

Town Creek Culvert: The Model Marriage Between Green and Grey Infrastructure

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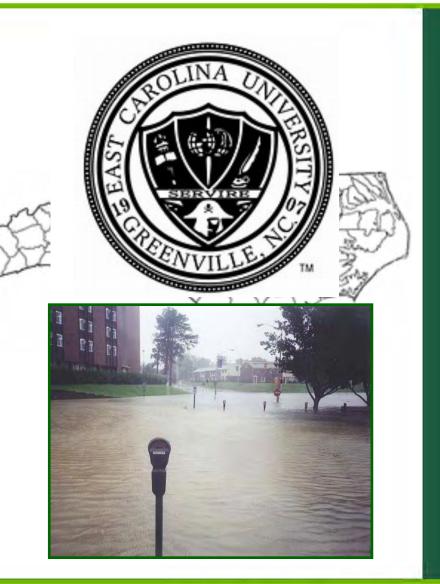
October 20, 2016





Greenville, NC

- Pitt County Seat(35°36'6"N,77°2 2'21"W)
- Population: ~90K
- 10th Largest City in NC
- Home of East Carolina University (ECU Pirates)
- Slight Flooding Issue







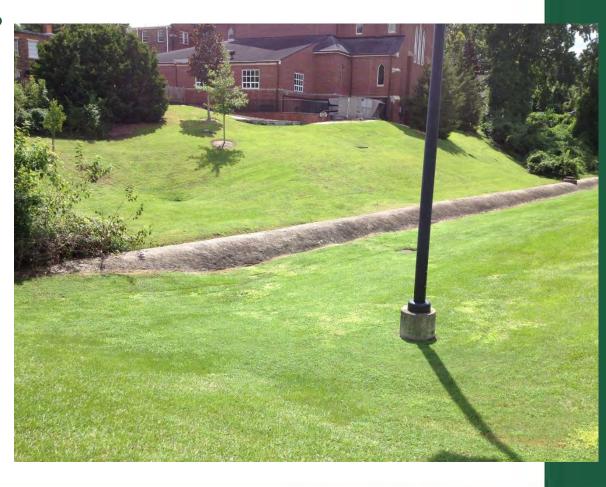
Town Creek Culvert

Why Town Creek?

•Existing flooding conditions

Aging
 infrastructure

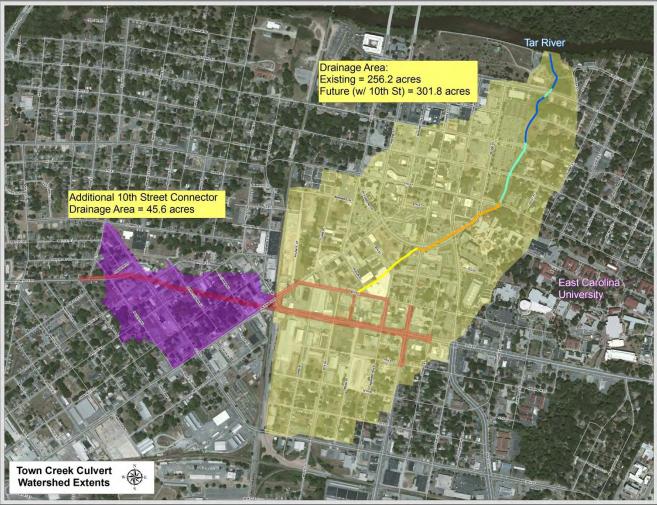
•Diverted flow from NCDOT 10th Street Connector







Town Creek Culvert-Watersheds







Aging Infrastructure

- Brick Masonry Material Failure
- Poor Concrete
 Construction Practices
- Design Deficiencies
- Slab Deformations
- Tap in locations with no patching/sealing
- Utility conflicts











Flooding









SWMM Modeling

- Hydrologic and Hydraulic modeling routines are contained within the same platform.
- Change in Pipe sizes and obstructions are easily modeled with associated losses.
- Dynamically balances overland flow with closed pipe system flow.
- Also calculates the duration of flooding, an important component in retrofit cost/benefit analysis.



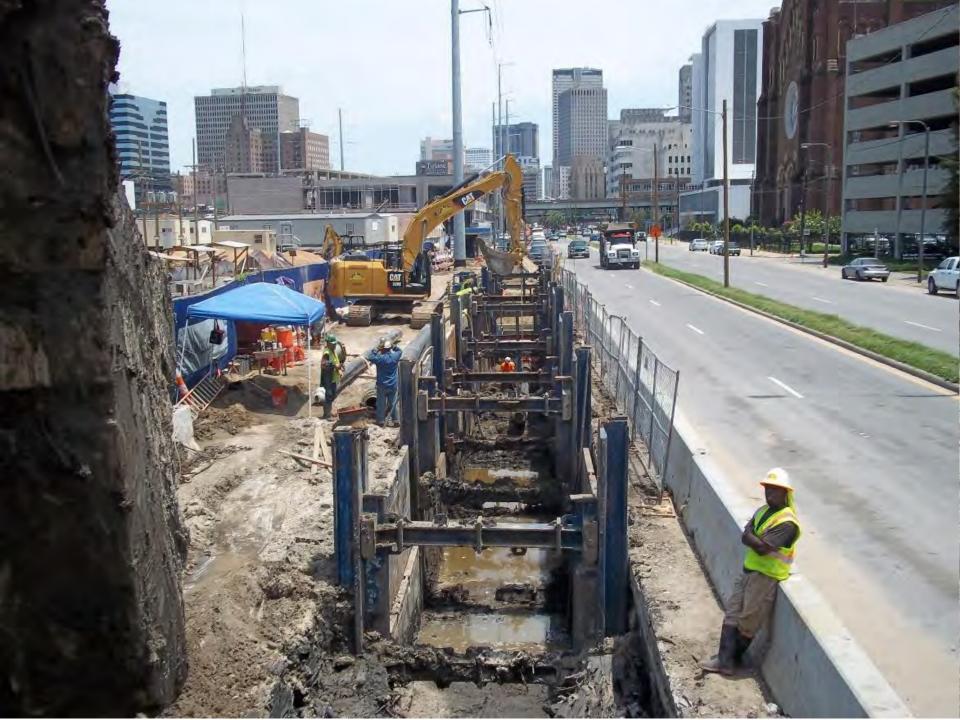




SWMM Modeling





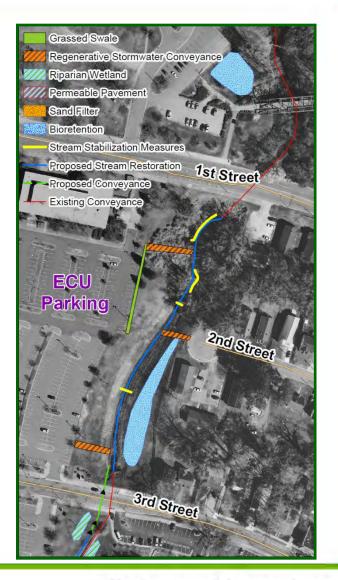






Green Infrastructure

- \$13.34 M in funding from SRF (0% Int Loan)
- Savings of \$4.5 M in interest
- 6 SCMs
- Nitrogen removal goal







Wetlands







Bio-retention







Permeable Pavers





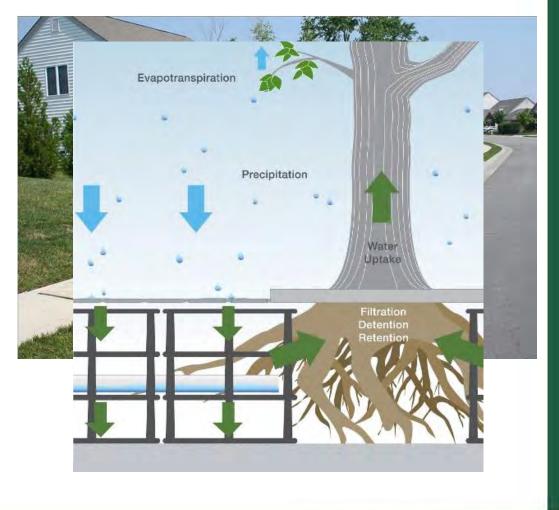


Inlet Capture Devices

-Filterra[©] or Silva Cells should be used to promote ET and Filtration.

-Can be used in place of double catch basins to capture and treat runoff.

-Adds aesthetic and community value while removing pollutants behindthe-scenes.

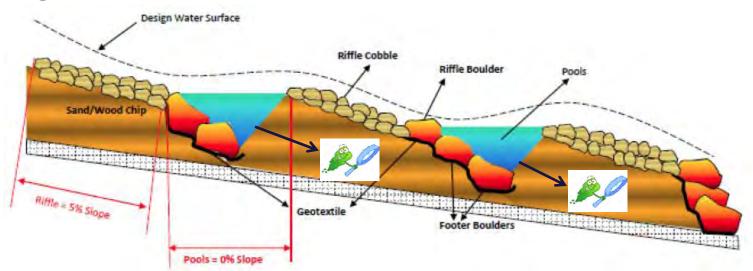








Regional RSC

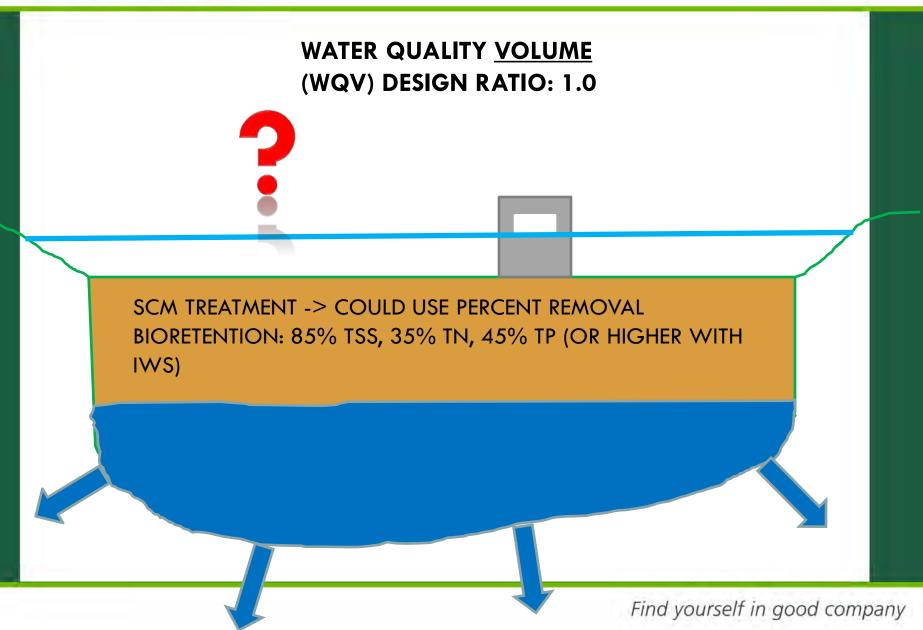


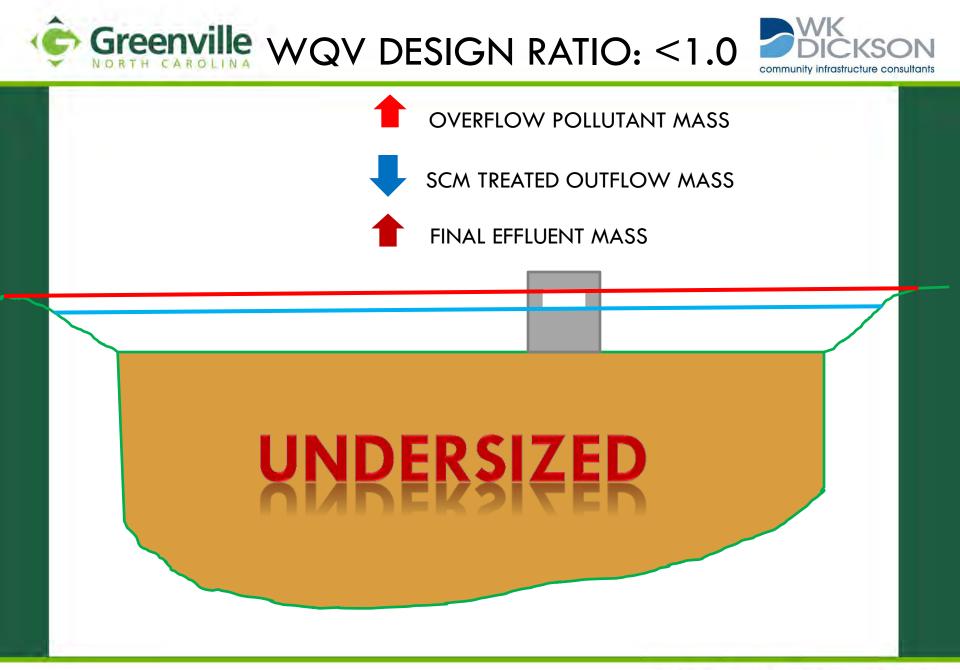
- Boulders and cobble will line the entire riffle
- Boulders will be structurally supported with rebar and concrete
- Larger cobble will be used to minimize cell erosion

Source: West Virginia Stormwater Management & Design Guidance Manual



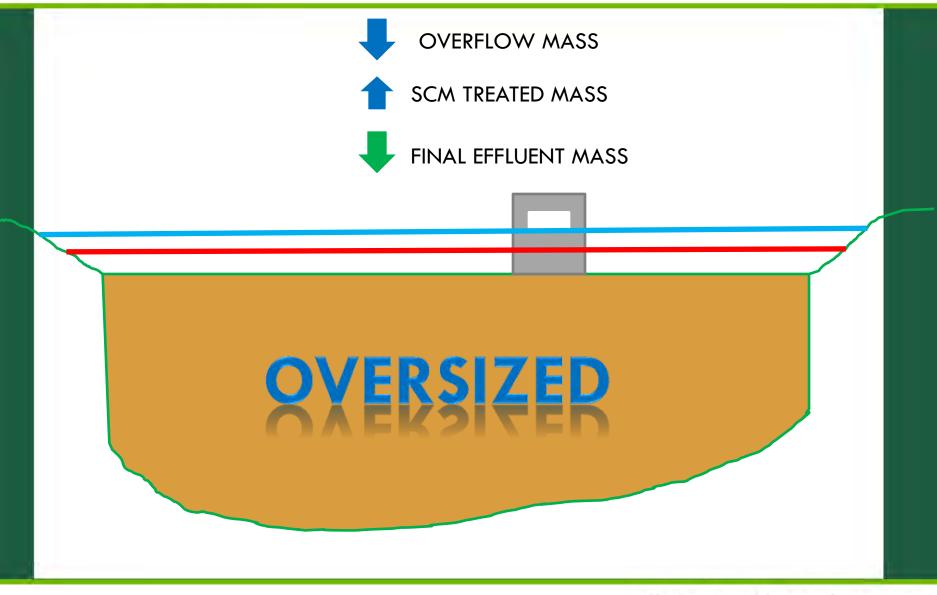








Greenville WQV DESIGN RATIO: >1.0

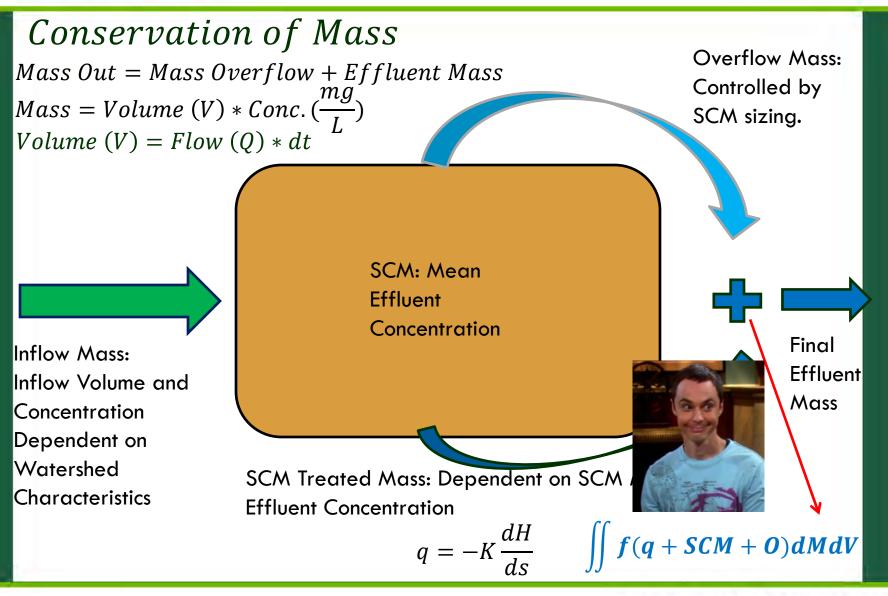


Find yourself in good company

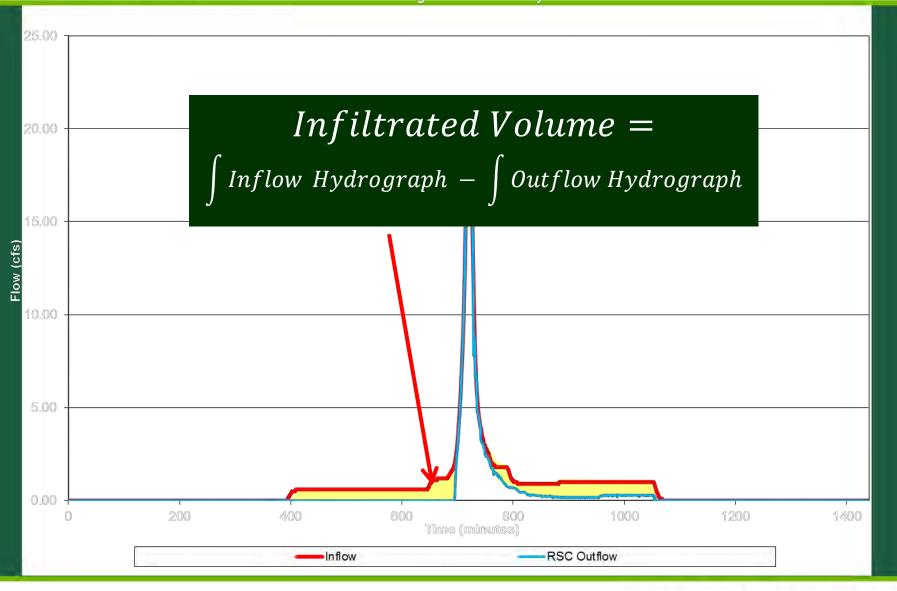
community infrastructure consultants















	Total TN Removed (lb/yr)	251.7
Reade St. PP	Permeable Pavement	12
City Park Wetland	Wetland	5.5
Inlet Capture Device	Filtera/Silva Cell	3.6
4th/5th St Bioretention	Bioretention w/ IWS	39.7
3rd St RSC	RSC	10.8
3rd/4th St RSC	RSC	190.9
<u>Basin Names</u>	<u>Stormwater Control</u> <u>Measure</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Nitrogen</u> <u>Removal</u> <u>(Ib/yr)</u>









Project BMPs will convert about 10% of Town Creek Watershed (8-10 city blocks) to Coastal Plain Forest (from a treatment perspective)





On-line Regional Treatment

- Daylighting Pipe between 3rd and 4th Streets
 - Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance (RSC)
 - Treats ~258 acres of impervious watershed
 - Infiltrates 30% of all Inflow Volume
 - Provides 38% Reduction in Total Nitrogen Loads
 - Optimal Location for GI General Public Education.









Green Infrastructure Conclusions:

- Equitable distribution of SCMs
 - Total Pollutant removal (~252 lb N/yr)
 - Similar to converting **10%** of this watershed to a forest.
- Overall Estimated SCM costs: \$0.5 Million
- Use of Green Infrastructure allowed a 0% interest free 20-yr loan for the entire infrastructure project.





Overall Project Conclusion:

- Overall Project Costs: ~\$15.5 Million
 - Estimated Construction Costs: ~\$12.5 Mil
 - Surveying, Study, Design and CA Fees: ~\$2 Mil
 - Easements, Legal and Admin Costs: ~\$1 Mil
 - \$15.5 Mil + \$4.5 Mil (Interest) = **\$20 Million**
- With the SRF Green Infrastructure Loan:

\$15.5 Mil + \$0.5 Mil (GI) + \$0 Mil (Interest) = \$16 Million





Questions?

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