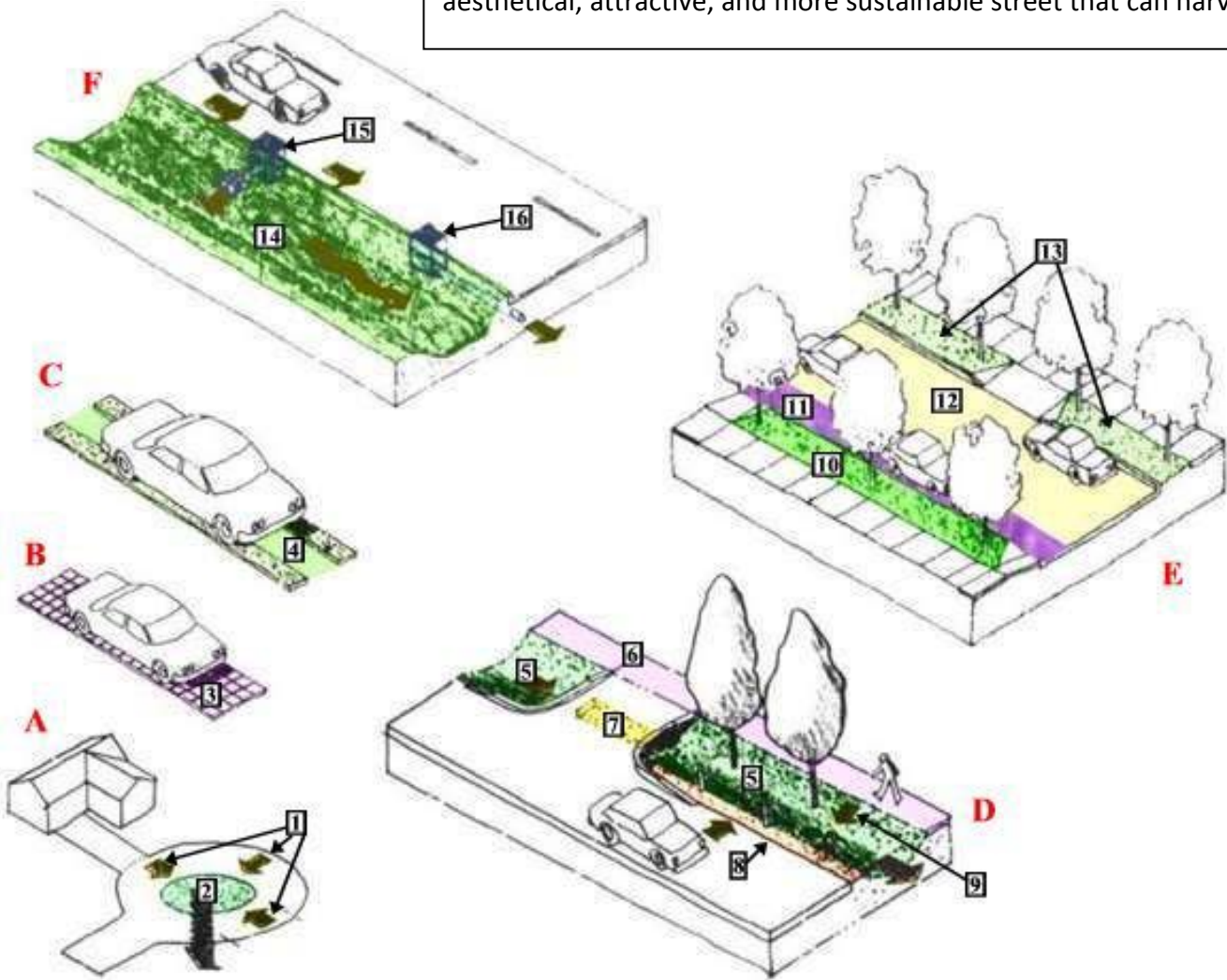


This graphic demonstrates how a street can be retrofitted with a combination of BMPs. The result is an aesthetical, attractive, and more sustainable street that can harvest up to 80% of wet weather flows.



Legend:

- A**
1. Bioretention (Grading)
 2. Bioretention
- B**
3. Permeable Pavers (Interlocking concrete)
- C**
4. Permeable Pavers (Concrete only under wheels)
- D**
5. Grassed Swale
 6. Permeable Pavers
 7. Grassed Swale (Culvert under intersection)
 8. Grassed Swale (Pretreatment gravel shoulder)
 9. Disconnectivity
- E**
10. Grassed Swale
 11. Permeable Pavers (On-street parking)
 12. Minimizing Imperviousness (Reduced street width)
 13. Bioretention
- F**
14. Grassed Swale
 15. Grassed Swale (First catch basin outputs to swale)
 16. Grassed Swale (Overflow connection to storm drain system)

Other Suggestions to Improve Water Quality and Reduce Flooding:

- Build narrower residential streets or restrict parking and sidewalk areas to one side of the road rather than both. Replace the space gained with pervious areas, bioretention facilities, or vegetated channels.
- Use a linear bioretention cell in the highway median to treat runoff.
- Disconnect sidewalks by relocating them away from the roadway or directing their runoff into an open drainage system that leads to an infiltration practice.
- Use permeable pavers for emergency stopping areas, crosswalks, sidewalks, road shoulders, on-street parking areas, vehicle crossovers and low-traffic roads.

Adapted from Prince George's County, MD, LID IMP Guidance Document, 2002