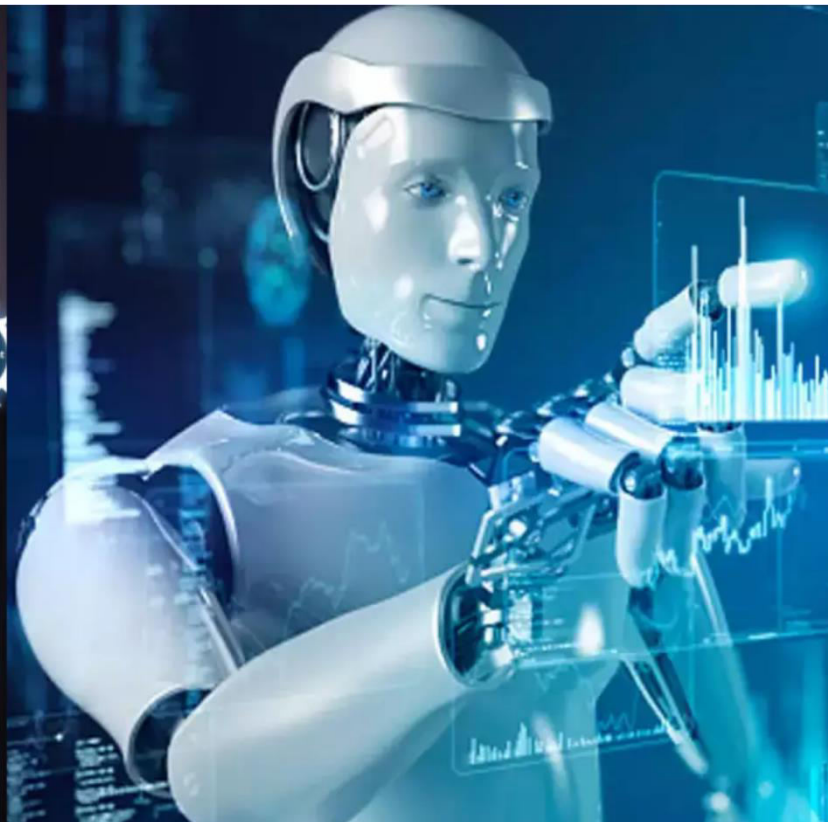




International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.699

Volume 14, Issue 4, April 2025

Storm Water Management

Aditya Puram, Parth Jadhav, Zahur Shaikh, Jaipal Rathod, P S Sangode

Diploma student, Department of Civil Engineering, Jayawantrao Sawant Polytechnic College, Hadapsar, Pune, India

Diploma Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Jayawantrao Sawant Polytechnic College, Hadapsar, Pune, India

Diploma student, Department of Civil Engineering, Jayawantrao Sawant Polytechnic College, Hadapsar, Pune, India

Diploma student, Department of Civil Engineering, Jayawantrao Sawant Polytechnic College, Hadapsar, Pune, India

Department of Civil Engineering, Jayawantrao Sawant Polytechnic College, Hadapsar, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: The practice of stormwater management has evolved from a singular focus on drainage to a multifaceted approach to support integrated development of healthy, livable, and water-sensitive cities. Stormwater systems reduce flooding and water pollution while helping with groundwater recharge and urban ecosystem balance. Nature-based solutions like rain gardens, permeable pavements, and green roofs are used in cities. Rural areas use check dams, bunds, and nala channelization to control runoff and improve agricultural water access. This project presents case studies, integrated methodologies, and technological solutions to improve stormwater management in both urban and rural contexts.

KEYWORDS: Runoff, Flood Control, Soil Erosion, Water Pollution, Groundwater Recharge.

I. INTRODUCTION

Stormwater management refers to the practices and infrastructure used to manage runoff from rainfall events. In both urban and rural areas, improper management of stormwater can result in flooding, erosion, water pollution, and damage to infrastructure. The goal of stormwater management is to control the quantity and quality of runoff to protect water resources and maintain ecological balance.

Objective:

- Flood Control: Minimize flooding risks by managing runoff volume and flow rates.
- Water Quality Protection: Reduce pollutants in stormwater to protect water bodies and aquatic ecosystems.
- Erosion Prevention: Prevent soil erosion and sedimentation in waterways.
- Groundwater Recharge: Promote infiltration to replenish groundwater supplies.
- Public Safety: Ensure safe drainage systems to protect communities during heavy rainfall.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

This chapter deals with the research carried out in the area of stormwater management systems in chronological order. Based on the literature review, the objectives of the present research are identified.

Stormwater management has been a crucial aspect of urban infrastructure development. The increasing frequency of urban flooding and water pollution has led to a growing body of research aimed at improving stormwater handling and treatment.

2.1 Early Approaches to Stormwater Management (Pre-2000s)

Initial studies focused on conventional methods like curbs, gutters, and underground drainage networks. Chow et al. (1988) highlighted the hydrological impacts of urbanization, emphasizing the increased runoff and decreased infiltration. Early design models such as the Rational Method were used to estimate peak runoff, though they were limited in addressing complex catchment behaviors.

2.2 Evolution of Best Management Practices (2000–2010)

Research shifted toward sustainable solutions, particularly Best Management Practices (BMPs). Schueler (2000) discussed various BMPs like detention basins, infiltration trenches, and constructed wetlands as ways to reduce runoff volume and improve water quality. Studies by Field and Tafuri (2006) evaluated the efficiency of BMPs in reducing pollutant loads, calling for their integration into urban planning.

2.3 Low Impact Development (LID) and Green Infrastructure (2010–2015)

With the advancement of environmental policies, emphasis was placed on Low Impact Development (LID) techniques. Dietz (2007) and Davis et al. (2010) explored rain gardens, permeable pavements, and green roofs as alternatives to traditional stormwater systems. These methods promoted decentralized stormwater treatment, mimicking natural hydrological processes. Studies confirmed that LID could significantly reduce surface runoff and improve groundwater recharge.

2.4 Smart Stormwater Systems and Modeling (2015–2020)

The integration of smart technologies and modeling software emerged as a new trend. Tools like SWMM (Storm Water Management Model) and GIS-based hydrological models allowed better simulation and planning. Wong and Brown (2015) emphasized the concept of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD), combining urban aesthetics with stormwater functionality. Research during this period also focused on climate resilience and adaptive systems..

III. METHODOLOGY

1. Assessment and Planning

Site Analysis: Evaluate land characteristics, including topography, soil type, land use, and existing drainage patterns.

Hydrological Modeling: Utilize models (e.g., SWMM, HEC-HMS) to analyze rainfall-runoff relationships and identify potential flooding areas.

Regulatory Review: Ensure compliance with local, state, and federal stormwater management regulations.

2. Design of Stormwater Management Practices

Green Infrastructure: Incorporate solutions like:

Rain Gardens: Native plants to absorb and filter runoff.

Permeable Pavements: Allow water to infiltrate through surfaces.

Green Roofs: Vegetation on roofs to absorb rainfall.

Detention and Retention Systems:

Detention Basins: Temporarily store runoff and release it slowly.

Retention Basins: Permanently hold water to promote infiltration.

Bioretention Areas: Landscape features designed to filter pollutants and manage runoff

3. Implementation

Construction Practices: Adopt erosion and sediment control measures during construction to protect water quality.

Public Involvement: Engage local stakeholders to ensure community needs are met and increase support for projects.

4. Maintenance and Monitoring

Routine Inspections: Regularly check the condition and effectiveness of stormwater systems.

Water Quality Monitoring: Analyze samples to assess the impact of management practices on local water quality.

5. Adaptive Management

Data Collection and Analysis: Use monitoring data to evaluate performance and adapt strategies as needed.

Feedback Mechanisms: Incorporate stakeholder input and scientific findings to continuously improve management practices.

6. Education and Outreach

Community Education Programs: Inform the public about stormwater management practices and their importance.

Workshops and Training: Provide training for stakeholders on best practices for maintenance and management

IV. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Both urban and rural areas require customized strategies for effective stormwater management.

4.2 Integrated Approaches:

A successful system involves a combination of infrastructure upgrades, sustainable land management practices, community engagement, and innovative technologies.

4.3 Collaboration is Crucial:

Cooperation among local governments, private developers, environmental organizations, and the public is essential.

4.4 Future-Oriented Planning:

Addressing current and future stormwater challenges depends on proactive and collaborative efforts.

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Summary: This paper reviews various optimization techniques used in stormwater management, focusing on control approaches, performance criteria, and uncertainty considerations. It identifies knowledge gaps and emphasizes the need for integrated optimization models to enhance the sustainability of stormwater systems.
3. Realising Smarter Stormwater Management: A Review of the Barriers and a Roadmap for Real World Application
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4. Evaluation of Stormwater Management Approaches and Challenges in Urban Flood Control
Journal: Urban Climate, 2023
Summary: This study reviews recent advancements in green infrastructure, modeling tools, and flood risk assessment related to urban stormwater management. It includes a case study of Gurugram, India, highlighting the challenges of urban flooding and proposing strategies for sustainable flood management.
5. Stormwater Management and Ecosystem Services: A Review
Journal: Environmental Research Letters
Summary: This paper explores the intersection of stormwater management and ecosystem services, emphasizing the benefits of green infrastructure in urban settings. It discusses how sustainable stormwater practices can enhance ecosystem services and contribute to urban resilience.



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