

VEGETATED FILTER STRIP AREAS

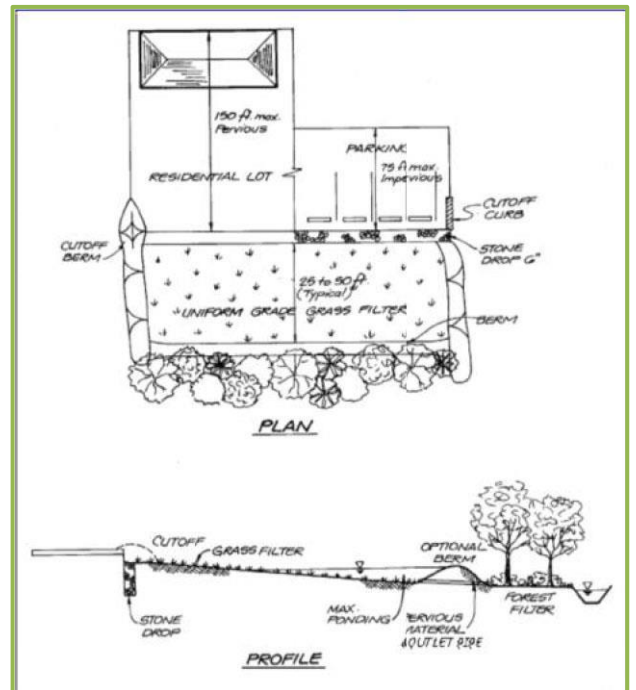
* AMENDED SOIL OR BERM OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE IN THIS SECTION

A vegetated filter strip can be an attractive and functional addition to your home landscape. Vegetated filter strip areas (including amended soil) are uniformly graded, vegetated areas of land designed to receive rainwater as sheet flow and to slow and filter stormwater runoff from roof downspouts or parking areas. Vegetated filter strips can provide significant reductions in stormwater runoff and pollutant loads in your local watershed.



LOCATION

- Observe the drainage patterns to determine the best location for a vegetated filter strip area. Assess the drainage area flow paths on your property, and the slope of the drainage area. Ideal locations are places where there is a gentle slope away from the structure or paved area, the area is relatively flat, and where the flow can be evenly distributed along the top of the filter area.
- The ideal slope of the vegetated filter strip area should be between 1% and 5%. Greater slopes would encourage the formation of concentrated flow within the filter strip area; lesser slopes would encourage unintended ponding. If the slope is greater, terracing can be used by installing level spreaders between each terrace.
- A filter strip area may be placed over utilities except when using the amended soil option. In that case, ensure utility locations are noted and care is taken to avoid them in soil amendment actions. NOTE: Amended or bermed filter strips should not be placed over a septic field.
- The length of the vegetated filter strip area should be no less than 25 feet. If there is a permeable berm at the lower end, the length of the vegetated filter strip area should be no less than 15 feet. Natural forested areas on site can be counted in the total length of the filter area.
- The area of impervious surface draining to any one discharge location cannot exceed 5,000 square feet.



Source: Center for Watershed Protection. 2009.
Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia
Stormwater Management Manual.

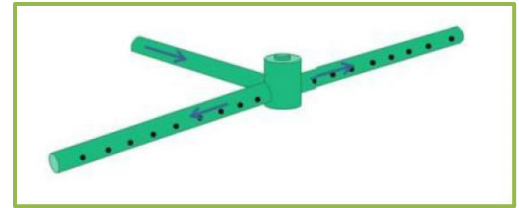
CONSTRUCTION

Level Spreader

- A level spreader must be used at the upstream end of the filter area to evenly distribute stormwater runoff. A level spreader is a small trench filled with pea gravel or ASTM No. 8 stone installed along a level contour.
- The level spreader should be 12" to 18" wide and 6" to 12" deep depending on the amount of expected flow. Larger diameter stone may be required to stabilize entry points for larger contributing impervious areas.
- To help ensure more even distribution of flow into the filter area, notches can be cut in the level spreader at intervals allowing overflowing water to enter at several locations ahead of general overflow.



- The level spreader can be connected to the downspout via a T-connection to the perforated pipes embedded in the level spreader trench (see figure).
- Ensure the overflow points are protected from erosion and not blocked by vegetation.
- If the impervious drainage area to any one entry point (e.g. a downspout) is less than 1,000 square feet appropriate level spreaders may be waived if flow will flow as a sheet through the strip area. In this case simple splash blocks (see figure) can be used to introduce flow into turf (yard) areas.



Conventional Design Option

- Conventional vegetated filter strip areas are uniformly graded BMP’s that use an area of densely planted vegetation (typically grass) and a flat cross slope to maintain sheet flow and promote infiltration.
- **NOTE: This method cannot be used if the results of the soil infiltration test described in Appendix A are less than 0.50 inch per hour; the amended soil design option must be used instead.**

Berm Design Option

- A greater ability to meet the 1.14 inch standard can be achieved through the use of a permeable berm at the bottom end of the filter strip. The permeable berm is used to temporarily store stormwater runoff within the filter area, which increases the infiltration and reduces the required width of the filter area.
- Permeable berms should be constructed of well-drained soils (sand, gravels, and sandy loams) that support plant growth, and should be no more than 12” high.
- Appropriately sized outlets should be provided within permeable berms to ensure that vegetated filter areas will drain within 24 hours following the end of a rainfall event.
- A stone-protected overflow area cut through the berm may be used to manage the stormwater runoff generated by large storm events. The overflow point must be at least ten feet from the property line if flow is directed onto an adjoining property. Erosion protection is critical.
- **NOTE: This method cannot be used if the results of the soil infiltration test described in Appendix A are less than 0.50 inch per hour; the amended soil design option must be used instead.**



Source: www.neorsd.org

Amended Soil Design Option

- Increased infiltration and a doubling of the ability to meet the 1.14 inch rain standard can be achieved by amending the soil within the filter area by tilling the existing soil to a depth of 12” and mixing in 4” of compost.
- **NOTE: The soil infiltration rate suitable for the Amended Soil Design Option is 0.25 in/hr or greater. If the results of the soil infiltration test described in Appendix A are less than 0.25 in/hr, provide an underdrain leading to daylight or discharged with a popup emitter as described in Appendix D.**

Design Table

Measure the rooftop and other areas to be directed to the filter strip area. Depending on the site layout select the size and type of filter strip area from the table at right to meet the 1.14-inch design standard. For example, for a 1,000 square foot rooftop, a conventional filter strip must have a surface area of at least 2,000 square feet and a minimum flow length of 25 feet. If built with a berm, it can have a surface area of 700 square feet and a minimum flow length of 15 feet.

Contributing Drainage Area (square feet)	Filter Strip Type		
	Conventional	Amended Soil	Berm
	Filter Strip Area (sq ft)		
100	200	100	75
500	1000	500	350
1000	2000	1000	700
2000	4000	2000	1500
3000	6000	3000	2000
4000	8000	4000	3000
5000	10000	5000	3500



VEGETATION

- Vegetation commonly planted on vegetated filter strip area includes turf, shrubs, trees, and other herbaceous vegetation.
- Choose grasses and other vegetation that will be able to tolerate the stormwater runoff rates and volumes that will pass through the vegetated filter strip area.
- Vegetation used in filter strip areas should be able to tolerate both wet and dry conditions.
- Refer to Appendix B for more guidance.

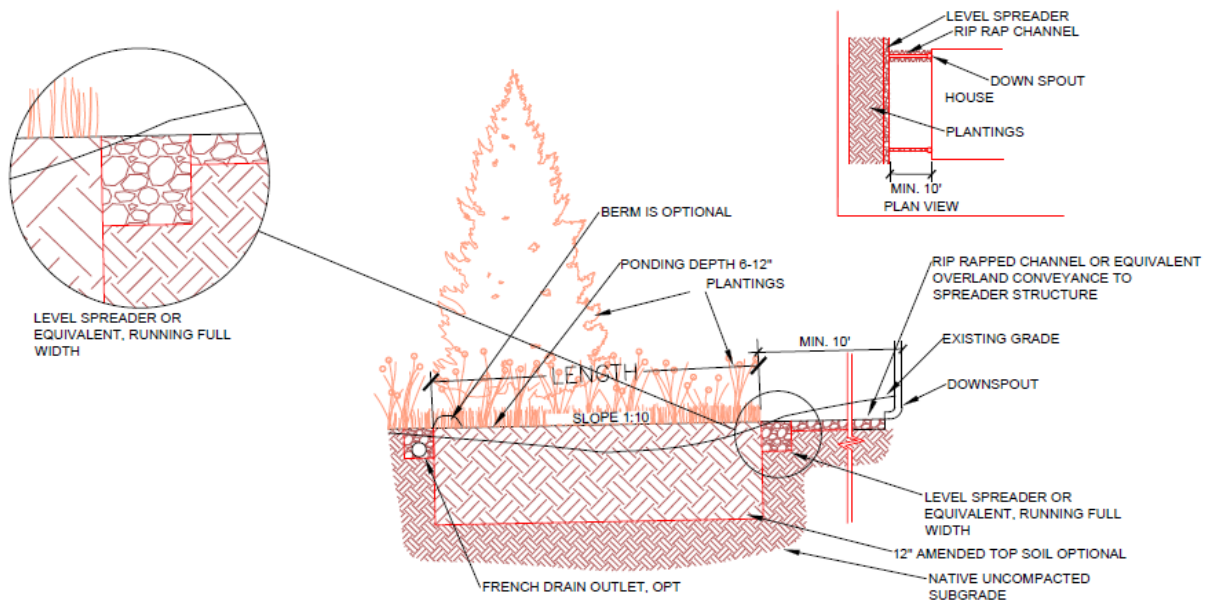
MAINTENANCE

Maintain the vegetated filter strip area so that it will continue to provide measurable stormwater management benefits over time.

- Water as needed to promote plant growth and survival especially in the first two seasons.
 - Provide normal turf or garden maintenance - mow, prune, and trim as needed.
 - Inspect the vegetated filter strip area following rainfall events. Correct erosion issues immediately.
 - Remove accumulated trash, sediment, and debris.
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VEGETATED FILTER STRIP AREAS TYPICAL COMPONENTS



CONSTRUCTION STEPS:

1. Review potential filter strip areas and layout. Filter strips should slope between 1% and 5% away from the structure and should not be located above a septic field. Filter strips may be located over utilities except when using the amended soil option. In that case, be sure to note utility locations and take care when preparing the amended soil. If there is a concentrated overflow, ensure it is at least ten feet from adjacent property.
2. Perform an infiltration test according to Appendix A. If the rate is less than 0.25 in/hr the amended soil option must be used. If the infiltration rate is less than 0.05 in/hr, this method can only be used with an underdrain as described in Appendix D.
3. Measure the area draining to the filter strip and determine required surface area and minimum length from the table on the next page. Determine the desired filter strip and level spreader options.
4. Lay out and mark the filter strip area, flow spreader line, and inlets.
5. Construct level spreader by filling trench with appropriate gravel, taking note of overflow points.
6. Construct filter strip option, prepare soil.
7. Construct erosion control at the flow entrance and exit points as needed.
8. Plant dense vegetation according to plan, or sod/seed. Ensure an irrigation plan is in place.
9. Ensure temporary erosion control is in place as needed until vegetation is well-established.

CITY OF KIRKWOOD	NAME/ADDRESS:	FILTER STRIP SPECIFICATIONS PAGE 1 OF 2
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VEGETATED FILTER STRIP – LAYOUT SKETCH

PROVIDE PLAN AND ELEVATION VIEWS OF FILTER STRIP AND STRUCTURE/HOUSE SHOWING ROOF AREA DIRECTED TO FILTER STRIP WITH KEY DIMENSIONS, CONNECTIONS AND OVERFLOW RELATIVE TO PROPERTY LINE.

SIZING CALCULATION:

SITE INFILTRATION RATE= _____ IN/HR

- WHICH OPTION SUITABLE FOR THE SITE? _____
- IS AN UNDERDRAIN REQUIRED? YES NO

Contributing Drainage Area (square feet)	Filter Strip Type		
	Conventional	Amended Soil	Berm
	Filter Strip Area (sq ft)		
100	200	100	75
500	1000	500	350
1000	2000	1000	700
2000	4000	2000	1500
3000	6000	3000	2000
4000	8000	4000	3000
5000	10000	5000	3500

MEASURE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA AND READ AREA FOR GIVEN FILTER STRIP TYPE.

CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA= _____ SQ FT

FILTER STRIP AREA= _____ SQ FT

CONVENTIONAL – 25’ MINIMUM LENGTH

BERM OPTION – 15’ MINIMUM LENGTH

MAINTENANCE:

1. INSPECT GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS, REMOVE ACCUMULATED LEAVES AND DEBRIS, CLEAN LEAF REMOVAL SYSTEM(S).
2. IF APPLICABLE, INSPECT PRETREATMENT DEVICES FOR SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION. REMOVE ACCUMULATED TRASH AND DEBRIS.
3. WATER AS NEEDED TO PROMOTE PLANT GROWTH AND SURVIVAL ESPECIALLY IN THE FIRST TWO SEASONS.
4. PROVIDE NORMAL TURF OR GARDEN MAINTENANCE - MOW, PRUNE, AND TRIM AS NEEDED.
5. INSPECT THE VEGETATED FILTER STRIP FOLLOWING RAINFALL EVENTS. CORRECT EROSION ISSUES IMMEDIATELY.

CITY OF KIRKWOOD

ATTACH THIS TWO-PAGE SPECIFICATION TO HOUSE PLAN SUBMITTAL

FILTER STRIP SPECIFICATIONS
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