

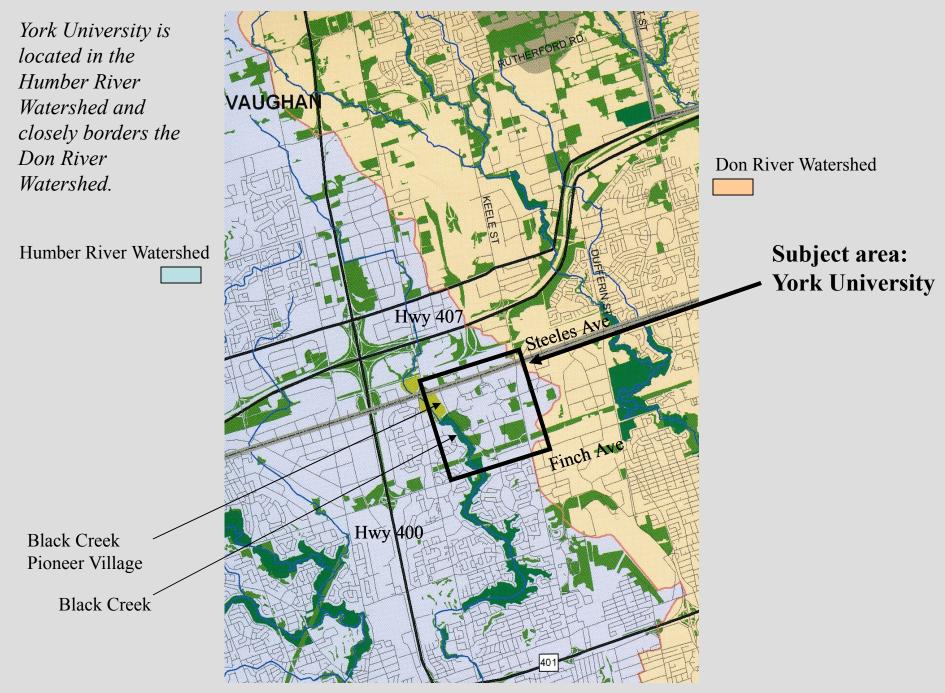
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CURRENT SITUATION

- The York Keele Campus area: +/- 185 hectares (2006) and Permeable surface area: +/- 108 ha or 58% (green space)
 Impermeable surface area: +/- 77 ha or 42% (buildings, roads, paths and parking lots);
- 80% of stormwater is conducted in an outlet into Stong Pond (Black Creek Watershed/Humber River);
- 20% of the water is part of the Dufferin subwatershed (Don River Watershed);

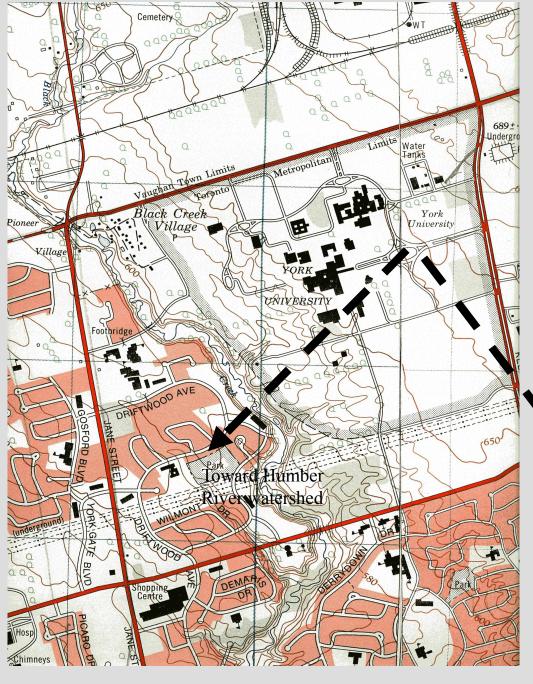
- Stormwater includes not only the flow from campus, but also water flow from north of Steeles (external development thus impacts stormwater management on campus);
- Stong pond is currently at capacity;
- Tennis Canada wetland treatment facility (generally) at capacity;
- Older facilities cannot be upgraded to manage stormwater in situ, but this is considered for new buildings. For instance, Accolade building has a dry pond.



Source: TRCA / (2006) York University Landscape Plan



York Campus, 2006. Source: Facilities Services York University



Water Drainage

This Topographical Map illustrates the landform contours and drainage directions. Primary drainage is to the southwest (Humber River Watershed) for most the campus and partial drainage to the south-east (Don River Watershed)

Toward Don River watershed

York Campus, 2006. Source: Facilities Services York University

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Analyze the change over time of York campus runoff in the period from 1974 to 2006.

OBJECTIVES

- 1- Analyses of the land use (growth of impermeable areas).
- 2- Measures of the runoff.

METHODOLOGY

1- LAND USE TYPOLOGIES:

Permeable:

- (VC) Vegetation Coverage
- (G) Grass/Open Fields
- (W) Ponds
- (ES) Exposed Surfaces

Impermeable:

- (IA) Institucional Areas
- (IS) Impermeable Surfaces
- (UA) Urban Areas
- (P) Parkings
- (R) Roads

- 2 IDENTIFICATION OF THE LAND USE TYPOLOGIES
- AERIAL PHOTOS (1974; 1987; 1997; 2002).

3- QUALITATIVE ANALYSES OF THE LAND USE EVOLUTION ON THIS PERIOD OF TIME.

- 4- RUN OFF
- (1987; 1997; 2006).

Water Runoff

The pertinent meteorological statistics considered were:

$$\theta = 120$$

 $\varphi = 0.25$ for permeable land use

 $\varphi = 0.9$ for impermeable land use

$$\zeta = 0.20 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = 0.30 \, h^4$$

$$\psi = 0.015 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

depression storage Sd = 2 mm

The formula used to calculate

the average **Annual Volume of Runoff (R)**:

$$R = \theta \frac{\varphi}{\zeta} e^{-\zeta S_d}$$

Sources: *Urban Stormwater Management Planning*, B. J. Adams & F. Papa. 2000 Wiley P.

Stephenson, 1981 and ASCH, 1992 for the estimate of the runoff coefficient

Evolution of the Water Runoff Volume

1987

Ann Runoff (Imp Area) = 155648 m^3 Ann Runoff (Perm Area) = 142778 m^3

Total Annual Runoff 298426 m³

1997

Ann Runoff (Imp Area) = 127696 m^3 Ann Runoff (Perm Area) = 209944 m^3

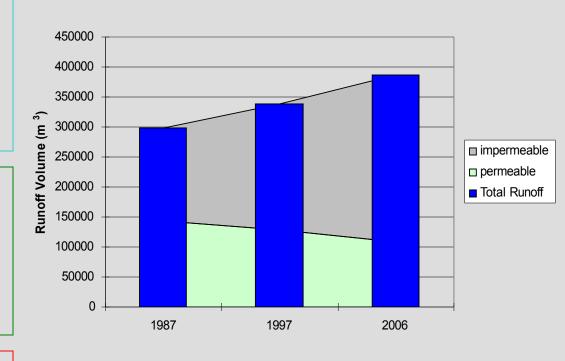
Total Annual Runoff 337640 m³

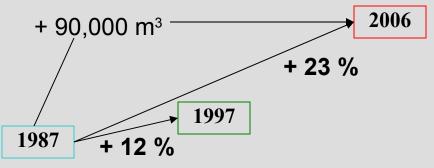
2007

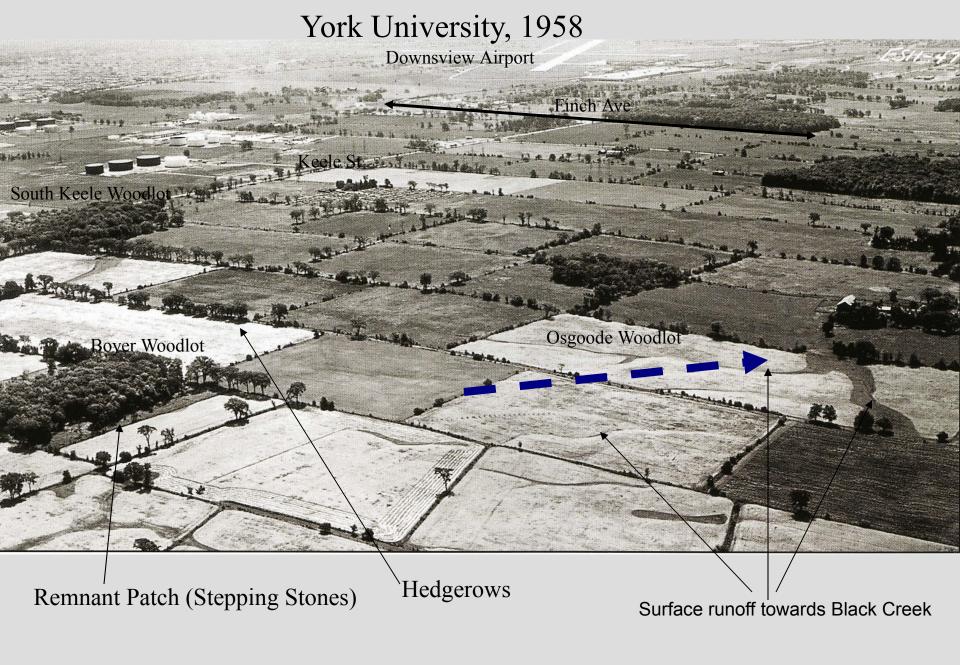
Ann Runoff (Imp Area) = 108592 m^3 Ann Runoff (Perm Area) = 278719 m^3

Total Annual Runoff 387311 m³

Annual Water Runoff Evolution







Typologies of Land Use



Photo Source: Toronto: Then and Now (Mike Filely, 2000)







DISCUSSION

From YORK UNIVERSITY LANDSCAPE PLAN (Draft, 2006)

- Environmental Guideline for watershed impermeability
- Practices

Stong Pond; Tennis Court Pond

Peak flow water management (near Winters Rd. and Vari Hall)

Central Square

Bio Swales

Green Roofs (Computer Science and Engineering Building)

TO CONSIDER...

- York is taking steps to improve the quality of water in the Humber watershed
- What other measures are being taken outside of campus to control runoff?
 - How does York University compare?
 - Is York University leading by example?
 - Is there room for improvement?
- What is York's relative impact within the watershed?