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Civil Engineering Landscape Architecture Environmental Restoration Planning



Planning and Design: Applied LID Techniques – Redevelopments, Housing, Mixed Use, Infrastructure

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March 17, 2009



Planning - Take All Phases Into Account

- Policies, Codes & Covenants
- Incentives (why change?)
- Private:
 - New Developments
 - Redevelopments
 - Retrofits
- Public
 - Infrastructure
 - Facilities
 - Capital Improvement Program
- Education, Communication
- Design, Permitting & Construction
- Inspection & Commissioning
- Long term Maintenance



Design

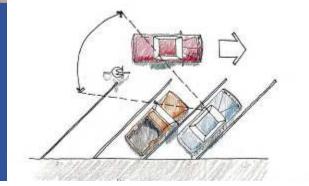
- It takes a team
- Every little bit counts
- Think again, add another
- Remember the Treatment Train
- Dispersal
- Distributed approach
- Share!

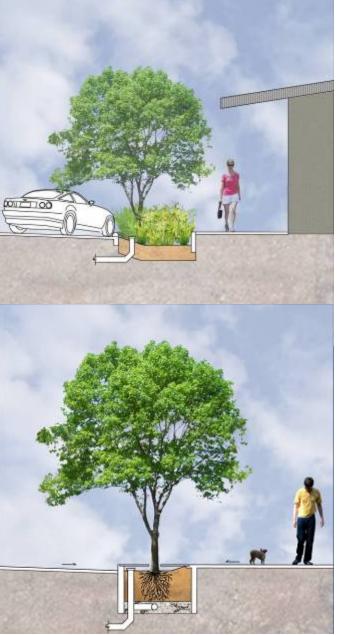


Winslow Way Bainbridge Island WA

 Finding room in the arterial for peds, bikes, cars and drainage









Kirkland, WA LID CIP

 Analysis of opportunities and constraints for capital improvement projects



Typical Island

S v R





"Tweak" the street and treat the stormwater

Puyallup - Pioneer Place



Porous concrete integrated into entry

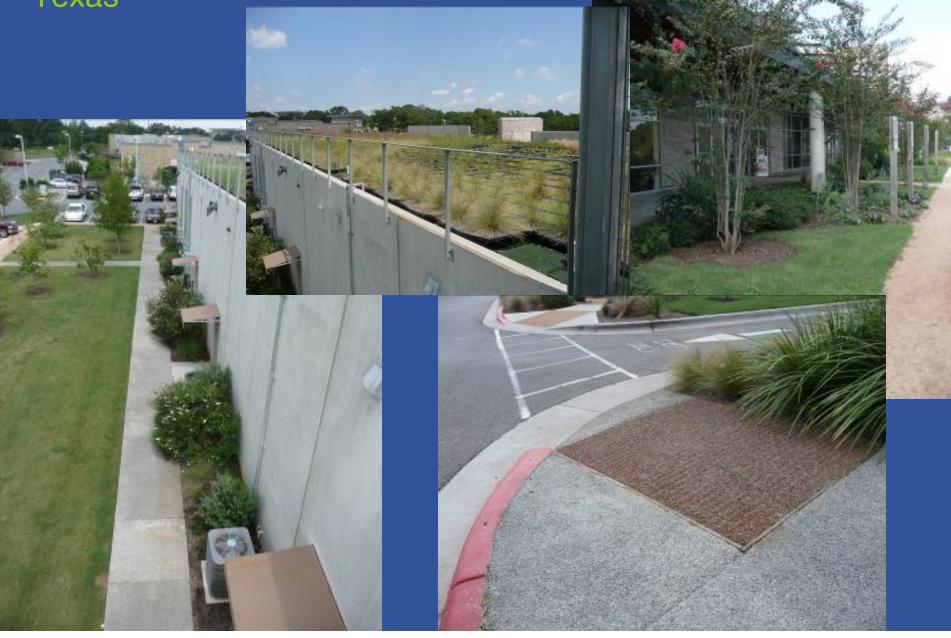
Grading and Soils



- Soil Management Plan
- Rough Grading versus fine grading
- Soil amendments
- Follow the path of the water
- Use the landscape
- Furrows residential scale swales
- Strategic use of rocks, boulders and gravel



Green Roofs/Porous Pavements Texas



Maryland Housing Retrofit









Olympia, WA - Cooper Crest Housing Development

- Reduced Footprint
- Shared drainage paths
- Rain gardens



Growing Vine Street

- Urban Drainage
- Cascade of Pools
- Cleans Stormwater Runoff
- Art Integration
- P-Patch

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Cisterns

Pearl Center, San Antonio Texas





Seattle



Swales – What are they? A non- technical view

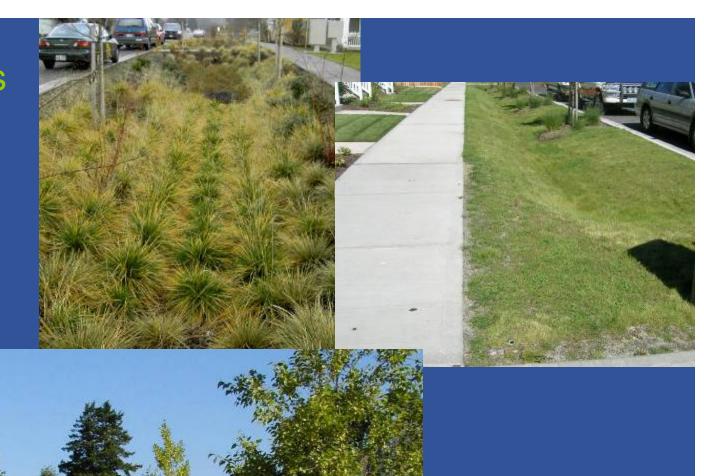
- Swale
- Ditch
- Conveyance Swale
- Bioswale
- Bioretention Swale
- Natural Drainage Swale
- Raingarden depression to soak up has
- Stormwater planter

stormwater

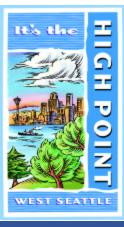
Graded Depression Deep – cut steep side slopes Purpose to move water Regulated/engineered to clean water Generally – planted and soil retains water Generally – engineered system of swales Generally – organic shaped with modified soil and plants and retain water. Typically overflow. Generally – more structural to complement building- functions as retention to reduce discharge. Planted Invonan avvala

Swale Types

- Vegetated
- Conveyance
- Grass Lined







S v R

Case Study High Point Redevelopment

- Redevelopment of 716 1940s
 Era Housing Units
- Urban Revitalization of 120 acres
- Integration with Surrounding West Seattle Community
- Goal to Create an Urban Pedestrian-Oriented, Mixed-Use, Mixed-Income Community







High Point Redevelopment- Applied LID

1600 housing units, commercial,16 to 36 du per acre of ground related housing

- 15,000 LF of Swales
 - Vegetated
 - Shallow Grass
 - Grass Conveyance
- Small Storm Events
 - Disperse within block
- Large Storm Events
 - Traditional Storm
 Drain Conveyance
 Pipe
- Storm Water Detention and Wetpond
 - 22 ac ft including freeboard)

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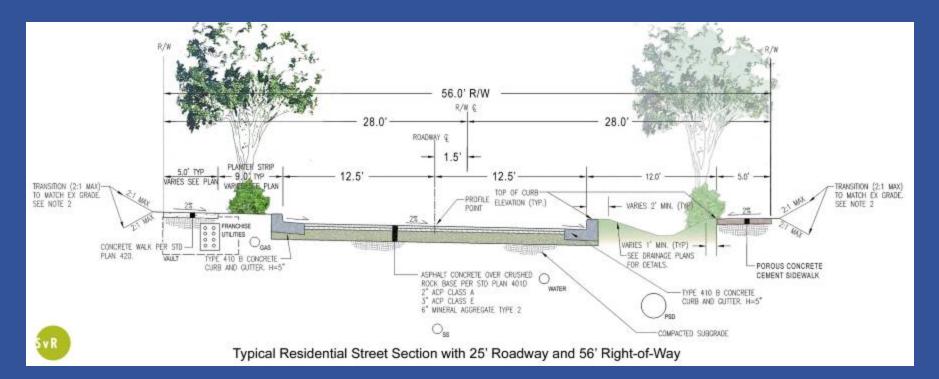


Master Plan 2001



Drainage Master Plan 2002

ROW Street Section with NDS Swale



- The cross sections for the NDS swales were developed through discussions with various City of Seattle departments (decisions by inches)
- Street widths: 25 feet/56 right of way; 28 feet/56 ft rw; 32 feet/60 ft rw
- Curb height, swale width, street tree locations, berm locations, side slopes, bottom width, etc. were established
- Porous sidewalks on the swale side

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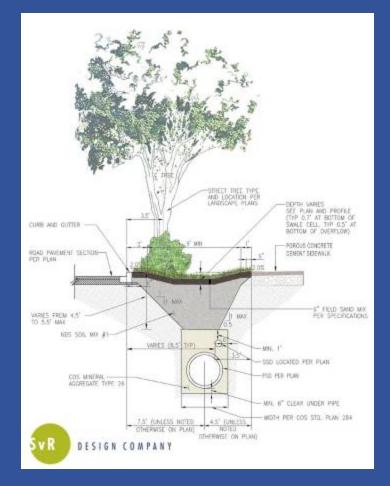
Developing Cross Section & Swale Length in ROW



Vegetated swale

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- 5'+/- compost gravelly soil
- 18" deep, 10" ponding



- Grass-lined swale
- 5' +/- compost gravelly soil
- 8" deep, 2" ponding

High Point Public Natural Drainage Systems

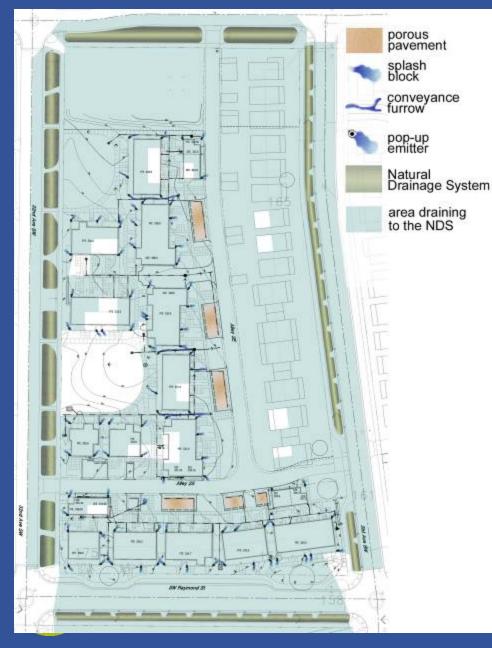








Block-Level Drainage Design



- Surface Dispersal
- Porous Pavement
- Splash Block
- Conveyance Furrow
- Pop-Up Emitter
- East NDS Deep and Shallow Swales
- South NDS Deep and Shallow Swales
- North NDS Deep with Weirs
- West NDS Porous SEA Street
- Grading!

High Point Natural Drainage Strategies Housing: Block - level Design Tools to Meet Effective Impervious - Average 60%

Saved Trees

Rain Gardens

Splash Blocks

Permeable Pavements

Pop Up Emitters

And Furrows, Gravel Pockets, Flow Spreaders and Dispersal Trenches

Housing Sites Drainage Dispersion, Splashblocks, Rain Gardens & Art





Splash Blocks by Myersculpture

Parking Lots

- Retrofits
- New big box
- Large facilities
- Common Denominator
- It works
- It is easy
- It looks great

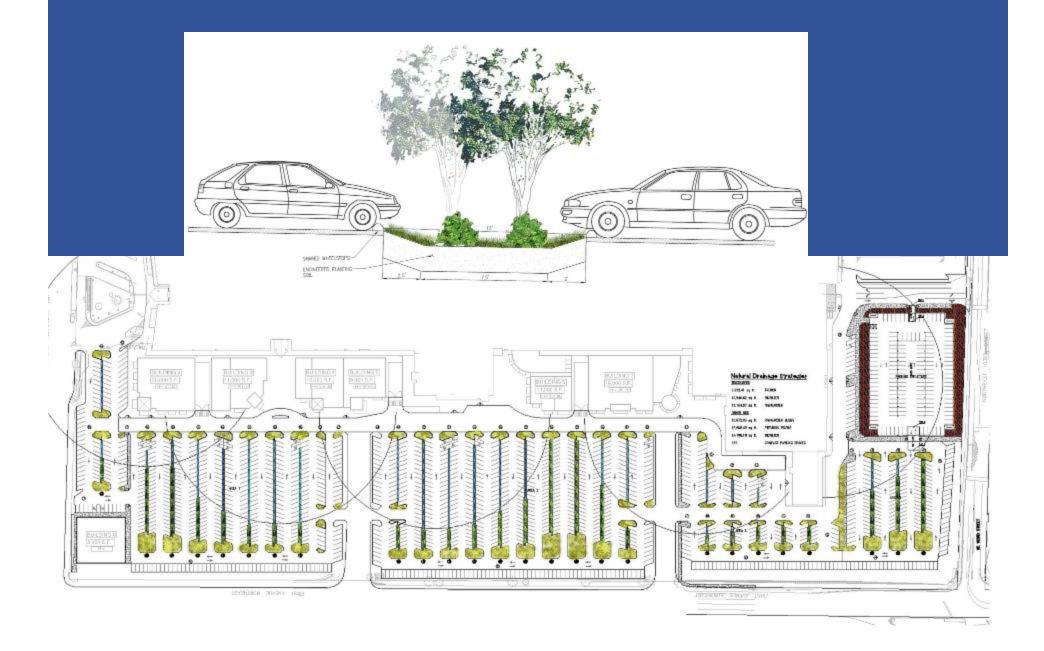


Northgate Shopping Area, Seattle WA



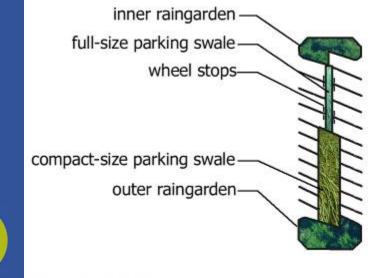
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Northgate Mall Parking Lot, Seattle, WA



Northgate Mall Parking Lot, Seattle, WA





- Redevelopment of Existing 20-Acre Parking Lot
- 595,000 SF Parking Lot
- 1499 Parking Stalls
- LID Components:
 - Swales
 - Raingardens
 - Pervious Asphalt Areas
 - Biofiltration Planters
- Client Assistance Memo #515 – on Green Parking Lots for Seattle DPD

NORTHGATE MALL PARKING LOT Natural Drainage Feasibility Study

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Portland, Oregon





Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI)

Raingardens and Stormwater Planters

- Garden-Style Treatment of Runoff
- Depression
- Plant Choices
- Placement
 - Planters (Multi-story buildings)
 - Yards / Sites
 - Street Right of Way





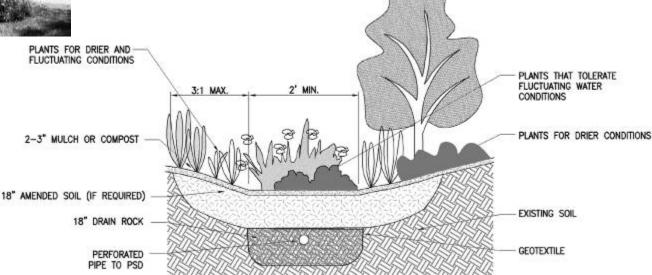
High Point Rain Gardens and Pop-up Emitters



- Small storm detention
- Overflows over land or through grate to NDS



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Releases flow away from building

High Point Raingarden



- Built into Yards
- Maintained by Owners
- Roof-Top Runoff
- Vegetation
 - Grasses
 - Small Shrubs



Seattle Public Utilities Rain Catchers



Different Palettes









Raingardens – Malmo, Sweden

- Advanced Applications
- What Makes the Difference?
 - Planning
 - Permitting
 - City advocacy
- ADA Issues
- Regional Sustainability Study Tour of Sweden-Denmark (June 2-8, 2007)





New Orleans Raingarden Project Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard





Denny Park Apartments, Seattle 2003



Denny Park Apartments – Construction 2004-05

- Client Champion
- Maximize Space
- Give Reason



Denny Park Apartments, Seattle 2007

volunteer natives

Kitchen garden Needs funding Stormwater Planter on deck Site visit 2007

- Example of O&M needs
- Works for stormwater but
- Natives...volunteering
- Maintenance staff changes
- Resident communication
- Weeding the planters

Stormwater Planter on building edge

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Permeable Pavements

- Pervious Material Types
 - Porous Portland Cement Concrete
 - Porous Asphalt Concrete
 - Pavers
 - Grass Pave
 - Open-Celled Paving Grids
- Design Considerations Overview
- Construction
 - Pre-planning
 - Construction Issues
 - Post Construction
- Maintenance
- Lessons Learned



Porous Portland Cement Concrete Pavement

- Mix with no fine aggregates
- Voids in pavement allow water to flow through section
- First installed in 1852 in the UK
- Used in the United States since 1970's for paving applications, mainly in the Southeast Regions but has spread across U.S.
- Low-volume residential streets





32nd Avenue SW, Seattle, WA

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Parking Lot

Seattle's 32nd Ave SW Porous Cement Concrete Pavement in Snow



- Studies underway in colder climates
- Been installed in cold climates such as lowa, Pennsylvania, Colorado



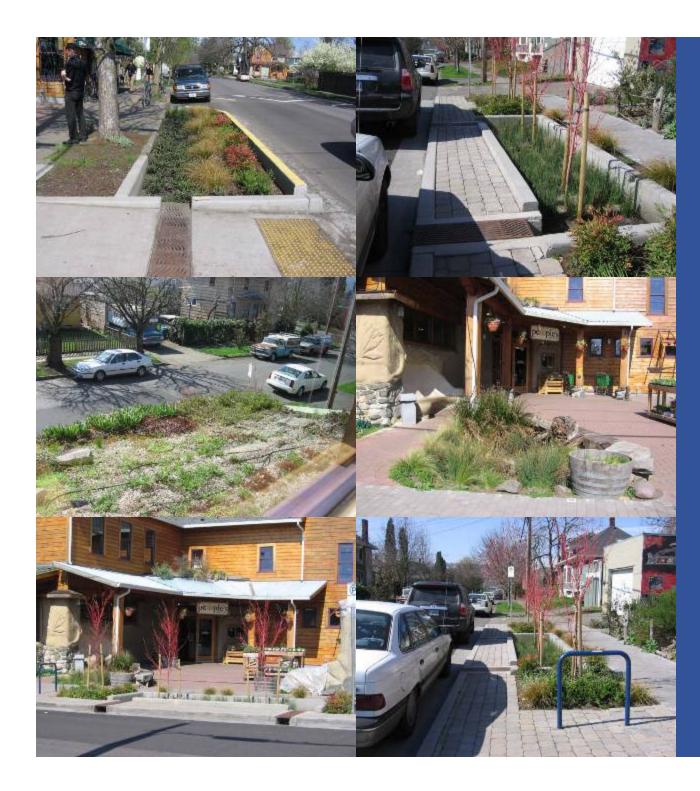
Olympia, WA





 Almost 8 years of porous pavement installations





People's Food Co-op Portland

Has it all!!!

- Green Roof
- Pavers in plaza
- Rain Garden along street & in plaza
- Retail Integration Works Very Well
- Dramatic Site
 Work Can Assist
 with Rain Garden
 Aesthetic
- Be Bold!!!

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