

Resilient Corridors

January 5, 2018



Project Background



Initiated by HUD grant related to April 2013 flood event

project location

Challenge



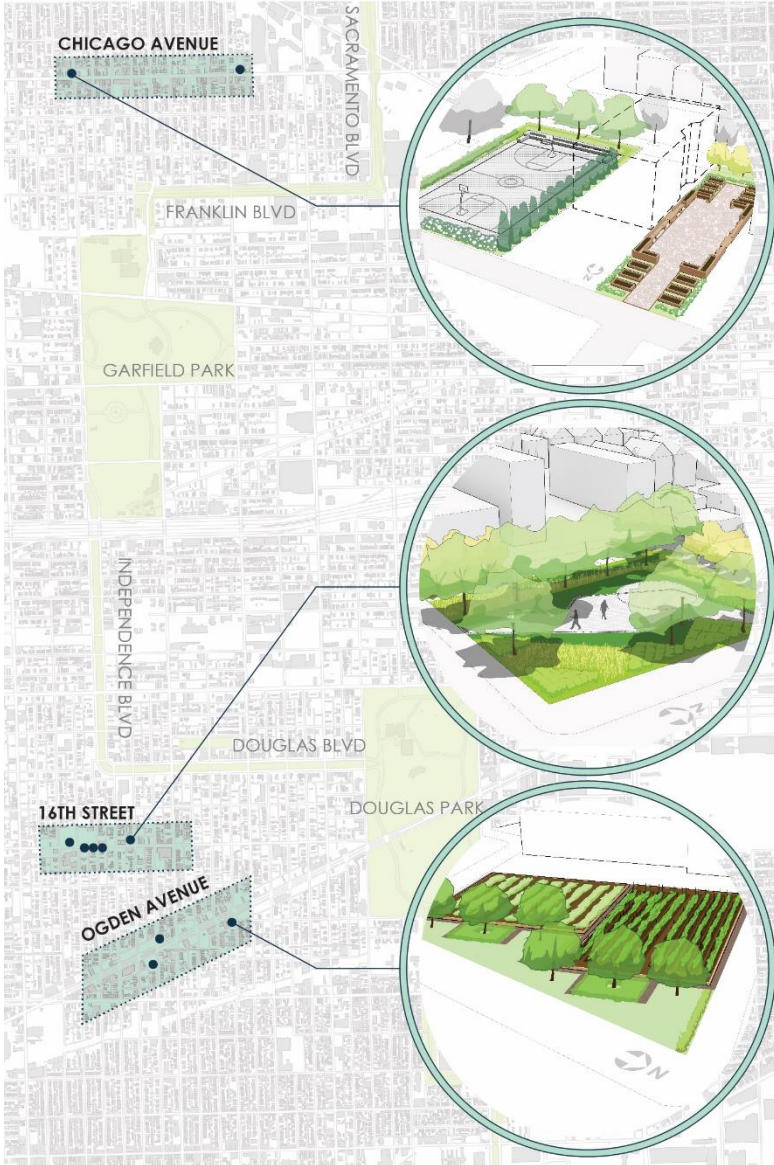
Objectives

Reduce basement flooding risk by activating city-owned, vacant lots

Create beautiful public spaces that can be maintained by local stewards

Design and construct in 2017

Resilient Corridors



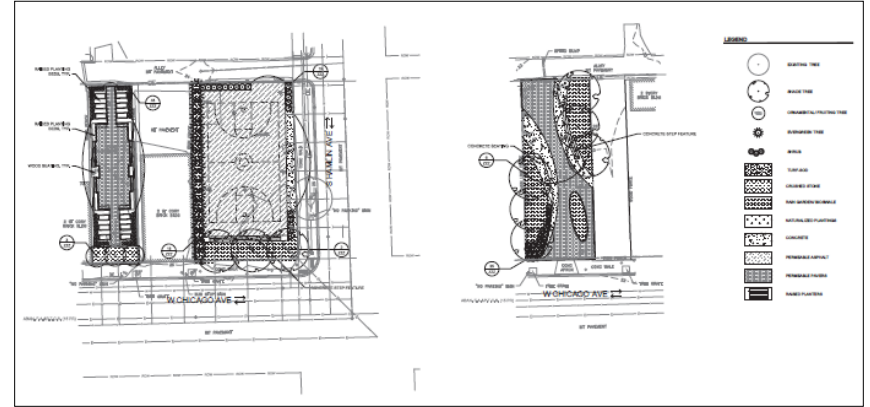
3 corridors
10 project areas
23 parcels



Get in your starting block

Chicago Avenue

27th Ward



Site #	Community Group	Complimentary Projects	Brief Description	Stormwater Approach
1a	Kelly YMCA & Franciscan Brothers	New youth and senior programming	Multi-use permeable hardscape	Alley capture and detention with slow release to sewer system
1b	Kelly YMCA & Franciscan Brothers	New youth and senior programming	Multi-use permeable hardscape and vegetable garden	Zero discharge site
02	West Humboldt Development Council	Future CPD skatepark	Gateway to future skatepark	Zero discharge site

STORMWATER APPROACH

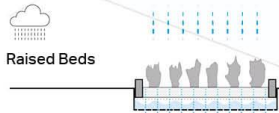
Alley capture and detention with slow release to sewer system



Substitute impermeable pavement with permeable pavers or asphalt to allow water to soak into stone below the surface. Then water in the stone can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to city sewers.



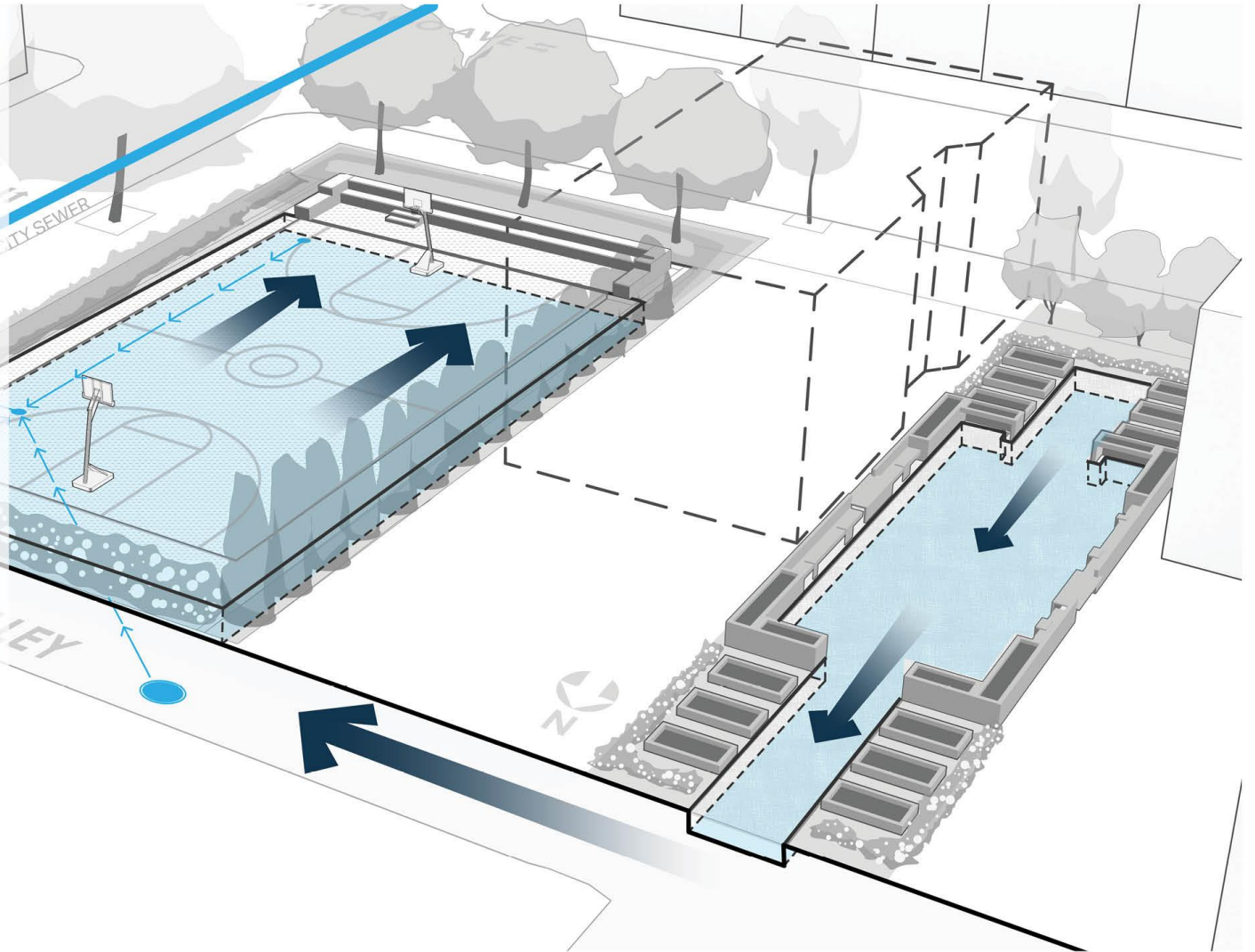
Install trees, shrubs and naturalized plants to increase evaporative surface area, stabilize soils and promote infiltration.



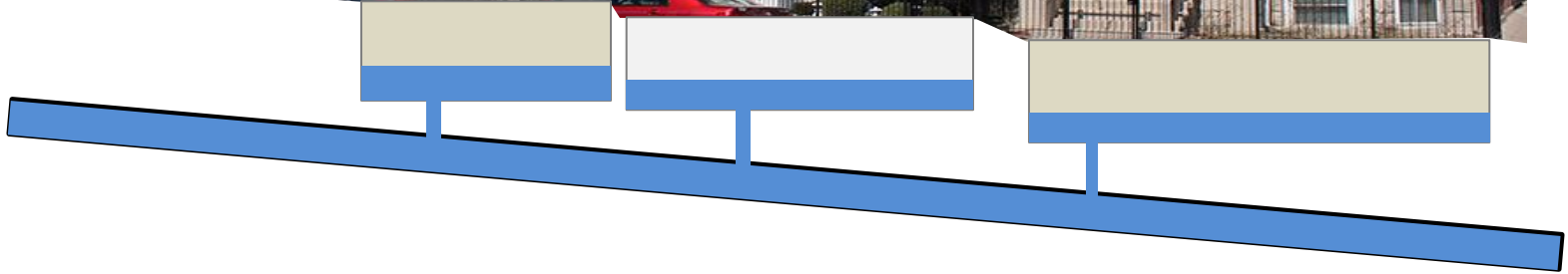
Build raised beds with stone below the surface. Water that lands on the raised beds will drain through the soil into the stone layer and then infiltrate into the ground.

LEGEND

-  BMP Area- Permeable Surface with Storage Below
-  Street or Alley Capture
-  Underground Drainage Flow (Pipes)
-  Overland Flow



Basement Flooding



Basement Flooding

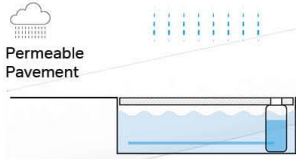


Chicago Avenue & S Hamlin Avenue



STORMWATER APPROACH

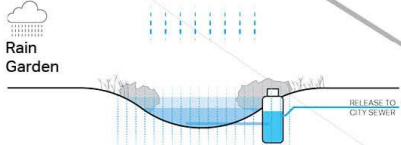
Zero discharge site (no water taken in from the street)



Substitute impermeable pavement with permeable pavers or asphalt to allow water to soak into stone below the surface. Then water in the stone can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to city sewers.



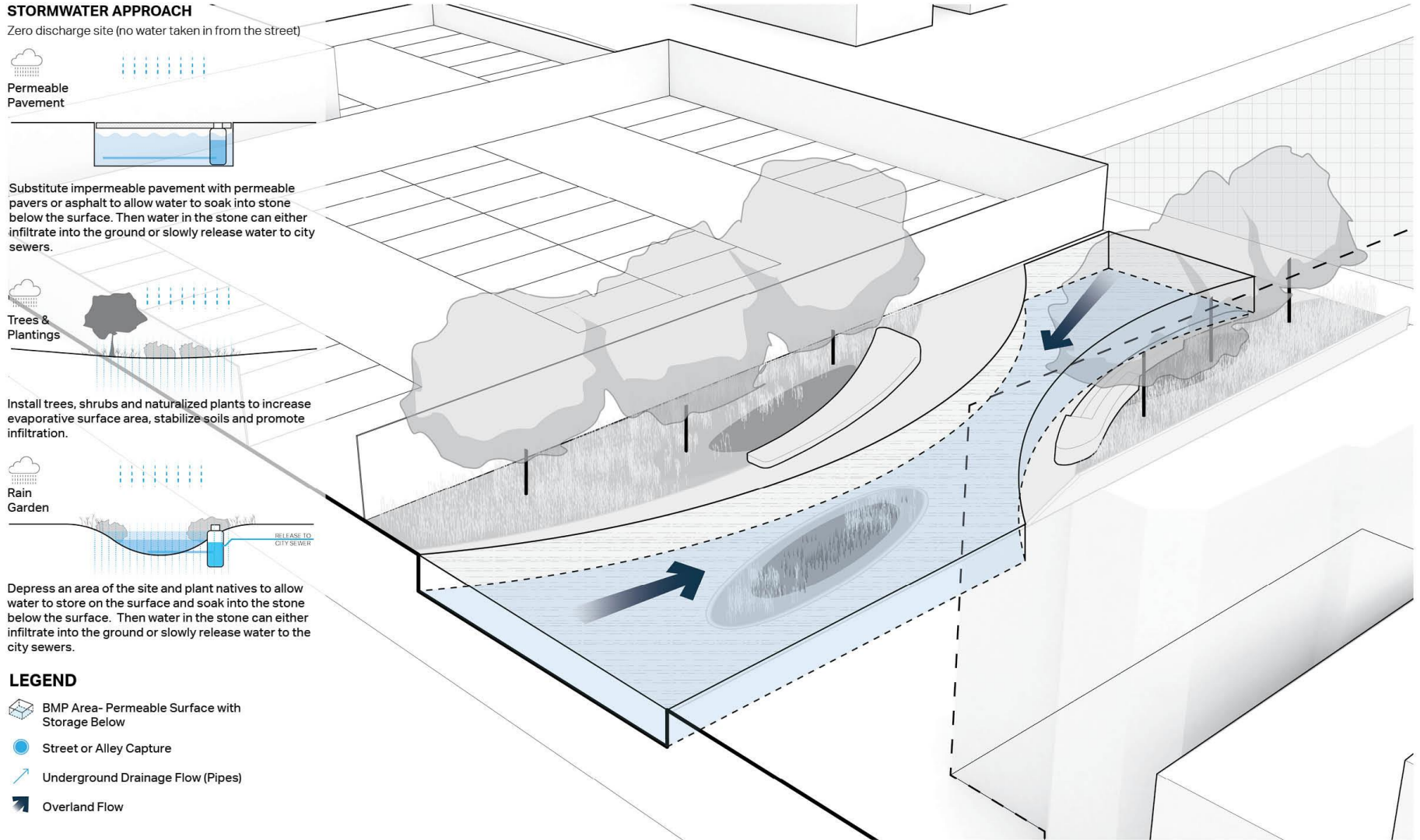
Install trees, shrubs and naturalized plants to increase evaporative surface area, stabilize soils and promote infiltration.



Depress an area of the site and plant natives to allow water to store on the surface and soak into the stone below the surface. Then water in the stone can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to the city sewers.

LEGEND

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-  Overland Flow



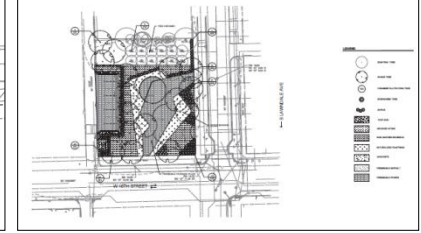
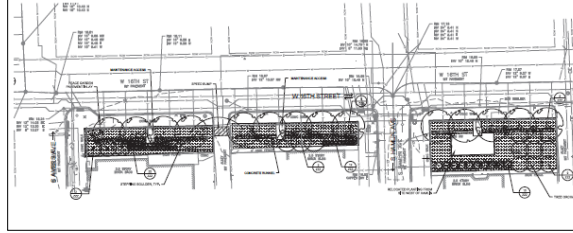
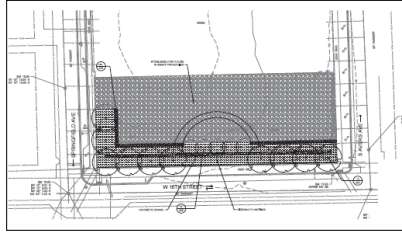
02 CHICAGO MID BLOCK



DEL KAR PHARMACY INC.

16th Street

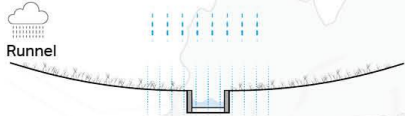
24th ward



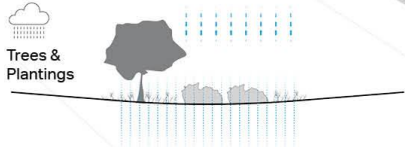
Site #	Community Group	Complimentary Projects	Brief Description	Stormwater Approach
03	Gardeneers	Youth training and education about edible trees and shrubs	Landscape and edge treatment	Stormwater capture, storage and slow release to sewer system
04-06	MLK Bloom Gardens	Youth training and education about edible trees and shrubs	Streetscape passive garden and adventure play	Downspout disconnection and passive alley runoff capture
07	Delkar Pharmacy non-profit	New restaurant and hair salon	Community gathering flex space	Stormwater storage for onsite runoff with restricted discharge

STORMWATER APPROACH

Stormwater street capture, storage, and slow release into the sewer system



Rain water is absorbed in gently sloping areas of naturalized plantings where it collects in a decorative channel during heavy rain events. These runnels lead to underground stone aggregate storage where water can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to city sewers.

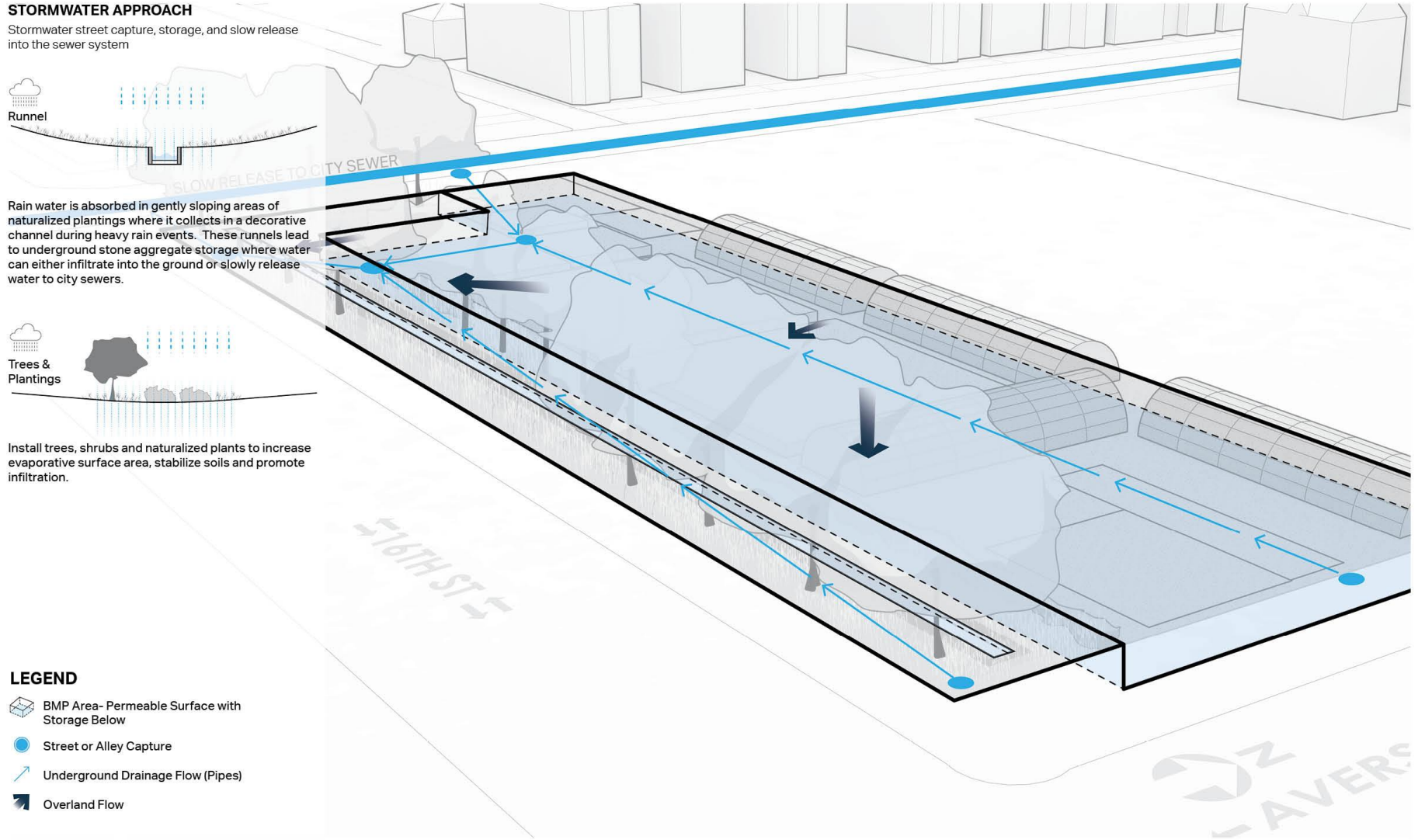


Install trees, shrubs and naturalized plants to increase evaporative surface area, stabilize soils and promote infiltration.

LEGEND

-  BMP Area- Permeable Surface with Storage Below
-  Street or Alley Capture
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03 16TH AND HAMLIN

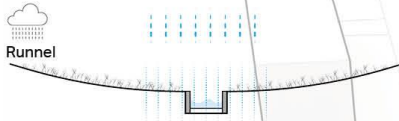


16th Street & Springfield Avenue

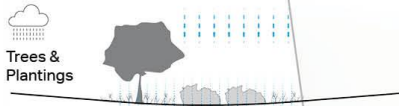


STORMWATER APPROACH

Downspout disconnection and passive alley runoff capture



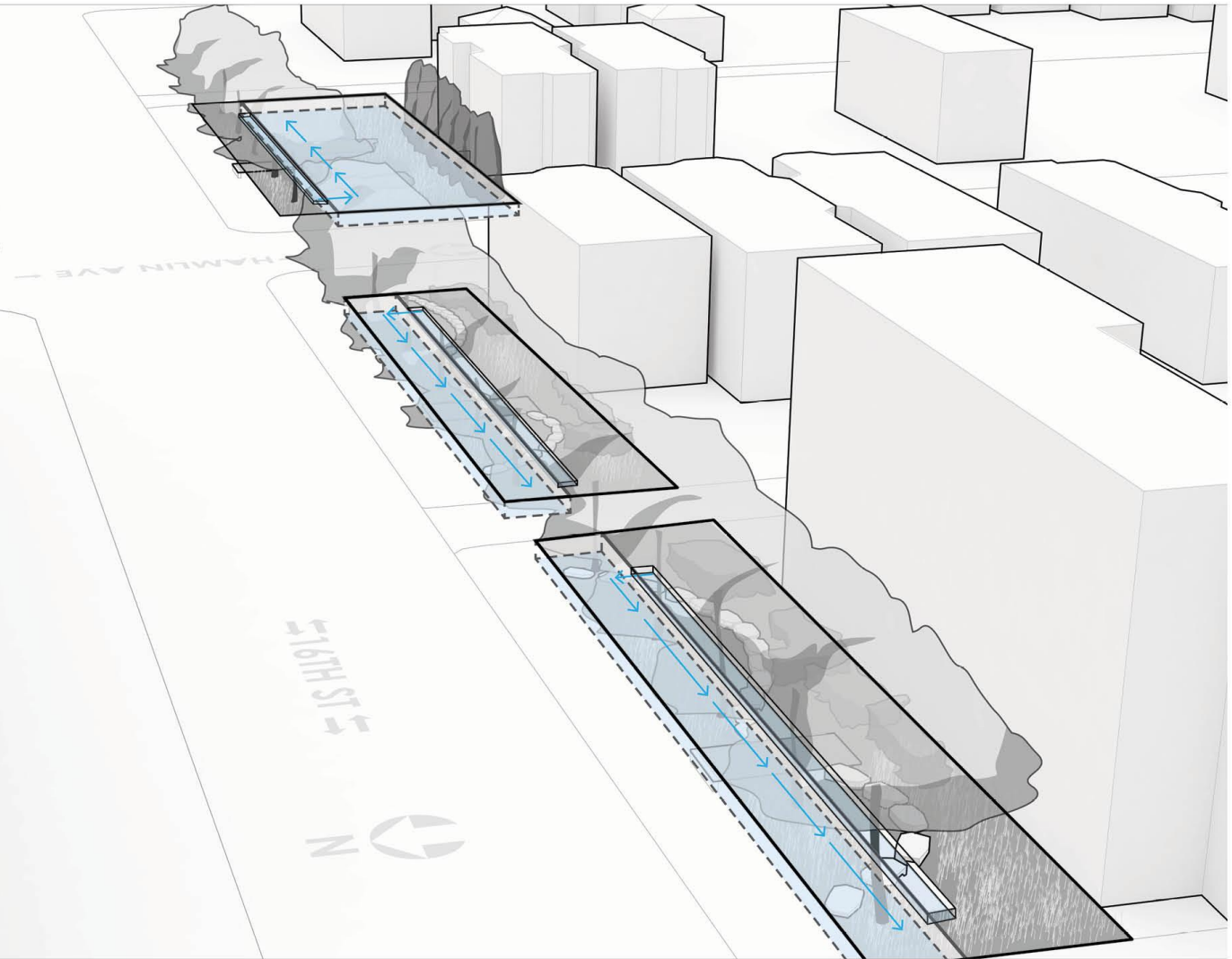
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LEGEND

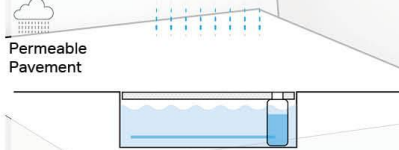
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04-06 16TH AND HAMLIN

STORMWATER APPROACH

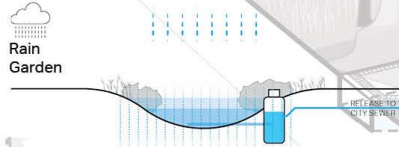
Stormwater storage for on-site runoff with slow release to sewer system.



Substitute impermeable pavement with permeable pavers or asphalt to allow water to soak into stone below the surface. Then water in the stone can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to city sewers.



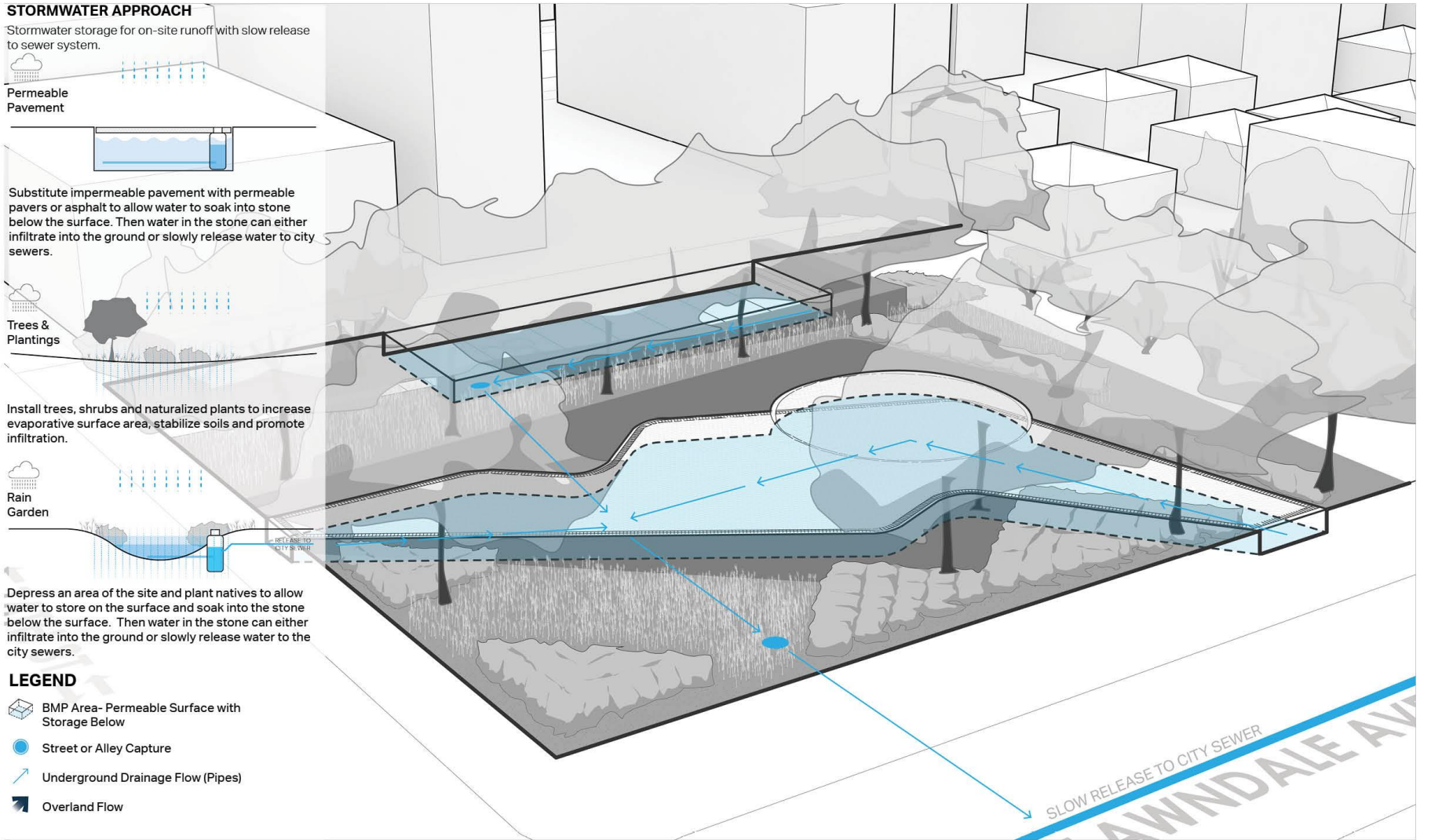
Install trees, shrubs and naturalized plants to increase evaporative surface area, stabilize soils and promote infiltration.



Depress an area of the site and plant natives to allow water to store on the surface and soak into the stone below the surface. Then water in the stone can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to the city sewers.

LEGEND

- BMP Area- Permeable Surface with Storage Below
- Street or Alley Capture
- Underground Drainage Flow (Pipes)
- Overland Flow



07 16TH AND LAWNSDALE

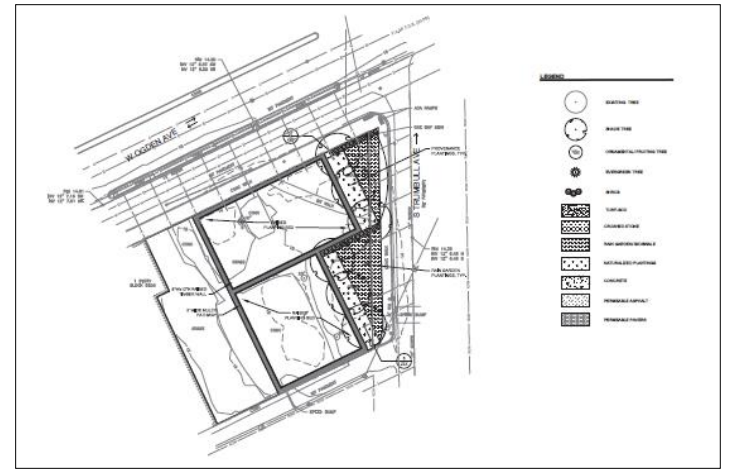
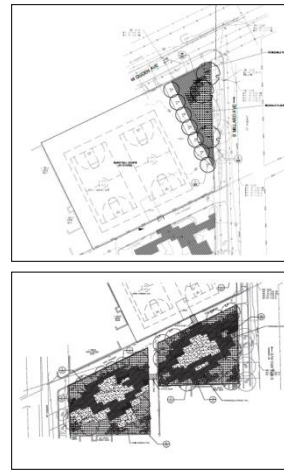
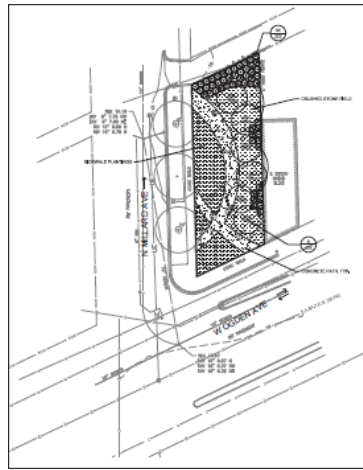
16th Street & South Lawndale





Ogden Avenue

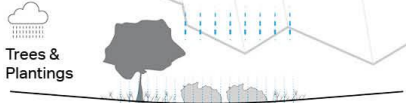
24th Ward



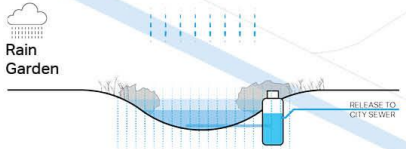
Site #	Community Group	Complimentary Projects	Brief Description	Stormwater Approach
08	Lawndale Christian Health Center		Passive garden and block gateway	Stormwater landscape feature with stormwater capture
09	Lawndale Christian Health Center	Two basketball courts with bleachers to be used for tournament and league play	Leisure garden adjacent to future basketball venue	Stormwater capture, storage, and slow release into sewer system
10	Chicago Botanic Garden	New production garden for graduates of training garden	Production garden for incubator training garden	Stormwater capture, storage, and slow release into sewer system

STORMWATER APPROACH

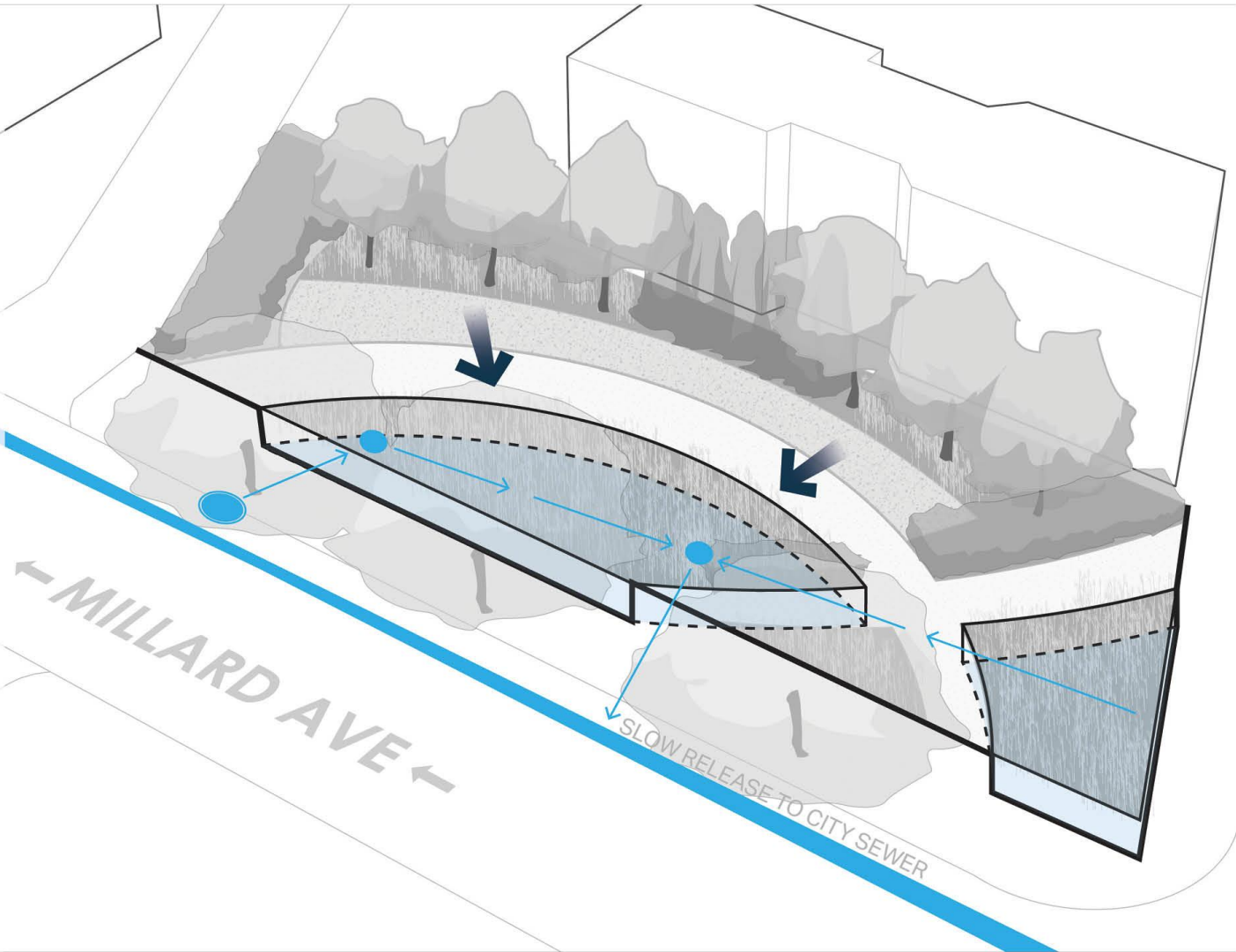
Stormwater street capture and slow release into the city sewer system.



Install trees, shrubs and naturalized plants to increase evaporative surface area, stabilize soils and promote infiltration.



Depress an area of the site and plant natives to allow water to store on the surface and soak into the stone below the surface. Then water in the stone can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to the city sewers.



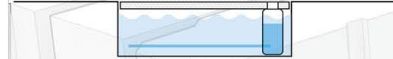
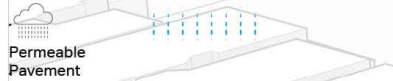
LEGEND

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08 OGDEN AND N. MILLARD

STORMWATER APPROACH

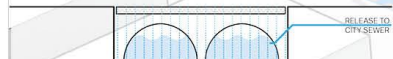
Stormwater capture, storage, and slow release into sewer system.



Substitute impermeable pavement with permeable pavers or asphalt to allow water to soak into stone below the surface. Then water in the stone can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to city sewers.







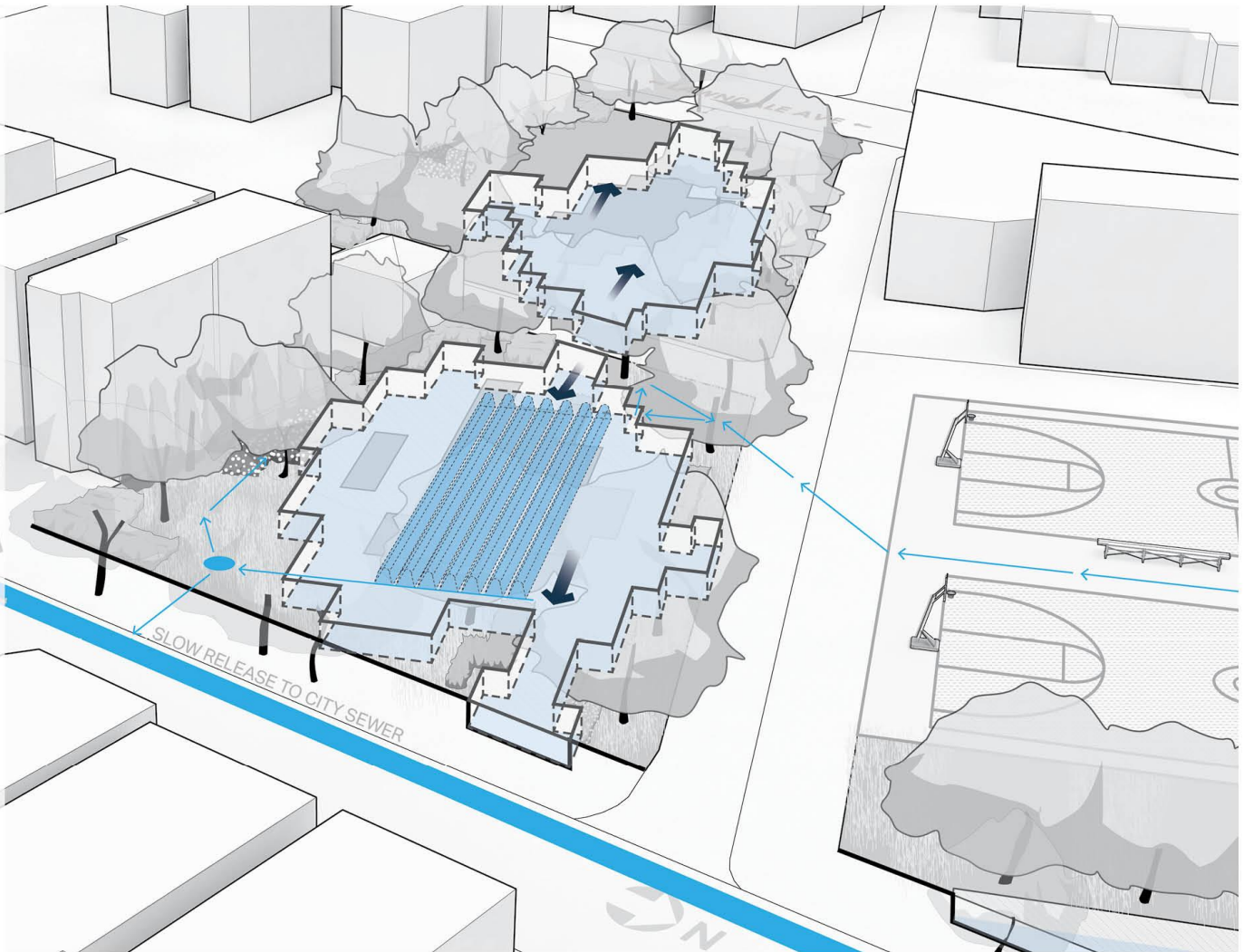
Install trees, shrubs and naturalized plants to increase evaporative surface area, stabilize soils and promote infiltration.



Substitute impermeable pavement with permeable pavers to allow water to soak into stone and in open chambers below the surface. Then water in the large storage volumes can either infiltrate into the ground or slowly release water to city sewers.

LEGEND

-  BMP Area- Permeable Surface with Storage Below
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-  Overland Flow



09 OGDEN AND S. MILLARD

Ogden Avenue & South Millard

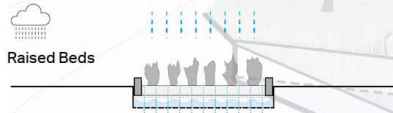


STORMWATER APPROACH

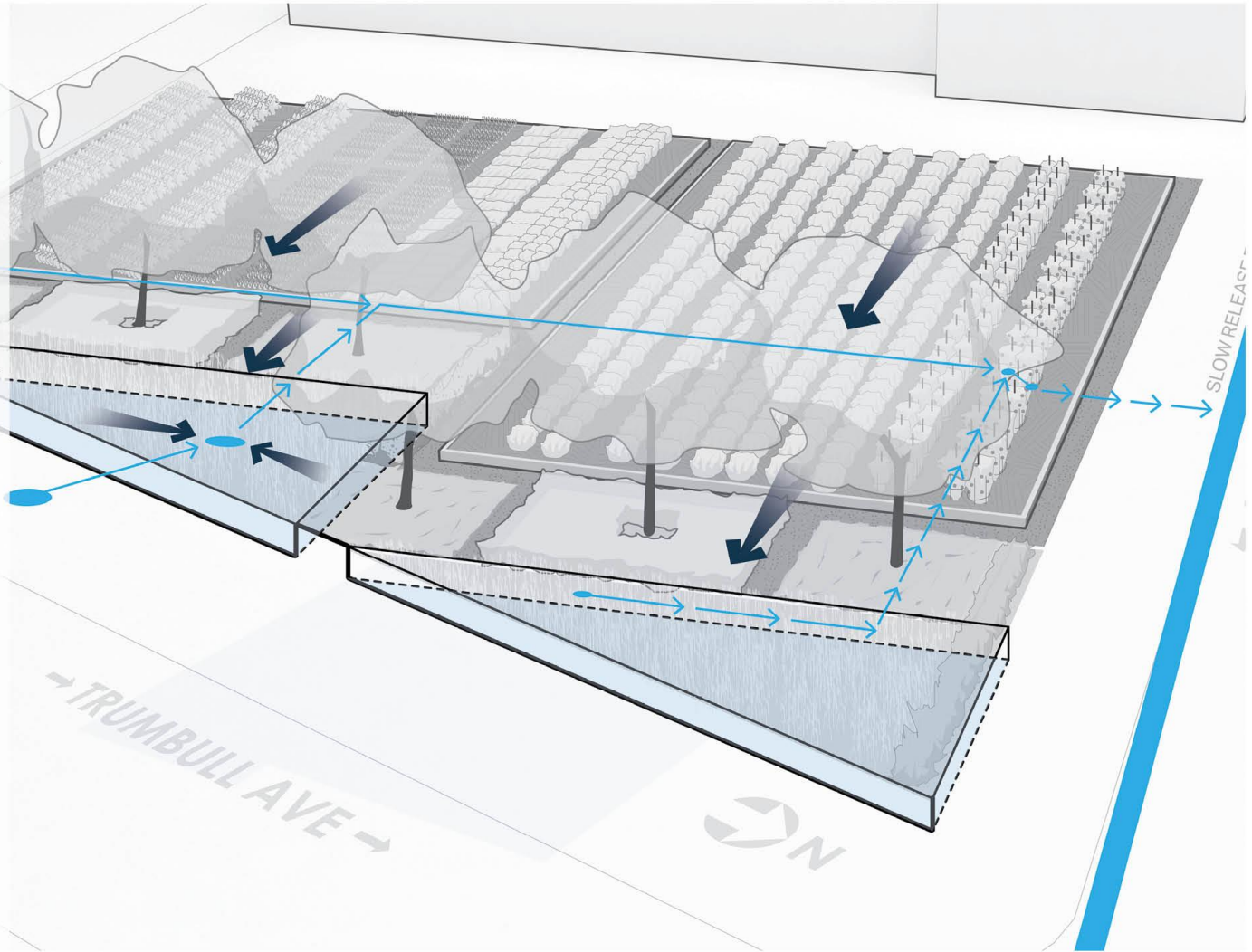
Street capture, storage, and slow release into sewer system






Install trees, shrubs and naturalized plants to increase evaporative surface area, stabilize soils and promote infiltration.



Build raised beds with stone below the surface. Water that lands on the raised beds will drain through the soil into the stone layer and then infiltrate into the ground.



LEGEND

-  BMP Area- Permeable Surface with Storage Below
-  Street or Alley Capture
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-  Overland Flow

10 OGDEN AND TRUMBULL

Design Conclusions

Construction cost for building 10 project areas: \$4.8 million

Community engagement

New stormwater strategies



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction

