



Clean Michigan Initiative  
Clean Water Fund Grant  
2002-0254



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## Idyl Wyld Regional Storm Water Facility

April 1, 2004 - March 31, 2008

The Idyl Wyld Regional Storm Water Detention Facility was constructed by the City of Livonia to mitigate the negative impacts of storm water runoff in the Bell Branch of the Rouge River. The intent of the project was to demonstrate the use of a regional storm water facility in an urbanized area as a means to reduce the negative impacts of storm water runoff, primarily through attenuating flow surges, alleviating soil erosion, reducing pollutant loads and enhancing habitat. Numerous best management practices (BMPs) were installed to control storm water runoff. The key components of the facility include:

- Channel restructuring - reshaping and stabilization with rip-rap and vegetation
- Weir/bridge structure and five (5) off-line ponds - attenuating peak flows in large events
- Six (6) Newberry Weirs - attenuating storm flows in smaller storm events

Construction was predominantly complete by May 2005, with minor annual improvements and maintenance each following winter in order to maintain Golf Course operations.



**Grant Amount: \$ 652,543.33**  
**Match Funds: \$ 365,435.96**  
**Total Amount: \$1,017,979.29**



### Best Management Practices:

- Stream Channel Restoration
- Grade Stabilization
- Detention Basins



### Annual Load Reductions:

- Sediment = 325 tons/year
- Phosphorous = 374 lb/year
- Nitrogen = 748 lb/year

### I&E Activities:

- The Project is slated for future educational/demonstration opportunities through the MDEQ and the Rouge Program Office (RPO).



### Partners involved:

- Livonia Parks & Recreation Dept.
- Hubbell, Roth & Clark, Inc.
- Acme Contracting, Inc.
- Roseboom & Watson
- Rouge River National Wet Weather Demonstration Project



April 2008



Prior to the project, steep barren embankments 3'-10' high were typical. Adjacent home owners were concerned with the erosion encroaching on their properties at the western end of the area.



Sediment deposits and woody debris were continual problems.



During construction the embankments were cut back and stabilized with rock and vegetation.



The weirs and ponds reduced peak flows to downstream areas.



By the fall of 2006, no problems were identified at the most critical upstream end.



By spring of 2007 the downstream area had also reached a relatively stable condition. Habitat was also enhanced.