



SOURCE
2STREAM

2025
Conference

Canada's Premier
Stormwater and Erosion
and Sediment Control
Conference

*Thank you to our
sponsors!*

EXECUTIVE SPONSORS



MEDIA SPONSOR

HOSTS

Presented by:



In association with:





Balancing Level of Service and Flood Risk: Are we bound to oversize Municipal Stormwater Infrastructure?



Shawna Chambers, P.Eng., DPA (she/her)

Division Manager, Stormwater Engineering

Environment and Infrastructure

City of London

519-661-2489 x7318

schambers@london.ca

Amna Tariq, P. Eng., (she/her)

Environmental Services Engineer, Stormwater Engineering

Environment and Infrastructure

City of London,

519-661-2489 x6856

atariq@london.ca

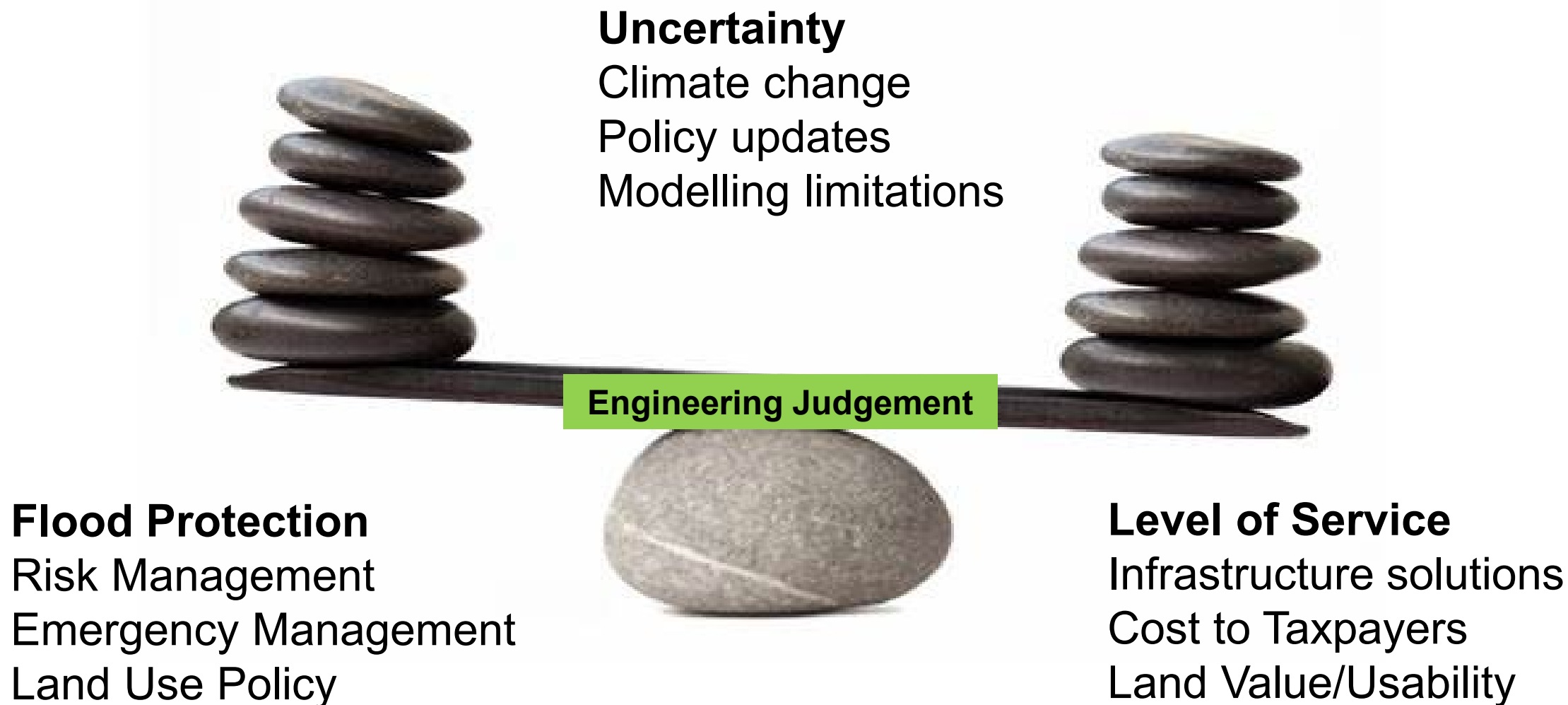
Outline

1. Background
2. Evolution of SWM Industry
3. Flood Mitigation Practices
4. Modelling Pilot Project
5. Infrastructure Costs
6. Lessons Learned / Next steps



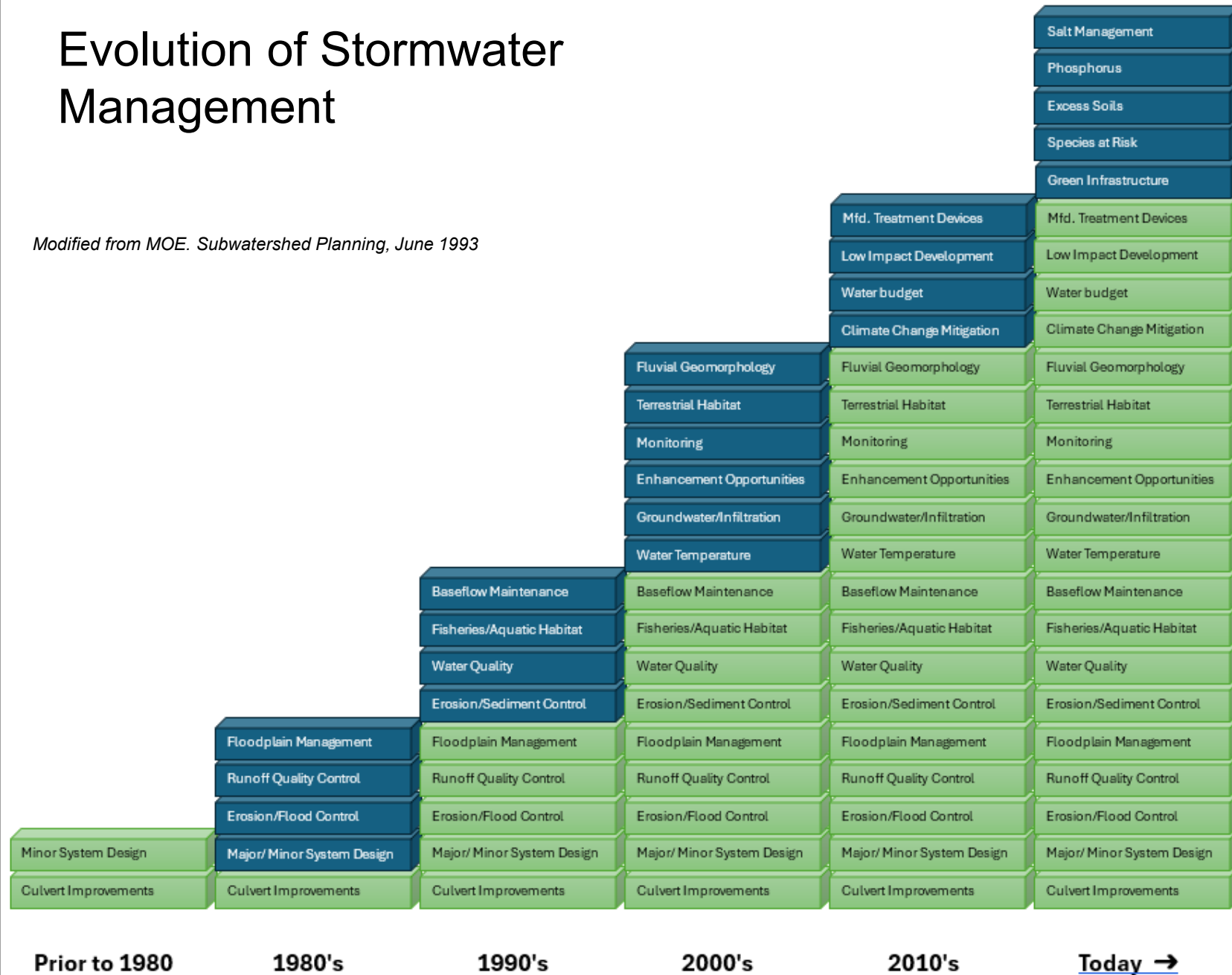
*Stoney Creek Flood Control Facility
London, ON*

The Balance



Evolution of Stormwater Management

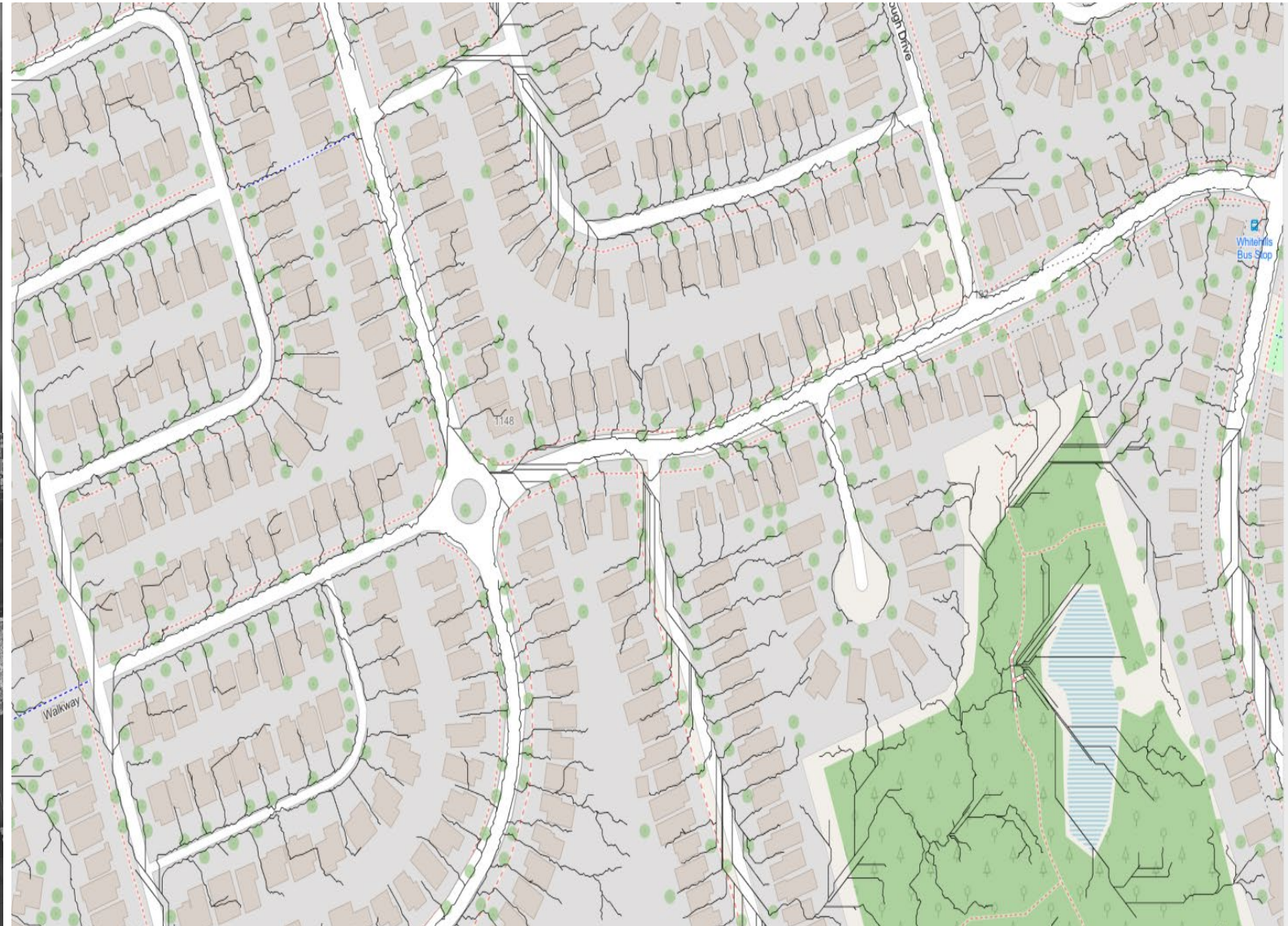
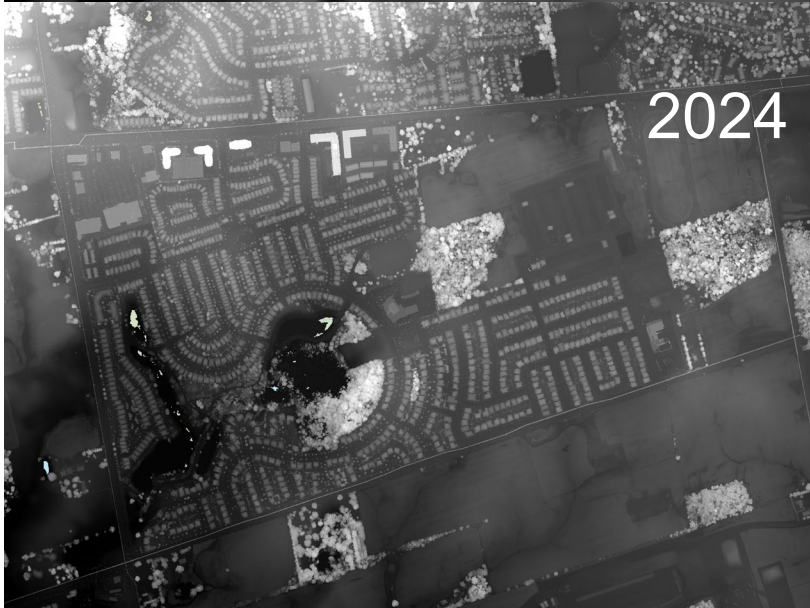
Modified from MOE. Subwatershed Planning, June 1993



Evolution of SWM Practices



Flood Risk Management Projects: Overland Flow mapping



Advanced Modelling (1D vs 2D)



Floodplain Defined based on 1D Model



Floodplain Defined based on 2D Model



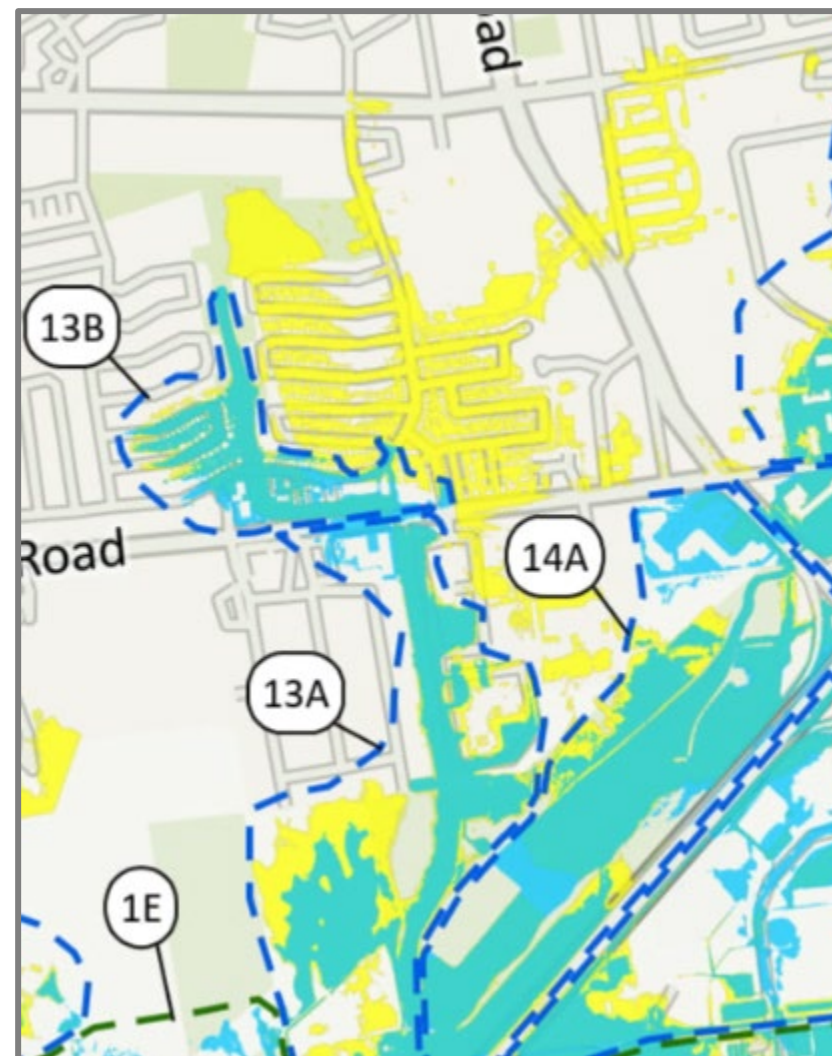
Floodplain Defined based on Maximum of 1D and 2D Model



Flood Inundation (1D Model)



Flood Inundation (2D Model)



Flood Control: Uncontrolled vs. Controlled Flows

Fanshawe Dam & Reservoir



Culverts!



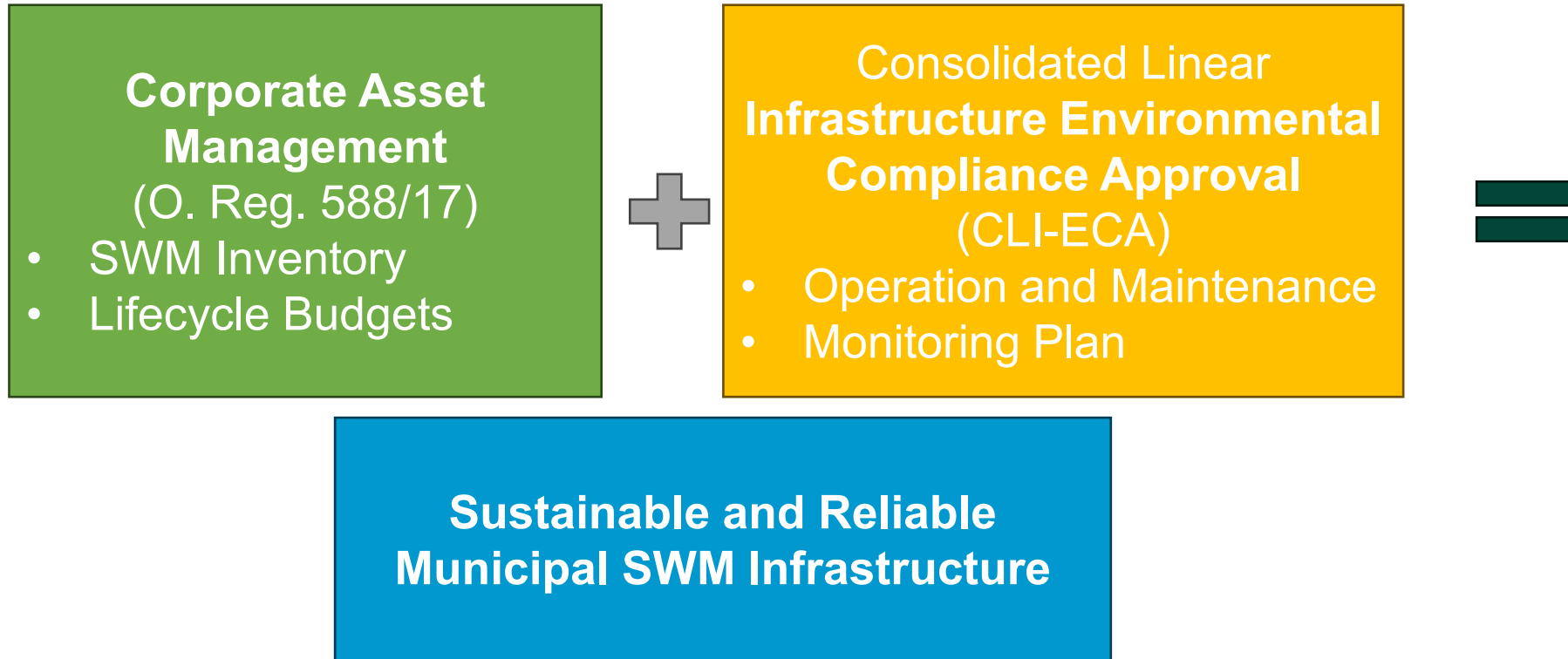
West London Dyke



Stormwater Management Ponds

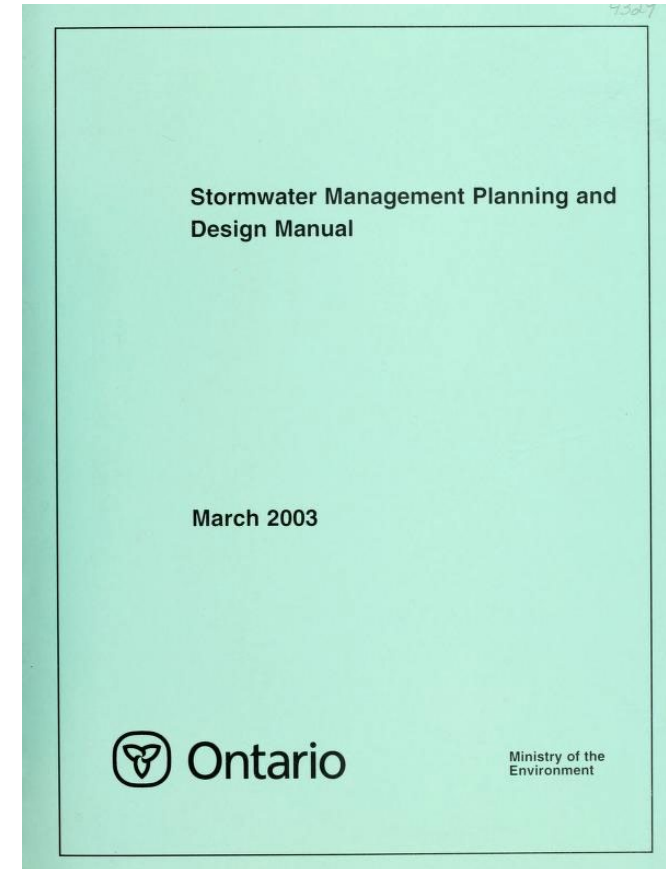
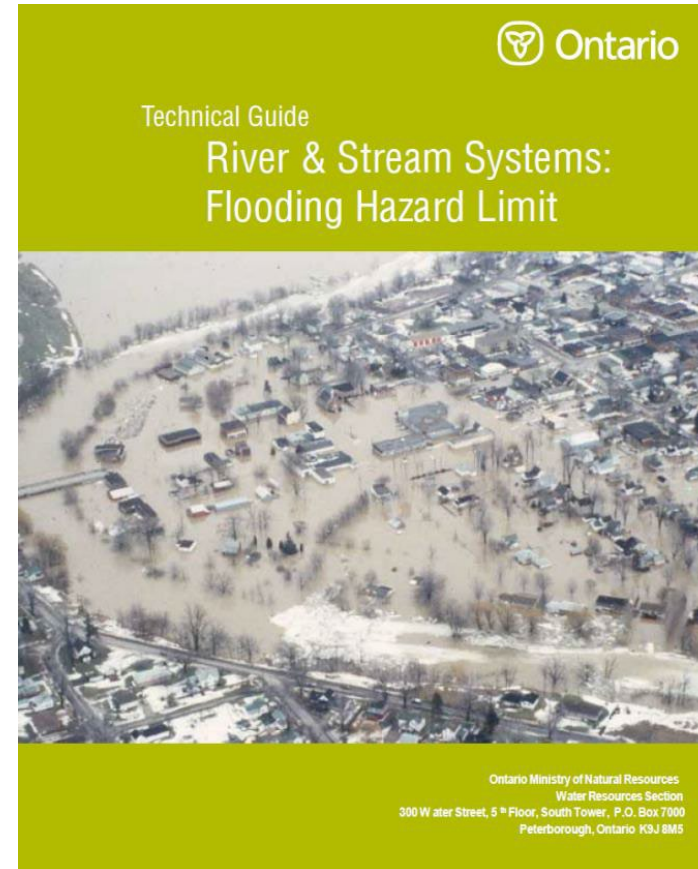


Sustainable Infrastructure

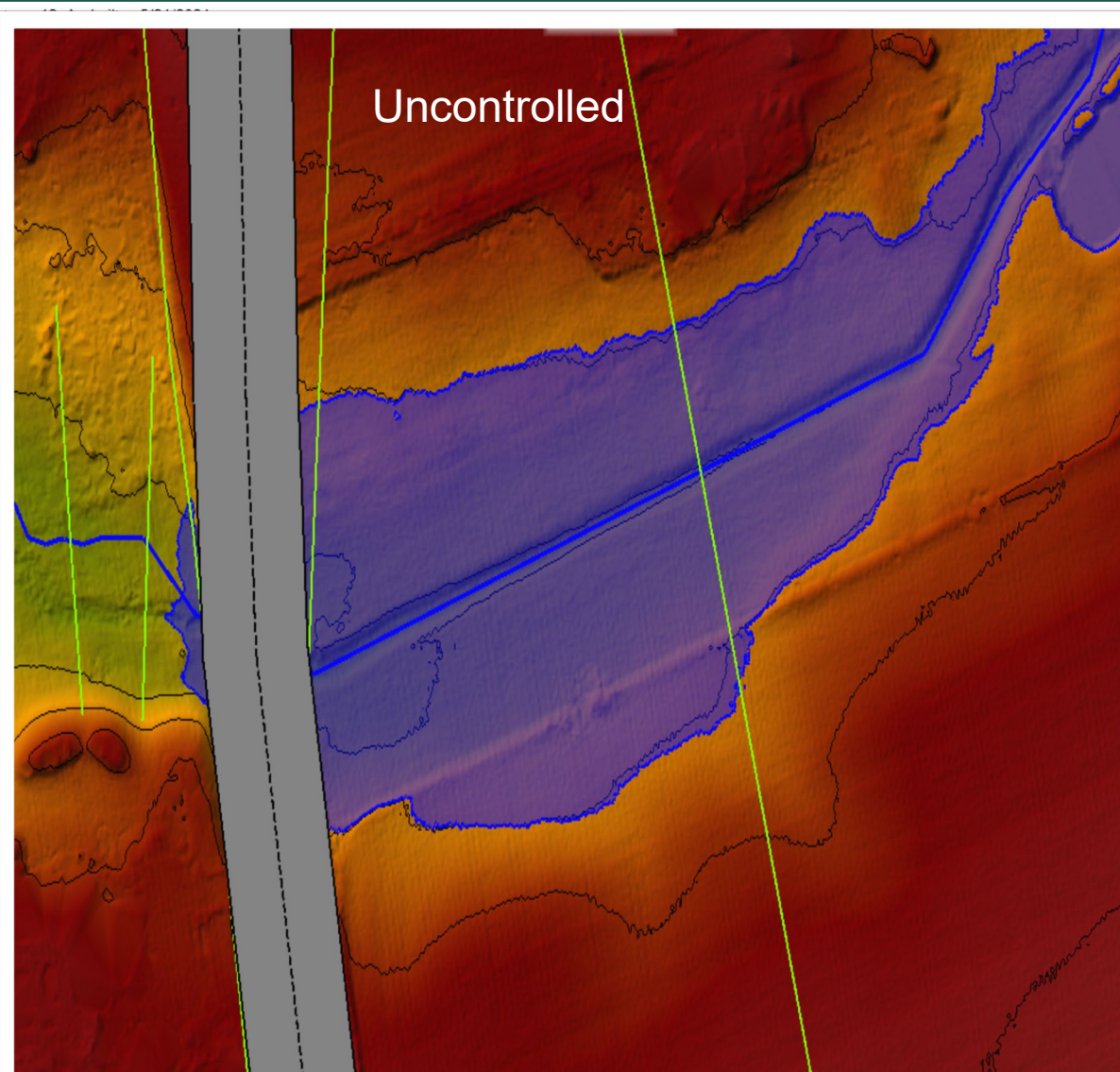
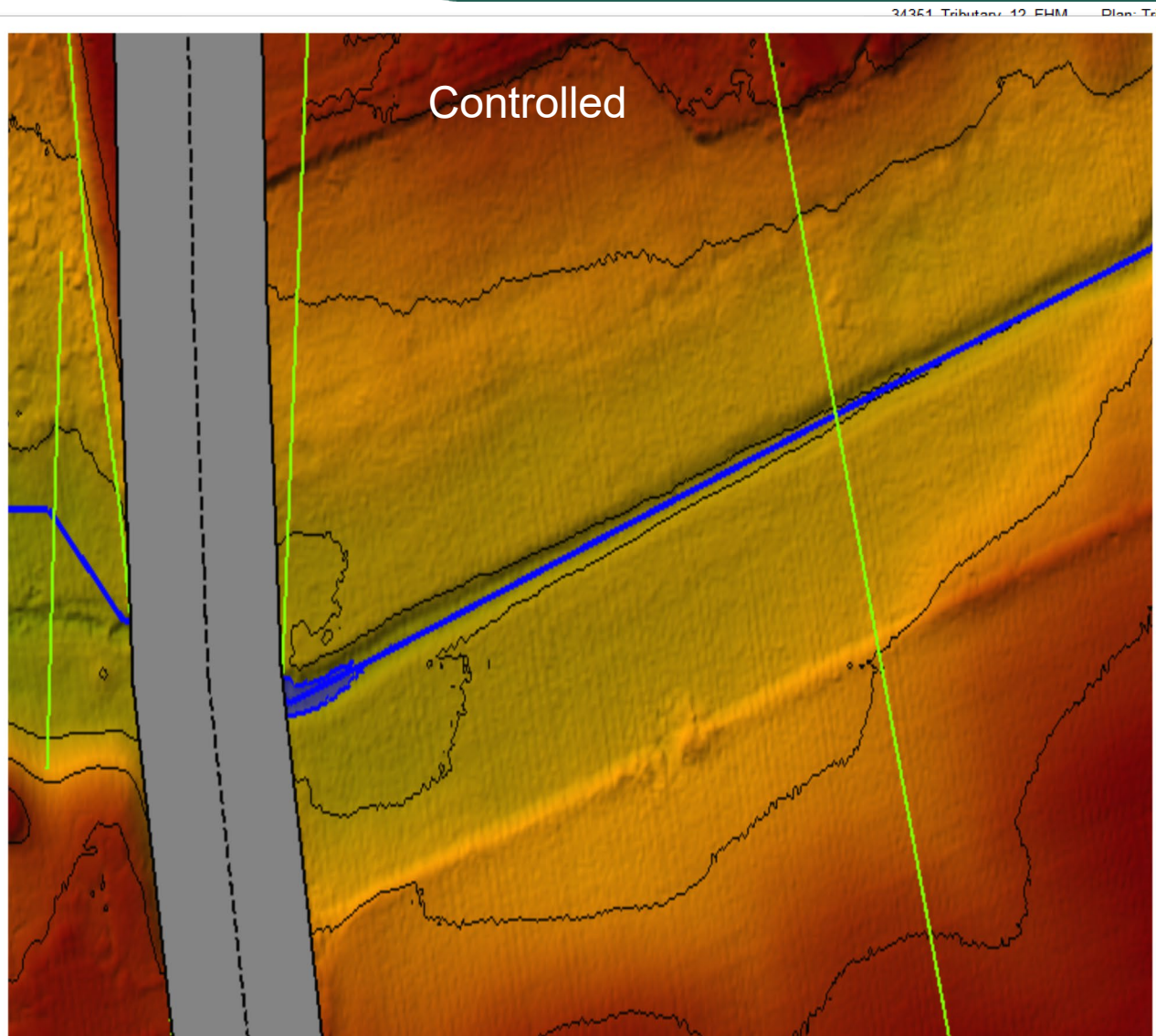


The 'Challenge'

1. Gap between Guidelines and Industry Practices:
 - *Unregulated vs. Regulated* Flows for Flood Hazard mapping
 - *Uncontrolled vs. Controlled* Flows for municipal infrastructure sizing
 - *Dry access vs. safe access*
 - *Inconsistent credit* for infrastructure i.e.: stormwater management ponds
2. Lack of coordination between provincial agencies and conservation authorities:
 - Oversized infrastructure.
 - Increased spending by municipalities.



The 'Challenge'

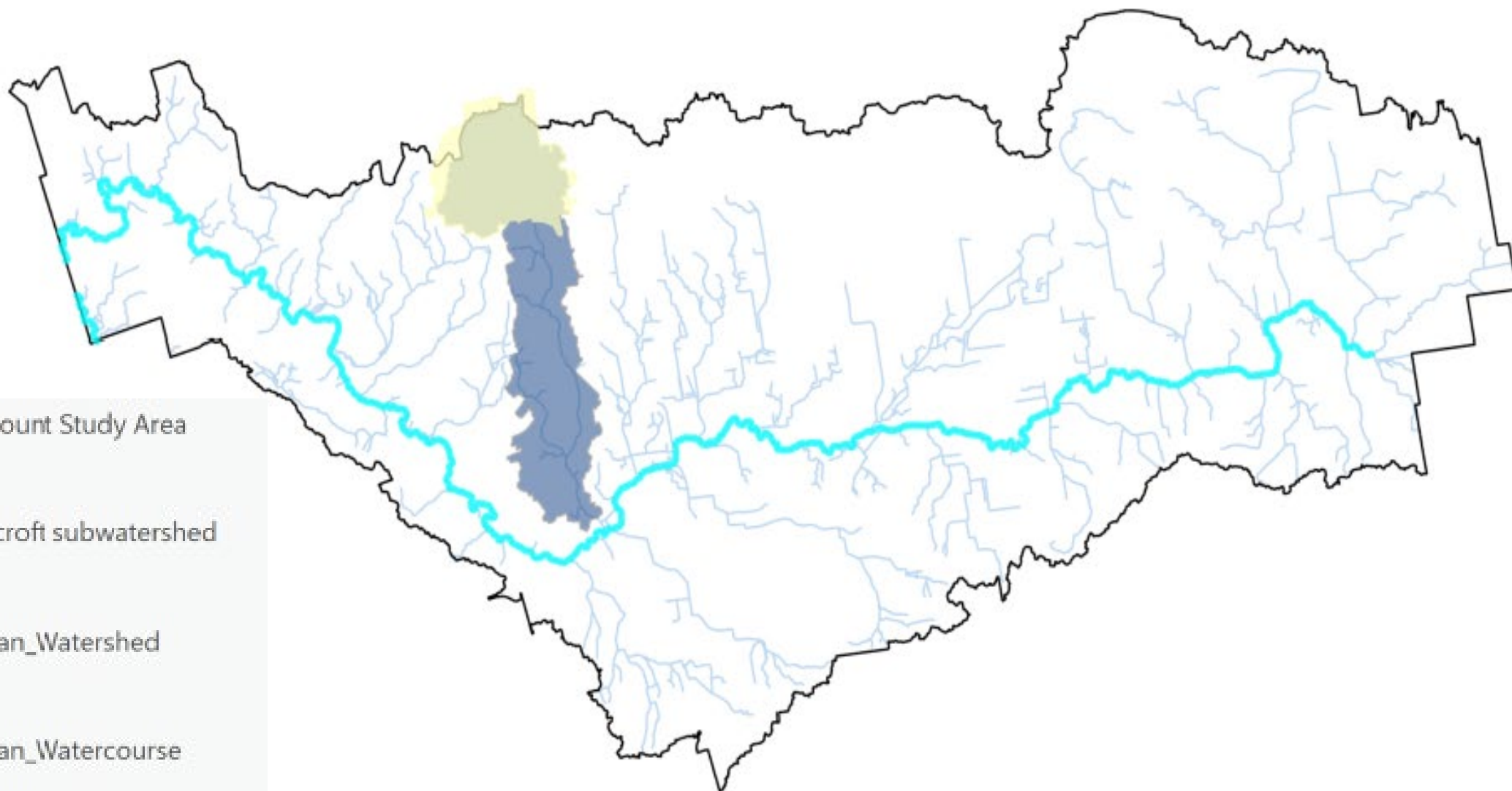


Modelling Project Objective



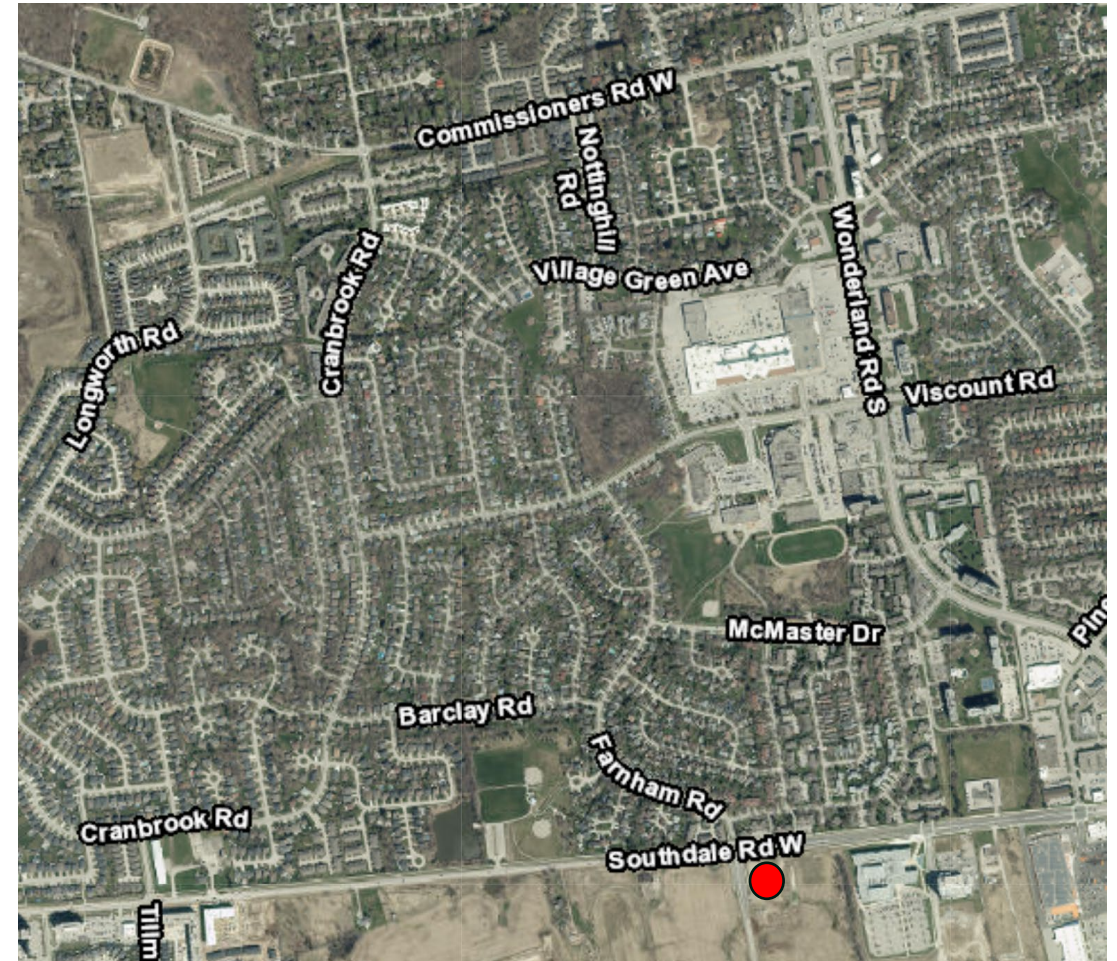
- Detailed headwater modelling as a means of flood risk mitigation
- Compare modelled vs monitored values
- Compare various models and results
- Determine a balance between risk, uncertainty and level of service

Pilot Project – Dingman Creek, Thornicroft Drain

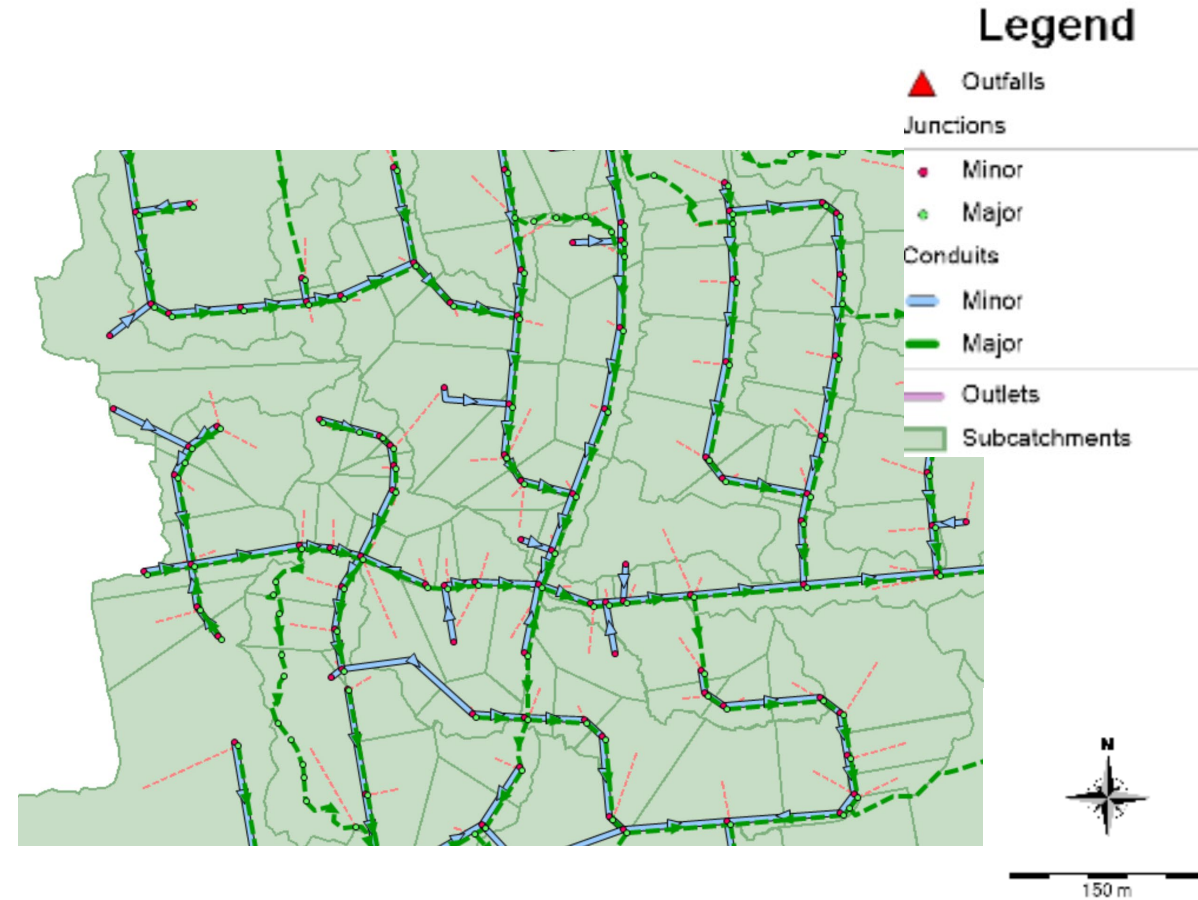
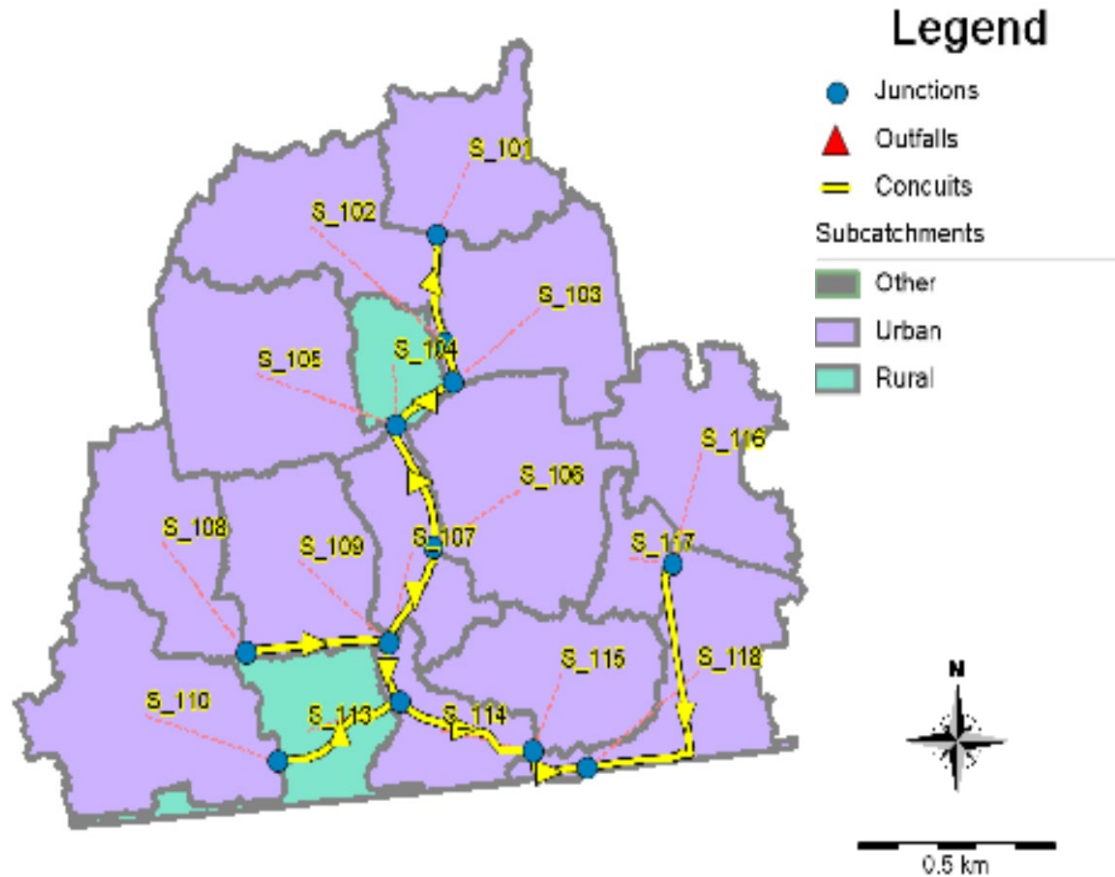


Urbanized Headwater Neighborhood 'Westmount'

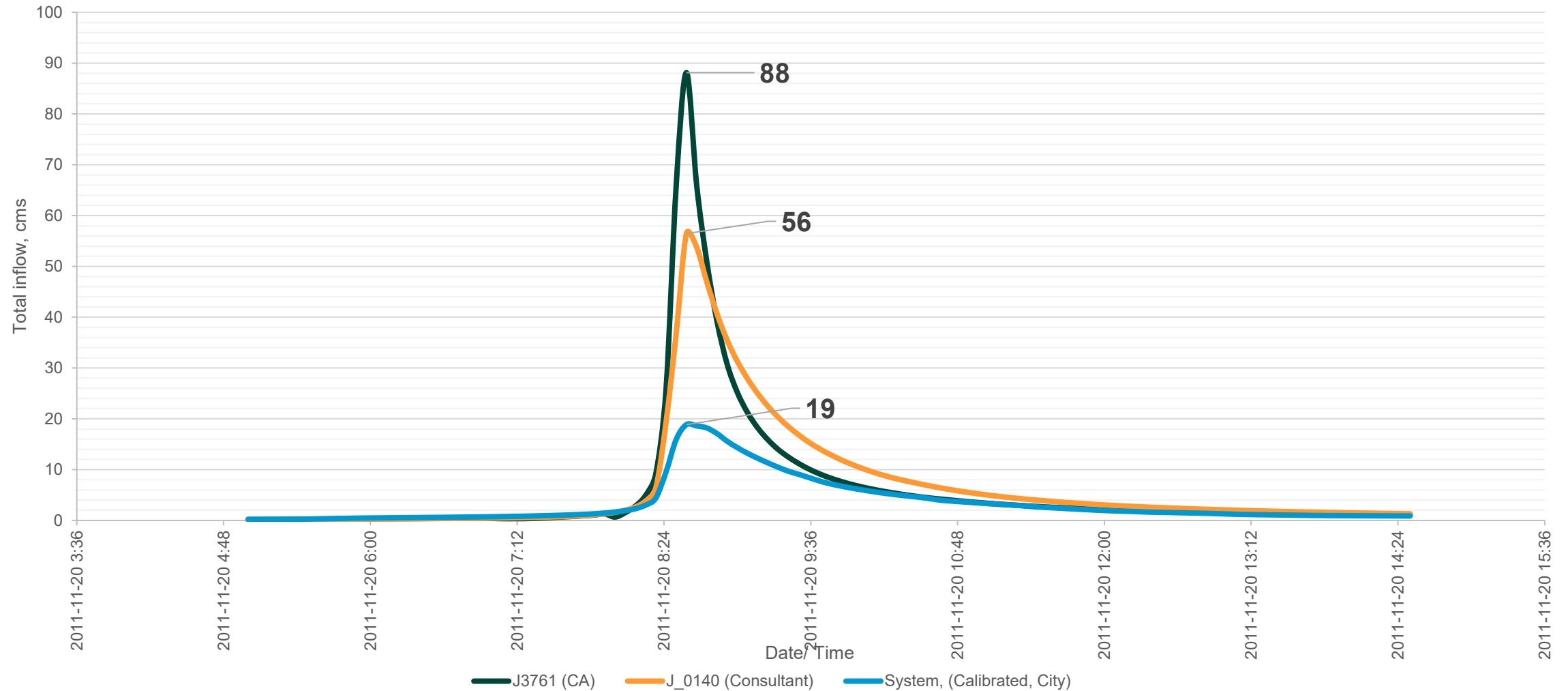
- Urbanized neighborhood
- Built in the early 1970s
- Mostly piped stormwater conveyance (5-year design storm)
- Wet Pond treats 13% of the total headwater's drainage area
- Outlets to Thornicroft Drain



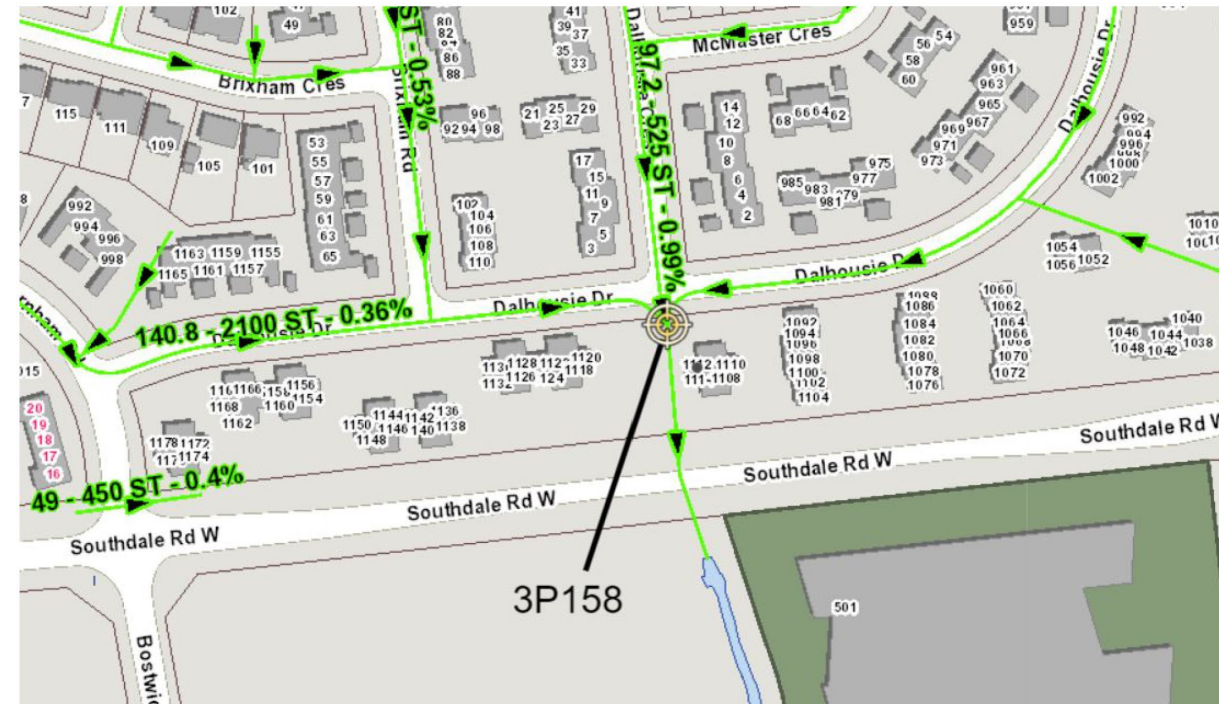
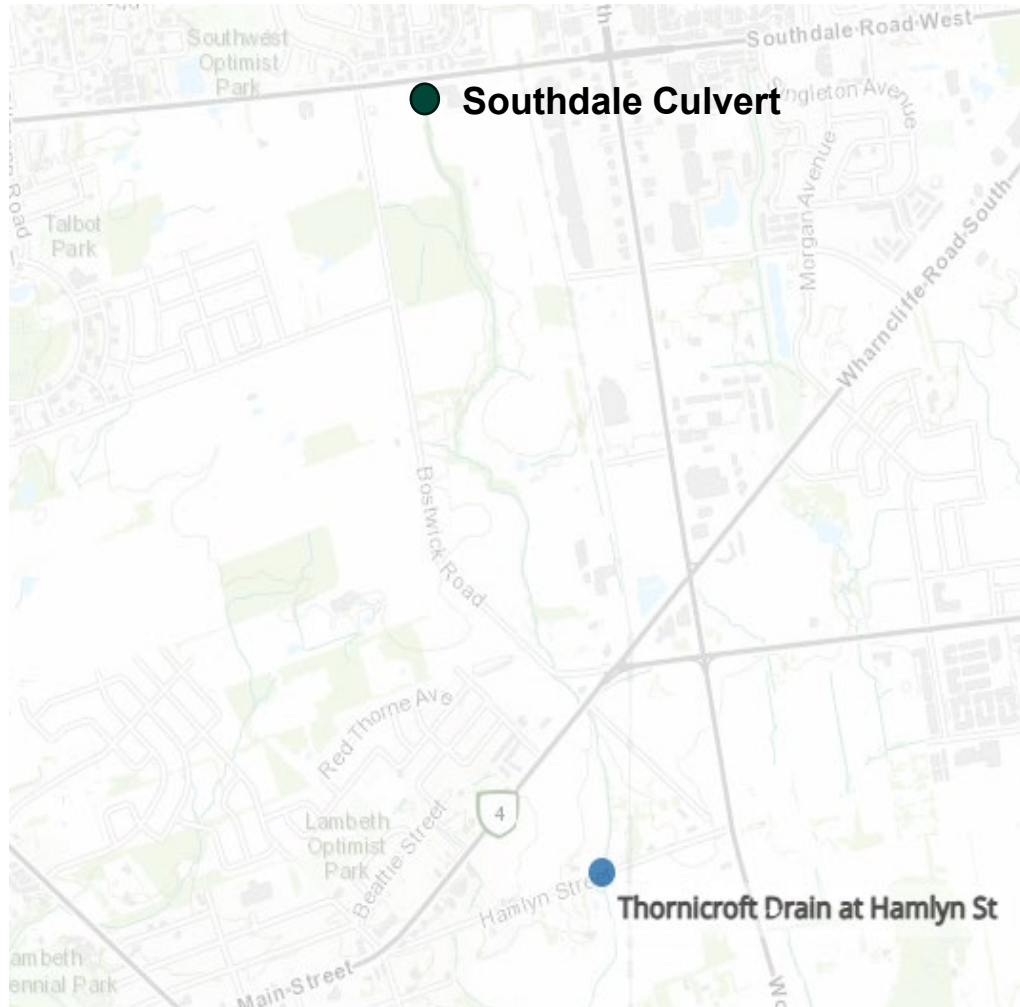
Drainage Area/ Modelling Scales



Varying Peak Flow Results (250yr Chicago 24hrs)

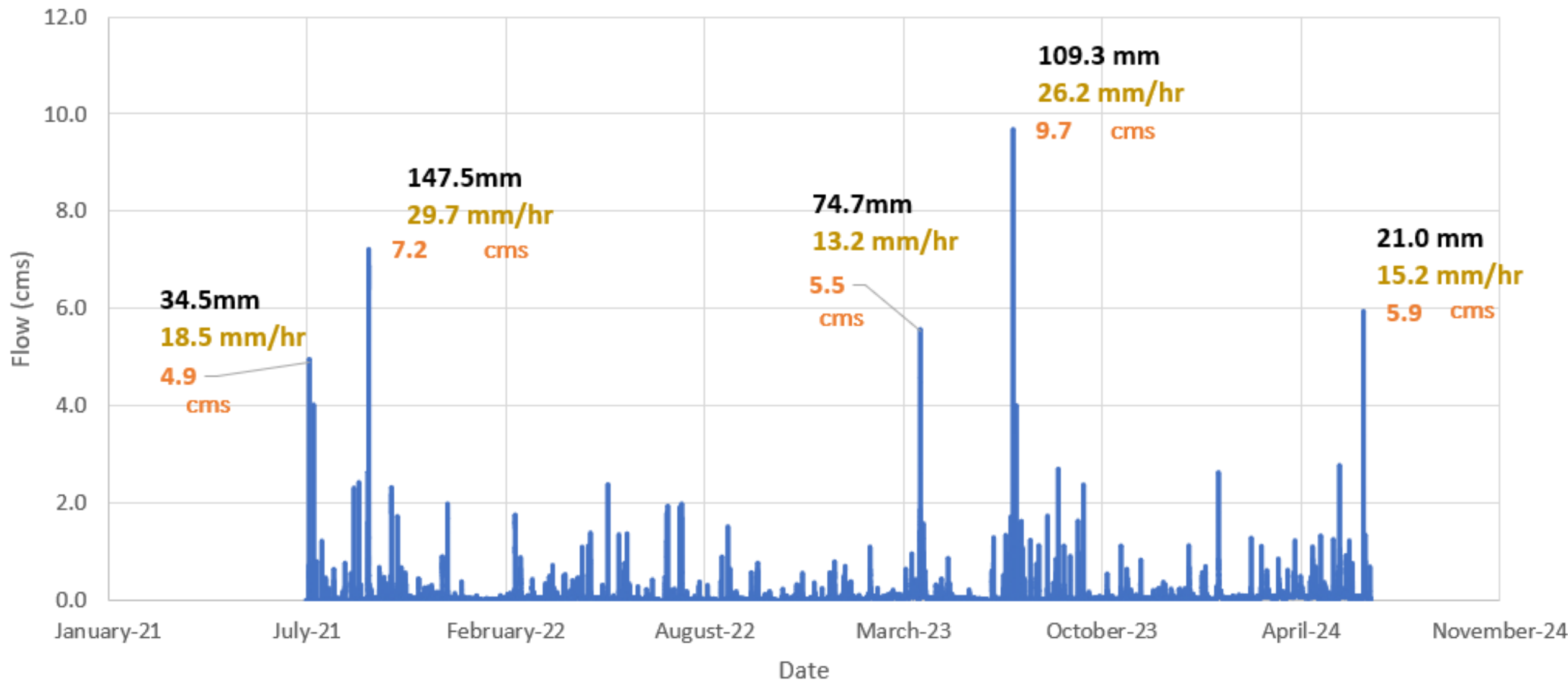


Monitored Peak Flows to Date



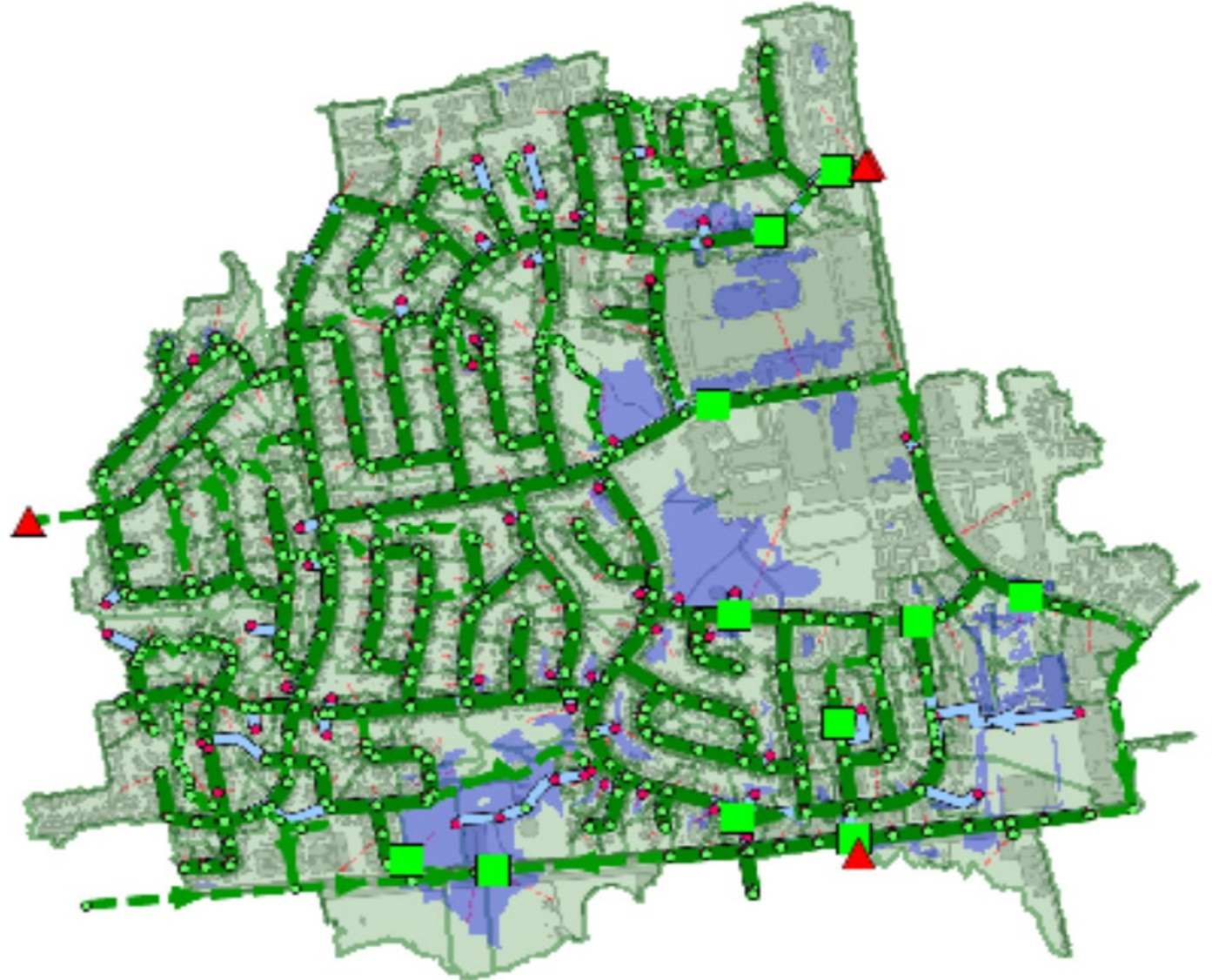


Southdale Rd – Monitored Flows (2021-2024)



Modelling Approach Highlights

1. All models were set up in PCSWMM
2. PCSWMM Tools Used
 - a) Watershed Delineation Tool
 - b) Dual Drainage Creator
 - c) Storage Creator
3. Modelled storage controls
 - a) Catchbasins (outlet rating curve)
 - b) Wet pond (pond storage curve, outlet rating curve)
 - c) Pervious/ Impervious area storage (depression storage)

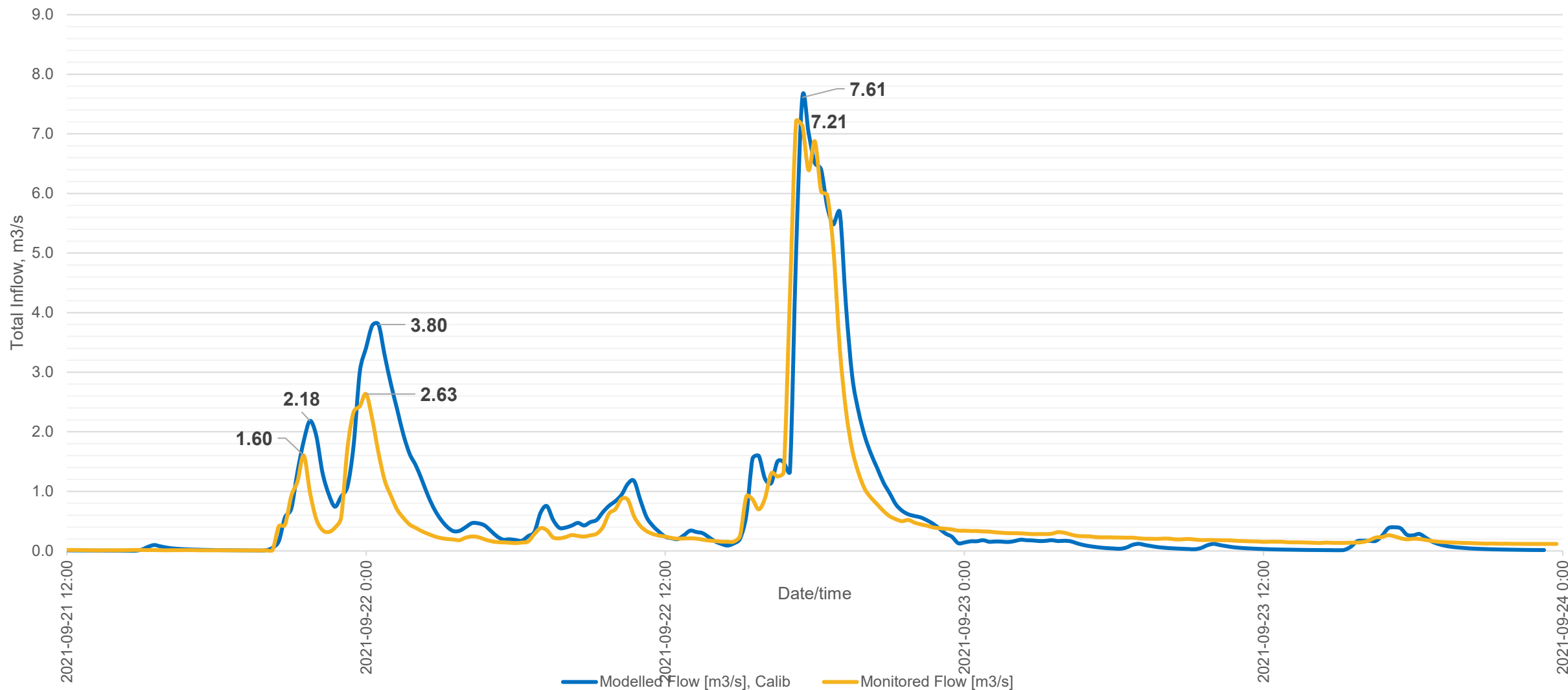


Adjusted Parameters for Calibration

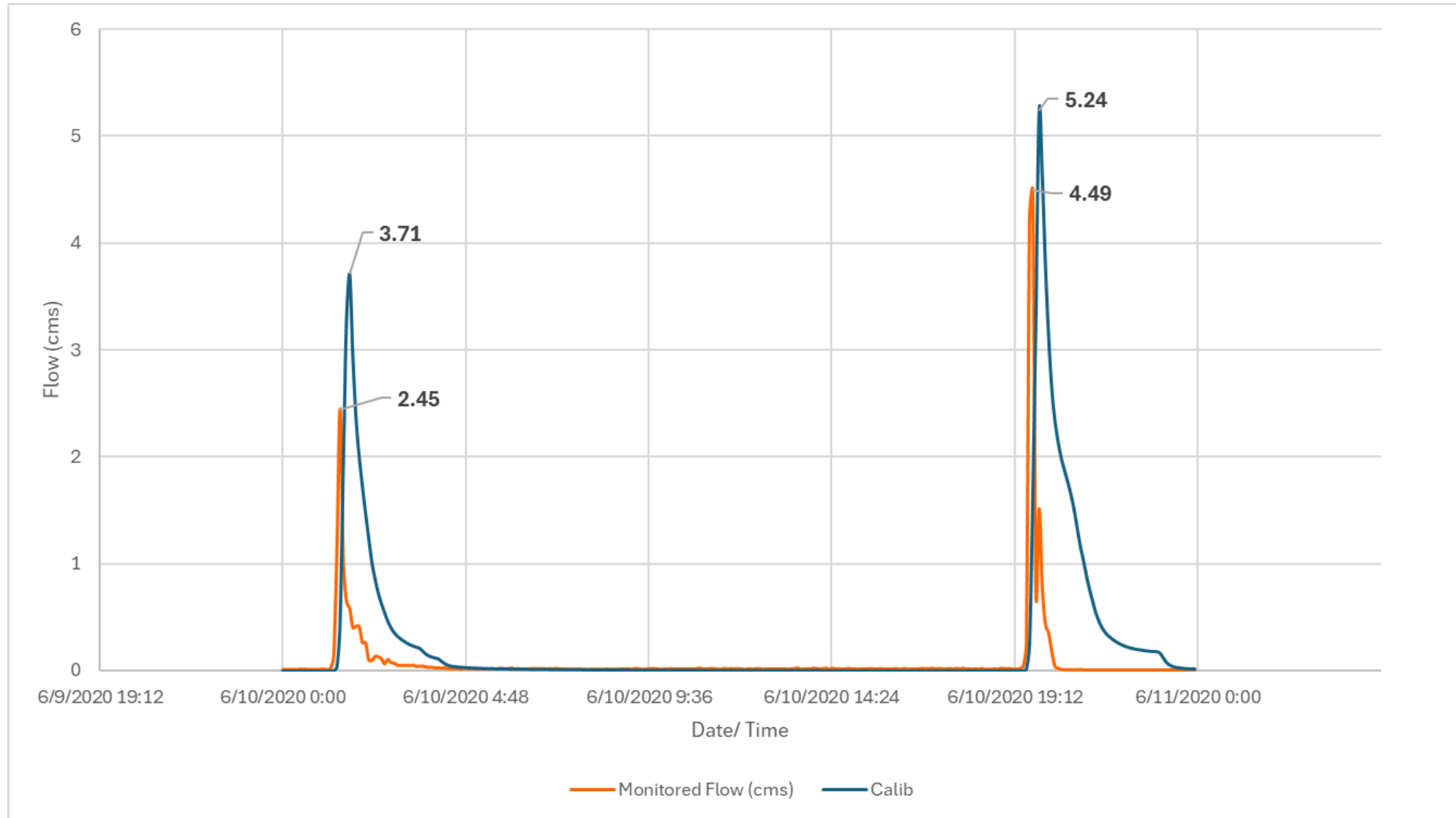
1. Reduced imperviousness (80% of original value obtained from GIS)
2. Adjusted depression storage parameters
3. Reduced subcatchment width by 25%
4. Increased pipe roughness = 0.015 (Chow, 1959) for concrete sewers
5. Increased N_{perv} to 0.30



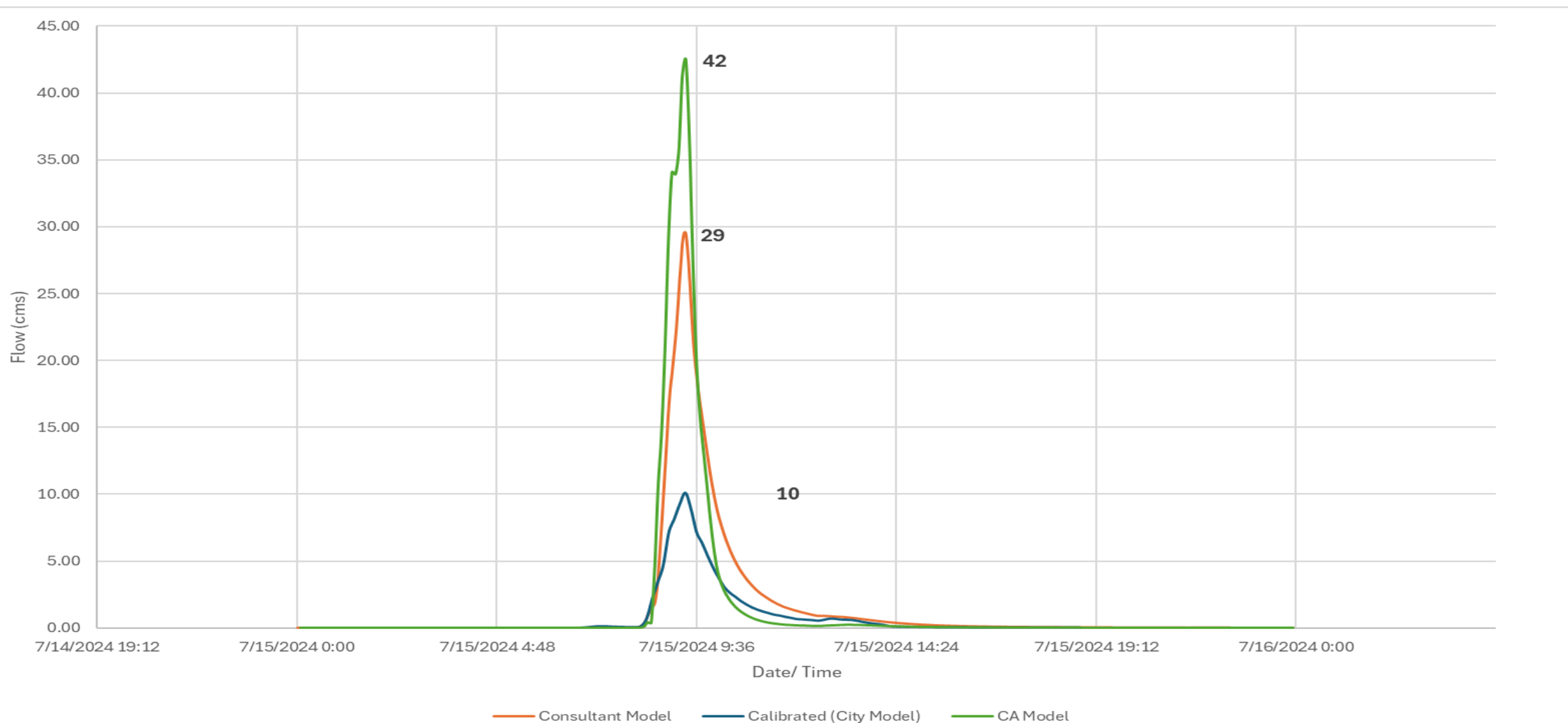
September 21, 2023 (Southdale Culvert)



June 10, 2020 (Storm Pipe, 3P158)



July 15, 2024 (Hamlyn St Culvert)



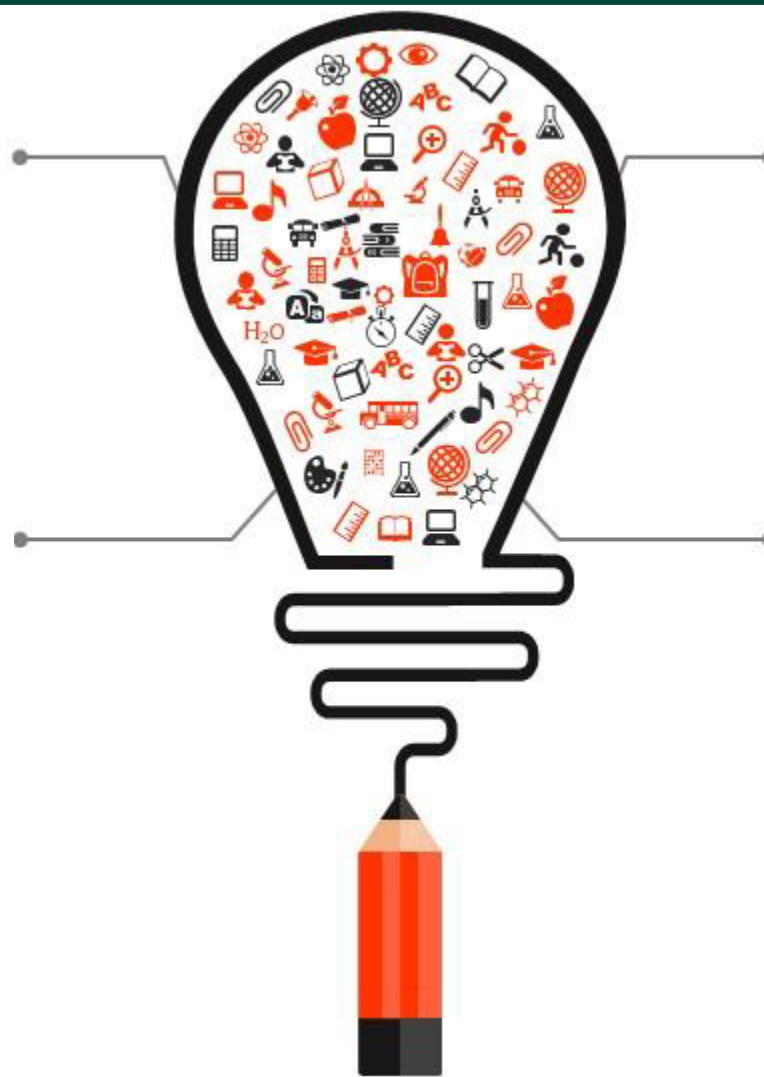
Infrastructure Costing

Project/ Tributary Name	Flow Capacity (cms)	Culvert Size (m x m)	Total Cost
White Oaks Drain	92	16.1 x 1.2	\$5,000,000
Thornicroft Drain	60	12.8 x 3.4	\$2,200,000
White Oak Tributary	38	4.2 x 1.8	\$1,500,000
Trib 12	26	2.7 x 3	\$1,400,000
Trib 12	26	2.4 x 1.8	\$450,000
Anguish Drain	15	3.0 x 1.8	\$250,000
Pebble Creek (Multi-use pathway)	<5	2.4 x 1.5	\$200,000

Wrap up

Not financially sustainable to continue outdated practices and assumptions.

Ground-truthing, calibration, and **engineering judgement** are critical to apply to modelling.

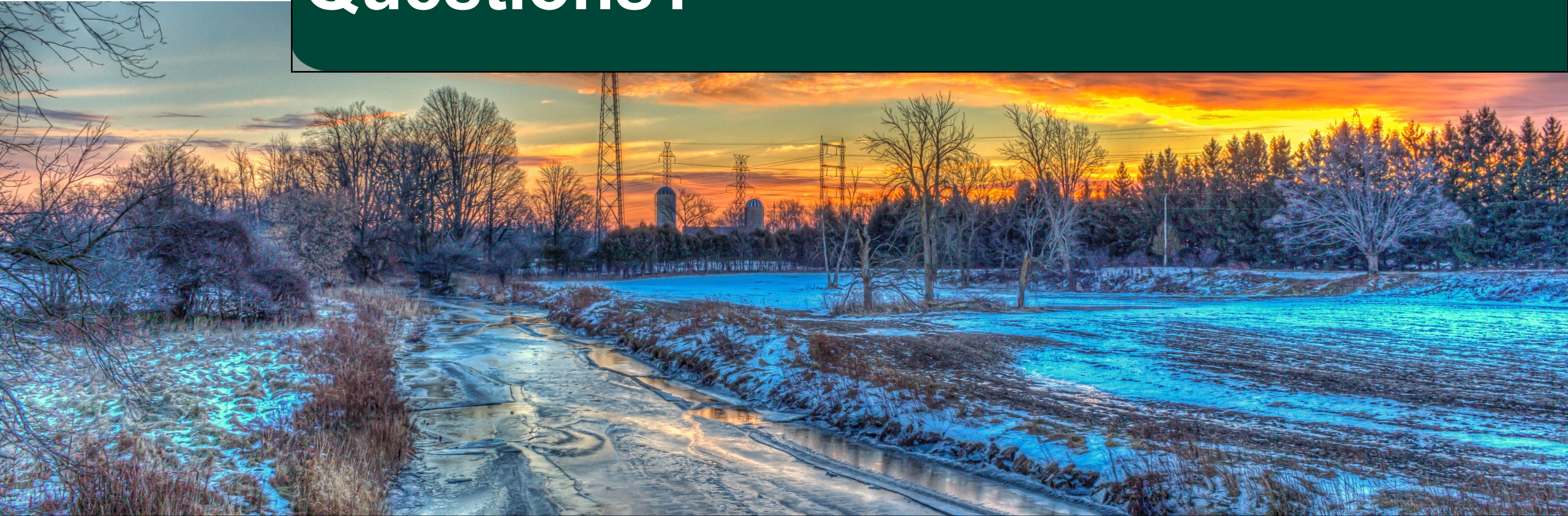


Document work to be **defensible and reproducible** by other professionals.

Flexibility from CAs/Province to accept industry practices **or update guidelines** for flood infrastructure.



Questions?





SOURCE
2STREAM

2025
Conference

Canada's Premier
Stormwater and Erosion
and Sediment Control
Conference

*Thank you to our
sponsors!*

EXECUTIVE SPONSORS



MEDIA SPONSOR

HOSTS

Presented by:



In association with:

