

Low Impact Development

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- Preserve open space and minimize land disturbances
- Protect sensitive natural features and processes
- Identify "Green Infrastructure"
- Customize site design according to site analysis
- Decentralize and micromanage storm water at its source



Conventional



Low Impact

www.buzzardsbay.org/images/lid.jpg

LID uses various land planning, design practices, and technologies to conserve and protect natural resource systems and reduce the infrastructure costs.

CONVENTIONAL VS LOW IMPACT

<p>STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PONDS: Ponds that retain and detain storm flows until they can be safely discharged into local waters. Higher design, construct and maintain costs compared to LID.</p>	<p>BIORETENTION/ RAIN GARDEN: Shallow depressions filled with engineered soils and native vegetation that retain, treat, and infiltrate water.</p> <p>RAIN BARRELS: Placed below roof downspouts to collect water during storms. Stores water and used to irrigate lawns and vegetation during dry periods.</p>
<p>CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS: Includes curb and gutters, inlet and outlet structures, piping systems, etc. That move water from the source areas to centralized control areas</p>	<p>SWALES/ VEGETATION CHANNELS: Reduce storm water flow and allow sediment and pollutants to be filtered. Increased infiltration rates resulting in reduced runoff.</p>
<p>GRADING: Clearing of land and trees to allow drainage flow and development of area.</p>	<p>MAXIMIZE OPEN SPACE: To minimize the need for clearing and grading to protect wetlands, trees, etc.</p>
<p>PAVEMENT DESIGN: Impermeable surfaces that allows storm water to flow picking up nutrients and pollutants such as nitrogen, phosphorus, oil, grease, heavy metals, trash, etc. These impair water quality and interrupt the environment.</p>	<p>ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENTS: Help reduce overall storm water infrastructure costs by allowing increased infiltration and decreased runoff.</p>

