Green Infrastructure Retrofit:



Battle Bend Park

Public Meeting: January 30, 2017







Presenters:

Lee Sherman, PE, Watershed Protection Department

Clayton Ernst, EIT, Watershed Protection Department

Darcy Nuffer, RLA, Watershed Protection Department

John McKennis, Parks & Recreation Department

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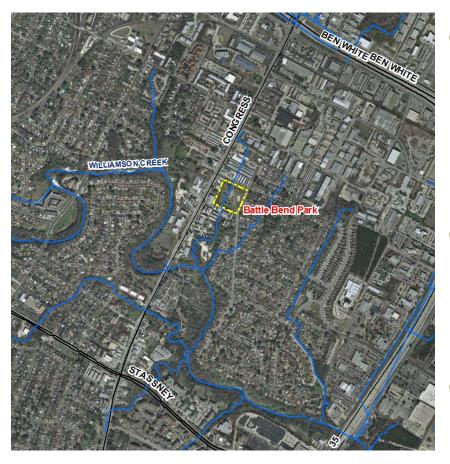


Agenda



- Summary of previously completed work
- Introduction to this project
 - Project Origin
 - Project Elements
 - Project Schedule and Cost
 - Brief Q&A (please hold questions until the end)
- Poster Stations
 - Stations will be staffed by experts in different project themes
 - 1. Previously completed work
 - 2. Playing field / water quality control and Trails
 - 3. Riparian & Ecological Restoration
- Comment Cards
 - You may complete a comment card at any time
 - Include contact information to receive a response

Battle Bend Park



 Located east of Congress on Sheraton

- Within Williamson
 Creek Watershed
- Recently Completed Improvements

Old Gazebo



New Gazebo



Old Playground



New Playground



Old Basketball Court



New Basketball Court

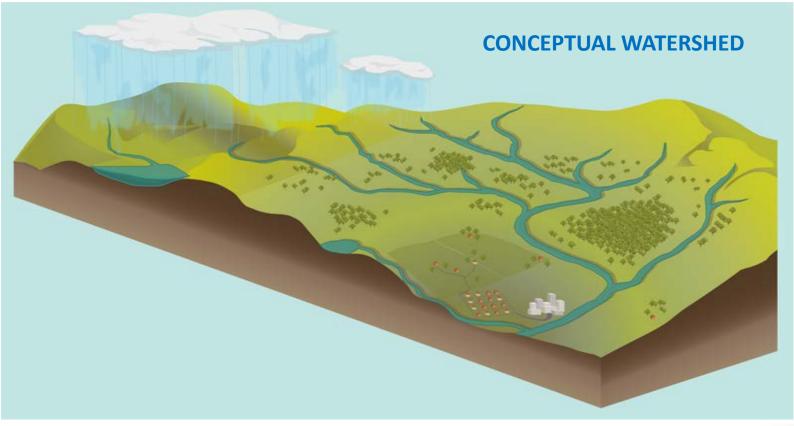


Proposed Next Phase of Park Improvements



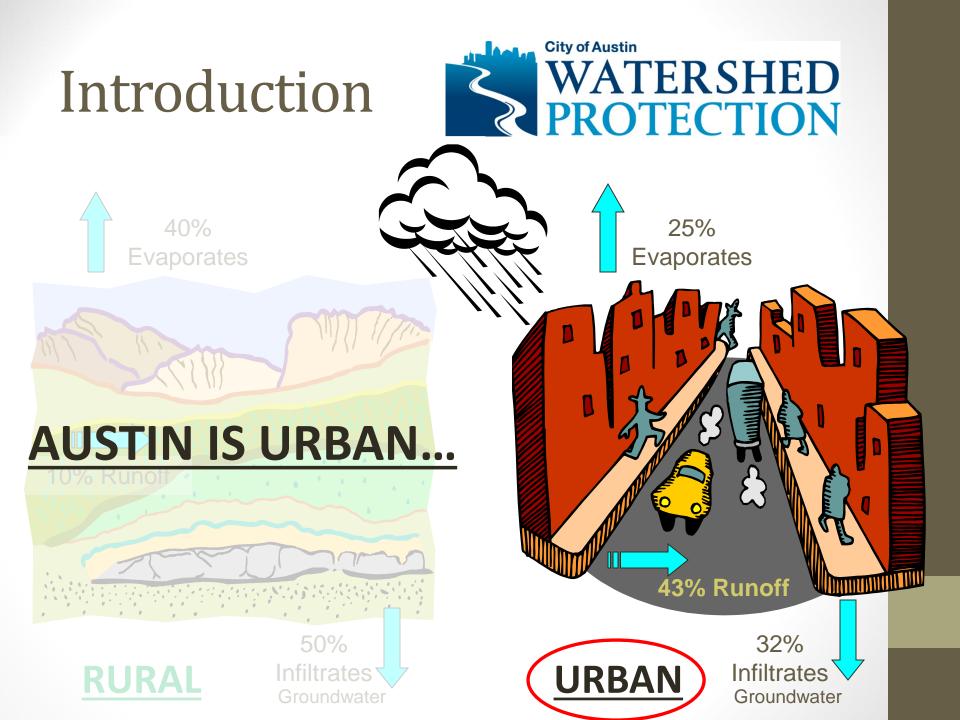
- Joint City of Austin (COA) project
 - Watershed Protection Department (WPD)
 - Parks and Recreation Department (PARD)
- Builds upon recently completed work in the park
 - Adds recreational amenities that would be otherwise cost prohibitive for PARD
 - Increases traffic and community use of historically under-utilized park area
- Opportunity for water quality improvement





WHAT IS URBANIZATION?

- Paving of land surfaces via construction of roadways, parking lots, buildings...
- When rain falls, less water can soak into the ground
- More water runs off to fill storm drains, creeks and rivers with more flow, faster







Flooding

Example: Shoal Creek near 15th Street







Erosion

Examples: Fort Branch Creek, Boggy Creek





Water Quality

Example: McKinney Falls (Williamson Creek)

Battle Bend Park Watershed

- Drainage area about 25 acres
- 62% impervious (paved surfaces)
- Mainly industrial, commercial uses on land
- Result?



Battle Bend Park Watershed



Poor water quality of runoff

- Multifunctional water quality pond/playing field
 - Re-build stream channel in center of park (Daylight)
 - Restore riparian zone with native species
 - Create new accessible walkway with pedestrian bridge over stream channel



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What is "Daylighting"?



What is "Daylighting"?



Exposing a previously covered river, stream, or stormwater drainage, combined with restoration of the channel to achieve a more natural form Example: JJ Seabrook Stream Restoration in East Austin

Riparian & Ecological Restoration

- Natural channel design to create riffles and pools
- Establish a Grow Zone along the restored channel
- Emphasize Native Riparian Vegetation
 - Bunchgrasses
 - Facultative wetland species
- Invasive species management
 - Remove priority invasives: Ligustrum, Chinaberry

Riparian Restoration

Grow Zone Examples





Saturated Zone Examples





Enhanced Infiltration with Native Plants

Lawn grass

Root Systems of Prairie Plants

The fundamental basis for encouraging use of native plant species for improved soil erosion control in streams and stormwater facilities lies in the fact that native plants have extensive root systems which improve the ability of the soil to infiltrate water and withstand wet or erosive conditions. Native plant species, like those listed in this Guide, often have greater biomass <u>below</u> the surface. In this illustration, note the Kentucky Bluegrass shown on the far left, which, when compared to native grass and forb species, exhibits a shallow root system. Illustration provided by Heidi Natura of the Conservation Research Institute.

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	Kentucky	Lead	Missouri	Indian	Compass	Porcupine	Heath	Prairie	Big Blue	Pale	Prairie	Side Oats	False	Switch	White	Little	Rosin	Purple	June	Cylindric	Buf
1.1	Blue Grass	Plant	Goidenrod	Grass		Grass	Aster	Cord Grass	Stem	Purple	Dropseed	Gramma	Boneset	Grass	Wild Indigo	Blue Stem	Weed		Grass	Blazing Star	
1.1	Poa	Amorpha	Solidago							Coneflower	Sporabolus	Bouteloua	Kuhmia	Panicum	Baptisia	Andropogon	Stlphium		Koeleria		Buc
	pratensis	canescens	missouriensis	mutans	laciniatum	spartea	ericoides	pectinata	gerardu	Echinacea	heterolepis	curtipendula	expatorioides	virgatam		scoparius		Petalostemum		cylindracea	
										pollida				-				DWDBFCHR		-	

Multifunctional Pond/Play Field



Example: Shoal Creek Restoration Project in Pease Park

Design Objectives for Pond/Field

Stormwater treatment

• Playing field will clean & filter dirty stormwater during rain events

• Recreational amenity

- Pond will be dry most of the time
- Once filled, it will empty after 48 hours of dry weather.

• Avoid any nuisance conditions

- Ponding time is shorter than mosquito breeding cycle
- Underdrain will prevent permanent ponding in field and saturated zone



Legend

Existing tree
 Proposed tree

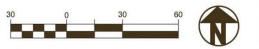
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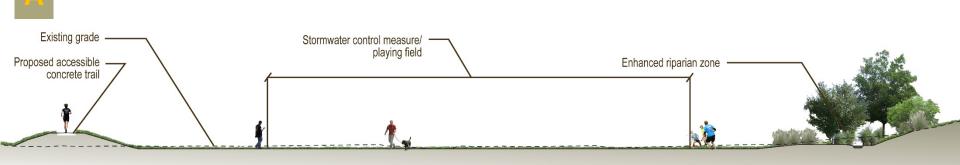
Legend

- Existing tree
- Proposed tree
- ---- Limit of construction

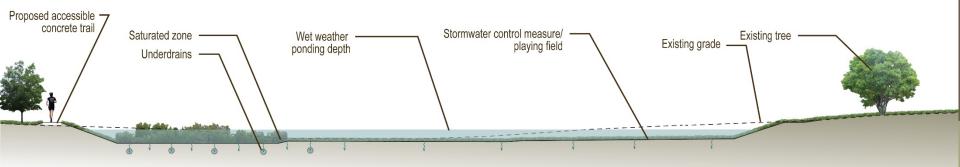


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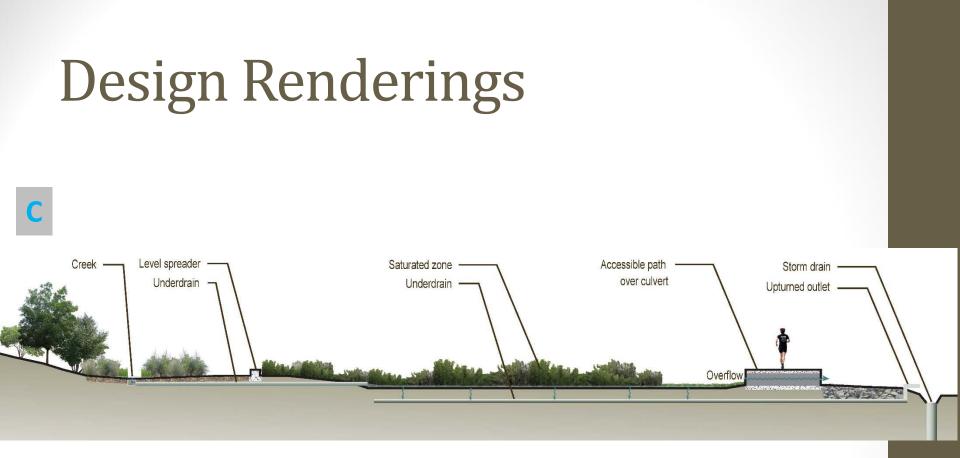
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Rectangular play area approx. 80 ft x 100 ft



Ponding depth = 2 feet in play area 3 feet in saturated zone



Saturated Zone enhances pollutant removal

Draw down time: 48 hours

Project Schedule & Costs

- Timeline:
 - Design: 2017
 - Permitting: 2017-18
 - Bid & Construction: 2018-19
- Estimated budget of \$900,000
 - Your drainage utility fee (DUF) at work

Staying Updated

- Potential Neighborhood Impacts During Construction
 - Closure of Southwest corner of park during construction
 - East side playscape/basketball courts will remain open
 - Construction entrance on Sheraton and/or Suburban
- A follow-up public meeting will be held before construction
- Check for updates on **Project Website**:

http://www.austintexas.gov/battlebendwaterquality

Questions or Comments?



 Also please fill out comment cards or speak with WPD Staff at Poster Stations

Thank you for your attention! Contact Information

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