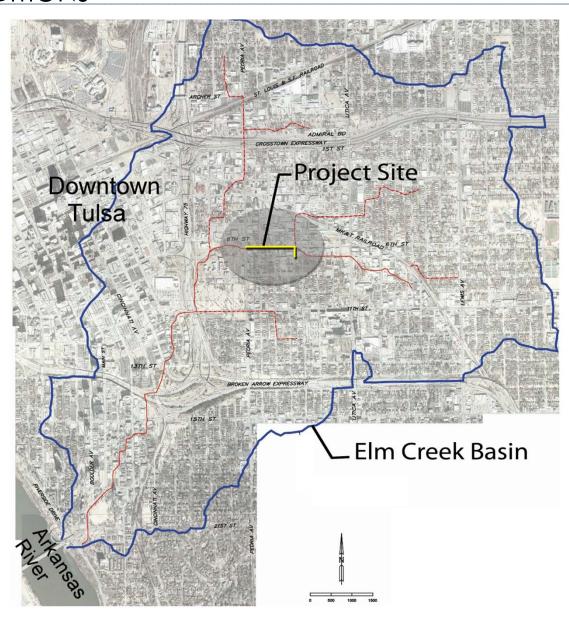


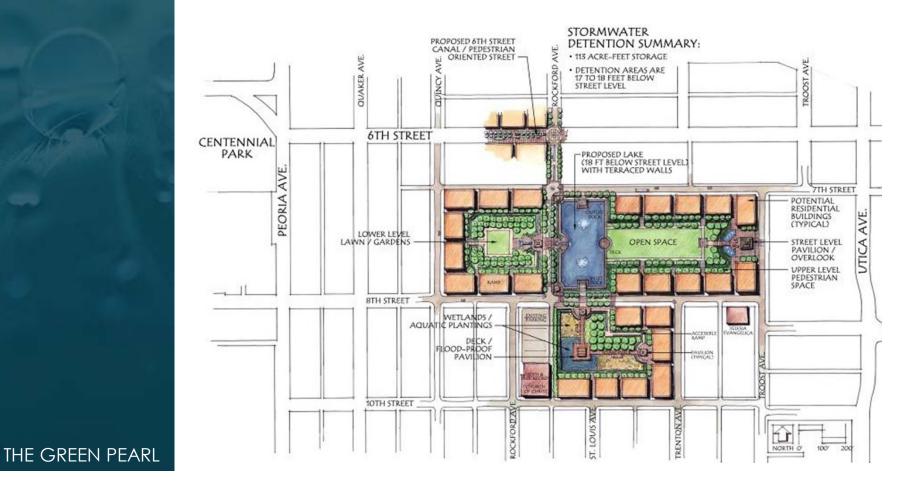
EXISTING CONDITIONS

Location Map



PROJECT CHALLENGE

- 6th Street Infill Plan adopted in 2006
- revitalization of their neighborhood
- experienced significant flooding



PROJECT CHALLENGE

Our Objectives

- Model for future Tulsa streets
- Place for people Not cars
- Costs less
- Reduce storm water run-off
- Improve quality of storm water run-off
- Eliminate traditional drainage infrastructure
- Minimize use of potable water
- Create a Destination!



EXISTING CONDITIONS

Pearl District Site







The project area is located within the historic Pearl District, extending along 6th Street between Peoria Avenue and Rockford Avenue (highlighted in yellow).

A hundred years after we are gone and forgotten, those who never heard of us will be living with the results of our actions. – Oliver Wendell Holmes

PROJECT VISION

The desire for community is a constant of human nature.

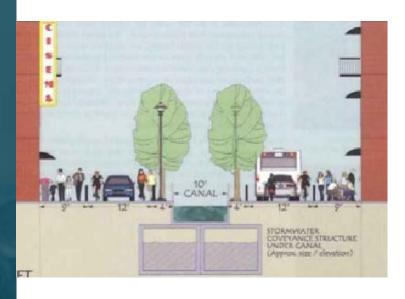
- Stephen Price

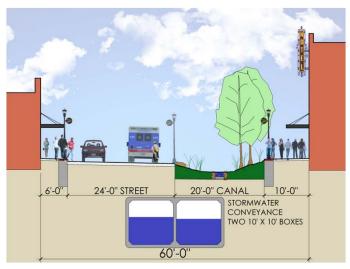
What we've got...

The CUrrent plan identified several preferences by the neighborhood including:

- People, not cars
- Acceptance of mixed-use development
- Urban water feature

ELM CREEK PLAN versus LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT





Elm Creek Plan - Street Section

- Pedestrian/vehicular conflicts
- Potable water for canal
- Not enough room for trees to grow
- No water quality improvement or quantity reduction

LID - Street Section

- Winding street = traffic calming
- Larger pedestrian areas
- Larger green space for tree growth
- Stone canal similar to Centennial Park
- Water supplied from storm water system with minimal pumping required





OVERALL PLAN

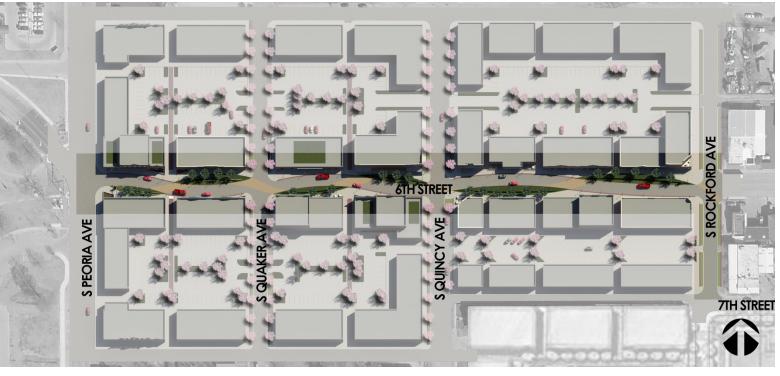
Centennial Park Connection

Neighborhood Gateway

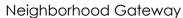
Winding Street to Slow Traffic

Water Feature

Parking Lots Behind Buildings









6th Street Revitalization

OVERALL PLAN



LID Toolbox:

- Flow Through Planters
- Infiltration Trench
- Bioretention Median
- Canal







- Reduce peak discharge rates
- Less potable water for site landscaping
- Improve water quality
- Provide seat walls along the street

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry." — Thomas Fuller

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT



Infiltration Trench

- Improve water quality by receiving the "first flush"
- Pavers add color, texture, and interest along the street







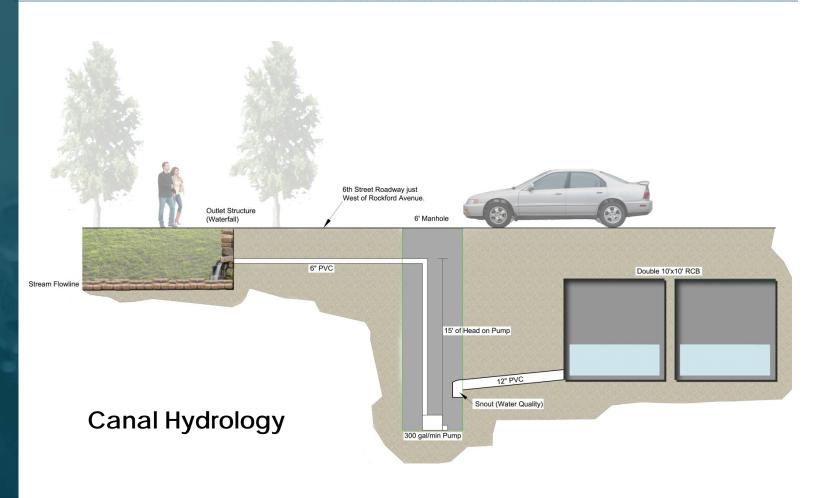
Bioretention Median

Located along Quaker Avenue, Quincy Avenue, and Rockford Avenue to intercept stormwater runoff before it reaches 6th Street.

- Reduce total runoff volume
- Reduce peak discharge rates
- Improve site landscaping
- Improve water quality



- Reduces peak flow/ provides storage
- Stone matches Centennial Park
- Large landscape areas = cooling effect/reduced heat island
- Run-off helps irrigate landscape
- Uses storm water, not potable water in canal



He plants trees to benefit another generation. - Caecilius Statius

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT

STORMWATER RUNOFF STORMWATER RUNOFF A MARCHADIA

Bioretention Median Plant Species

- Tolerant of varied moisture conditions (wet and dry).
- Tolerant of varied soil types and growing conditions.
- Available in Oklahoma plant nurseries.
- Low maintenance requirements.
- Not invasive weeds.
- Do not have aggressive/invasive root systems.
- Exhibit an attractive appearance.



Link to detailed landscape recommendations

Plant Species: Juncus St Johns Wort Dwarf Inkberry **Dwarf Virginia** Sweetspire Blackeyed Susans Gray's Sedge Red Switchgrass Blazing Star **Bushy Bluestem Butterfly Weed** Cardinal Flower Carolina Buckthorn Carolina Snailseed False Indigo Gaura Goldenrod Indian Blanket Indian Paintbrush Joe-Pye Weed Cockspur Hawthorn

















Plant Species: Beebalm Blueflag Iris **Cardinal Flower** Great Blue Lobelia Broomsedge Switch Grass Lyre-Leaf Sage Spicebush Virginia Sweetspire Florida Leucothoe Spicebush American Hornbeam Silky Dogwood Cinnamon Fern Royal Fern Netted Chain Fern Sensitive Fern Foamflower Green And Gold Cardinal Flower Jewelweed



Flow Through Planter Plant Species

- Resilient to insects and disease, and are less likely to need pesticides.
- Best adapted to local conditions, e.g., no need to use chemical fertilizers.
- Conserving water once plants are established in the right place, no need for supplemental watering.
- High habitat value provides food, shelter, and nesting areas for birds and bees.
- Planters on north exposure of buildings require a different plant pallet.

















Canal Plant Species

- Native Oklahoma species
- Grassland planting and native prairie seed mix
- Transition from prairie seed mix to native shrubs, ground covers, and flowering plant
- Exhibit an attractive appearance.

Plant Species:
River Birch
Red Maple
Big Bluestem
Little Bluestem
Switchgrass
Foxglove Beardtongue
Fragrant Sumac
Red Beardtongue
Blue Wood Aster
Heartleaf Bergenias
Canna Lily

















HYDROLOGIC DESIGN GOALS

- Increase infiltration by reducing impervious surfaces
- Mimic natural hydrologic function
- Disconnecting impervious surfaces = first flush filtered
- Mimic natural conditions

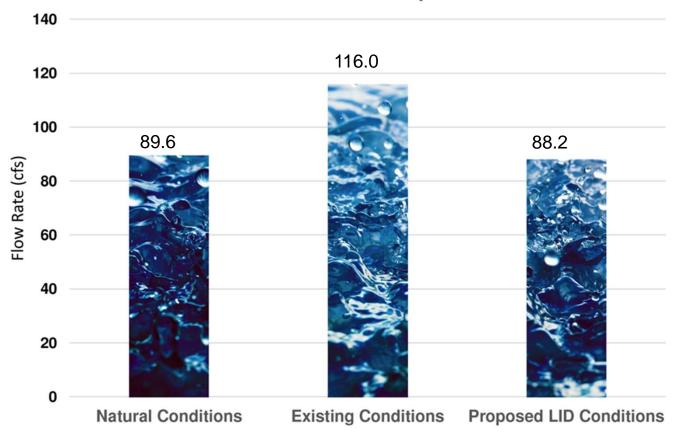




HYDROLOGIC RESULTS

- NRCS Method used to analyze impacts
- Proposed runoff rate less than Natural conditions
- Improves water quality and quantity

100-Year Flow Rate Comparison



ECONOMIC EVALUATION

ELEMENT	LID	CONVENTIONAL
Storm Drainage	4,195,000	4,202,500
Hardscape	546,500	1,180,500
Softscape	282,500	207,600
Architectural	80,000	-
Site Furnishings	75,000	132,000
TOTAL	\$5,179,000	\$5,722,600

Savings of over \$500,000!

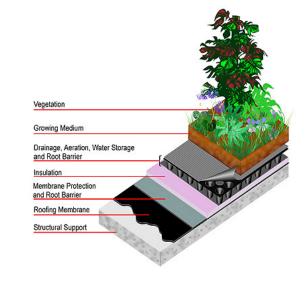
DESIGN GUIDELINES

We recommend developing design guidelines to use during revitalization efforts.

- building materials
- paving materials
- green roofs

- street lighting
- street furnishings
- signage





Green Roofs



DESIGN GUIDELINES















WHAT NOW?

Get people there and then educate them!

- Farmers Markets
- Art Exhibits
- Outdoor concerts and performances
- Walking tours
- Community events with City Officials and Public Safety Departments



THE GREEN PEARL

