

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
STONEBRIDGE VILLAGE SUBDIVISION
CITY OF PORT COLBORNE

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March 28, 2024

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REFERENCES

1. Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual
Ontario Ministry of Environment (March 2003)

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CITY OF PORT COLBORNE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Area

The proposed residential development is located in the City of Port Colborne as part of Lot 31 and Concession 3. As shown on the enclosed Site Location Plan (Figure 1), the subject property is situated west of West Side Road (Highway 58), north of Barrick Road and south/east of the Biederman Municipal Drain.

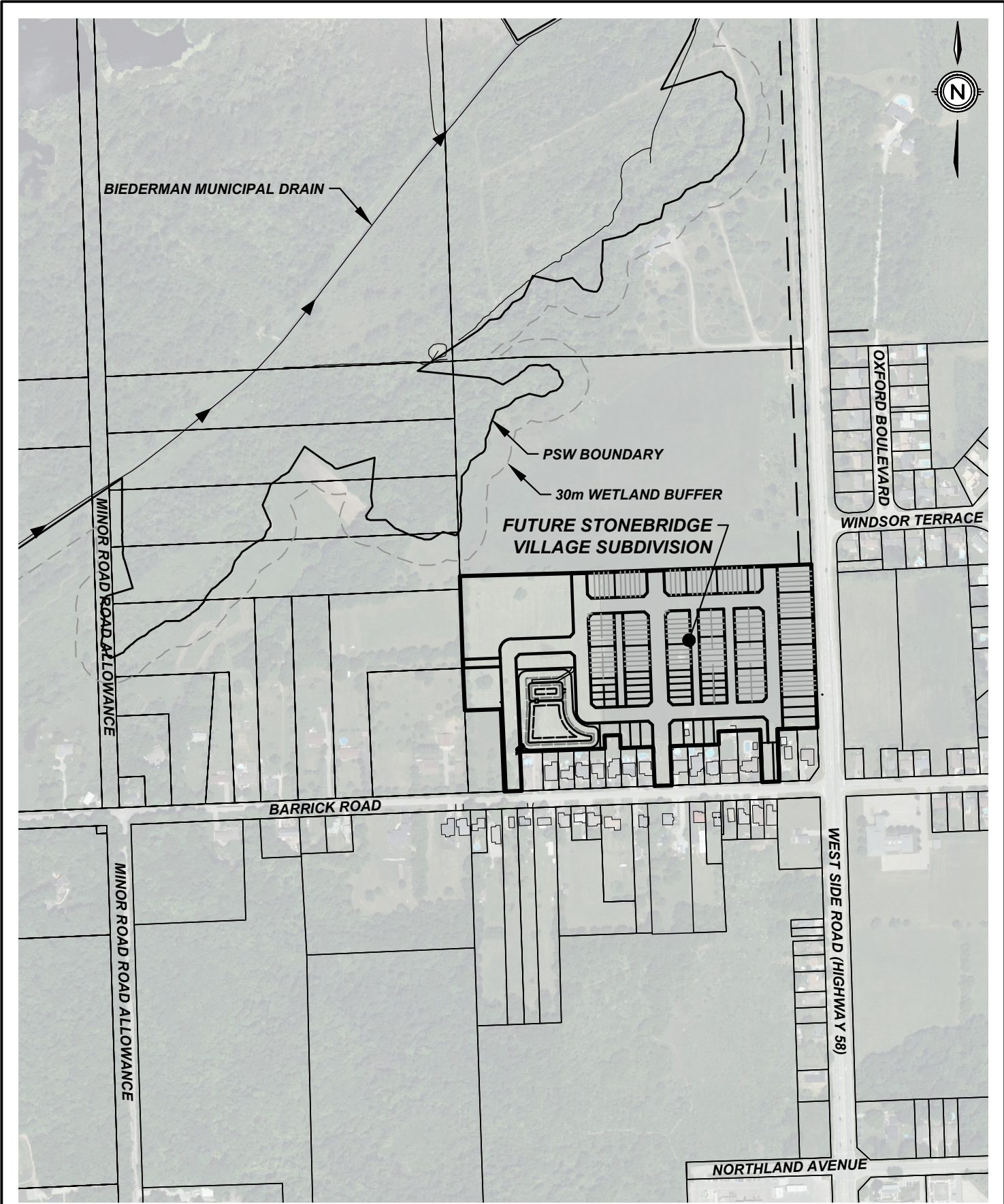
The 8.34-hectare property is bound by West Side Road (Highway 58) to the east, existing agricultural lands to the north and residential lands to the south and west. The proposed development will include two roadway entrances to Barrick Road, a park block, a Stormwater Management (SWM) Facility block, as well as two separate condo blocks. The current development plan will result in a residential subdivision consisting of a total of 385 residential units and has been designed to allow for future development expansion to the available vacant agricultural lands north of the site.

The drainage areas contributing to the Stormwater Management (SWM) Plan consist of the development site, as well as the available development area to the north. All stormwater flows from the proposed development site are ultimately conveyed to the Biederman Municipal Drain north-west of the property, however flows are conveyed there through four (4) separate paths as outlined further in this report. The intention of this Stormwater Management Plan is to prove and outline an overall stormwater management model for the entire development area consisting of Stonebridge Village as well as the outlined available northern development lands.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. Establish specific criteria for the management of stormwater from this site.
2. Determine the impact of development on the stormwater peak flow & volume of from this site.
3. Investigate alternatives for controlling the quantity and quality of stormwater from this site.
4. Recommend a comprehensive plan for the management of stormwater during and after construction.



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STONEBRIDGE VILLAGE
CITY OF PORT COLBORNE
SITE LOCATION PLAN

DATE	2024-03-04
SCALE	1:6,000 m
REF No.	2300
DWG No.	FIGURE 1

1.3 Existing & Proposed Conditions

a) Existing Conditions

Historically, the proposed development site has always been utilized for agricultural purposes, though recently has remained vacant lands. The 8.34-hectare property is limited by residential properties/Barrick Road to the south, West Side Road (Highway 58) to the east, and vacant agricultural lands to the north.

The vast majority of stormwater flows from the development site are conveyed south towards Barrick Road under existing conditions, then flowing west before ultimately discharging to the Biederman Drain. However as discussed previously, it is expected that future residential development will occur within the lands to the north, connecting to the proposed development. As such, the available development area north of the site has been included in the proposed SWM Plan for Barrick Road Subdivision.

The native soils within the development site have been characterized as Silty Clay via borehole information provided from a preliminary geotechnical analysis conducted by Niagara Testing & Inspection (NTIL). Seven boreholes were conducted (including 5 monitoring wells) noting that bedrock was found approximately 0.5 – 1.1m beneath the existing grade across the site.

b) Proposed Conditions

The development property is 8.34 hectares and will result in the construction of 2 condominium blocks (157 units), with various single detached/semi/townhouse areas for a total of 341 residential units. The current layout accounts for expected additional single-detached dwellings along the south limits, increasing the fully developed layout to 348 units. The site shall be provided with full municipal services including sanitary sewers, storm sewers and watermain with asphalt pavement, concrete curbs and gutters. The proposed SWM plan discusses the proposed development under fully developed conditions.

2.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

New developments are required to provide stormwater management in accordance with provincial and municipal policies including:

- Stormwater Quality Guidelines for New Development (MECP/MNRF, May 1991)
- Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (MECP, March 2003)

Based on the comments and outstanding policies from various agencies (City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority (NPCA), and the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), and others) the following site-specific considerations were identified:

- The receiving watercourse, Biederman Drain has been identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources watercourse evaluation as a **Type 2 (Important)** fish habitat. Based on this fish habitat, the corresponding MECP level of protection for stormwater management quality practices on all new developments shall be *Normal*.
- The site outlets to the Biederman Drain which contain lands that would be negatively impacted by increased flooding levels, and, therefore, stormwater quantity control is considered necessary to maintain the downstream peak water elevations.

Based on the above policies and site-specific considerations, the following stormwater management criteria have been established for this site.

- Stormwater **quality** controls are to be provided for the internal storm system of the Rosedale Subdivision development according to MECP guidelines. It is proposed to provide Normal Protection (70% TSS removal) to the stormwater before discharging to the Biederman Drain.
- Stormwater **quantity** controls are to be provided for the outlet to limit the proposed development peak flows from the 2, 5, 10, 25, 50- and 100-year storm events to existing peak flow levels

3.0 STORMWATER ANALYSIS

A stormwater analysis has been conducted by Upper Canada Consultants as part of the design of the Barrick Subdivision development using the MIDUSS computer modelling program. A new stormwater analysis was conducted to represent the existing and future conditions to the Biederman Drain.

This program was selected because it is applicable to an urban drainage area like the study area, it is relatively easy to use and modify for the proposed drainage conditions and control facilities, and it readily allows for the use of design storm hyetographs for the various return periods being investigated.

Copies of the current model output files are enclosed in Appendix B.

3.1 Design Storms

Design storm hyetographs were developed using a Chicago distribution based on the Ministry of Transportation's Intensity-Duration-Frequency curves for the subject area in Port Colborne. Hyetographs for the 25mm, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50- and 100-year events were developed using a 4-hour Chicago distribution. Table 1 summarizes the rainfall data.

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Table 1. Rainfall Data			
Design Storm (Return Period)	Chicago Distribution Parameters		
	a	b	c
25mm	512.000	6.00	0.800
2 Year	397.149	0.0	0.699
5 Year	524.867	0.0	0.699
10 Year	608.845	0.0	0.699
25 Year	715.568	0.0	0.699
50 Year	794.298	0.0	0.699
100 Year	871.279	0.0	0.699
$Intensity \ (mm/hr) = \frac{a}{(t_d + b)^c}$			

3.2 Existing Conditions

Existing conditions were modelled to establish peak stormwater flows and volumes prior to any development within this site. The existing drainage areas for this subwatershed (shown on Figure 2) were determined from field investigations and a combination of recent topographic surveys and Ontario LIDAR data. Stormwater from all drainage areas outlined on Figure 2 are ultimately directed to the Biederman Drain, however the drainage areas have been delineated based on their immediate stormwater outlets from the site. It should be noted that the entire development area considered as part of this SWM Plan was included in the Biederman Drain watershed area as noted in the Spriet Associates Municipal Drain Report (January 12, 2023).

Drainage Area EX10 represents the area directing stormwater to the Barrick Road road allowance (Outlet A). Outlet A consists of a series of ditches and storm sewers currently directing stormwater flows westerly on Barrick Road, to a tributary watercourse conveying flows north between #805 & #825 Barrick Road, prior to ultimate discharge to the Biederman Drain. This drainage area consists largely of the proposed Stonebridge Village Subdivision lands as well as a portion of the property to the north.

Stormwater flows from Drainage Area EX20 are conveyed overland via sheet flow to north-westerly to Outlet B. Stormwater Outlet B consists of the Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) as part of the Wainfleet Bog Wetland Complex, with all stormwater flows conveyed to the Biederman Drain approximately 200m north-west. These lands consist of a large portion of the northerly agricultural lands as well as the existing residential dwelling/driveway located at municipal address #503 West Side Road.

Drainage Area EX30 consists of the agricultural lands on the north development area directing stormwater flows to a 1.2m x 0.9m concrete box culvert (Outlet C) crossing West Side Road (Highway 58). Stormwater flows from this area are currently directed easterly across Oxford Boulevard and then northerly through the future Rosedale Subdivision/Meadow Heights Subdivision Development Area prior to ultimately being discharged to the Biederman Drain. This identical area has been included in the Stormwater Management Plan for the previously named downstream subdivisions within their calculations.

Lastly, Drainage Area EX40 consists of lands within the delineated future northerly development lands discharging stormwater flows directly to the West Side Road (Highway 58) road allowance (Outlet D), continuing northerly within the MTO road allowance before discharging to the Biederman Drain. These lands consist of the cleared, though undeveloped, front yard of the existing residential dwelling at #503 West Side Road.

Input parameters for the computer model for the existing conditions are shown in Table 2. Table 3 shows the stormwater peak flows and volumes generated by the various design storm events. A Weighted Impervious Calculation Sheet has been included in Appendix A for the existing drainage area conditions.

3.3 Proposed Conditions

It is proposed to construct a Stormwater Management Wet Pond Facility to provide the necessary quantity and quality controls for stormwater flows discharging from the development area under fully developed conditions. As stated previously, the available development lands as part of the two properties north of the Stonebridge Village development have been included in this SWM Plan as they are both included within the urban boundary of Port Colborne and are expected to be developed in the future. Without proper planning, these northern properties will not have a suitable proper stormwater outlet, and as such, have been included in the calculations within this report.

The future drainage areas for the proposed development, shown in Figure 3, were modelled to establish the stormwater peak flows and volumes once development has been completed at the proposed site. Input parameters for the computer model with the proposed development conditions are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Hydrologic Parameters					
Area No.	Area (ha)	Length (m)	Slope (%)	SCS CN	Percent Impervious
Existing Conditions					
EX10	11.26	300	1.0	77	3.0%
EX20	5.13	100	1.0	77	1.9%
EX30	3.44	100	2.0	77	0.5%
EX40	0.48	30	1.0	77	0.5%
20.31		Total Area			
Future Conditions					
A1	19.41	450	1.0	77	70.0
A2	0.88	20	1.0	77	28.6
20.31		Total Area			

As outlined within the Proposed Overall Storm Drainage Area Plan in Figure 3, the modelling for this SWM Plan has been conducted to allow the vast majority of stormwater flows from the overall development area to be conveyed to the proposed SWM Facility. As stormwater flows from Drainage Area EX20 are currently conveying stormwater flows to the existing PSW area as part of Outlet B, this SWM Plan is obligated to continue to discharge stormwater flows to these lands at a similar rate, and not completely remove this source of stormwater from the PSW lands. Therefore, Drainage Area A20 has been delineated representing the expected rear yard area from single family dwellings conveying stormwater flows to the PSW lands via sheet flow. As these would be rear-yards and a non-significant source of TSS, quality controls would not be required for this area.

To remain conservative, the lands as part of Drainage Areas EX30 and EX40 have been included in the modelling for this SWM Facility. As the northern lands are outside of the Stonebridge Village development area, they will remain untouched and are still expected

Stormwater Management Plan
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to drain to their current outlets until such time that development occurs. However, all expected future development lands north of the site not included in Drainage Area A20 have been included in sizing the proposed SWM Facility, and no future flows have been modelled to drain to Outlets C and D under future conditions. This may change under future development applications for these northern lands.

As the proposed Stonebridge Village development consists of mainly townhouses with an additional mix of apartments, single detached dwellings as well as park area, an imperviousness of 70% has been utilized for the entire development area as it is expected these land densities will remain consistent within future development on the northern lands.

As stated previously, the stormwater infrastructure on Barrick Road consists of a series of ditches, culverts and storm sewers, ultimately conveying stormwater flows to a tributary flowing north between #805 and #825 Barrick Road to the Biederman Drain. As part of the proposed SWM Plan, a stormwater system will be constructed on Barrick Road to provide a suitable stormwater outlet for the SWM Facility. The system will be constructed from the west development entrance and continue westerly to the Minor Road road allowance, before directing flows north within the road allowance.

As part of the preliminary design of the internal subdivision storm sewer system, the vast majority of stormwater flows from the northern lands have been included as discharging to the storm sewer on at the northern limit of Street 'D'. Therefore, cost sharing will be required for the northern lands for: the downstream storm sewers to the SWM Facility, the SWM Facility itself, and the downstream stormwater system to the ultimate Biederman Drain outlet. It is also expected that cost sharing will occur with the City of Port Colborne to construct the stormwater system on Barrick Road/Minor Road to the Biederman Drain.

The peak stormwater flows and volumes have been calculated and outlined in Table 3 below for various stormwater outlets depicted in Figures 2 and 3 under existing and fully developed conditions for the 2, 5, 20, 25, 50- and 100-year design storm events.

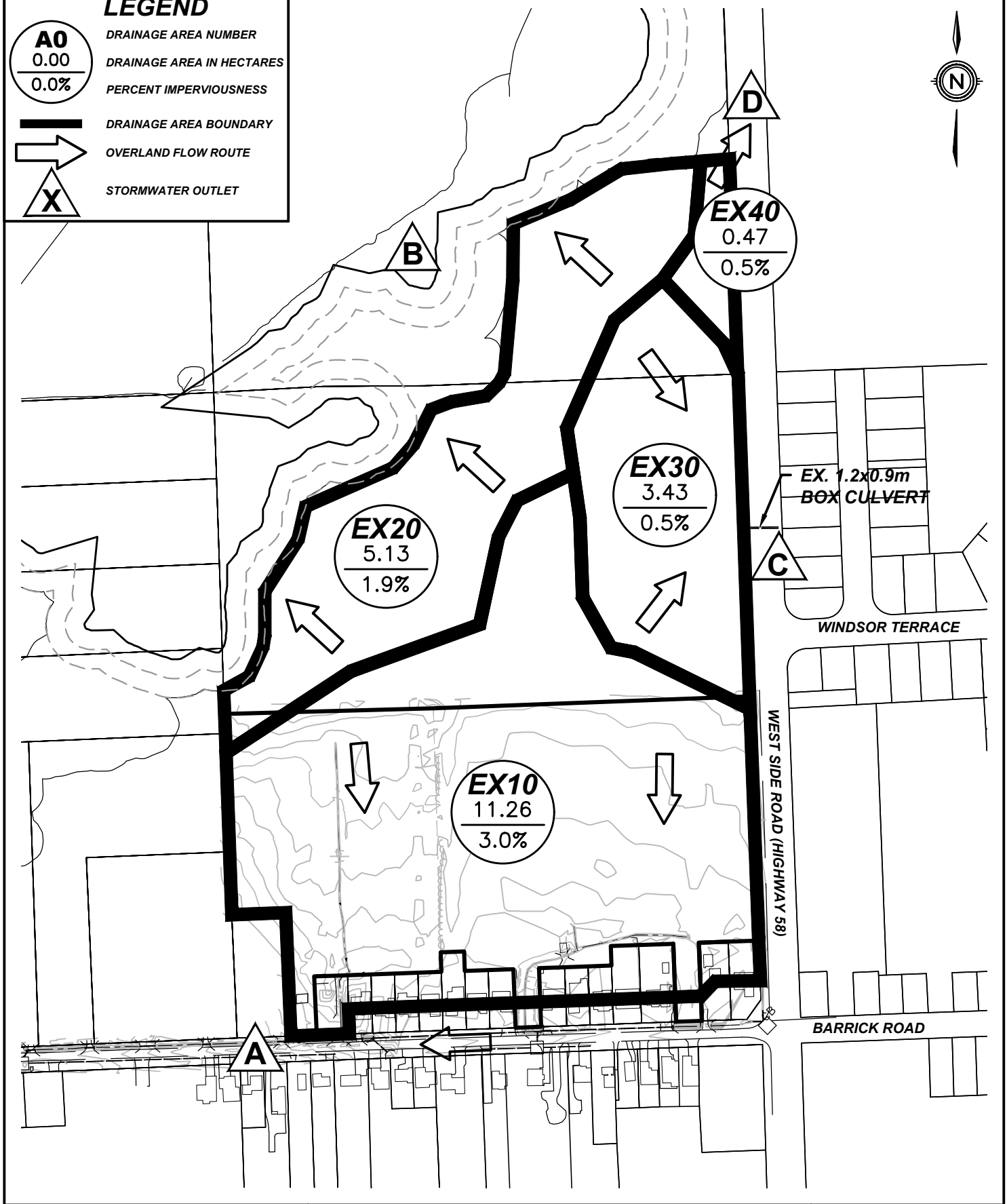
Stated previously, Table 3 shows no stormwater flows have been modelled to discharge to outlets 'C' or 'D' for the northern development lands, though this may change under future development applications. Peak stormwater flows discharging to Outlet B via sheet flow will be maintained during the 2-year event and reduced under larger storm events. However, stormwater flows being directed to Outlet A (Barrick Road road allowance) will be significantly increased during all storm events under proposed conditions and therefore, stormwater quantity controls will be required.

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Table 3. Peak Flow and Volume for Future Development Conditions						
Outlet	Peak Flow (L/s)			Volume (m³)		
	Existing	Future*	Change	Existing	Future*	Change
2 Year Design Storm Event						
A	56	1,737	+3,002%	866	4,398	+3,532
B	43	43	-	382	116	-266
C	32	0	-100%	245	0	-245
D	7	0	-100%	34	0	-34
5 Year Design Storm Event						
A	129	2,444	+1,795%	1517	6,149	+4,632
B	96	64	-33%	675	177	-498
C	74	0	-100%	439	0	-439
D	14	0	-100%	61	0	-61
10 Year Design Storm Event						
A	188	2904	+1,445%	2004	7,371	+5,367
B	146	79	-46%	895	221	-674
C	108	0	-100%	586	0	-586
D	20	0	-100%	82	0	-82
25 Year Design Storm Event						
A	288	3,480	+1,108%	2677	8,995	+6,328
B	211	96	-55%	1198	279	-919
C	178	0	-100%	787	0	-787
D	31	0	-100%	109	0	-109
50 Year Design Storm Event						
A	366	3,897	+965%	3203	10,198	+6,995
B	271	113	-58%	1440	323	-1117
C	224	0	-100%	948	0	-948
D	41	0	-100%	132	0	-132
100 Year Design Storm Event						
A	477	4,300	+801%	3743	11,379	+7,636
B	345	131	-61%	1682	368	-1,314
C	272	0	-100%	1109	0	-1109
D	58	0	-100%	155	0	-155
<p>Stormwater Outlets are as follows: Outlet A – Barrick Road Outlet B – Forested Lands Northwest of the Development Outlet C – Existing Box Culvert Crossing West Side Road (Highway 58) Outlet D – West Side Road (Highway 58) Road Allowance</p>						

LEGEND

- A0**
0.00
0.0%
- DRAINAGE AREA NUMBER**
- DRAINAGE AREA IN HECTARES**
- PERCENT IMPERVIOUSNESS**
- DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY**
- OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE**
- STORMWATER OUTLET**



EX. 1.2x0.9m
BOX CULVERT

WINDSOR TERRACE

WEST SIDE ROAD (HIGHWAY 58)

BARRICK ROAD



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EXISTING OVERALL STORM DRAINAGE AREA PLAN

DATE	2024-03-25
SCALE	1:4000 m
REF No.	2300
DWG No.	FIGURE 2

LEGEND

A0
0.00
0.0%

DRAINAGE AREA NUMBER
DRAINAGE AREA IN HECTARES
PERCENT IMPERVIOUSNESS



DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY



OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE



STORMWATER OUTLET

A20
0.88
28.6%

A10
19.41
70.0%

B

A

OXFORD BLVD

WINDSOR TERRACE

WEST SIDE ROAD (HIGHWAY 58)

BARRICK ROAD



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CITY OF PORT COLBORNE

FUTURE OVERALL STORM DRAINAGE AREA PLAN

DATE	2024-03-25
SCALE	1:4000 m
REF No.	2300
DWG No.	FIGURE 3

4.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

4.1 Screening of Stormwater Management Alternatives

A variety of stormwater management alternatives are available to control the quality of stormwater, most of which are described in the Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (MECP, March 2003). Alternatives for the proposed and ultimate developments were considered in the following broad categories: lot level, vegetative, infiltration, and end-of-pipe controls. General comments on each category are provided below. Individual alternatives for the proposed development are listed in Table 4 with comments on their effectiveness and applicability to the proposed outlet.

a) Lot Level Controls

Lot level controls are not generally suitable as the primary control facility for quality control. They are generally used to enhance stormwater quality in conjunction with other types of control facilities.

b) Vegetative Alternatives

Vegetative stormwater management practices are not generally suitable as the primary control facility for quality control. They are generally used to enhance stormwater quality in conjunction with other types of control facilities.

c) Infiltration Alternatives

Where soils are suitable, infiltration techniques can be very effective in providing quantity and quality control. However, the very small amount of surface area on this site dedicated to permeable surfaces such as greenspace and landscaping make this an impractical option. Therefore, infiltration techniques will not be considered for this development.

d) End-of-Pipe Alternatives

Surface storage techniques can be very effective in providing quality and quantity control. Dry facilities are effective practices for stormwater erosion and flood control for large drainage areas.

Wet facilities are effective practices for stormwater erosion, quality and quantity control for large drainage areas.

Table 4. Evaluation of Stormwater Management Practices

Stonebridge Village Subdivision	Criteria for Implementation of Stormwater Management Practices (SWMP)					Technical Effectiveness (10 high)	Recommend Implementation Yes / No	Comments
	Topography	Soils	Bedrock	Groundwater	Area			
Site Conditions	Variable 1 to 3%	Silty Clay <10mm/hr	At Considerable Depth	At Considerable Depth	± 19.4ha			
Lot Level Controls								
Lot Grading	<5%	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	2	Yes	Quality/quantity benefits
Roof Leaders to Surface	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	2	Yes	Quality/quantity benefits
Roof Ldrs.to Soakaway Pits	nlc	loam, infiltr. > 15 mm/hr	>1m Below Bottom	>1m Below Bottom	< 0.5 ha	6	No	Unsuitable site conditions
Sump Pump Fdtn. Drains	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	2	Yes	Suitable site conditions
Vegetative								
Grassed Swales	< 5 %	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	7	Yes	Quality/quantity benefits
Filter Strips(Veg. Buffer)	< 10 %	nlc	nlc	>.5m Below Bottom	< 2 ha	5	No	Unsuitable site conditions
Infiltration								
Infiltration Basins	nlc	loam, infiltr. > 15 mm/hr	>1m Below Bottom	>1m Below Bottom	< 5 ha	2	No	Unsuitable site conditions
Infiltration Trench	nlc	loam, infiltr. > 15 mm/hr	>1m Below Bottom	>1m Below Bottom	< 2 ha	4	No	Unsuitable site conditions
Rear Yard Infiltration	< 2.0 %	loam, infiltr. > 15 mm/hr	>1m Below Bottom	>1m Below Bottom	< 0.5 ha	7	No	Unsuitable site conditions
Perforated Pipes	nlc	loam, infiltr. > 15 mm/hr	>1m Below Bottom	>1m Below Bottom	nlc	4	No	Unsuitable site conditions
Pervious Catch basins	nlc	loam, infiltr. > 15 mm/hr	>1m Below Bottom	>1m Below Bottom	nlc	3	No	Unsuitable site conditions
Sand Filters	nlc	nlc	nlc	>.5m Below Bottom	< 5 ha	5	No	High maintenance/poor aesthetics
Surface Storage								
Dry Ponds	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	> 5 ha	7	No	No quality control
Wet Ponds	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	> 5 ha	9	Yes	Very effective quality control
Wetlands	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	> 5 ha	10	No	Very effective quality control
Other								
Oil/Grit Separator	nlc	nlc	nlc	nlc	<2 ha	3	No	Limited benefit/area too large

Reference: Stormwater Management Practices Planning and Design Manual - 1994
nlc - No Limiting Criteria

4.2 Selection of Stormwater Management Alternatives

Stormwater management alternatives were screened based on technical effectiveness, physical suitability for this site, and their ability to meet the stormwater management criteria established for proposed and future development areas. The following stormwater management alternatives are recommended for implementation on the proposed development:

- **Lot grading** to be kept as flat as practical in order to slow down stormwater and encourage infiltration.
- **Roof leaders to be discharged to the ground surface** in order to slow down stormwater and encourage infiltration.
- **Grassed swales** to be used to collect rear lot drainage. Grassed swales tend to filter sediments and slow down the rate of stormwater.
- A **wet pond facility** to be constructed to provide stormwater quality enhancement for frequent storms.

5.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

As part of the Stormwater Management Plan for this development, an internal storm sewer system will be constructed within the subdivision to convey stormwater flows up to and including the 5-year design storm event to the proposed SWM Facility. The overall grading design for the roadway system will direct overland stormwater flows, unable to enter the storm sewer system, during major storm events to the SWM Facility.

A MIDUSS model was created to assess existing, future and ultimate development peak flows and stormwater volumes generated by the proposed subdivision. The stormwater management facility was sized according to MECP Guidelines (MECP, March 2003) as follows:

5.1 Proposed Stormwater Management Facility

5.1.1 Stormwater Quality Control

The stormwater drainage outlet for the proposed development is Biederman Municipal Drain, which has been identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources watercourse evaluation as a **Type 2** fish habitat. Based on this fish habitat, the corresponding MECP level of protection for stormwater management quality practices on all new developments shall be *Normal*. It is proposed to provide Normal (70% TSS removals) Protection quality controls prior to discharge to the Biederman Drain.

Based on Table 3.2 of SWMP & Design Manual, the water quality storage requirement is approximately 130m³/ha for *Normal* protection for developments with 70% impervious areas. The drainage area requiring stormwater quality improvement draining to the proposed facility is 19.41 hectares. The storage volumes required for this proposed facility are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Stormwater Quality Volume Calculations	
Total Water Quality Volume = 19.41 ha x 130 m ³ /ha = 2,523 m ³	Reference: Table 3.2, SWMP & Design Manual (MECP 2003)
Permanent Pool Volume = 19.41 ha x 90 m ³ /ha = 1,747 m ³	Extended Detention Volume = 19.41 ha x 40 m ³ /ha = 776 m ³

5.1.2 Stormwater Quantity Control

As shown in the previous Table 3, stormwater management quantity controls are required to reduce the peak flows from the development area to existing conditions for up to and including the 100-year design storm event. The stormwater peak flows from the proposed development shall be reduced to the existing levels by providing stormwater quantity storage within the wet pond facility. It is proposed to construct a control structure outlet to reduce the peak stormwater flows discharging from the proposed facility.

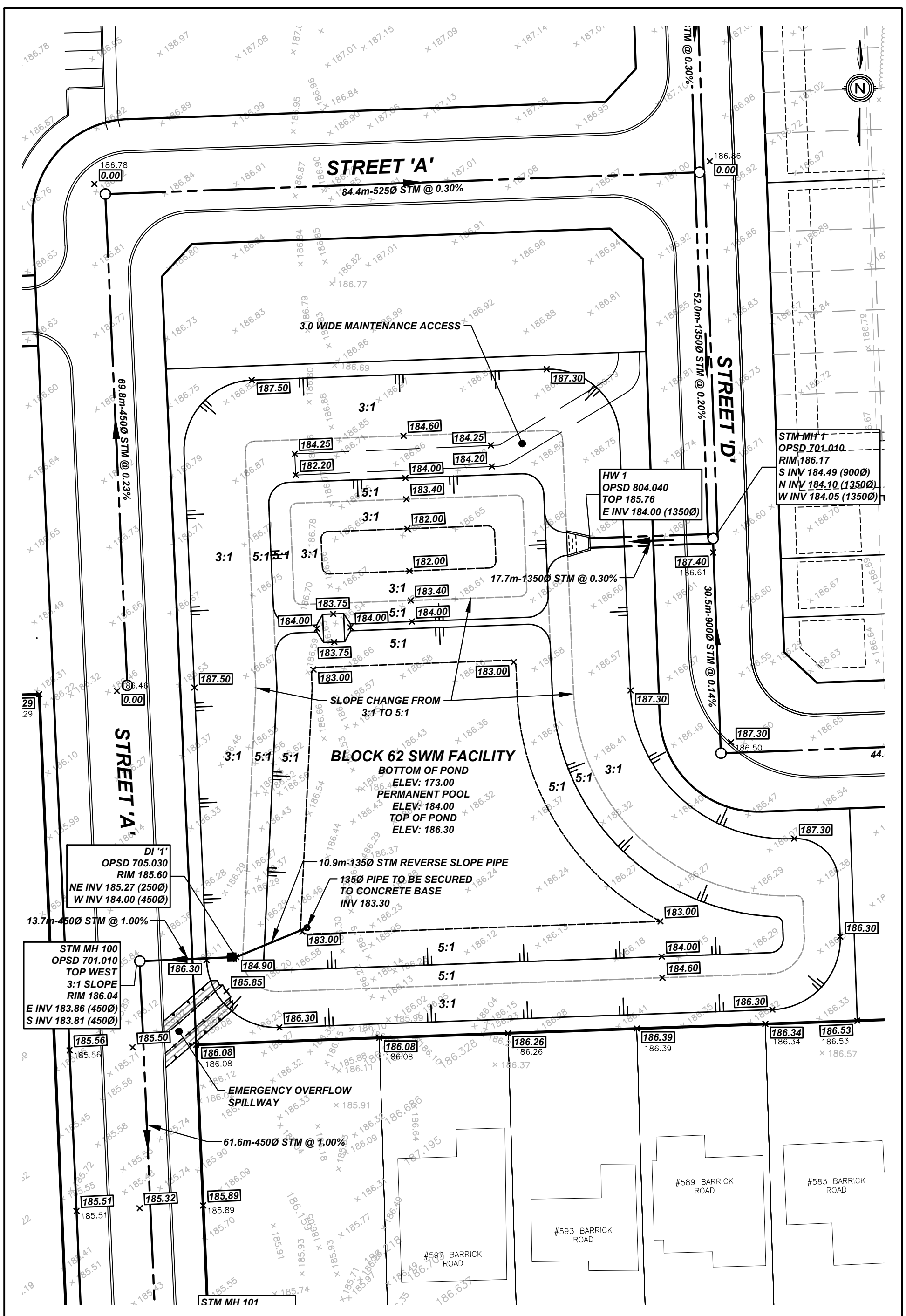
5.1.3 Stormwater Management Facility Configuration

As seen within the Proposed Stormwater Management Facility detail (Figure 5), the layout is providing a single sewer outlet from the SWM Facility to the storm sewer on Street 'A' directing flows to the proposed storm sewer on Barrick Road.

It is proposed to construct a three-stage outlet for the proposed stormwater management facility. The first stage of control consists of a reverse slope pipe acting as a 133mm (5") diameter orifice to provide the required quality controls. The second stage of control consists of a ditch inlet catch basin and outlet pipe which provides an outlet for flows exceeding the extended detention volume. An emergency spillway will complete the third stage, providing an outlet for flows exceeding the capacity of the ditch inlet catch basin and outlet pipe during extreme storm events.

The proposed effective bottom elevation of the facility is 183.00m, and the permanent pool water level is 184.00m for a water depth of 1.0 metre. The configuration of the facility provides 1,805 m³ of permanent pool volume, which is more than the required 1,747m³. The proposed top of pond is at an elevation of 186.30m which provides a total active volume of approximately 10,235m³.

The proposed facility has a single storm sewer inlet, therefore, the sediment forebay was designed to minimize the transport of heavy sediment from the storm sewer outlet throughout the facility and localize maintenance activities. Calculations for the forebay sizing follow MECP guidelines and are shown in Table 6.



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STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY DETAIL

DATE	2024-03-04
SCALE	1:500 m
REF No.	2300
DWG No.	FIGURE 4

Table 6. Stormwater Management Facility Forebay Sizing		
a) Forebay Settling Length (MOECC SWMP&D, Equation 4.5)		
$\text{Settling Length} = \sqrt{\frac{r * Q_p}{V_s}}$	$r = 4.1 :1$ (Length:Width Ratio) $Q_p = 0.038 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (25mm Storm Pond Discharge) $V_s = 0.0003 \text{ m/s}$ (Settling Velocity)	
Settling Length = 22.74 m		
b) Dispersion Length (MOECC SWMP&D, Equation 4.6)		
$\text{Dispersion Length} = \frac{8 * Q}{D * V_f}$	$Q = 2.444 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (5 Yr Stm Sew Design Inflow) $D = 2.00 \text{ m}$ (Depth of Forebay) $V_f = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$ (Desired Velocity)	
Dispersion Length = 19.55 m		
c) Minimum Forebay Deep Zone Bottom Width (MOECC SWMP&D, Equation 4.7)		
$\text{Width} = \frac{\text{Dispersion Length}}{8}$	Minimum Forebay Length from Equations 3.3 and 3.4 22.74 m (minimum required length)	
Width = 2.84 m (minimum required width)		
d) Average Velocity of Flow		
$\text{Average Velocity} = \frac{Q}{A}$	$Q = 1.014 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (Quality Design Inflow) $A = 24.00 \text{ m}^2$ (Cross Sectional Area) $D = 2.00 \text{ m}$ (Depth of Forebay) $W = 6.00 \text{ m}$ (Proposed Bottom Width) $S = 3 :1$ (Side slopes - minimum)	
Average Velocity = 0.04 m/s		
Is this Acceptable? Yes (Maximum velocity of flow = 0.15 m/s)		
e) Cleanout Frequency		
Is this Acceptable? Yes	$L = 24.5 \text{ m}$ (Proposed Bottom Length) $ASL = 2.8 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$ (Annual Sediment Loading) $A = 19.41 \text{ ha}$ (Drainage Area) $FRC = 70 \%$ (Facility Removal Efficiency) $FV = 804.0 \text{ m}^3$ (Forebay Volume)	
Cleanout Frequency = 10.4 years		
Is this Acceptable? Yes (10 year minimum cleanout frequency)		

Based on the configuration of the proposed facility, it was determined that a 133mm (5”) diameter quality orifice shall provide 41.9 hours of detention (24-hour minimum required duration of detention). The rim elevation for the proposed ditch inlet catch basin is 184.90m and will provide an extended detention volume of 3,482m³, which is more than the required 776m³.

The outflow pipe from the stormwater management facility is to be 450mm in diameter and will convey the stormwater flows from the ditch inlet to a storm sewer on Street ‘A’ discharging flows to the proposed Barrick Road Stormwater System. During extreme storm events greater than the 100-year event, stormwater flows will crest over an emergency overflow spillway located at the south west corner of the facility, and be directed to the Street ‘A’ road allowance continuing towards Barrick Road. The grade of Barrick Road will direct major overland stormwater flows easterly, and therefore, no stormwater flows will be conveyed to the MTO road allowance as part of the proposed Stormwater Management Plan.

Table 7 summarizes the peak inflows and outflows for the Stormwater Management Facility along with corresponding pond elevations. A stage-storage-discharge relationship was determined for the facility and is included in Appendix A for reference purposes.

Table 7. Stormwater Management Facility Characteristics					
Design Storm	Peak Flows (L/s)			Maximum Elevation (m)	Maximum Storage (m3)
	Existing Outflow	Future Inflow	Future Outflow		
25mm	-	1,014	29	184.66	2,461
2 Year	56	1,737	52	184.96	3,732
5 Year	129	2,444	128	185.19	4,804
10 Year	188	2,904	147	185.36	5,626
25 Year	288	3,480	148	185.64	7,027
50 Year	366	3,897	159	185.86	8,127
100 Year	477	4,300	289	185.97	8,719

Therefore, peak stormwater flows to Outlet A will be reduced during all storm events from existing conditions. As the 25mm design storm is only modelled for stormwater quality purposes, an existing peak flow rate has not been provided.

Based on the MIDUSS model, Table 7 shows the maximum wet pond elevation of 185.97m, and an active storage volume of 8,719m³ for the 100-year design storm event. approximately 0.33m of free board will be provided by the stormwater management facility during the 100-year design storm event.

The stormwater sewer system immediately downstream of the SWM facility outlet will be designed to convey peak stormwater flows up to and including the 5-year event. During the 5-year event, the SWM facility will discharge approximately 128L/s to the downstream stormwater system according to the MIDUSS Modelling. As part of the design of this storm sewer, a conservatively increased flow allocation from the Stonebridge Village SWM Facility of 130L/s will be included to ensure sufficient capacity is provided.

During events greater than the 5-year storm event, it has been conservatively assumed that storm sewers can accommodate flow at an additional 15% on top of their full flow capacity due to surcharged conditions. Therefore, for the purpose of modelling the SWM facility, a maximum discharge rate of 148.4L/s (129L/s + 15%) has been utilized for flows being discharged at the outlet pipe. Additional outflow capacity is included once stormwater flows within the SWM facility reach the minor spillway elevation of 185.80m.

6.0 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

Sediment and erosion controls are required during all construction phases of this development to limit the transport of sediment into Bartlett Creek.

The following additional erosion and sediment controls will also be implemented during construction:

- Install silt control fencing along the limits of construction of the development to collect sediment in overland flows before discharging to downstream systems. The silt control fence installed along east end of site will be installed along the wetland buffer to act as the limit of construction.
- Re-vegetate disturbed areas as soon as possible after grading works have been completed.
- Lot grading and siltation controls plans will be provided with sediment and erosion control measures to the appropriate agencies for approval during the final design stage.

7.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY MAINTENANCE

7.1 Wetpond Facility

Maintenance is a necessary and important aspect of urban stormwater quality and quantity measures such as constructed wetlands. Many pollutants (ie. nutrients, metals, bacteria, etc.) bind to sediment and therefore removal of sediment on a scheduled basis is required.

The wet pond for this development is subject to frequent wetting and deposition of sediments as a result of frequent low intensity storm events. The purpose of the wet pond is to improve post development sediment and contaminant loadings by detaining the 'first flush' flow for a 24-hour period. For the initial operation period of the stormwater management facility, the required frequency of maintenance is not definitively known and many of the maintenance tasks will be performed on an 'as required' basis. For example, during the home construction phase of the development there will be a greater potential for increased maintenance frequency, which depends on the effectiveness of sediment and erosion control techniques employed.

Inspections of the wet pond will indicate whether or not maintenance is required. Inspections should be made after every significant storm during the first two years of operation or until all development is completed to ensure the wet pond is functioning properly. This may translate into an average of six inspections per year. Once all building

activity is finalized, inspections shall be performed annually. The following points should be addressed during inspections of the facility.

- a) Standing water above the inlet storm sewer invert a day or more after a storm may indicate a blockage in the reverse slope pipe or orifice. The blockage may be caused by trash or sediment and a visual inspection would be required to determine the cause.
- b) The vegetation around the wet pond should be inspected to ensure its function and aesthetics. Visual inspections will indicate whether replacement of plantings are required. A decline in vegetation habitat may indicate that other aspects of the constructed wet pond are operating improperly, such as the detention times may be inadequate or excessive.
- c) The accumulation of sediment and debris at the wet pond inlet sediment forebay or around the high water line of the wet pond should be inspected. This will indicate the need for sediment removal or debris clean up.
- d) The wet pond has been created by excavating a detention area. The integrity of the embankments should be periodically checked to ensure that it remains watertight and the side slopes have not sloughed.

Grass cutting is a maintenance activity that is done solely for aesthetic purposes. It is recommended that grass cutting be eliminated. It should be noted that municipal by-laws may require regular grass maintenance for weed control.

Trash removal is an integral part of maintenance and an annual cleanup, usually in the spring, is a minimum requirement. After this, trash removal is performed as required basis on observation of trash build-up during inspections.

To ensure long term effectiveness, the sediment that accumulates in the forebay area should be removed periodically to ensure that sediment is not deposited throughout the facility. For sediment removal operations, typical grading/excavating equipment should be used to remove sediment from the inlet forebay and detention areas. Care should be taken to ensure that limited damage occurs to existing vegetation and habitat.

Generally, the sediment which is removed from the detention pond will not be contaminated to the point that it would be classified as hazardous waste. However, the sediment should be tested to determine the disposal options.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS


Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions are offered:

- Infiltration techniques are not suitable for this site as the primary control facility due to the low soil infiltration rates and the large drainage area for this development.
- The proposed stormwater management facilities will provide stormwater quality and quantity controls for the approximately 19.41 hectare catchment area.
- Various lot level vegetative stormwater management practices can be implemented to enhance stormwater quality.
- This report was prepared in accordance with the provincial guidelines contained in "Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual, March 2003".

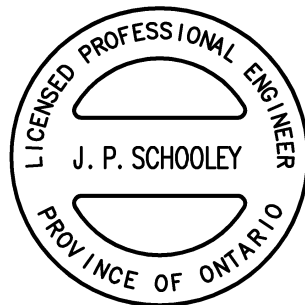
The above conclusions lead to the following recommendations:

- That the stormwater management criteria established in this report be accepted.
- That a stormwater management wet pond facility be constructed to provide stormwater quality protection to MECP *Normal* Protection levels and quantity controls as outlined in this report.
- That additional lot level controls and vegetative stormwater management practices as described previously in this report be implemented.

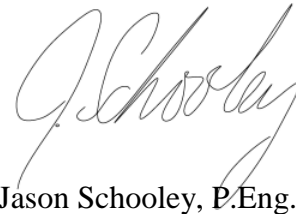
Prepared By:



Kurt Tiessen, E.I.T.
March 28, 2024



Reviewed By:



Jason Schooley, P.Eng.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Weighted Impervious Calculation Sheet
Stormwater Management Facility Calculations

Weighted Imperviousness Percentage Calculation Worksheet

Project Name:	Barrick Road Subdivision
Project Number:	2300
Date:	March 2024
Person:	K.Tiessen

EX10 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>% Impervious</i>	<i>Effective Impervious Area</i>
Buildings	2324.6 m ²	100%	2324.6 m ²
Concrete/Asphalt/Granular Driveways	1190.9 m ²	80%	952.7 m ²
Landscape/Greenspace	109116.7 m ²	0.1%	109.1 m ²

TOTAL CATCHMENT IMPERVIOUS AREAS	3,386 m ²
---	----------------------

TOTAL CATCHMENT AREA	112,632 m ²
-----------------------------	------------------------

EFFECTIVE WEIGHTED CATCHMENT % IMPERVIOUS RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	3.0 % 0.22
---	-----------------------------

EX20 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>% Impervious</i>	<i>Effective Impervious Area</i>
Buildings	91.3 m ²	100%	91.3 m ²
Granular Driveways	1160.5 m ²	70%	812.4 m ²
Landscape/Greenspace	50008.2 m ²	0.1%	50.0 m ²

TOTAL CATCHMENT IMPERVIOUS AREAS	954 m ²
---	--------------------

TOTAL CATCHMENT AREA	51,260 m ²
-----------------------------	-----------------------

EFFECTIVE WEIGHTED CATCHMENT % IMPERVIOUS RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	1.9 % 0.21
---	-----------------------------

Upper Canada Consultants
 30 HANNOVER DRIVE, UNIT 3
 St. Catharines, Ontario L2W 1A3

DATE: MARCH 2024

PROJECT NAME: STONEBRIDGE VILLAGE SUBDIVISION
 PROJECT NO.: 2300

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY WETPOND

Quality Requirements	Quality Orifice	Ditch Inlet Weir	Outflow Pipe Orifice	Overflow Spillway
Drainage Area (ha) = 19.41	Diameter (m) = 0.133	Length (m) = 0.60	Diameter (m) = 0.450	Minor Length (m) = 2.00
Normal (m ³ /ha) = 130	(@ 70%) Cd = 0.63	Width (m) = 0.60	Cd = 0.63	Slopes (X:1) = 2.00
Perm Pool (m ³ /ha) = 90	Invert (m) = 184.00	Grate Slope (X:1) = 4	Invert (m) = 184.00	Minor Invert (m) = 185.85
Perm Pool Vol (m ³) = 1,747	5" Ring-Tite PVC DR28	Inlet Elevation (m) = 184.90	Overt (m) = 184.45	Major Length (m) = 4.00
Active Vol (m ³) 776		Cd = 1.84		Major Invert (m) = 186.00
Perm. Pool Elev. = 184.00 m				MOE Equation 4.10 Drawdown Coefficient 'C2' = 1,623
				MOE Equation 4.10 Drawdown Coefficient 'C3' = 3,175
				MOE Equation 4.10 Drawdown Time (h) = 41.9

Elevation	Increment Depth (m)	Active Depth (m)	Surface Area (m ²)	Average Surface Area (m ²)	Increment Volume (m ³)	Permanent Volume (m ³)	Active Volume (m ³)	Quality Orifice (m ³ /s)	Ditch Inlet (m ³ /s)	Max Pipe Orifice (m ³ /s)	Max Outflow (5yr+15%) (m ³ /s)	Overflow Spillway (m ³ /s)	Total Outflow (m ³ /s)	Average Discharge (m ³ /s)	Side Slope (H:V)
183.00		-1.00	1,335			0									BOTTOM
	0.40			1,509	604										3:1
183.40		-0.60	1,684			604									5:1
184.00		0.00	2,322			1,805									PERM
	0.00			2,740	0										
184.00		0.00	3,158				0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000		PERM
	0.30			3,428	1,028									0.015	5:1
184.30		0.30	3,698				1028.3	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.148	0.000	0.0178		3:1
	0.30			3,915	1,174									0.023	
184.60		0.60	4,132				2202.7	0.028	0.000	0.243	0.148	0.000	0.0277		3:1
	0.30			4,266	1,280									0.031	
184.90		0.90	4,399				3482.4	0.035	0.000	0.344	0.148	0.000	0.0349		3:1
	0.35			4,559	1,596									0.092	
185.25		1.25	4,718				5077.9	0.042	0.114	0.433	0.148	0.000	0.1484		3:1
	0.60			4,999	2,999									0.148	
185.85		1.85	5,280				8077.3	0.051	0.511	0.553	0.148	0.000	0.1484		3:1
	0.15			5,352	803									0.236	
186.00		2.00	5,424				8880.1	0.054	0.637	0.579	0.148	0.176	0.3242		3:1
	0.30			5,569	1,671									0.972	
186.30		2.30	5,715				10550.9	0.058	0.914	0.628	0.148	1.471	1.6197		3:1

- Notes**
1. Quality Orifice flow is the orifice controlling for the 24 hour detention period and uses an orifice formula.
 2. Pipe Orifice flow is calculated using an orifice formula on the pipe from the ditch inlet to the outlet and uses the total head on the orifice.
 3. Overflow Weir flow is calculated using a trapezondial weir to convey outflow for less frequent storms through the embankment with an emergency spillway.
 4. Total Outflow is calculated by adding the Overflow Spillway with the lowest of Quality Orifice plus Ditch Inlet or Max Pipe Orifice.

APPENDIX B
MIDUSS Output Files

Stormwater Management Plan

Stonebridge Village, City of Port Colborne

Existing Conditions

```

Output File (4.7) EX.OUT          opened 2024-02-09 10:42
Units used are defined by G =    9.810
24 144 10.000 are MAXDT MAXHYD & DTMIN values
Licensee: UPPER CANADA CONSULTANTS
35 COMMENT
4 line(s) of comment
PROJECT NAME: BARRICK SUBDIVISION
PROJECT NO.: 2300
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS JULY 2023
EXISTING CONDITIONS
14 START
1 1=Zero; 2=Define
35 COMMENT
3 line(s) of comment
*****
** 25mm DESIGN STORM EVENT **
*****
2 STORM
1 1=Chicago;2=Huff;3=User;4=Cdnlhr;5=Historic
512.000 Coefficient a
6.000 Constant b (min)
.800 Exponent c
.400 Fraction to peak r
240.000 Duration 6 240 min
25.036 mm Total depth
3 IMPERVIOUS
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.013 Manning "n"
98.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
.518 Initial Abstraction
4 CATCHMENT
10.000 ID No.6 99999
11.260 Area in hectares
300.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
3.000 Per cent Impervious
300.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.032 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.204 .847 .207 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .4237393E+03 c.m
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1 1=Zero; 2=Define
35 COMMENT
3 line(s) of comment
*****
* MTO 2 YEAR DESIGN STORM EVENT *
*****
2 STORM
1 1=Chicago;2=Huff;3=User;4=Cdnlhr;5=Historic
524.867 Coefficient a
.000 Constant b (min)
.699 Exponent c
.450 Fraction to peak r
240.000 Duration 6 240 min
45.530 mm Total depth
3 IMPERVIOUS
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.015 Manning "n"
98.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
.518 Initial Abstraction
4 CATCHMENT
10.000 ID No.6 99999
11.260 Area in hectares
300.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
3.000 Per cent Impervious
300.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.129 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.278 .884 .296 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .1517193E+04 c.m
4 CATCHMENT
20.000 ID No.6 99999
5.130 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
1.900 Per cent Impervious
100.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.096 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.278 .876 .289 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .6748363E+03 c.m
4 CATCHMENT
30.000 ID No.6 99999
3.440 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres
2.000 Gradient (%)
.500 Per cent Impervious
100.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.074 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.278 .880 .281 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .3815630E+03 c.m
4 CATCHMENT
30.000 ID No.6 99999
3.440 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres
2.000 Gradient (%)
.500 Per cent Impervious

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Stormwater Management Plan

Stonebridge Village, City of Port Colborne

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30.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.014 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.277 .865 .280 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .6120665E+02 c.m
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1 1=Zero; 2=Define
35 COMMENT
3 line(s) of comment
*****
* MTO 10 YEAR DESIGN STORM EVENT *
*****
2 STORM
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608.845 Coefficient a
.000 Constant b (min)
.699 Exponent c
.450 Fraction to peak r
240.000 Duration 6 240 min
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.288 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.367 .911 .383 C perv/imperv/total
3 IMPERVIOUS
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.015 Manning "n"
98.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
.518 Initial Abstraction
4 CATCHMENT
10.000 ID No.6 99999
11.260 Area in hectares
300.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
3.000 Per cent Impervious
300.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.188 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.320 .897 .337 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .2004478E+04 c.m
4 CATCHMENT
20.000 ID No.6 99999
5.130 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
1.900 Per cent Impervious
100.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.146 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.319 .892 .330 C perv/imperv/total
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4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .8946319E+03 c.m
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30.000 ID No.6 99999
3.440 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres
2.000 Gradient (%)
.500 Per cent Impervious
30.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.108 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.320 .894 .322 C perv/imperv/total
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4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .5859025E+03 c.m
14 START
4 CATCHMENT
40.000 ID No.6 99999
.480 Area in hectares
30.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
.500 Per cent Impervious
30.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.020 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.319 .876 .322 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .8161620E+02 c.m
14 START
1 1=Zero; 2=Define
35 COMMENT
3 line(s) of comment
*****
* MTO 25 YEAR DESIGN STORM EVENT *
*****
2 STORM
1 1=Chicago;2=Huff;3=User;4=Cdnlhr;5=Historic
794.298 Coefficient a
.000 Constant b (min)
.699 Exponent c
.450 Fraction to peak r
240.000 Duration 6 240 min
68.903 mm Total depth
3 IMPERVIOUS
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.015 Manning "n"
98.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
.518 Initial Abstraction
4 CATCHMENT
10.000 ID No.6 99999
11.260 Area in hectares
300.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
3.000 Per cent Impervious

```


Stormwater Management Plan

Stonebridge Village, City of Port Colborne

```

300.000 Length (IMPERV) .000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth 1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat .250 Manning "n"
.250 Manning "n" 77.000 SCS Curve No or C
77.000 SCS Curve No or C .100 Ia/S Coefficient
.100 Ia/S Coefficient 7.587 Initial Abstraction
7.587 Initial Abstraction 1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv .345 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.366 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s .424 .923 .434 C perv/imperv/total
.397 .917 .413 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY 27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen 4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .3203910E+04 c.m Volume = .1682262E+04 c.m
4 CATCHMENT 4 CATCHMENT
20.000 ID No.6 99999 30.000 ID No.6 99999
5.130 Area in hectares 3.440 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres 100.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%) 2.000 Gradient (%)
1.900 Per cent Impervious .500 Per cent Impervious
100.000 Length (IMPERV) 100.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth .000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat 1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n" .250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C 77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient .100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction 7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv 1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.271 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s .272 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.398 .916 .408 C perv/imperv/total .424 .915 .427 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY 27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen 4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .1440367E+04 c.m Volume = .1109006E+04 c.m
4 CATCHMENT 4 CATCHMENT
30.000 ID No.6 99999 40.000 ID No.6 99999
3.440 Area in hectares .480 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres 30.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%) 1.000 Gradient (%)
.500 Per cent Impervious .500 Per cent Impervious
100.000 Length (IMPERV) 30.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth .000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat 1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n" .250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C 77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient .100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction 7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv 1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.224 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s .058 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.398 .910 .400 C perv/imperv/total .424 .896 .427 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY 27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen 4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .9483638E+03 c.m Volume = .1548541E+03 c.m
4 CATCHMENT 20 MANUAL
40.000 ID No.6 99999
.480 Area in hectares
30.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
.500 Per cent Impervious
30.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.041 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.397 .891 .400 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .1321806E+03 c.m
14 START
1 1=Zero; 2=Define
35 COMMENT
3 line(s) of comment
*****
* MTO 100 YEAR DESIGN STORM EVENT *
*****
2 STORM
1 1=Chicago;2=Huff;3=User;4=Cdnlhr;5=Historic
871.279 Coefficient a
.000 Constant b (min)
.699 Exponent c
.450 Fraction to peak r
240.000 Duration 6 240 min
75.581 mm Total depth
3 IMPERVIOUS
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.015 Manning "n"
98.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
.518 Initial Abstraction
4 CATCHMENT
10.000 ID No.6 99999
11.260 Area in hectares
300.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
3.000 Per cent Impervious
300.000 Length (IMPERV)
.000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
.250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
.100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
.477 .000 .000 .000 c.m/s
.425 .922 .440 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .3743332E+04 c.m
4 CATCHMENT
20.000 ID No.6 99999
5.130 Area in hectares
100.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
1.900 Per cent Impervious
100.000 Length (IMPERV)

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240.000	Duration ϕ 240 min	.367	.909	.747	C perv/imperv/total
	52.815 mm Total depth				
3	IMPERVIOUS	15	ADD RUNOFF	3.480	3.480 .147 .000 c.m/s
	1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat	27	HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY		
	.015 Manning "n"	5	is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen		
98.000	SCS Curve No or C	10	Volume = .8994581E+04 c.m		
.100	Ia/S Coefficient		POND		
.518	Initial Abstraction		8 Depth - Discharge - Volume sets		
4	CATCHMENT		184.000 .000 .0		
20.000	ID No. ϕ 99999		184.300 .0178 1028.3		
.880	Area in hectares		184.600 .0277 2202.7		
20.000	Length (PERV) metres		184.900 .0349 3482.4		
1.000	Gradient (%)		185.250 .147 5077.9		
28.600	Per cent Impervious		185.850 .148 8077.3		
20.000	Length (IMPERV)		186.000 .324 8880.1		
.000	%Imp. with Zero Dpth		186.300 1.899 10550.9		
1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat		Peak Outflow = .148 c.m/s		
.250	Manning "n"		Maximum Depth = 185.640 metres		
77.000	SCS Curve No or C		Maximum Storage = 7027. c.m		
.100	Ia/S Coefficient	14	START	1	1=Zero; 2=Define
7.587	Initial Abstraction	35	COMMENT	3	line(s) of comment
1	Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv		*****		
.079	.000 .128 .000 c.m/s		* MTO 50 YEAR DESIGN STORM EVENT *		
.319	.864 .475 C perv/imperv/total		*****		
27	HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY	2	STORM	1	1=Chicago;2=Huff;3=User;4=Cdnlhr;5=Historic
4	is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen	794.298	Coefficient a	.000	Constant b (min)
Volume = .2207980E+03 c.m			.699	.450	Exponent c
4	CATCHMENT	240.000	Fraction to peak r	240.000	Duration ϕ 240 min
1.000	ID No. ϕ 99999		68.903 mm Total depth		
19.410	Area in hectares	3	IMPERVIOUS	1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
450.000	Length (PERV) metres		1	.015	Manning "n"
1.000	Gradient (%)		98.000	.100	SCS Curve No or C
70.000	Per cent Impervious		.100	.518	Ia/S Coefficient
450.000	Length (IMPERV)		.518		Initial Abstraction
.000	%Imp. with Zero Dpth		4	CATCHMENT	
1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat		20.000	ID No. ϕ 99999	
.250	Manning "n"		.880	Area in hectares	
77.000	SCS Curve No or C		20.000	Length (PERV) metres	
.100	Ia/S Coefficient		1.000	Gradient (%)	
7.587	Initial Abstraction		28.600	Per cent Impervious	
1	Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv		20.000	Length (IMPERV)	
2.904	.000 .128 .000 c.m/s		.000	%Imp. with Zero Dpth	
.320	.890 .719 C perv/imperv/total		1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat	
15	ADD RUNOFF		.250	Manning "n"	
2.904	2.904 .128 .000 c.m/s		77.000	SCS Curve No or C	
27	HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY		.100	Ia/S Coefficient	
5	is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen		7.587	Initial Abstraction	
Volume = .7370755E+04 c.m			1	Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv	
10	POND		.113	.000 .148 .000 c.m/s	
8 Depth - Discharge - Volume sets			.392	.881 .532 C perv/imperv/total	
184.000 .000 .0		27	HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY		
184.300 .0178 1028.3		4	is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen		
184.600 .0277 2202.7		4	Volume = .3227145E+03 c.m		
184.900 .0349 3482.4		4	CATCHMENT		
185.250 .147 5077.9			1.000	ID No. ϕ 99999	
185.850 .148 8077.3			19.410	Area in hectares	
186.000 .324 8880.1			450.000	Length (PERV) metres	
186.300 1.899 10550.9			1.000	Gradient (%)	
Peak Outflow = .147 c.m/s			70.000	Per cent Impervious	
Maximum Depth = 185.360 metres			450.000	Length (IMPERV)	
Maximum Storage = 5626. c.m			.000	%Imp. with Zero Dpth	
2.904 2.904 .147 .000 c.m/s			1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat	
14	START		.250	Manning "n"	
1	1=Zero; 2=Define		77.000	SCS Curve No or C	
35	COMMENT		.100	Ia/S Coefficient	
3	line(s) of comment		7.587	Initial Abstraction	
*****			1	Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv	
* MTO 25 YEAR DESIGN STORM EVENT *			3.897	.000 .148 .000 c.m/s	
*****			.397	.919 .763 C perv/imperv/total	
2	STORM		3.897	3.897 .148 .000 c.m/s	
1	1=Chicago;2=Huff;3=User;4=Cdnlhr;5=Historic		15	ADD RUNOFF	
715.568	Coefficient a		3.897	3.897 .148 .000 c.m/s	
.000	Constant b (min)		27	HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY	
.699	Exponent c		5	is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen	
.450	Fraction to peak r		Volume = .1019831E+05 c.m		
240.000	Duration ϕ 240 min		10	POND	
62.073 mm Total depth			8 Depth - Discharge - Volume sets		
3	IMPERVIOUS		184.000 .000 .0		
1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat		184.300 .0178 1028.3		
.015	Manning "n"		184.600 .0277 2202.7		
98.000	SCS Curve No or C		184.900 .0349 3482.4		
.100	Ia/S Coefficient		185.250 .147 5077.9		
.518	Initial Abstraction		185.850 .148 8077.3		
4	CATCHMENT		186.000 .324 8880.1		
20.000	ID No. ϕ 99999		186.300 1.899 10550.9		
.880	Area in hectares		Peak Outflow = .159 c.m/s		
20.000	Length (PERV) metres		Maximum Depth = 185.859 metres		
1.000	Gradient (%)		Maximum Storage = 8127. c.m		
28.600	Per cent Impervious		3.897 3.897 .159 .000 c.m/s		
20.000	Length (IMPERV)		14	START	
.000	%Imp. with Zero Dpth		1	1=Zero; 2=Define	
1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat		35	COMMENT	
.250	Manning "n"		3	line(s) of comment	
77.000	SCS Curve No or C		*****		
.100	Ia/S Coefficient		* MTO 100 YEAR DESIGN STORM EVENT *		
7.587	Initial Abstraction		*****		
1	Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv		2	STORM	
.096	.000 .147 .000 c.m/s		1	1=Chicago;2=Huff;3=User;4=Cdnlhr;5=Historic	
.365	.875 .511 C perv/imperv/total		871.279	Coefficient a	
27	HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY		.000	Constant b (min)	
4	is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen		.699	Exponent c	
Volume = .2789290E+03 c.m			.450	Fraction to peak r	
4	CATCHMENT		240.000	Duration ϕ 240 min	
1.000	ID No. ϕ 99999		75.581 mm Total depth		
19.410	Area in hectares		3	IMPERVIOUS	
450.000	Length (PERV) metres		1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat	
1.000	Gradient (%)		.015	Manning "n"	
70.000	Per cent Impervious		98.000	SCS Curve No or C	
450.000	Length (IMPERV)		.100	Ia/S Coefficient	
.000	%Imp. with Zero Dpth		.518	Initial Abstraction	
1	Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat		4	CATCHMENT	
.250	Manning "n"				
77.000	SCS Curve No or C				
.100	Ia/S Coefficient				
7.587	Initial Abstraction				
1	Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv				
3.480	.000 .147 .000 c.m/s				

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20.000 ID No.6 99999
      .880 Area in hectares
20.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
28.600 Per cent Impervious
20.000 Length (IMPERV)
      .000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
      1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
      .250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
      .100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
      1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
      .131 .000 .159 .000 c.m/s
      .421 .886 .554 C perv/imperv/total
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
4 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .3683710E+03 c.m
4 CATCHMENT
1.000 ID No.6 99999
19.410 Area in hectares
450.000 Length (PERV) metres
1.000 Gradient (%)
70.000 Per cent Impervious
450.000 Length (IMPERV)
      .000 %Imp. with Zero Dpth
      1 Option 1=SCS CN/C; 2=Horton; 3=Green-Ampt; 4=Repeat
      .250 Manning "n"
77.000 SCS Curve No or C
      .100 Ia/S Coefficient
7.587 Initial Abstraction
      1 Option 1=Trianglr; 2=Rectanglr; 3=SWM HYD; 4=Lin. Reserv
      4.300 .000 .159 .000 c.m/s
      .425 .926 .776 C perv/imperv/total
15 ADD RUNOFF
      4.300 4.300 .159 .000 c.m/s
27 HYDROGRAPH DISPLAY
5 is # of Hyeto/Hydrograph chosen
Volume = .1137934E+05 c.m
10 POND
8 Depth - Discharge - Volume sets
184.000 .000 .0
184.300 .0178 1028.3
184.600 .0277 2202.7
184.900 .0349 3482.4
185.250 .147 5077.9
185.850 .148 8077.3
186.000 .324 8880.1
186.300 1.899 10550.9
Peak Outflow = .289 c.m/s
Maximum Depth = 185.970 metres
Maximum Storage = 8719. c.m
      4.300 4.300 .289 .000 c.m/s
20 MANUAL

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