

Sustainability & Green Infrastructure / Low Impact Development (LID)



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What is **Green Infrastructure**

“Green Infrastructure is a cost-effective, resilient approach to managing **WET WEATHER IMPACTS** that provides many community benefits... **Green Infrastructure** **reduces** and **treats stormwater** at its source while delivering ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS (USEPA).”

“Green Infrastructure is an approach to **water management** that protects, restores, or mimics the natural **water cycle** (American Rivers).”

“...an interconnected network of undisturbed natural areas and open space that helps preserve the ecological function of our watersheds (Benedict and McMahon, 2006).”

Evolution of Stormwater Management

1st Try...



2nd Try...



3rd Try...



Water Balance with Development



UNDEVELOPED
Natural Groundcover



RURAL
Low Density Residential



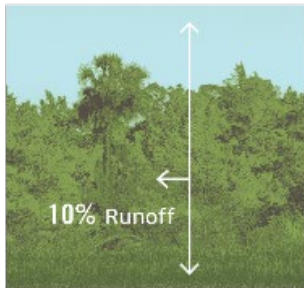
SUBURBAN
Medium Density Residential



URBAN
High Density Residential/
Commercial

GREEN TO GREY

40% Evapotranspiration



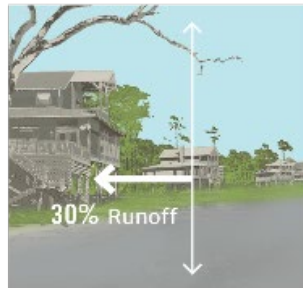
50% Infiltration

38% Evapotranspiration



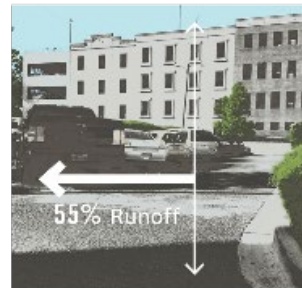
42% Infiltration

35% Evapotranspiration



35% Infiltration

30% Evapotranspiration



15% Infiltration

Graphic Source:



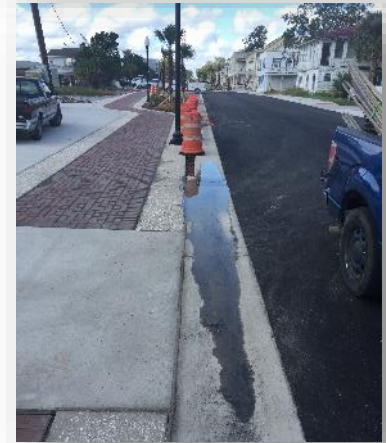
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Examples of Green Infrastructure



Resiliency

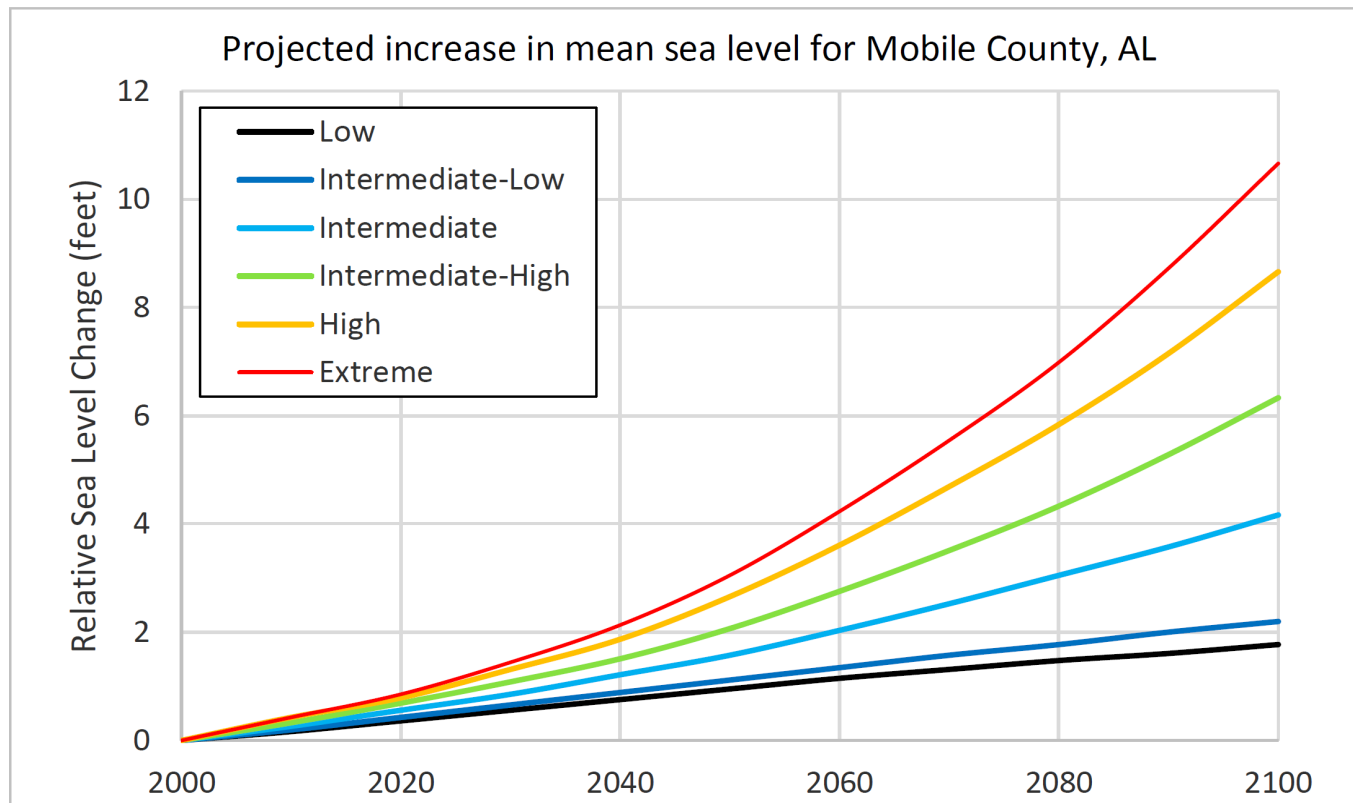
- » “The ability to **bounce back** after hazardous events such as hurricanes, coastal storms, and flooding – rather than simply reacting to impacts” (NOAA).
- » Sea level rise (SLR) has been a persistent trend observed globally for over a century
 - » *“Slow-moving coastal hazard event”*
- » Consideration of SLR has been part of on-going discussions of Aloe Bay.
- » As the project transitions from conceptual planning toward implementation, decisions on specific sea level rise considerations will be made based on consultation with the Town



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SLR Scenarios

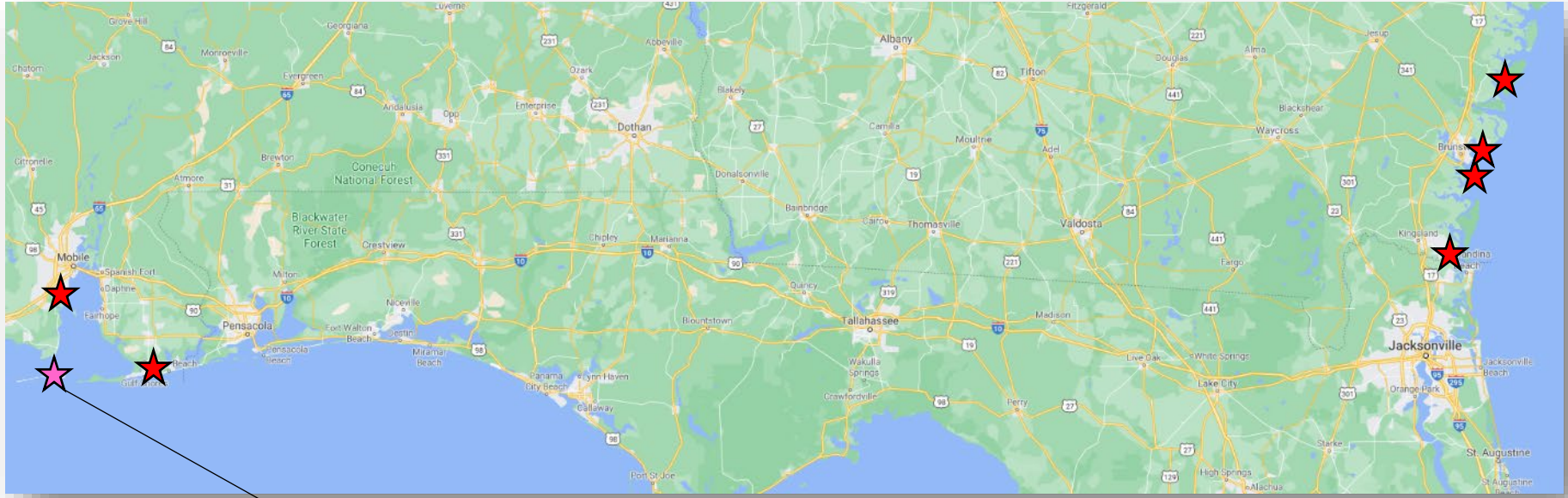
Global Sea Level Rise Scenario	RCP2.6 dramatic reduction of carbon emissions	RCP4.5 modest reduction in carbon emissions	RCP8.5 no change in carbon emissions
Low	94%	98%	100%
Intermediate-low	49%	73%	96%
Intermediate	2%	3%	17%
Intermediate-high	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%
High	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Extreme	0.05%	0.05%	0.1%



Data source: NOAA Technical Report NOS CO-OPS 083; Site: 1005952715



LID Examples in Coastal Settings



Parking Lot at “The Estuarium”



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Arlington Park – Mobile (Pervious Concrete)



The Lodge at Gulf State Park – Gulf Shores (Multiple)



Downtown St. Marys, GA (Permeable Pavers & Bioswales)



Jekyll Island, GA (Bioretention & Pervious Concrete)



St. Simons Island, GA (Permeable Pavers)



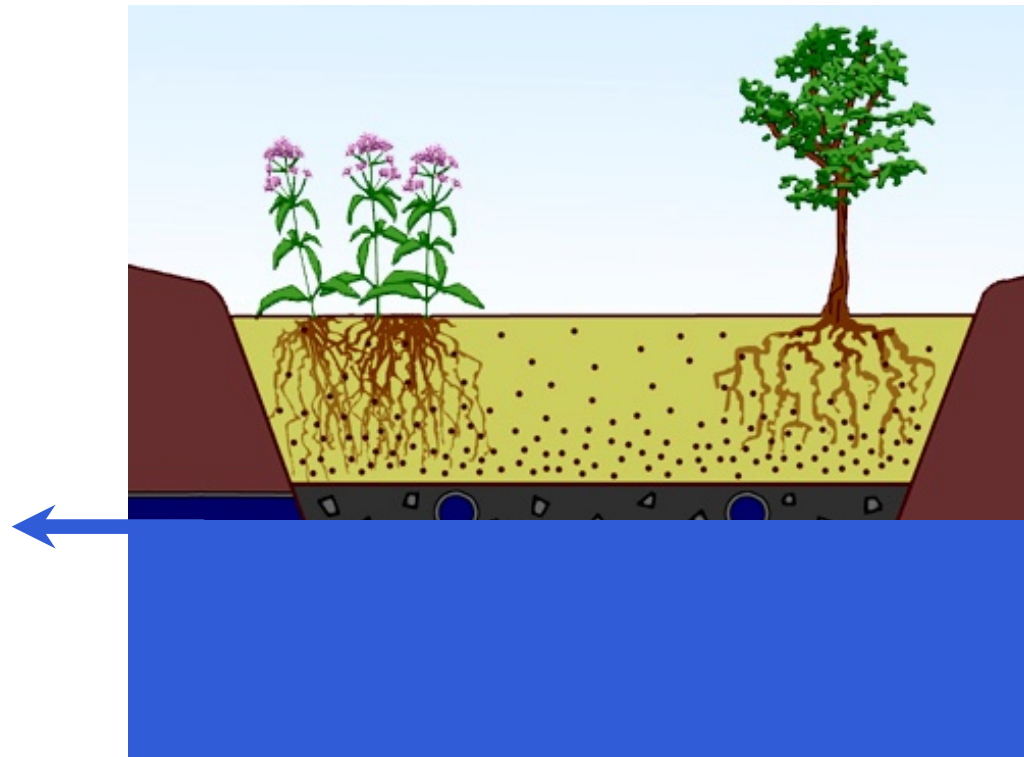
Others in Jekyll & St. Simons



Cisterns for Vehicle/Boat Washing (Sapelo Island & Brunswick, GA)

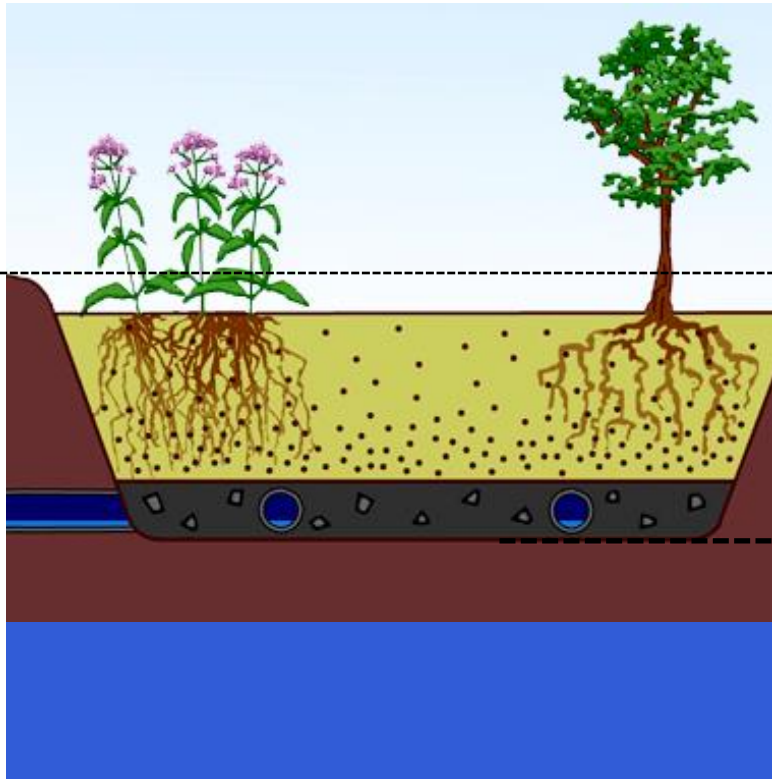


Primary Coastal Constraint



Minimum Requirements

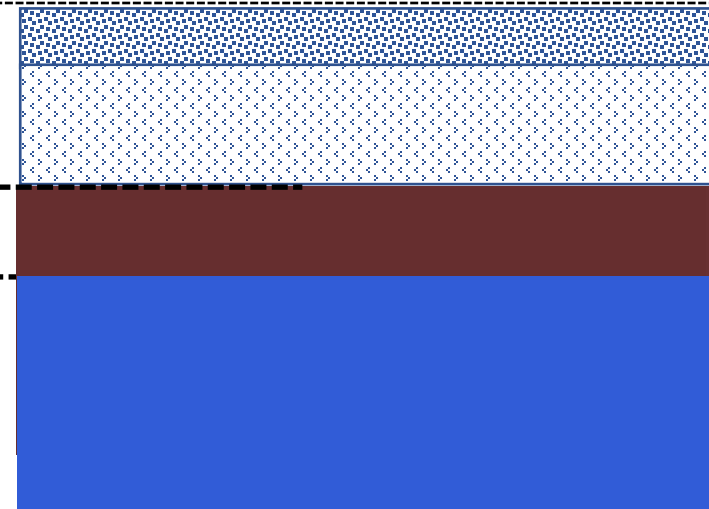
Note: NC DEQ allows 1-foot if hydrogeologic eval. from licensed prof. is provided



Ponding: 1 ft
Media: 2 ft (min.)
Gravel: 0.5 ft
Min Water Table Depth = 5.5 feet

2-ft

2-ft



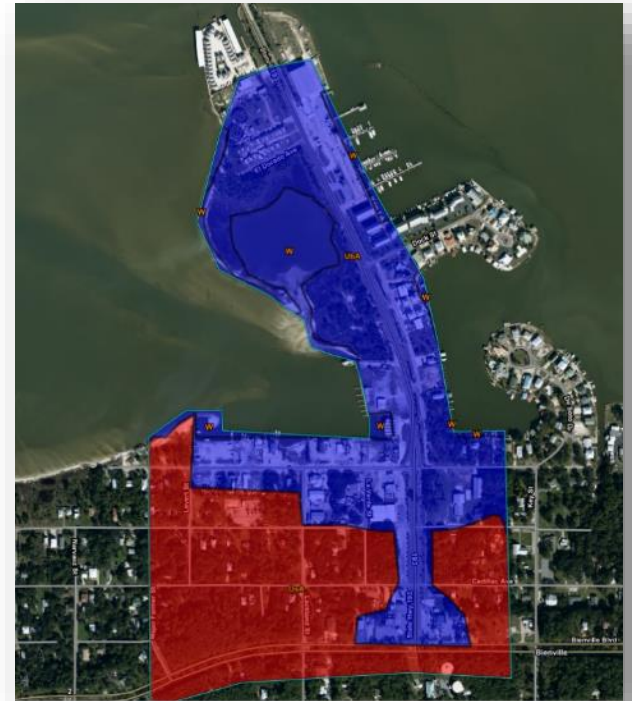
Surface Layer: ~0.5 ft
Gravel Subbase: 1 ft (min.)
Min Water Table Depth = 3.5 feet

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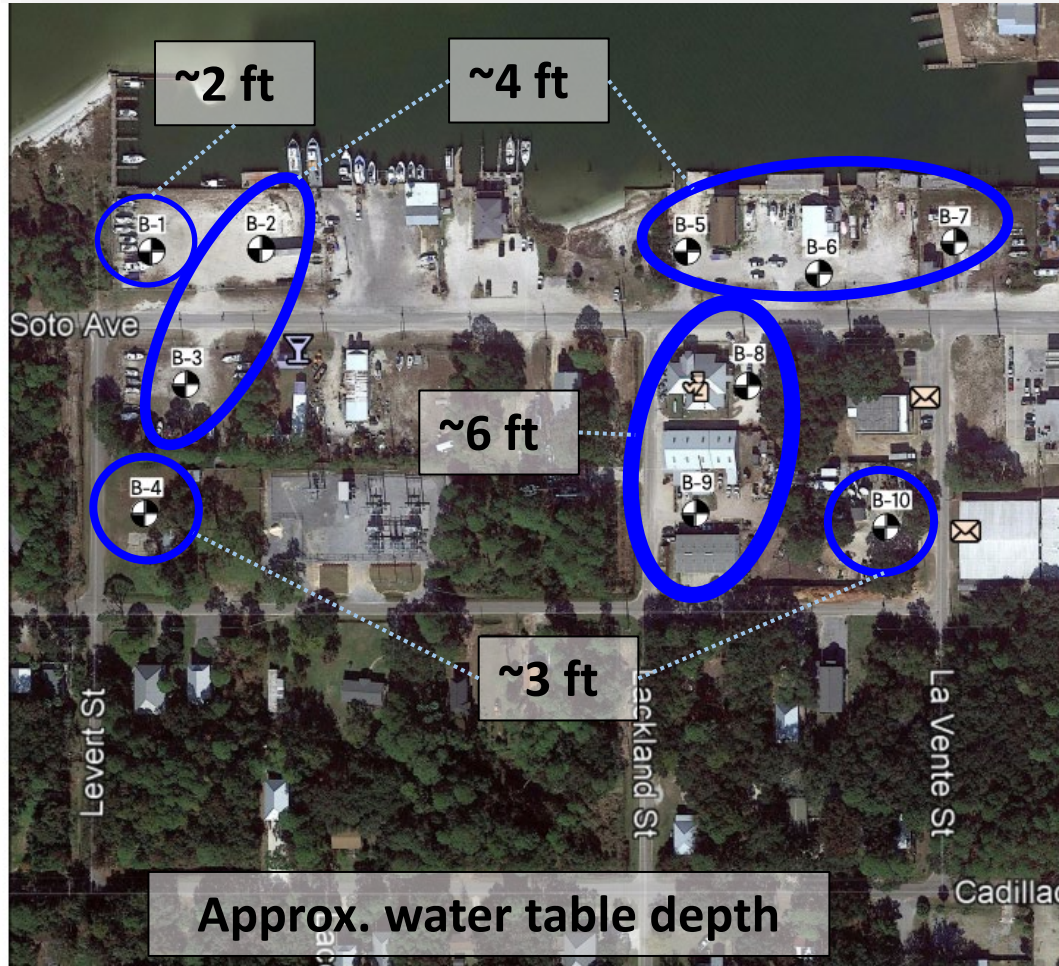
General Soil Conditions

» NRCS Web Soil Survey Results

- » Blue – Urban land or Water
 - » No information
- » Red – Osier loamy sand
 - » Profile
 - » Loamy sand – 0 to 43 inches
 - » Fine sand – 43 to 80 inches
 - » Hydrologic Soil Group – A/D
 - » Depth to Water Table
 - » 0 to 12 inches

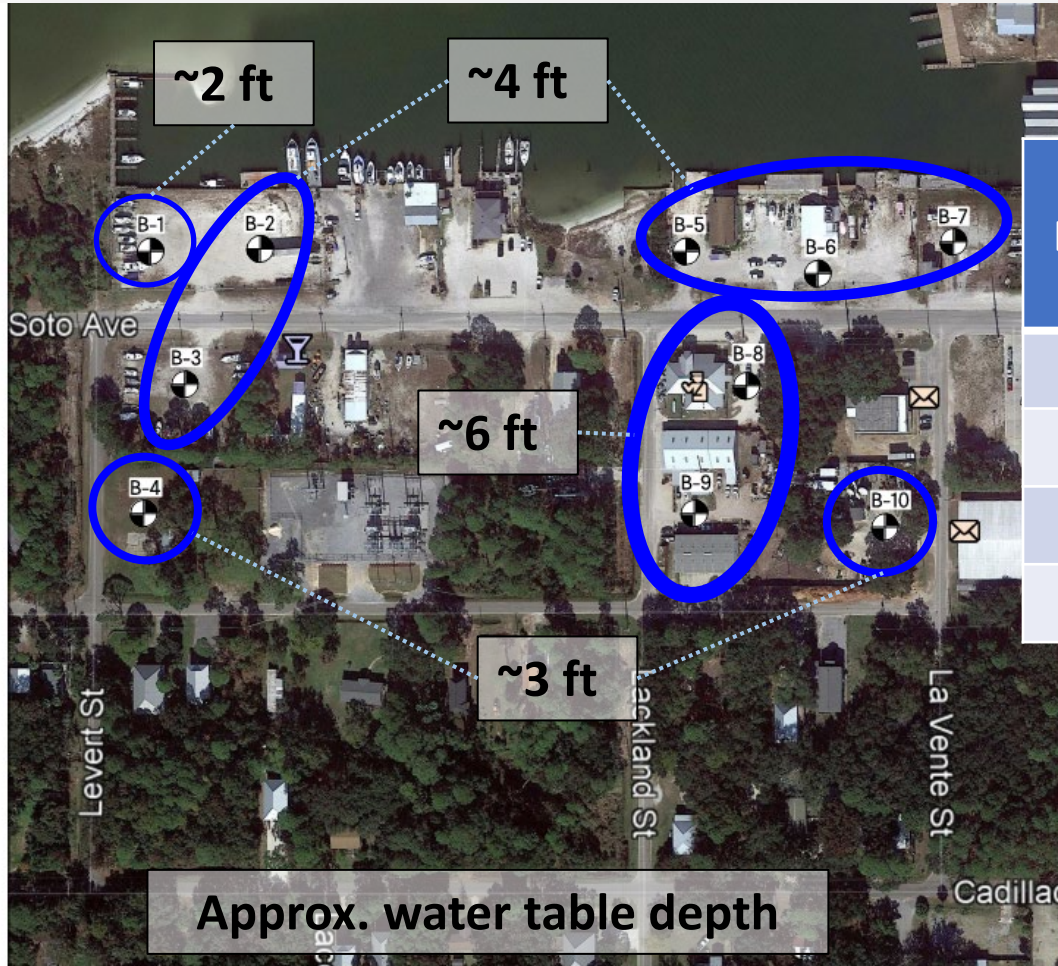


Geotechnical Exploration



- » 10 borings
- » Groundwater depth was approx. 2 to 6 ft
- » Most were “sand” & “sand to silty sand”
 - » Good for infiltration

GI/LID Suitability



GW Depth (ft)	Bioretention	Permeable Pavement
2	None	None
3	None	Potential
4	Potential	Suitable
6	Suitable	Suitable

⊗ Approximate Boring Location

Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement (PICP) Types



Pervious Concrete / Porous Asphalt



Other Types

» GrassPave / GravelPave (invisible structures)



» Concrete Grid Pavers (with sand or aggregate)



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Permeable Pavement Applications

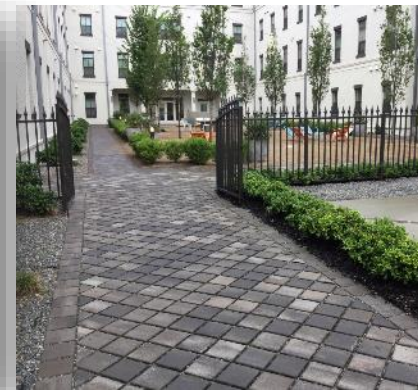
Parking Stalls Only



Entire Parking Lot



Sidewalks / Walkways



Roadways



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Options for Aloe Bay

» Groundwater Constraints

- » Permeable pavements are more favorable for implementation
- » Bioretention/Bioswales will work in select areas

» Is there interest in rainwater capture and reuse for irrigation or vehicle/boat washing?

» **What do you like?**

- » Permeable Pavement Types
- » Permeable Pavement Applications