LID Concepts

Successful LID projects reduce development costs while protecting a site’s natural resources and functions.

The designer, developer, and permit reviewer work together to identify measures from each of the following:

- Reduce overall disturbance by conserving and protecting natural areas, drainage, topsoils, and vegetation and minimizing overall impervious area
- Direct runoff from impervious surfaces (e.g. roof downspouts, driveways, roads) safety to decentralized, distributed previous areas (e.g. open spaces, landscape, or permeable pavement with storage)
- Slow and reduce runoff using infiltration (e.g. trench, basin), biofilters (e.g. swales, bioretention, buffer strips, landscape planter box) and/or rainwater reuse (e.g. drywell, cisterns, rain barrels).

Low Impact Development “LID”

- Infiltration Trench Or Basin
- Extended (Dry) Detention Ponds
- Permeable Pavers On Sand
- Porous Pavement/Asphalt
- Curb-Cuts
- Vegetated Roofs
- Soil Amendment
- Street Trees
- Dry Wells
- Street Trees
- Rain Water Harvesting/Reuse

For more information:

County of Santa Barbara Project Clean Water
(805) 568-3440
sbprojectcleanwater.org

FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
**What is LID?**

LID is an approach to project design that focuses on managing storm water runoff. LID helps prevent impacts to water resources.

**Why LID?**

Because traditional development changes the natural patterns of runoff causing:

- Damage to creek channels
- Erosion and undercutting
- Loss of habitat
- Increased water pollution

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**LID Site Plan**

- Roof drains to natural landscape
- Integrated site layout and grading
- Narrow roads (privately maintained)
- Biofilters to absorb parking lot runoff
- Porous pavement to allow infiltration
- Open channel swales (outside ROW)

**Traditional Site Plan**