REBUILD BY DESIGN MEADOWLANDS

STREETSIDE GREEN **INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE IMPROVEMENTS**

AN APPROACH TO REDUCE FLOOD-RISK



Typical roadways contribute significant amounts of unfiltered rain runoff into the drainage system. Green infrastructure, including the strategies below, can improve the water quality and water management through a variety of design systems. These features slow the flow of water which helps to reduce risk of overwhelming the storm system. This document describes an approach to resilient streetside green infrastructure as seen in the Rebuild by Design Meadowlands case study.



This green infrastructure strategy consists of a nonvegetated subsurface drainage system that collects runoff temporarily and street tree planters with subsurface stormwater storage systems designed to temporarily capture runoff and provide street trees for shade and aesthetics.



GE WITH TREE

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SUB-SURFA



Bioretention systems consist of a vegetated depression with additional stone layers underneath that filter and temporarily store stormwater runoff.



MEADOWLANDS CASE STUDY

STREETSIDE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



PROPOSED PROJECTS IN THE MEADOWLANDS

Public roadways throughout the project area were considered for street-side green infrastructuretype improvements as part of the Rebuild by Design Meadowlands project. In order to holistically improve water quality, reduce runoff rates, and promote infiltration, streetside green infrastructure was considered for implementation along the public right-of-way throughout the entire Project Area. This strategy captures stormwater runoff from roads and sidewalks close to the source. Due to the presence of high groundwater, utility conflicts, and planned construction projects, there are a limited number of locations where green infrastructure can be applied. These systems are proposed in 10 locations. Although individually small, these features collectively lessen the burden on the storm infrastructure and improve the ecology and community quality of life.

BIORETENTION BASINS

Temporarily store and filter runoff during storm events to lessen burden on infrastructure.

BIORETENTION PLANTERS

Runoff is filtered through a stone layer and native vegetation uptakes water.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS



HOW IT WORKS

Green infrastructure performance can be improved by creating a network of sites. As more sites and green infrastructure efforts are implemented within a watershed, positive performance and results aggregate. As water moves beyond municipal boundaries, understanding how the network impacts the performance of the larger drainage area is helpful in refining management goals. By establishing the system across municipal boundaries and property boundaries, more effective management is achieved by understanding how specific challenges can be addressed holistically by specific tools.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This project is one component of the efforts the NJDEP is facilitating to assist communities in building resilience. For more information, check out the following resources:

PROJECT VIDEO - REBUILD BY DESIGN MEADOWLANDS www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3X5U4CTIxo

official website - REBUILD BY DESIGN MEADOWLANDS www.nj.gov/dep/floodresilience/rbd-meadowlands.htm

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NOT TO SCALE

climate and flood resilience www.nj.gov/dep/cfr/

stormwater infrastructure toolkit www.nj.gov/dep/floodresilience/toolkit.html

SUBSURFACE STORAGE

Captures and treats roadway run-off underground before draining back into storm system after 72 hours.

ROJECT

AREA

KEY MAP

STREETSIDE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE-TYPE IMPROVEMENTS

① Monroe Street: Subsurface Storage (6 systems)

- 2 Moonachie Avenue: Bio-filter Planter
- ③ Moonachie Avenue: Bio-filter Planter
- (4) Moonachie Avenue: Bio-filter Basin
- (5) East Park Street: Subsurface Storage