



Promoting Green Streets

A Recipe for Integrating Water and Transportation
Infrastructure Investment



What we will cover

- **Green Street Overview**
- **Ingredients needed**
- **Explanation of steps**
- **Nashville context and experience**





Source: loomismcafee.com

Hitch your wagon to municipal priorities



Source: Overlake Village Complete Streets Plan & Guidelines, Redmond, WA



National Complete Streets Coalition



Source:saferoutespartnership.org

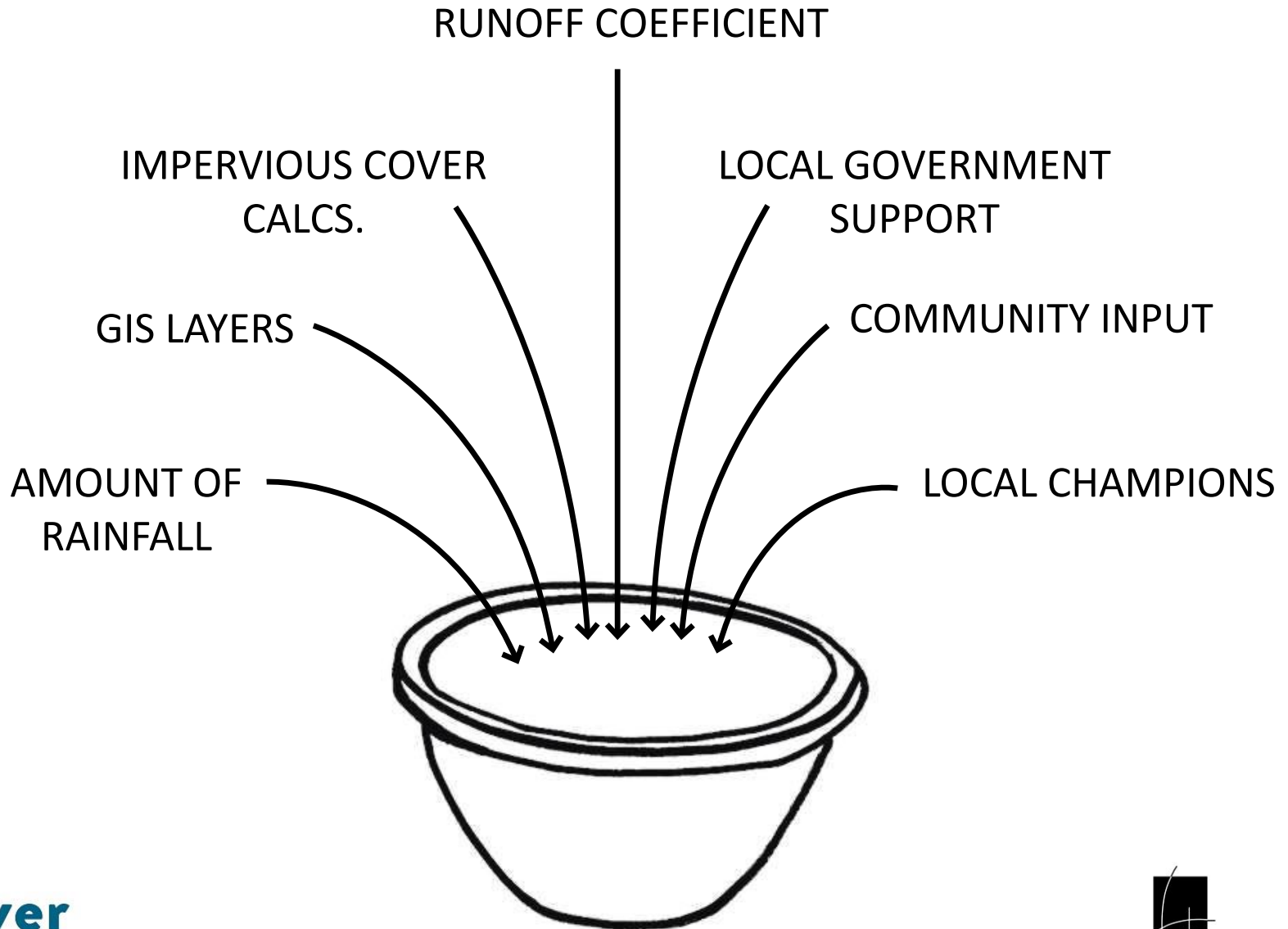
1. Assess the impervious cover associated with the road system
2. Calculate stormwater runoff from the road system
3. Identify appropriate right-of-way green elements
4. Determine suitable locations
5. Quantify the volume reduction to conveyance system
6. Estimate Implementation Cost
7. Develop a master plan
8. Advocate for green streets

Project Steps

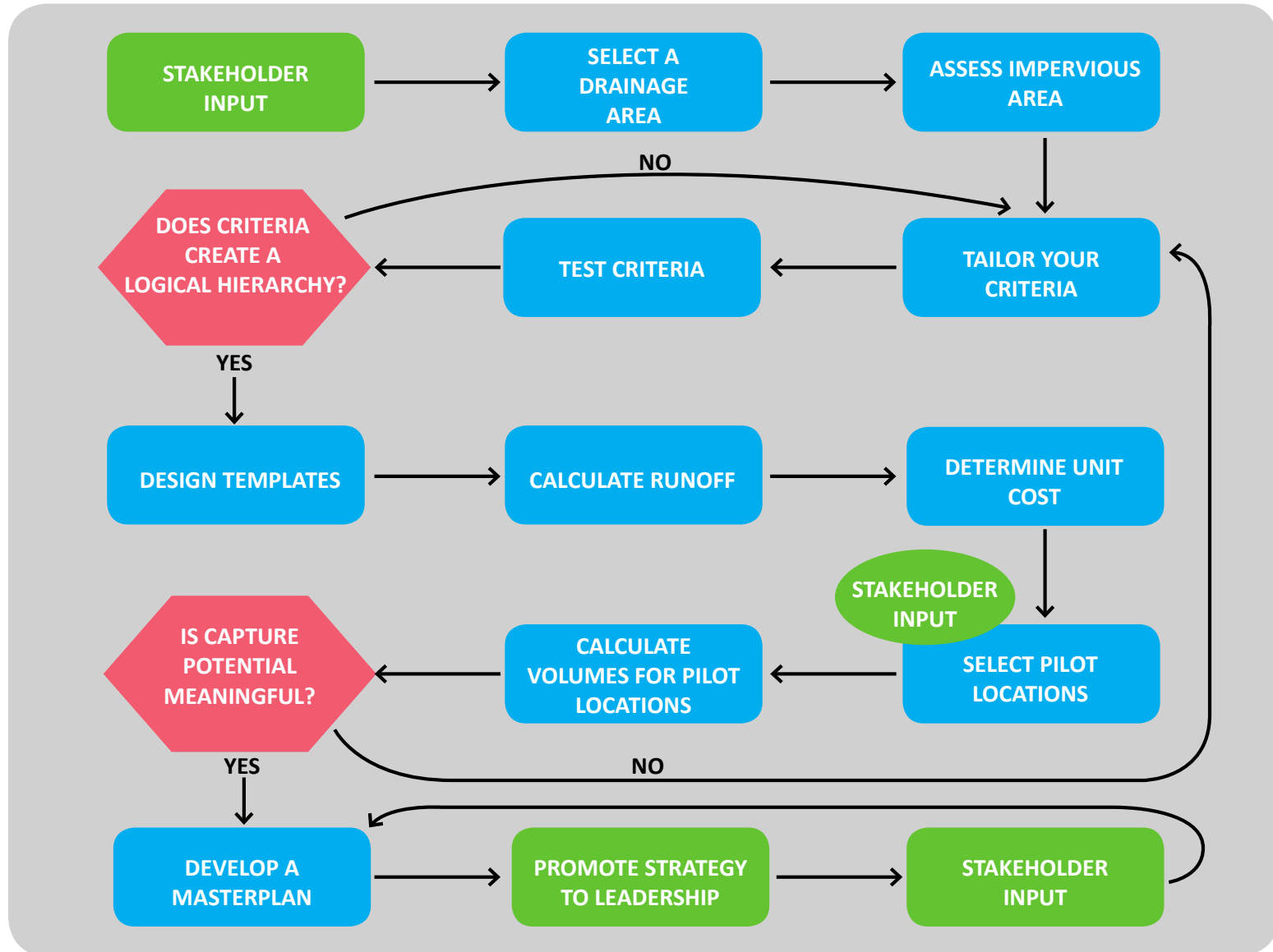


Source: AmericanRivers.org

Green Street Ingredients



Green Street Recipe



Big Picture

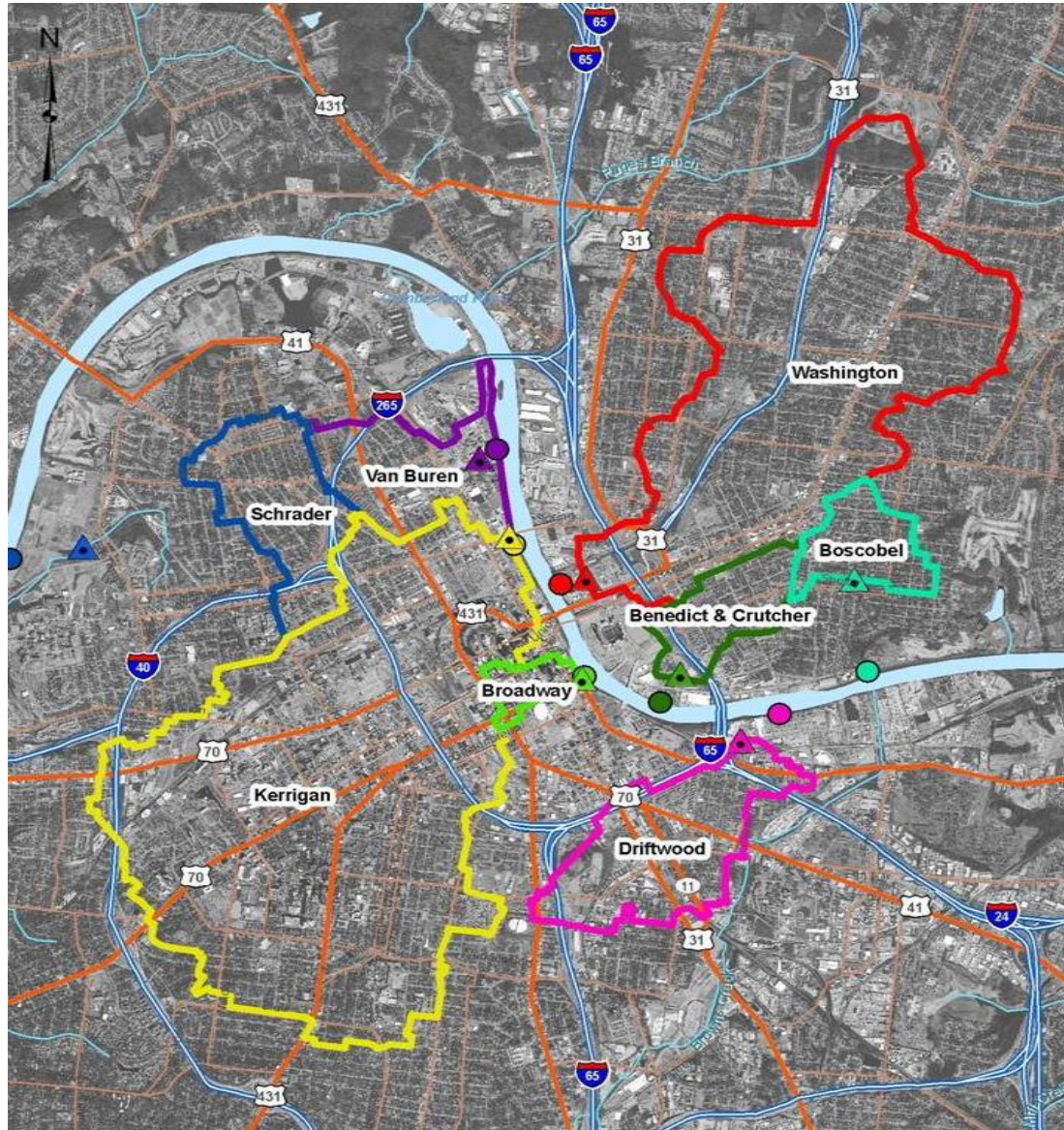
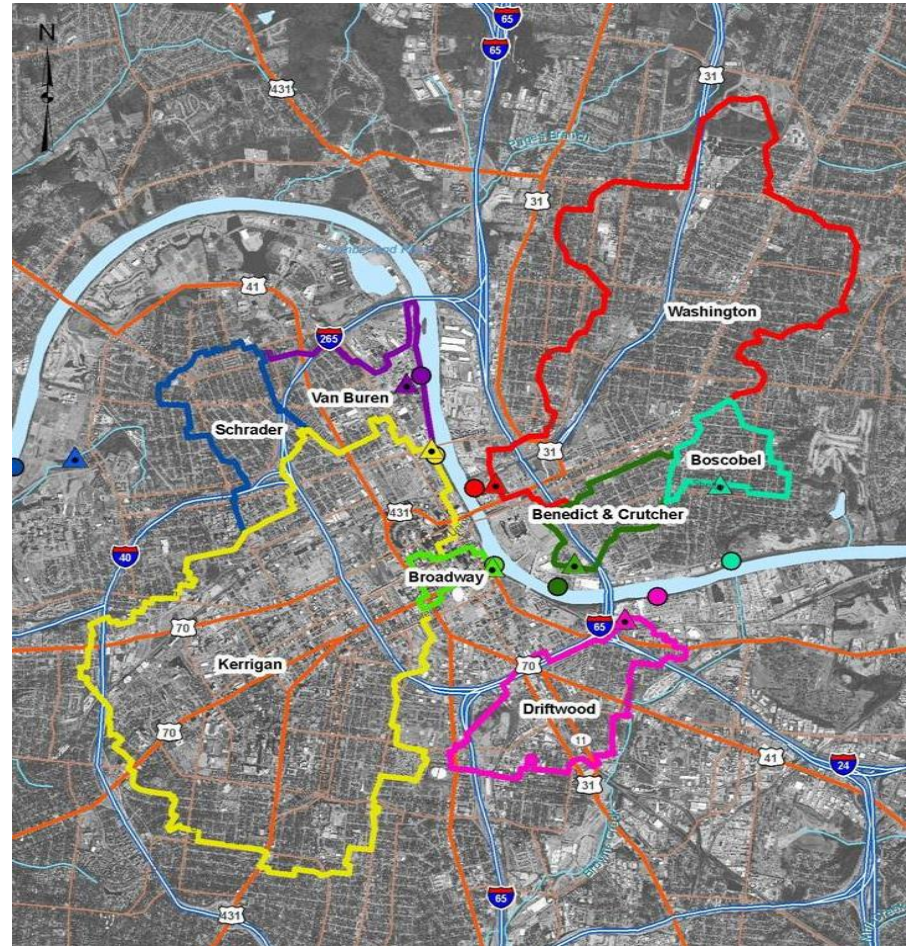


Image courtesy of
AMEC

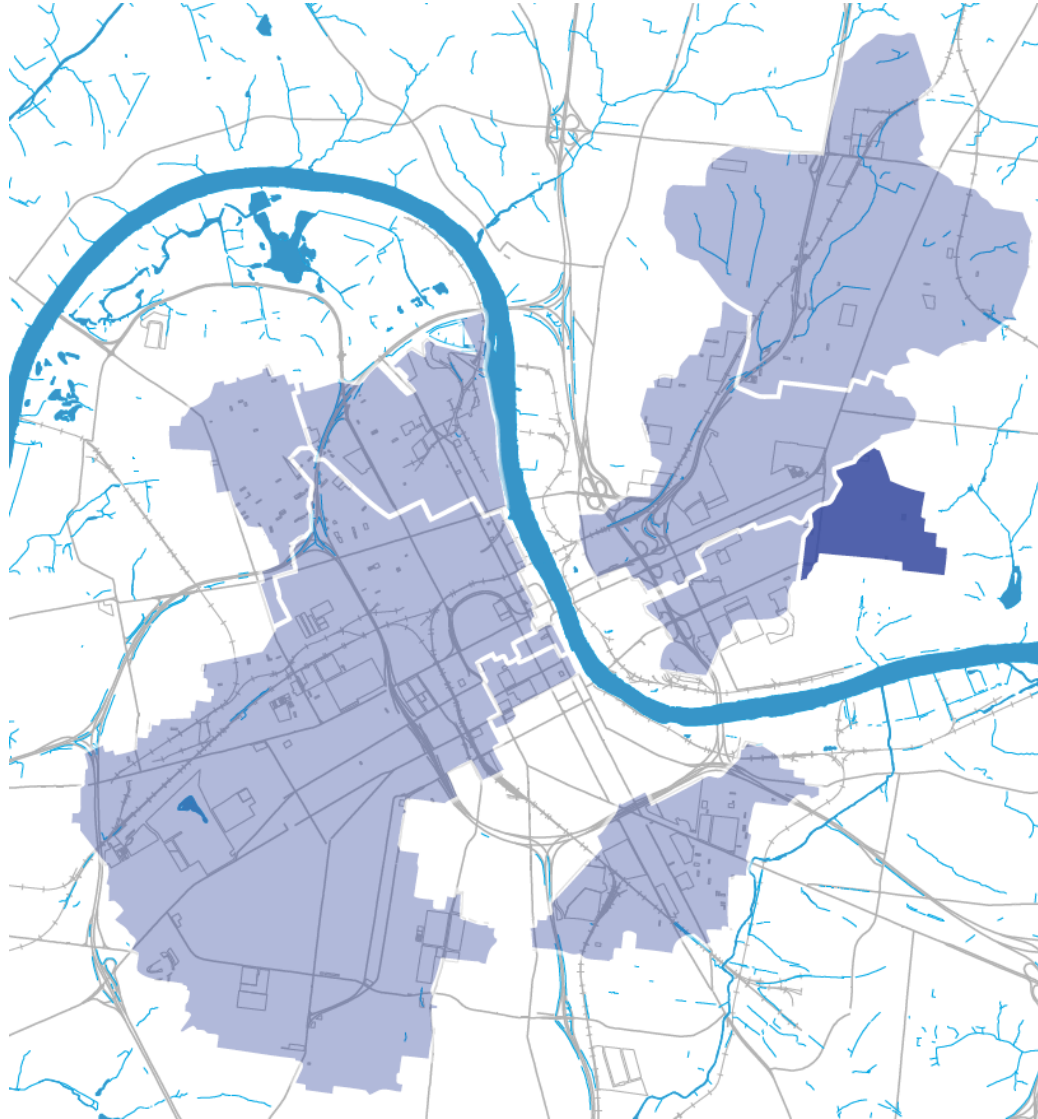
Big Picture

*“In 2008, which was closer to a typical rainfall year than 2009 and 2010, 37 overflows occurred which resulted in a discharge of **18.3 MG** of combined wastewater.”*

- Nashville LTCP (2011)



Step 1: Choosing a Drainage Area



Step 1: Choosing a Drainage Area



Step 2: Assess Impervious Area

Basin Size: 230 Acres

Paved road cover: 35 Acres

Building Coverage: 40 Acres

Parking Lots: 6.3 Acres

Miscellaneous: 0.06 Acres

**43% percent of basin
is roadway surface**

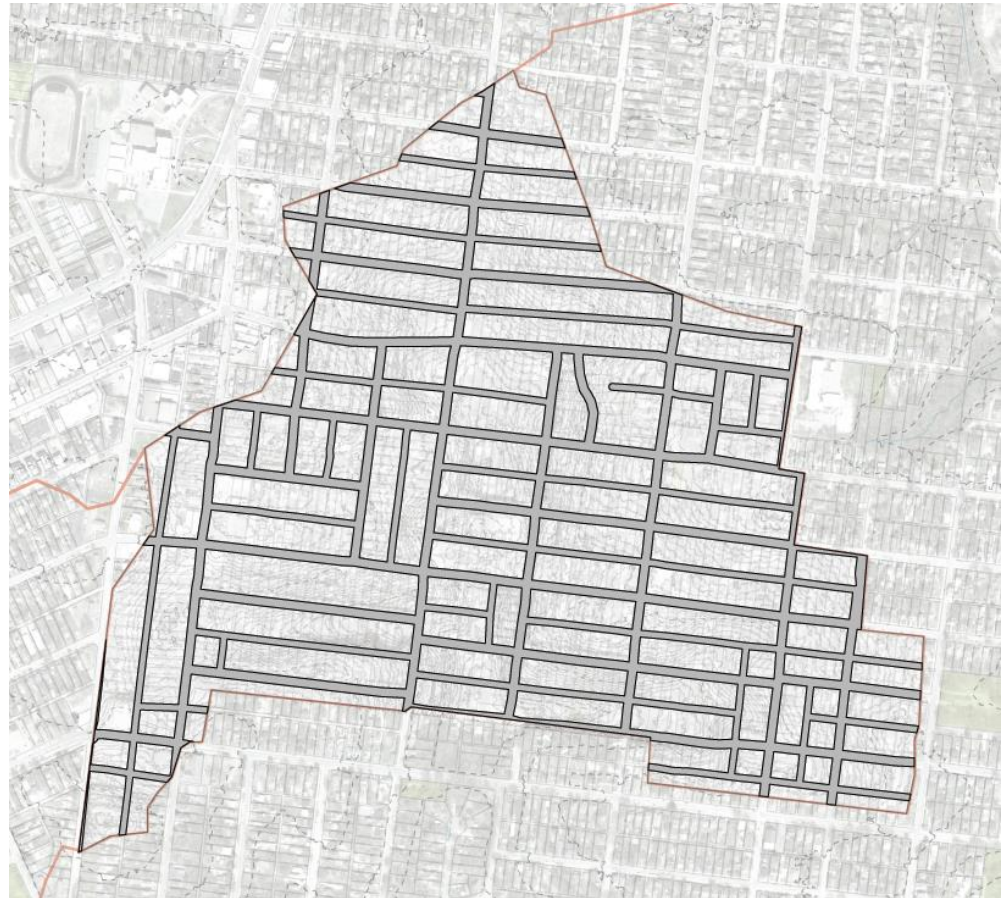


Step 2: Assess Impervious Area

Paved road cover: 35 Acres

That means approximately
43 MILLION GALLONS
of rainfall run off the **road network** alone.

What if we could capture
80, 90, or 95% percent of
that volume before it
reaches the conveyance
system???



Step 3: Calculate Volumes From Roadway Impervious Cover

$$\text{Catchment Area (ft}^2\text{)} \times \text{Avg Rainfall (ft)} \times \text{Runoff Coefficient} = \text{TOTAL RUNOFF (ft}^3\text{)}$$

Boscobel's roadway represent approximately 35 acres or 1,525,000 sq. ft. of impervious surface

Average rainfall in Nashville is 48 inches or 4ft.

The accepted runoff coefficient in Nashville for impervious surfaces is 0.95. This means that 95% of water falling on a paved surface moves off-site. The remaining 5% evaporates or clings to a material surface.

$$1,525,000 \text{ (ft}^2\text{)} \times 4.0 \text{ (ft)} \times 0.95 = 5,795,000 \text{ (ft}^3\text{)} \text{ OF RUNOFF}$$

Step 3: Calculate Volumes

Total Runoff Volume (ft³) X 7.48 gallons per cubic foot = TOTAL RAINWATER (GAL)

5,795,000 (ft³) X 7.48 gal/ft³ = 45,200,000 gallons

Step 4a: Potential Treatments



For Streets

1. Curb Bump-outs
2. Linear Bioretention

For Alleys

3. Permeable Pavement

So how do we assess suitability?



Step 4: Tailor Suitability Criteria to your area



Who comes to the table is up to you:
Officials, engineers, designers, citizens

Step 4: Tailor Suitability to your area

SLOPE

ROW WIDTH

SOIL COMPOSITION

UTILITY CONFLICTS

STORMWATER COMPLAINT DATA

HOUSE FRONTAGE / ON STREET PARKING

PROXIMITY TO NODES OF PEDESTRIAN ACTIVITY

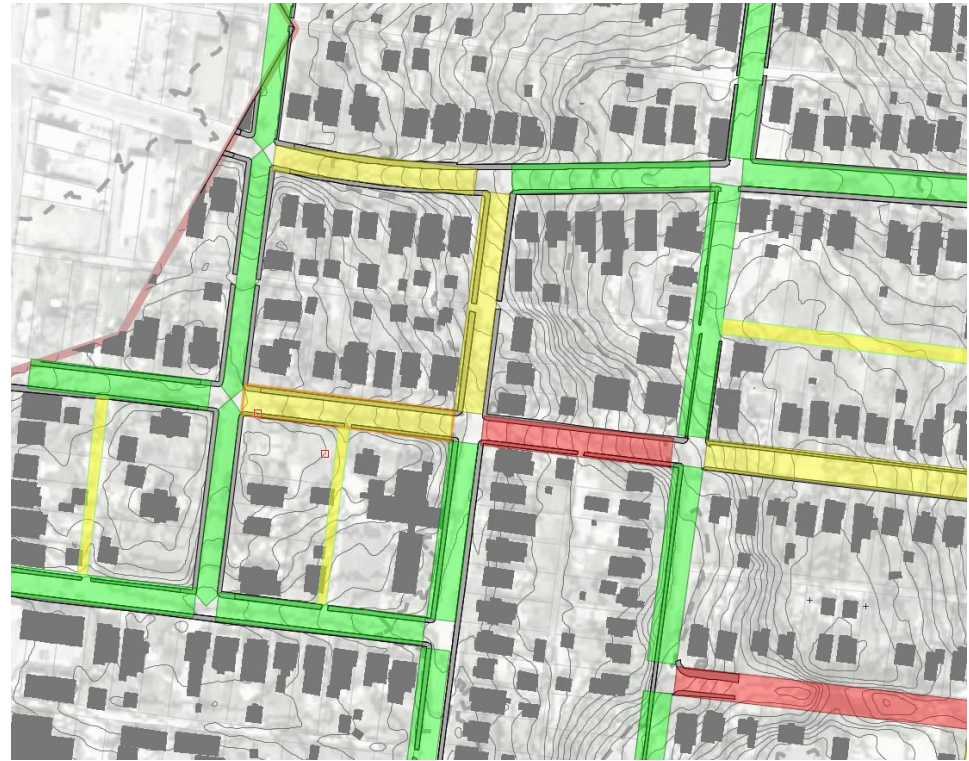
Step 4: Tailor Suitability to your area

Block #	Slope	ROW Width	≤ 1/3 mile of Park/School	Hydrologic Soil Group	Utility Conflict	Flooding Complaints	House Frontage	TOTAL
1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	6
2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	5
3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
4	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	7

Our process produced a suitability matrix

Step 4: Tailor Suitability to your area

Block#	Slope	ROW Width	≤ 1/3 mile to Park/School	Hydrologic Soil Group	Utility Conflict	Flooding Complaints	House Frontage	TOTAL
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2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	5
3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
4	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	7
5	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	8
6	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
7	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
8	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
9	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
10	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	6
11	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	8
12	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	7



Step 5: Apply to your test area



Forrester Ave.

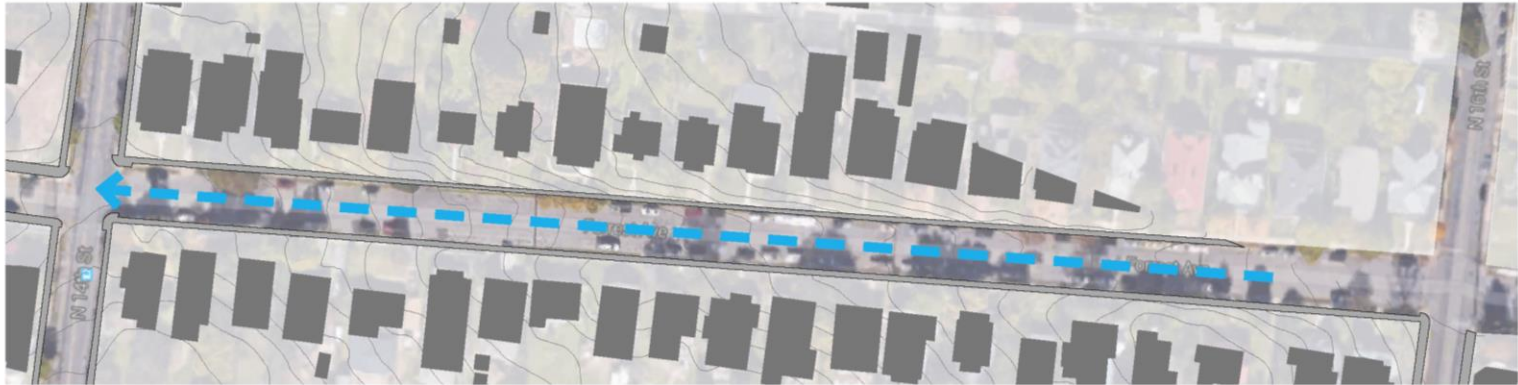


Forrester and Lockeland



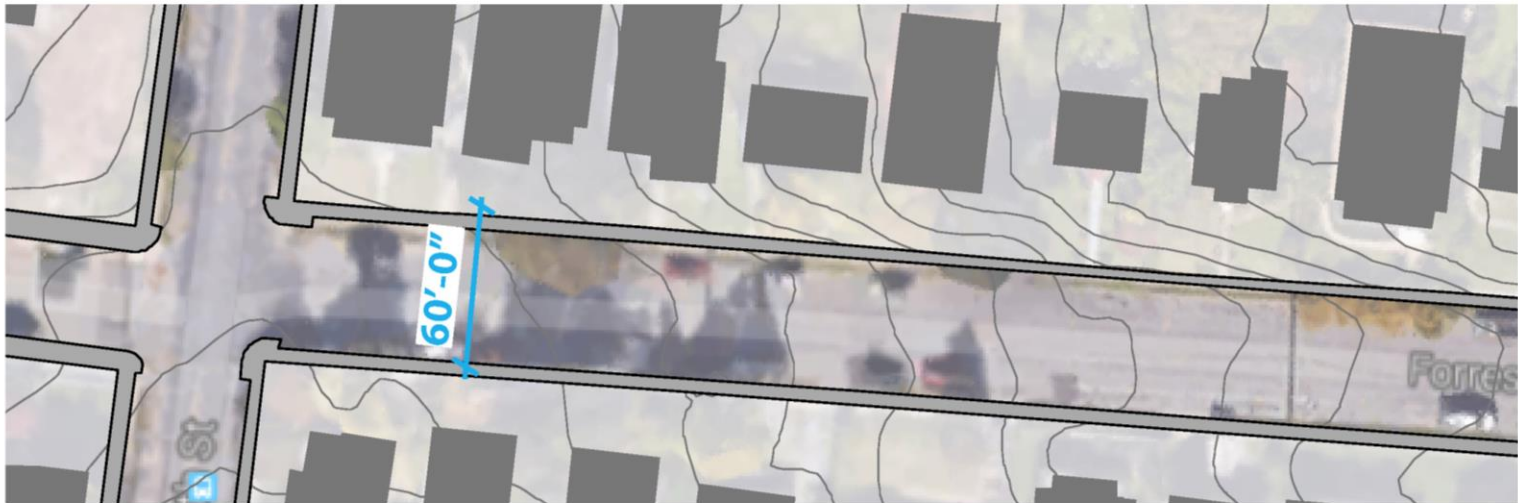
Lockland Springs Elementary

Step 5: Apply to your test area



SLOPE ASSESSMENT

The slope on this block averages 3.8% from the high point at the right of the image to the low point at the left.



RIGHT OF WAY ASSESSMENT

ROW width is approximately 60'-0". Nashville's Metro Public Works department defines this road as a *Medium Density Local Road* with a minimum standard width of 50'-0".

Step 5: Apply to your test area



This block has as slope of less than 2%.



The figure above shows a block with a slope of over 9%.

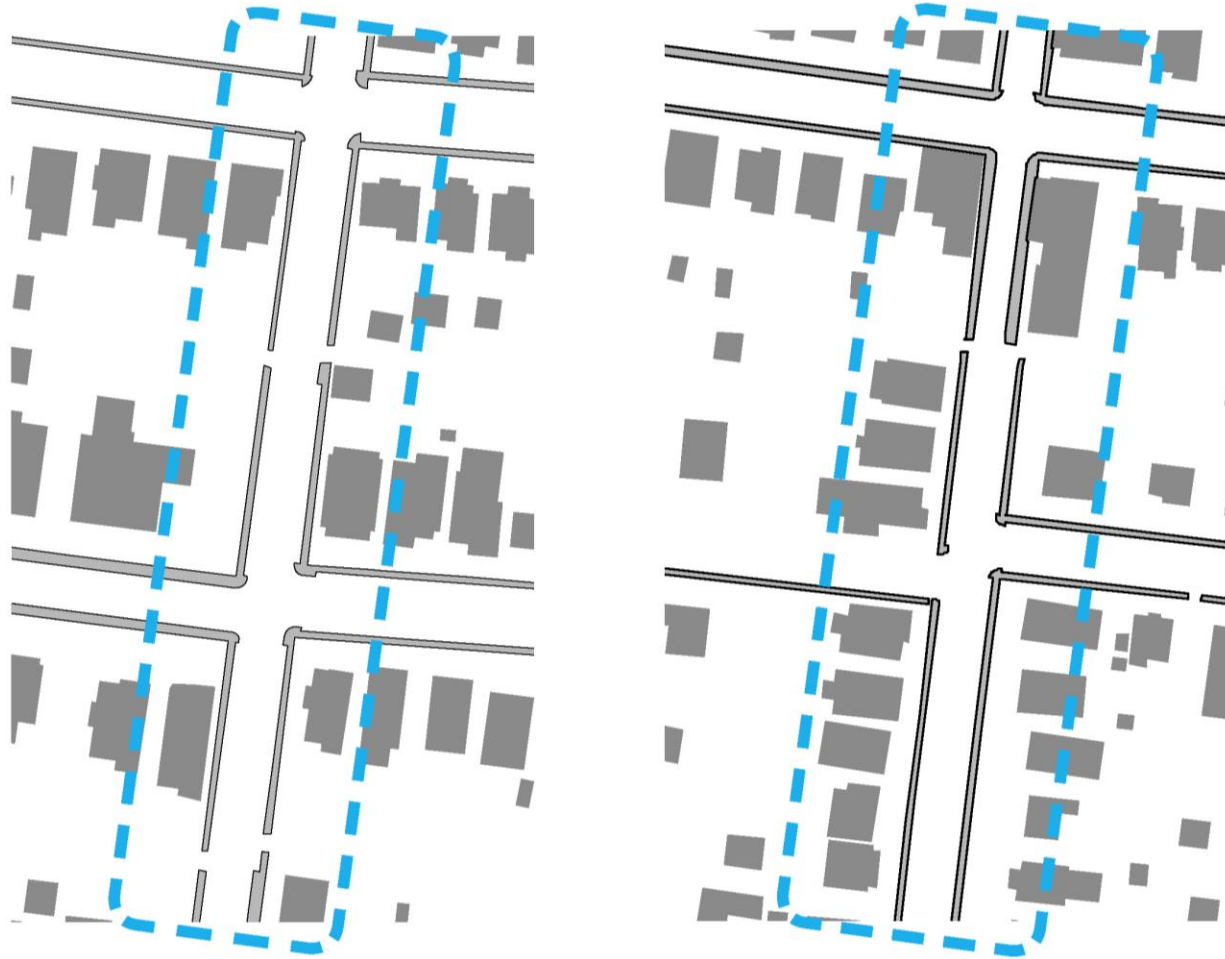


This block has a 50 foot Right of Way, letting us reduced drive lanes to create room for stormwater features



This block has a 46 foot Right of Way, the minimum width for installing green features and maintaining standard drive lanes.

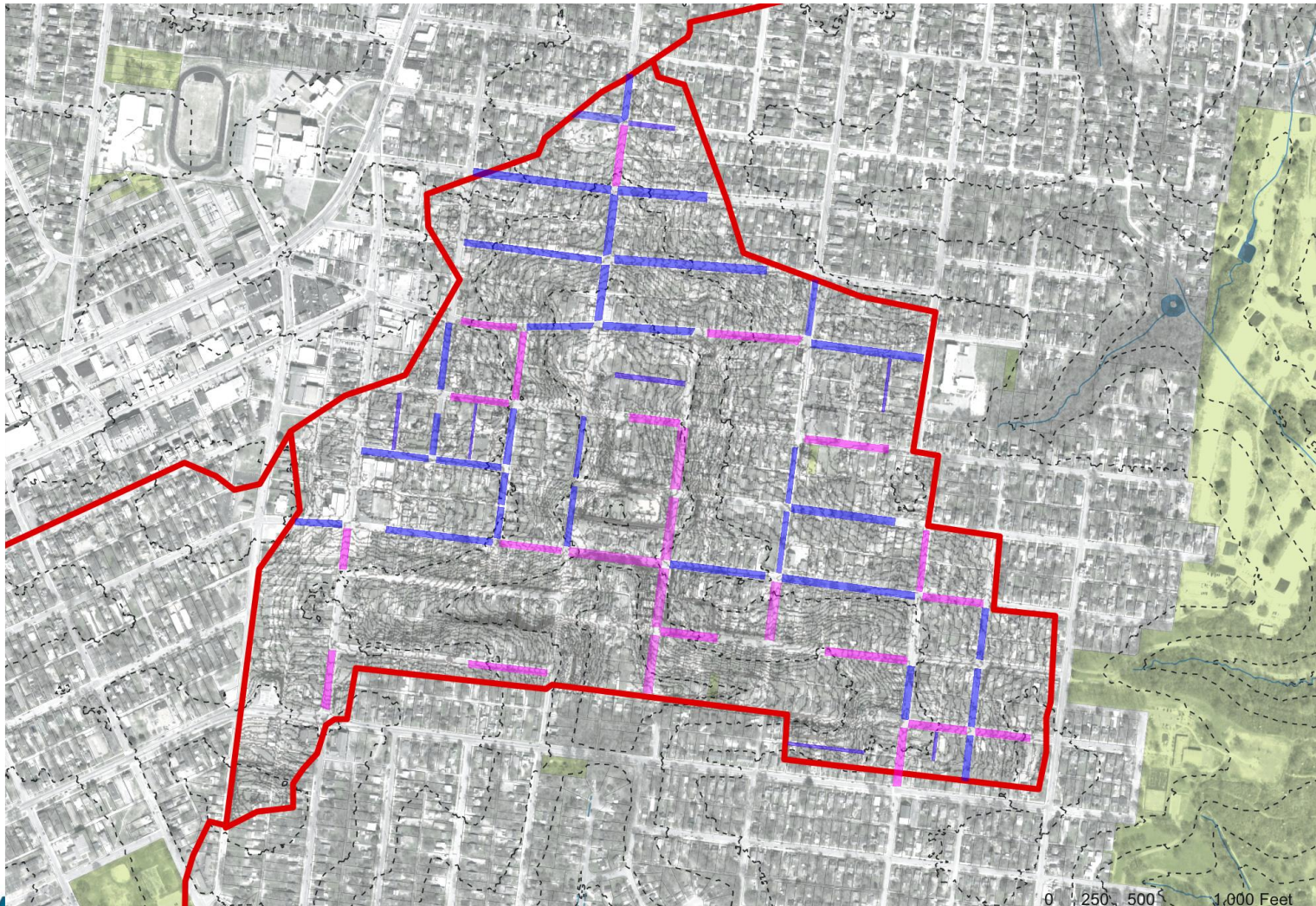
Step 5: Apply to your test area



LOT FRONTAGE ASSESSMENT

In this neighborhood many of the street frontages are narrow and deep, with the short side (typically 50'-0" wide) fronting the street. This means most homeowners do not have driveways and therefore park a vehicle on these streets with quick access to their front door. The north-south streets have longer frontages and would not displace as much parking.

Suitable and Potential Blocks



Step 6: Develop Templates



Curb Bumpout

© Hawkins Partners, Inc.



© Hawkins Partners, Inc.

Vegetated Swale



© Hawkins Partners, Inc.

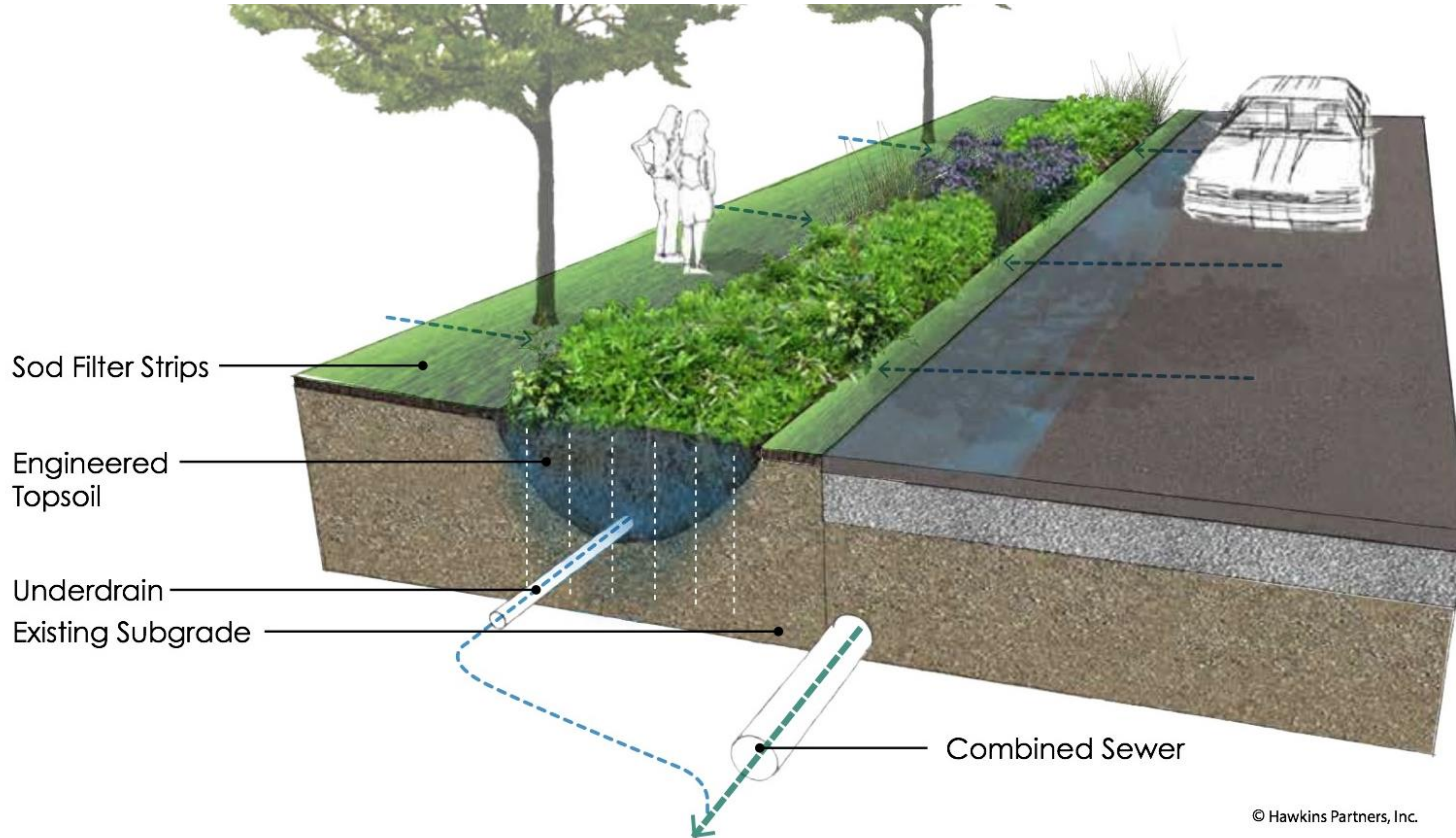
Tree Trench



© Hawkins Partners, Inc.

Pervious Pavement

Step 6: Develop Templates



WATER QUALITY SWALES

Components:

- Best on slopes of less than 2%
- Level spreaders needed every 50 feet
- Filter Bed of engineered soils
- Underdrain for impermeable soils.

Advantages:

- Less expensive than curb and gutter
- Reduces Runoff Velocity
- Promotes Infiltration
- Conveyance and stormwater treatment

Limitations:

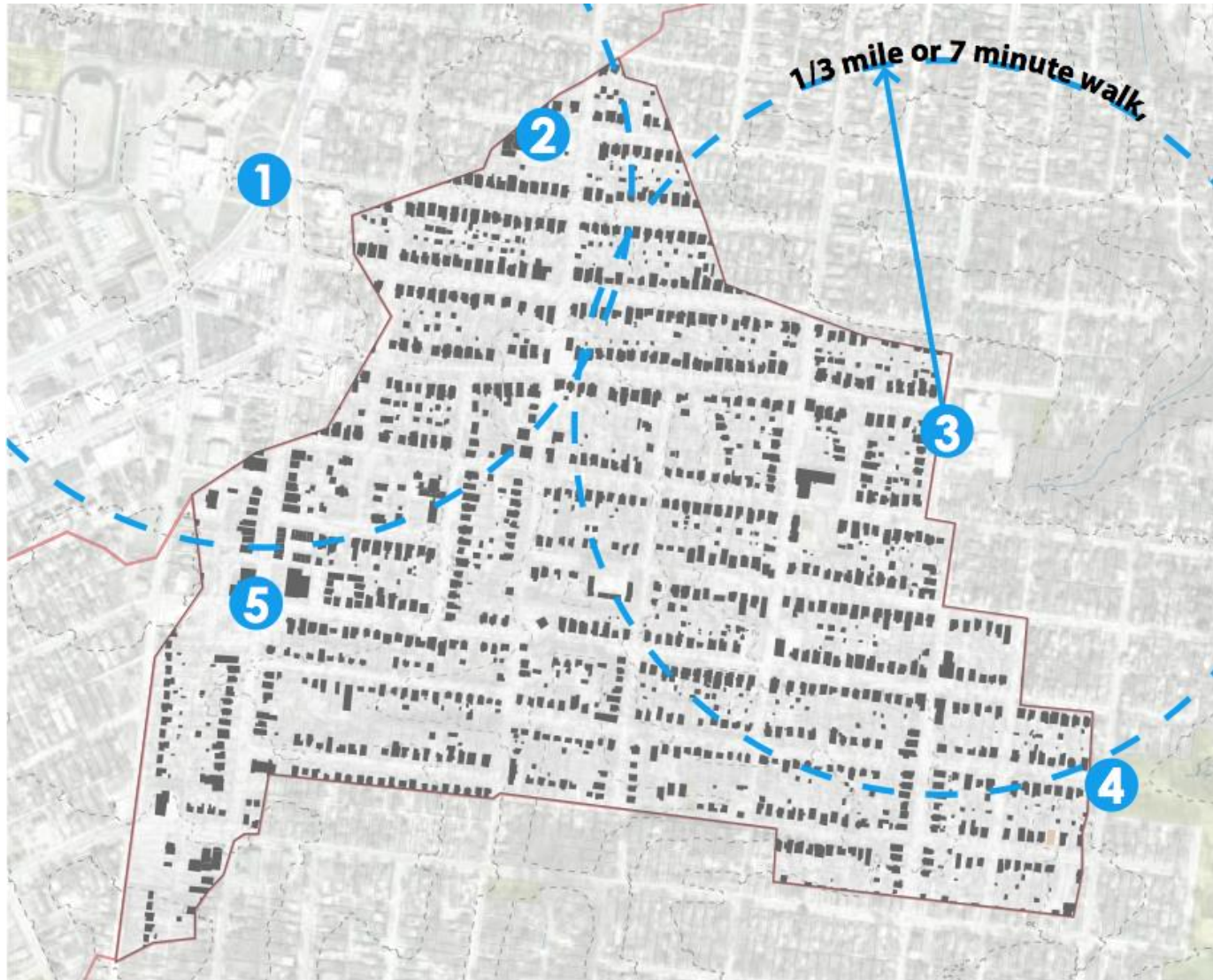
- Cannot be used on steep slopes
- Higher land requirement
- Higher maintenance than curb / gutter

Step 7: Price Templates

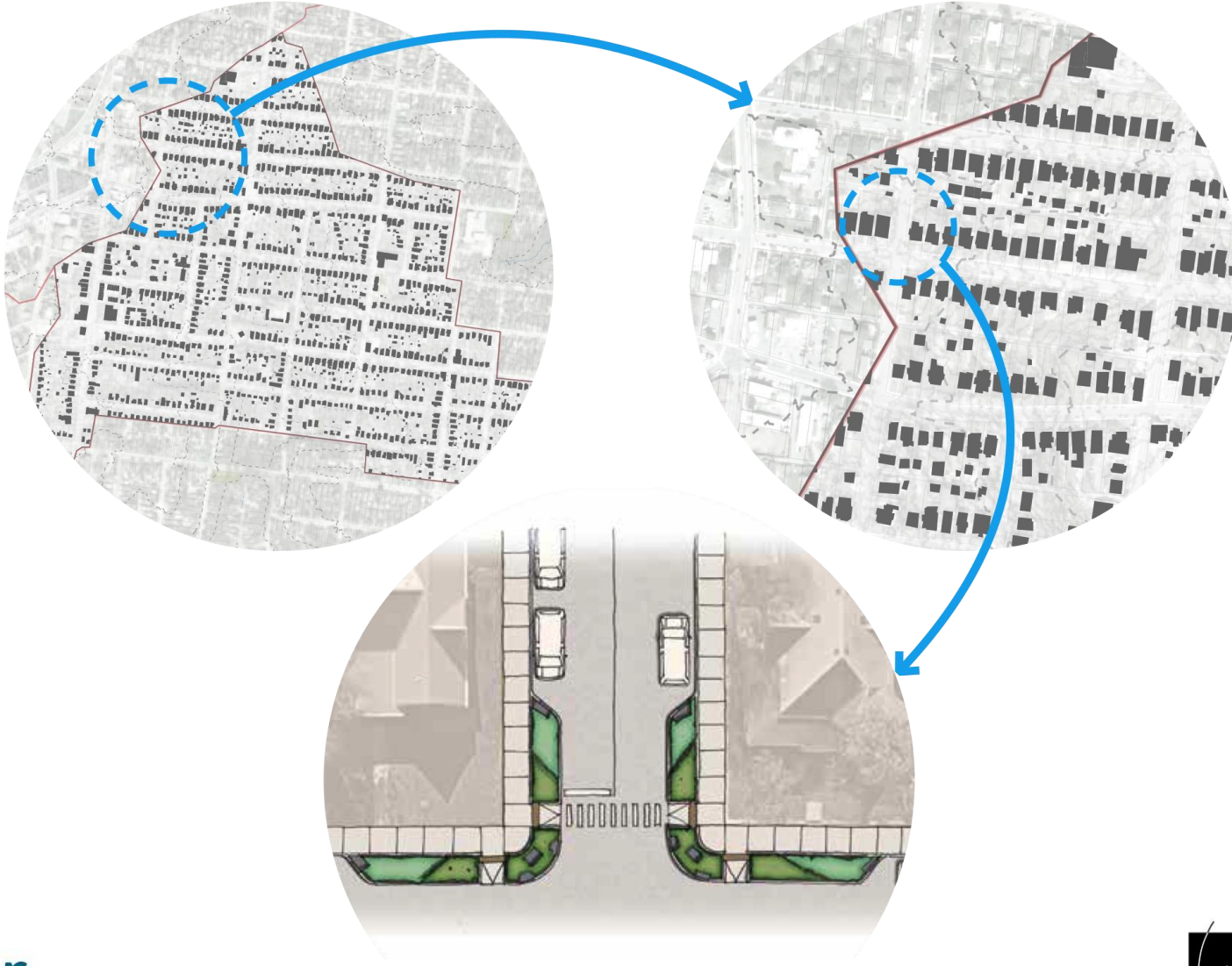
Vegetated Swale (100 ft long x 6 ft wide, typ.)				
Traditional Infrastructure Improvements				
Utilities				
New single sump inlet with casting	ea.	\$2,500.00	1	\$2,500.00
Water line 6" CI	l.f.	\$145.00	50	\$7,250.00
Sub-total				\$9,750.00
Contingency (30%)				\$2,925.00
Traditional Total				\$12,675.00
Green Infrastructure Improvements				
Planting				
Trees 3"	ea.	\$500.00	2	\$1,000.00
Bioswale Planting	s.f.	\$6.00	600	\$3,600.00
Sod	s.y.	\$6.00	55	\$330.00
Misc				
Engineered Soil	c.y.	\$40.00	50	\$2,000.00
6" perforated underdrains	l.f.	\$5.00	150	\$750.00
Mulch	c.y.	\$40.00	7	\$280.00
2' deep linear gravel diaphragm	c.y.	\$25.00	8	\$200.00
Sub-total				\$8,160.00
Contingency(30%)				\$2,448.00
GI total				\$10,608.00
TOTAL				\$23,283.00

PRICE PER SQUARE FOOT	s.f.	600	\$38.81
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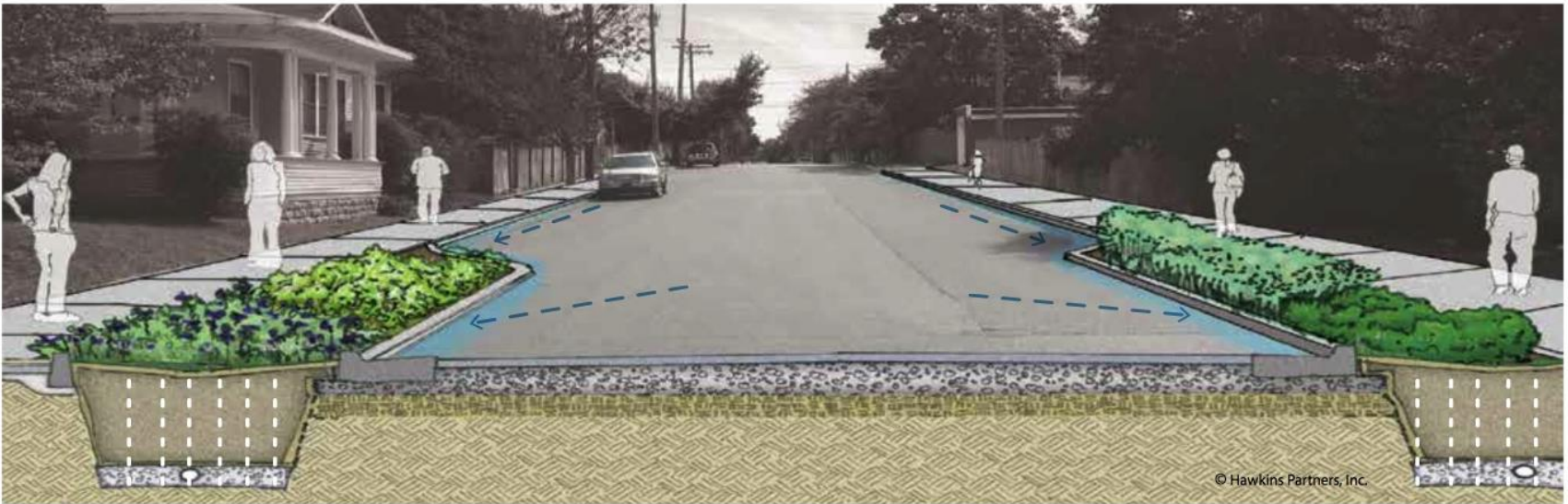
Step 8: Select Appropriate Pilot Locations



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Step 9: Assess Capture Potential

Rainfall depth (in) X Runoff Coefficient X Contributing Drainage Area (SF) / 12 inches = TOTAL RUNOFF

The design team used a 1.2" storm volume for this equation (90th percentile storm)

Again, the design team used a 0.95 runoff coefficient.

The total contributing drainage area for ideal and potential roadway segments is 1.2 million SF

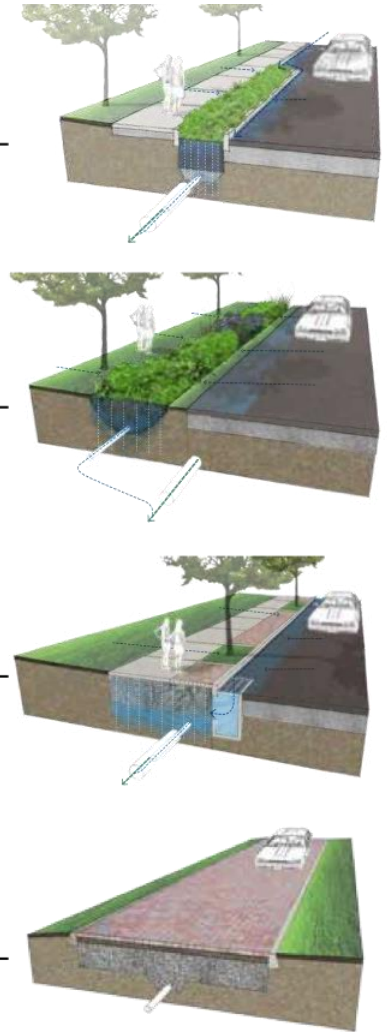
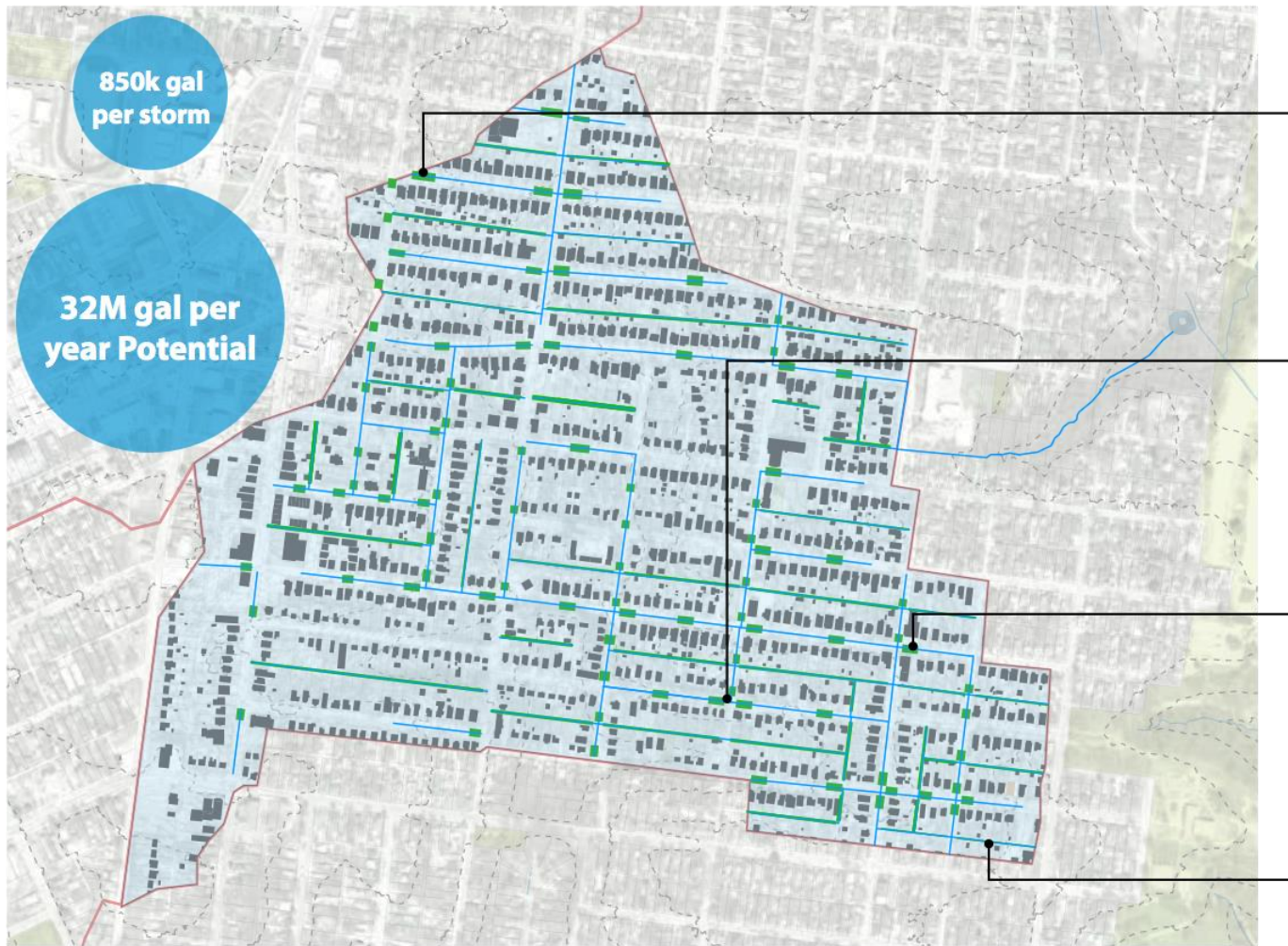
1.2 x 0.95 x 1,200,000 / 12 = 114,000 cubic feet of runoff

Step 9: Assess Capture Potential

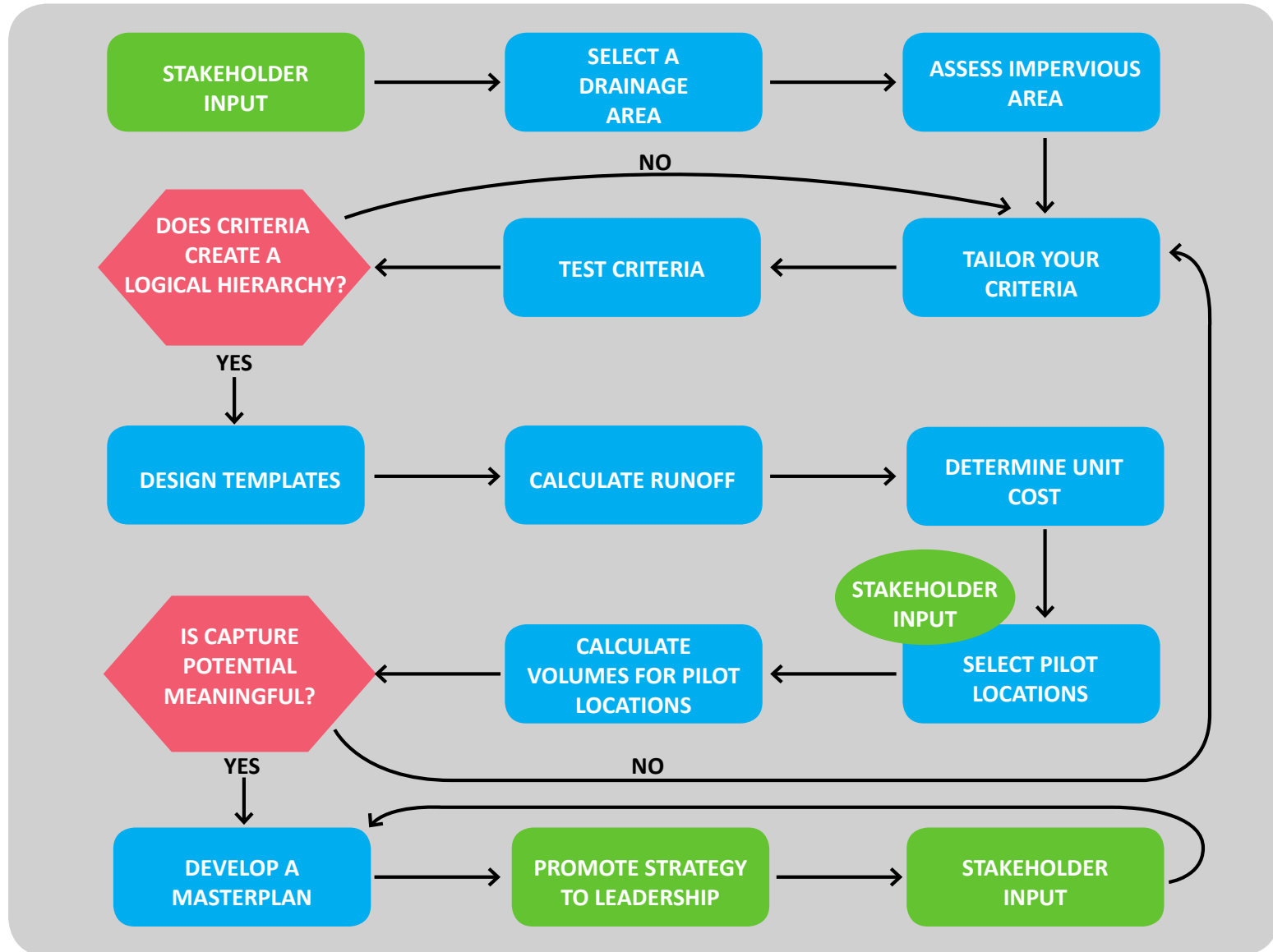
Total Runoff Volume (ft³) X 7.48 gallons per cubic foot = TOTAL RAINWATER (GAL)

114,000 (ft³) X 7.48 gal/ft³ = 852,700 gallons

Step 10: Develop a Master Plan



Recipe Review





Thank you!

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