

# Stormwater Design Case Study: Village of Greenwood Lake, NY



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# Principles of Low Impact Development:

- Preserve the environmentally sensitive areas
- Create buffers to these sensitive areas
- Limit the amount of clearing & grading
- Reduce the amount of impervious surface
- Integrate stormwater treatment into the design, using green infrastructure whenever practical



# Design requirements\* include:

- Drainage area size
- Amount of impervious surface
- Soil permeability
- Proper slope to move the water
- Design areas to accommodate quantity of runoff
- Address water quality
- Make sure design enhances the site as well as addresses stormwater requirements
- A landscaping plan, with an emphasis on native plants

\* *Per NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual*

# Water quality benefits of trees:

- Reduce the volume & velocity of stormwater runoff
- Take up nutrients
- Filter pollutants
- Promote evapotranspiration
- Stabilize banks
- Provide shade & thermal reduction
- Encourage wildlife habitat
- Discourage geese (!)



*Black Tupelo – Nyssa sylvatica*



# Design Challenges

## **New Construction:**

- Preserve natural site features
- Avoid sensitive areas
- Meet regulatory requirements for size & layout, while meeting clients' needs
- Accommodate stormwater - runoff reduction, & addressing water quantity/quality requirements
- Incorporate *green infrastructure* practices
- Create an attractive and functional landscape

# Design Challenges

## Retrofits:

- Space is often limited
- Compacted soils
- Site features may restrict options (steep slopes, rock, buildings, water/gas/sewer lines, wells, water bodies – to name a few)



*Green gutter, Village of Greenwood Lake*

## *Village of Greenwood Lake*

- ❖ Small Village – Population about 3,100 (2010 Census)
- ❖ Area = 2.5 square miles
- ❖ MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System  
Priority Watershed





We started small....



Planting a River Birch on Arbor Day with elementary school class.  
Funded through a NYSDEC Urban & Community Forestry grant.



## Helen Kelly Field – new basketball courts, gravel diaphragm & wet swale



Gravel diaphragm

Wet Swale

River Birch





Overgrown, weed-infested vacant lot owned by the village.

Regrade site, clean swale, plant grass  
& tree



Swamp White Oak



Village parking lot before retrofit





Village park after restoration – pavement removed, planted with White Spruce, River Birch and Red Maples.

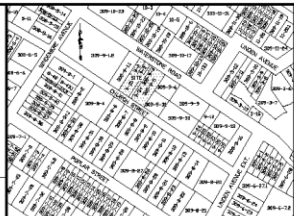




Riparian Buffer Project



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## Greenwood Lake Village Hall – March 2009





## Greenwood Lake Police Station/Courthouse - 2009





Parking lot across from Greenwood Lake Village Hall – March 2009



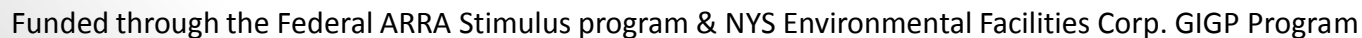




Municipal parking lot



Lehman & Getz Engineering, P.C.





Rain garden with River Birch, Mardi Gras Daisies & Northern Bayberry.  
Joe Pye Weed & Shenandoah Switch Grass along building. Pervious paver walk and parking spaces.





Vegetated swale with Swamp White Oak, GroLo Sumac, Northern Bayberry





**Rain Garden**

**Pervious pavers**

**Disconnect downspout**

**Notched curbs**

**Vegetated swale – NY Asters, Gro Lo Sumac, Swamp White Oak**

*Landscape Design: Karen Arent, LA*





Green Screen trellis – native honeysuckle





New Village Green





Coneflowers &  
Rudbeckia

Black Tupelo

Switchgrass





View from Village Hall across to the new parking lot





Village Green at completion

## Small Retrofit Project in Wah Tah Wah Park



Private property above Greenwood Lake





Channel flow into pipe & into Greenwood Lake





Terre Kleen unit – Inclined plate hydrodynamic settler

Funding provided by NYSDEC Water Quality Improvement Grant Program





Discharge from Terre Kleen unit to the rip rap-lined drainage swale



Rip rap drainage channel to a perforated pipe, to a catch basin with stormwater filters & then discharged to Greenwood Lake.



# Greenwood Lake Commuter & Library Parking Lot



Commuter Lot from Jersey Avenue, bus shelter on the left





NW corner of Commuter Lot, along Waterstone Road





View along Waterstone Road towards Windermere Avenue. Library on right





## Greenwood Lake Library & Commuter Lot Design Goals:

- ☐ *Reduce the amount of impervious surface*
- ☐ *Capture stormwater runoff and infiltrate it into the ground wherever possible*
- ☐ *Provide water quality treatment through a variety of stormwater practices*
- ☐ *Provide a safe and handicap-accessible entrance to the library*
- ☐ *Create a functional landscape that is also attractive*



Library & Commuter Lot – Red Maples, Bayberry & St. John's Wort

*Landscape design: Karen Arent, LA*





Pervious paver parking spaces, bioretention area with Swamp White Oak & Winterberry. Perimeter of parking lot lined with Red Maple, Eastern Redbud & American Hornbeam.



Pervious paver parking lot lined with Shenandoah Switchgrass and Winterberry.





Serviceberries, Red Maples, Northern Bayberry, Switchgrass, St. John's Wort

Landscape design: Karen Arent, LA





Serviceberry & 'Sunburst' St. Johnswort in bioretention area.

*Landscape Design: Karen Arent, LA*





Northern Bayberry shrubs, Serviceberries, Gro Lo Sumac & St. John's Wort





Bioretention area adjacent to pervious paver sidewalk

*Landscape Design: Karen Arent, LA*





Rain Garden with Serviceberry and 'Good Vibration' Junipers

*Landscape Design: Karen Arent, LA*





Rain garden with Serviceberry & Northern Bayberry.

*Landscape Design: Karen Arent, LA*



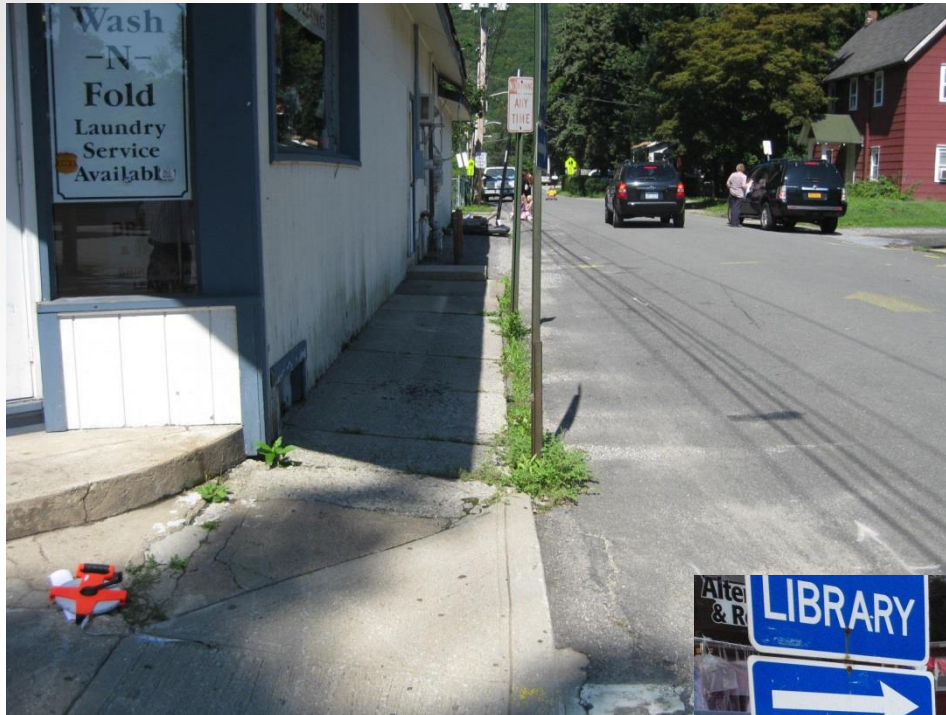


Before



After





Before



After



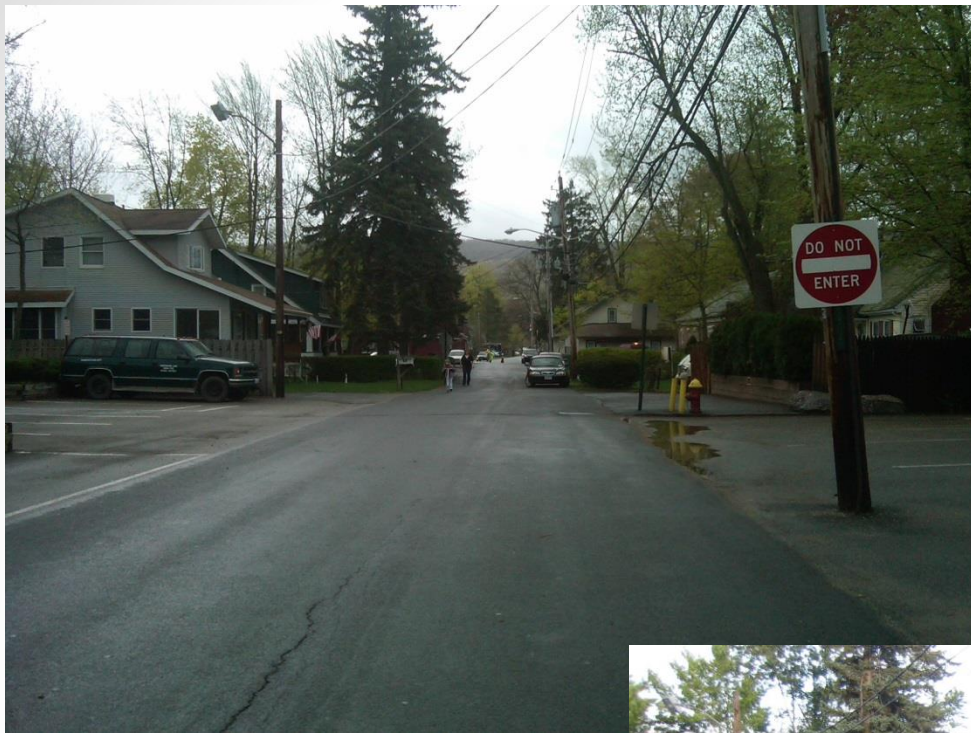


Before



After





Before



After





Before

After



# Lessons learned:

- Rain garden conditions are drier than we expected.
- Water plantings well the first year to help establish root systems, even in rain gardens and along riparian buffers.
- Recommend notched curbing for landscape features, when appropriate.
- Aim for continuity in plant material throughout the site.
- Specify trees and plants that can tolerate the conditions they will encounter (wet/dry extremes, road salt, wind, deer browse, sun/shade).
- There is a wide variety of native plants available for stormwater practices – use the landscape design as an opportunity to diversify a municipality's plant species.
- Keep maintenance in mind when planning the landscaping – snow removal & stockpiling, pruning frequency, weeding, etc.
- In summary, invest in the services of a landscape architect – her/his knowledge & experience will pay off in an attractive, cohesive design with plants suited to their environment.





Thank you!



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