

Why: A green street approach incorporates vegetation, soil, and engineered systems (e.g. permeable pavements) to slow, filter, and cleanse stormwater run-off from streets. This is in contrast to a conventional street, which is designed to direct stormwater run-off from impervious surfaces into storm sewer systems (gutters, drains, pipes) that discharge directly into surface waters, rivers, and streams.

How: Various possibilities exist to integrate different green elements, such as permeable pavements and swales, into the streetscape. Furthermore, a green street approach might also mean that the streetscape is designed to be bicycle and pedestrian-friendly, materials are used in a sustainable manner, and that the lifespan of the street trees is safeguarded.

Locally set green street goals as well as approved best practices and solutions can be promoted by developing design guidelines, handbooks and manuals. This approach has to already be considered in the early phases of the project; designing such streets requires close collaboration between the experts from different technical disciplines.



(Philadelphia Water, Green Street Design Manual)

More information:

Green Streets by the United States Environmental Protection Agency:
www.epa.gov/G3/learn-about-green-streets

Philadelphia Water:
www.phillywatersheds.org/what_were_doing/gsdm



POINT 2 TECHNICAL OPTIMI- ZATION

POINT 3 DAY-TO-DAY VALUES