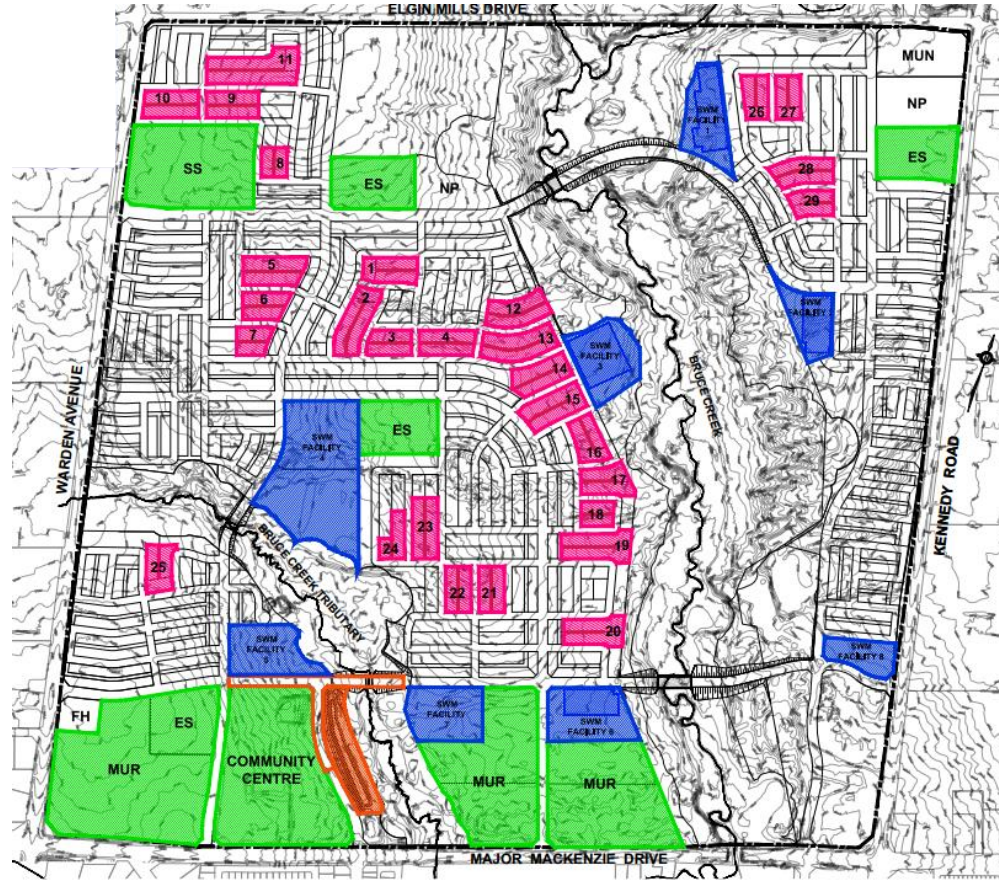


Developers Proposed Mix of Source Control LID and End of Pipe Facilities

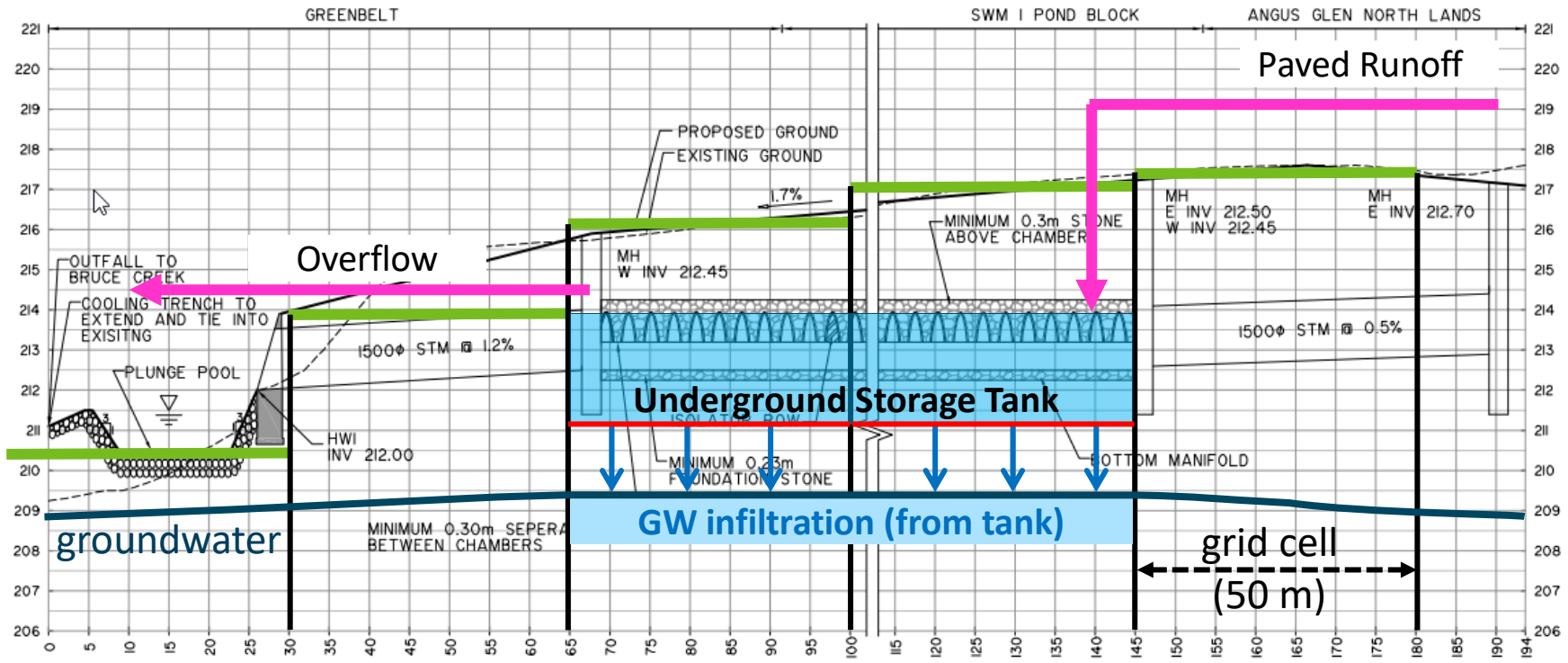
Location of proposed

- Distributed LID features:
Rear Lot Infiltration Galleries
- Centralized SWM facilities
(with infiltration capacity):
Underground Storage Tanks

- Rear Lot Infiltration Gallery (RLCB)
- ▨ Lots Contributing to Rear Lot Infiltration (RLCB)
- ▨ Stormwater Management Facility
- ▨ Stormwater Management Facility with Designated Infiltration
- On-Site Control (details unknown at time of study)



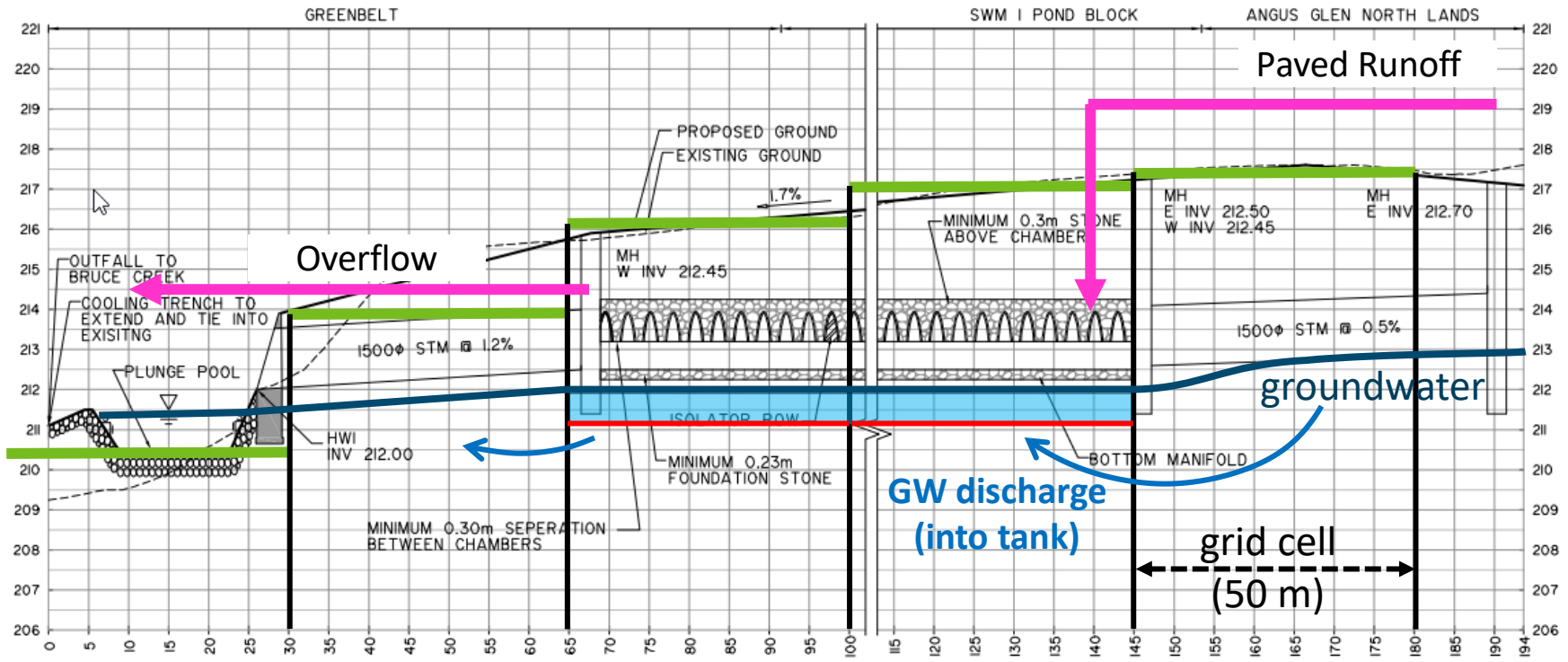
Modelling of Leaky End-of-Pipe Facility



Representation in Model
with underground infiltration tank

SWMF I
CROSS SECTION AI-AI
SCALE HOR 1:500
VER 1:100

Modelling of Leaky End-of-Pipe Facility



Representation in Model
with underground infiltration tank

SWMF I
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VER 1:100

Conceptual Design Testing Outcomes

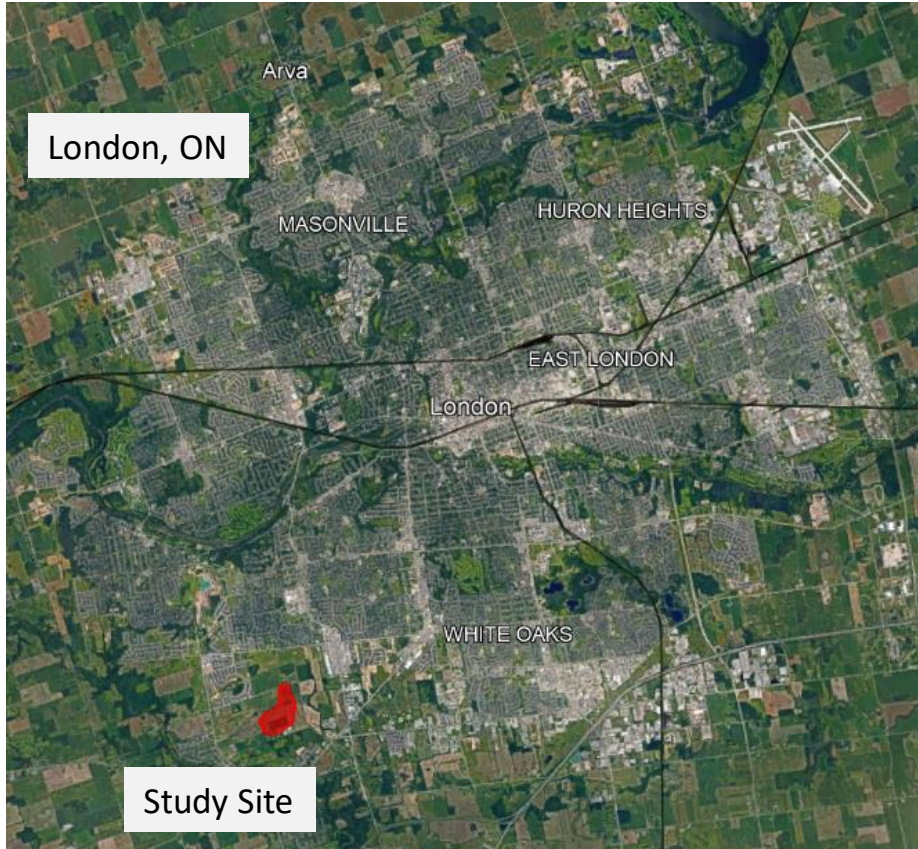
- Successfully tested developers' proposed site-specific conceptual design
- Confirmed that site-specific design can maintain management objectives including ecological function
- Provided feed back to help
 - Optimize final design and location
 - Optimize performance monitoring plan

Case Study 3

Detailed Design Support

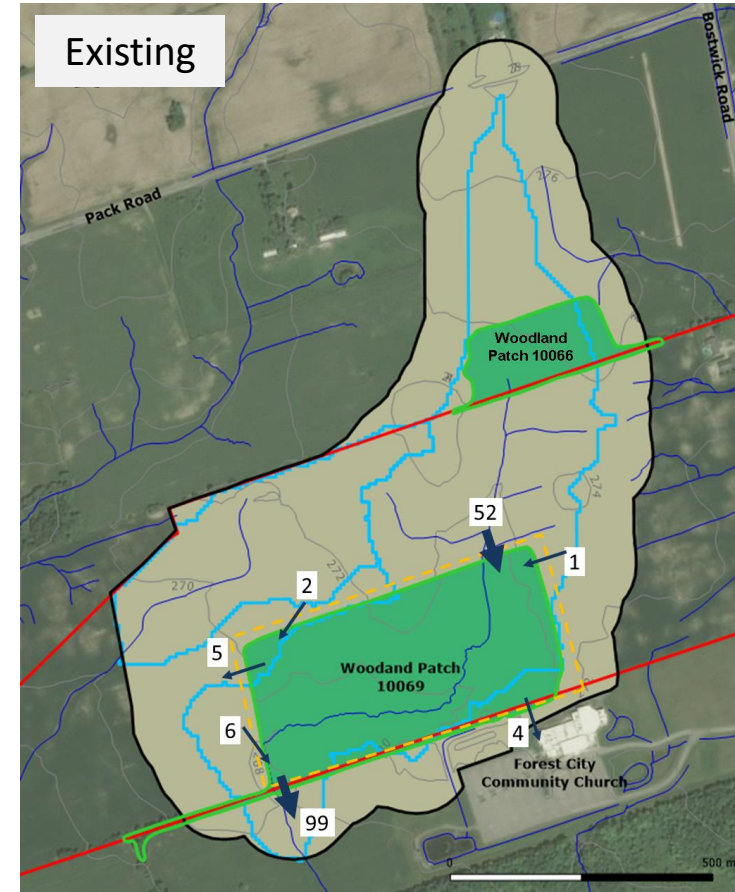


W3 Farms Subdivision Woodland Patch 10069



Subdivision Development Application

- Local scale catchment-based study (5m x 5m grid)
- Woodland SW or GW supported?
- Focus on Surface Water function: runoff to Woodland
- Goal: maintain runoff contribution and hydroperiod of the Woodland
- Rerouting of surface runoff



Future Conditions Model

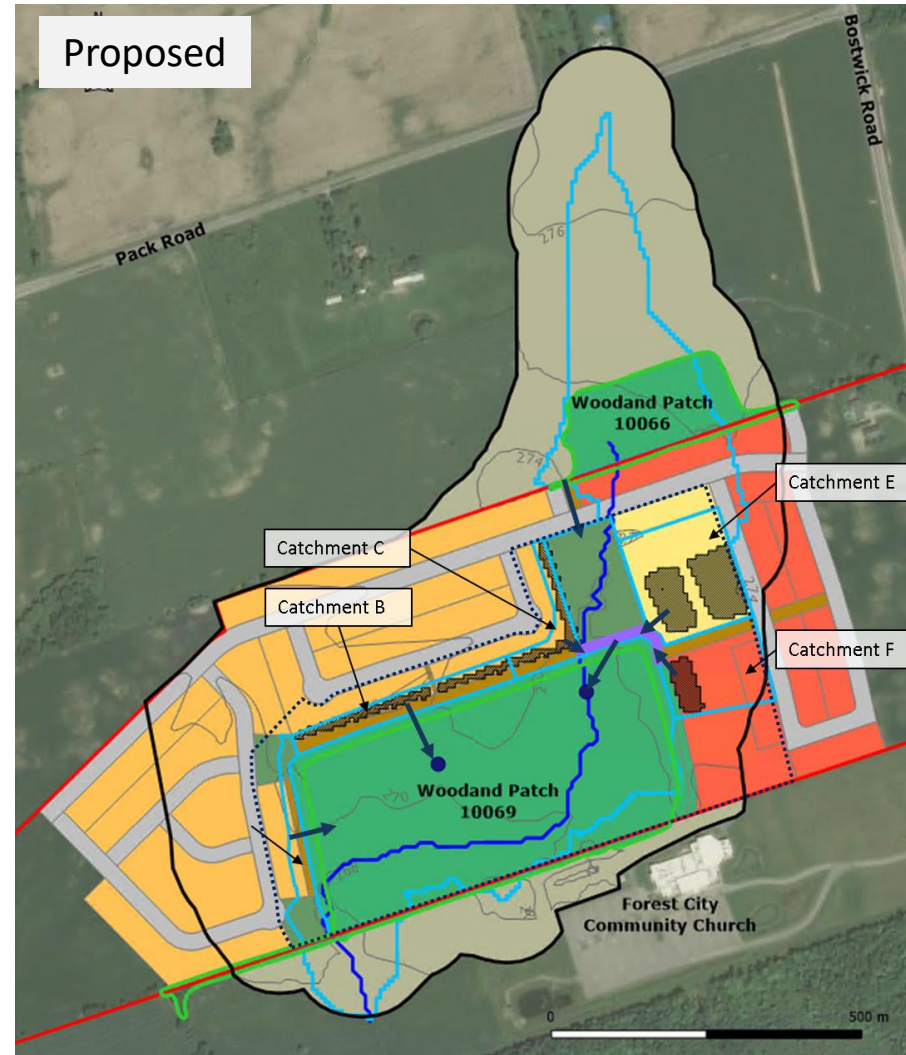
Routing of Surface Runoff (examples):

- B: rear lots + roof → woodland
- C: rear lots → woodland; roofs → LID
- E: impervious → sewers (1) **OR** LID (2)
- F: roof → LID

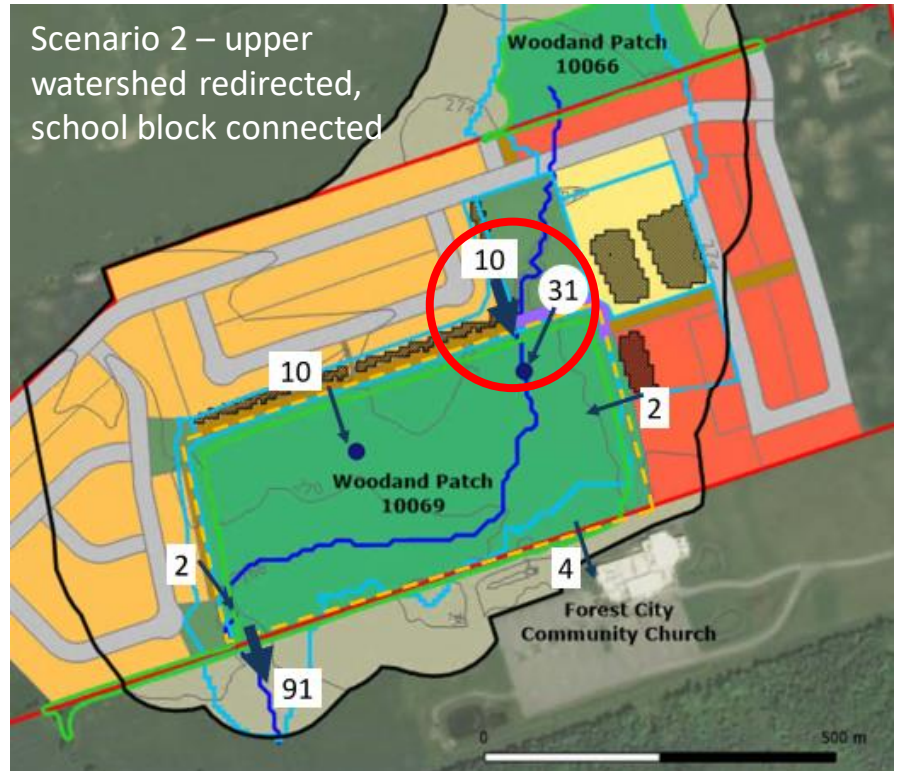
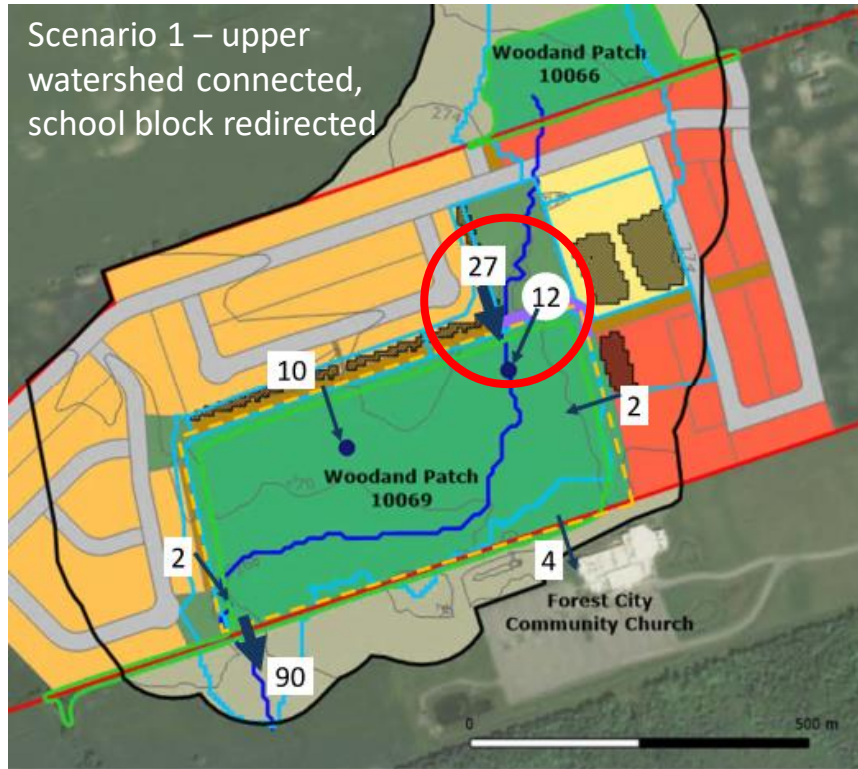


Proposed Future Landuse

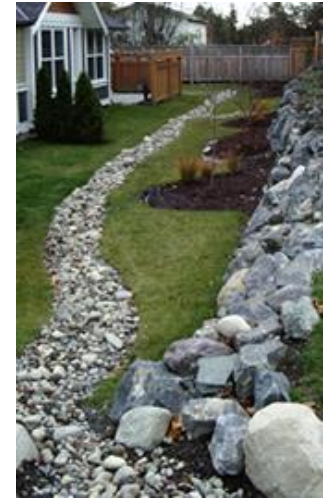
Elementary School
Single Family Homes
Medium Density
Road
Walkway
Park
Woodland
Agriculture



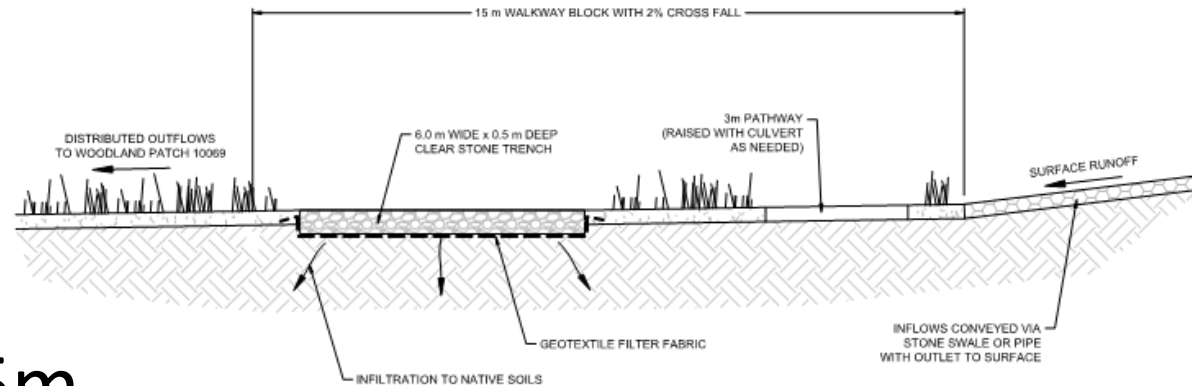
Future Conditions Water Budget



LID Design



- Stone bioswale for conveyance
- LID Stone Trench 160 m X 6m x 0.5m



LID STONE TRENCH CONCEPTUAL DESIGN DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Outcomes and Suggestions

- Model was able to replicate expected water balance, observed downward gradients and seasonal groundwater response
- Proposed Development with LID design should maintain the water balance and hydroperiod of the Woodland close to existing conditions
- Continued monitoring of Woodland to adjust design if needed

Advantages of Integrated Modelling over Traditional SWM Modelling

- More physical representation of flow process
- Topography driven runoff - model determines direction of flow
- Spatial distribution of inputs/outputs
- Flexibility in spatial and temporal discretization
- Direct feedback between surface water and groundwater processes
- Explicit representation of groundwater
- Incorporate “external sources” (regional groundwater inflows)
- Understanding for a broad set of questions/application

Integrated Modelling: Other Application

- Spill Response Support
- Pipeline Risk Assessment
- Remediation Alternatives
- Freshet-driven Groundwater Flooding
- Irrigation Impacts (Agricultural Sustainability)
- Climate Change Impact Assessment

Contact Us

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 **Matrix Solutions Inc.**
ENVIRONMENT & ENGINEERING

Thanks to Our Project Partners



wood.

- Ron Scheckenberger, Aaron Farrell, Steve Chipps
- Stormwater and Surface Water



- Bill Blackport
- Hydrogeology



- Cam Portt
- Aquatics/ Fisheries



- Steve Hill
- Terrestrial