



PUTTING ROADS ON A DIET:

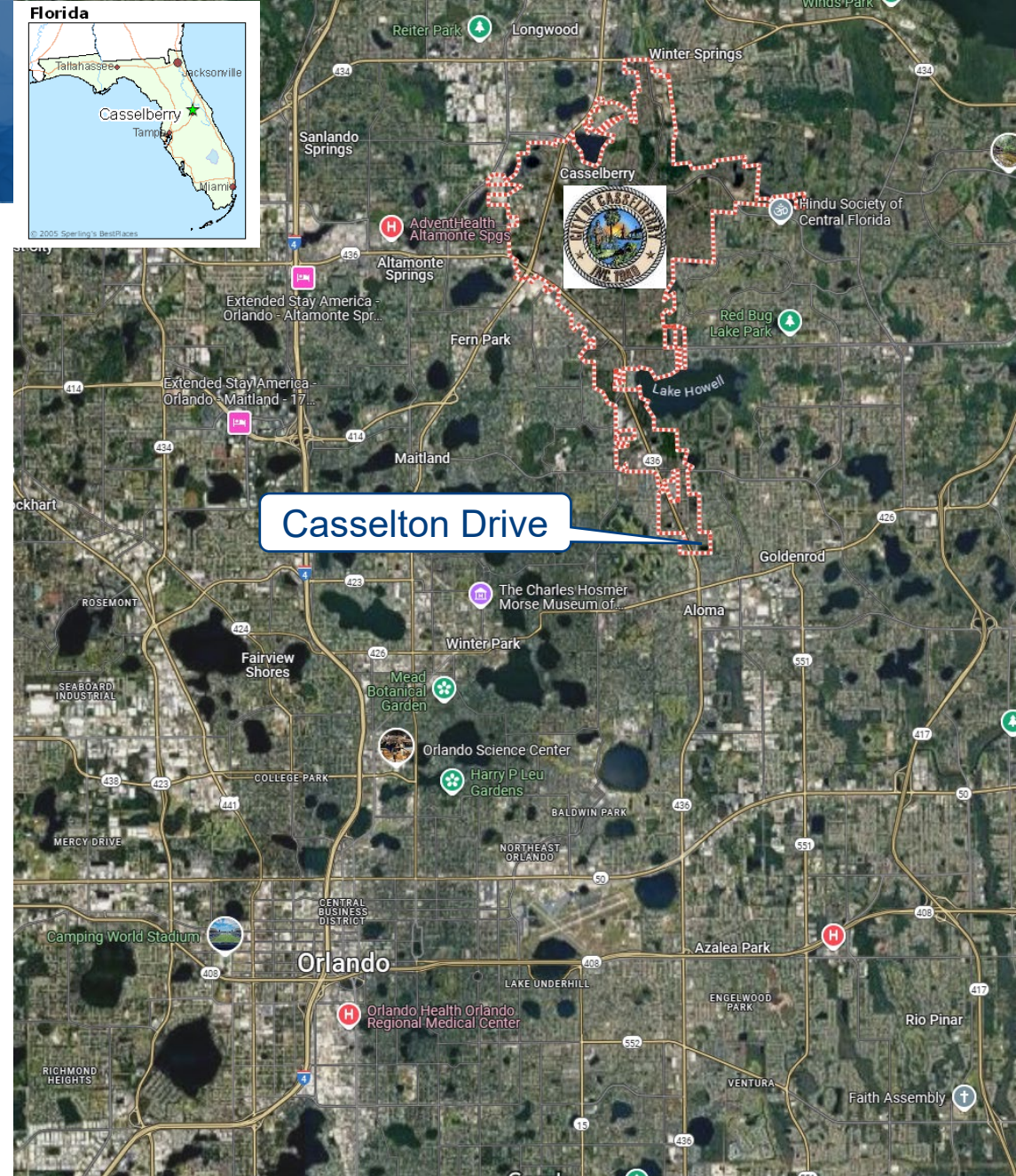
THE CASSELTON DRIVE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Ross Ellis, P.E., CPESC



Background and Location

- Casselberry, FL
 - Pop. 30,000
- Casselton Drive
 - Half-mile road in southern Casselberry
 - 80-ft right-of-way
 - +50-ft wide, two-lane road
 - Low-volume collector road connecting commercial and residential areas to SR 436
 - Residents reported nuisance street parking and drag racing





CASSELTON DRIVE IMPROVEMENTS



Storm Sewer Trunk Line

- 24-in. to 48-in RCP
- Joint failure and settlement observed in 2007



CASSELTON DRIVE IMPROVEMENTS



Water Main
• 12-in. asbestos concrete



CASSELTON DRIVE IMPROVEMENTS



Casselton Drive and Greencastle Blvd

- Needed resurfacing

Project Overview

Problem Statement

- Casselton Drive is oversized
 - Encourages nuisance street parking and high speeds;
 - Requires excess routine maintenance (street sweeping, restriping, etc.) and periodic repair (milling and resurfacing, etc.);
 - Generates excess stormwater runoff and associated nonpoint source pollution (sediment, oil and grease, heavy metals, etc.); and
 - Reduces the available public area for otherwise recreational and civic uses.

Opportunity

- Put Casselton Drive on a Road Diet
 - Reduce lane width to calm traffic and discourage street parking;
 - Increases open space for recreation;
 - Reduction in total impervious area reduces runoff and pollution;
 - Repair storm sewer, water main, and road surface during construction; and
 - Opportunity to implement green infrastructure (GI).



Project Overview

Scope of Work

- Existing Conditions

- Topographic Survey
- Geotechnical Investigation
- CCTV Storm Sewer Inspection
- Review historic construction, as-built, permit docs
- Develop GIS Geodatabase
- Hydraulic and Hydrologic (H&H) modeling to establish existing level of service (LOS) and evaluate base flood elevation (BFE)

- Proposed Conditions

- Roadway and Drainage Concepts
- Design and Construction Documents
- H&H modeling to evaluate LOS improvements
- Public Engagement and Permitting



Prime & Drainage



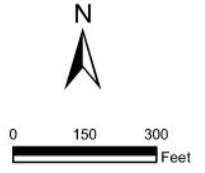
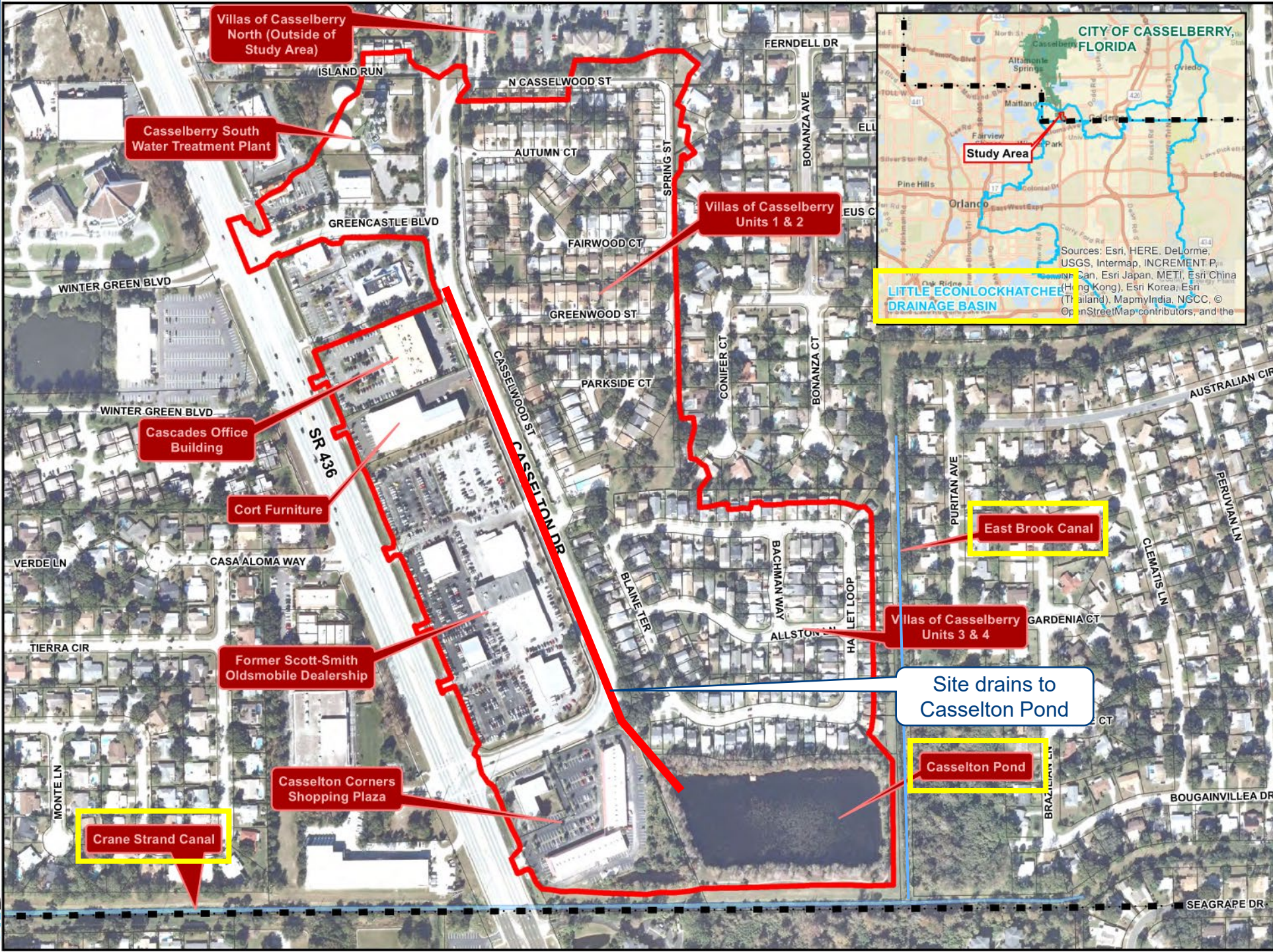
Roadway



Topo & CCTV



Geotech



- Legend**
- Study Area (Casselton Basin)
 - Parcels
 - County Boundary

Sources:
 City Limits: Seminole County, 2014
 Watersheds: Seminole County, 1998, Orange County, 2013
 Roads: Seminole County, 2014
 Aerial: FDOT, 2012
 Parcels: Seminole County (2014), Orange County (2012)

Figure 1-2

Site Map

Drainage Report

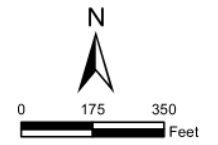
Casselton Drive Improvements

Existing Conditions

GIS Data Collection

- Topographic data
 - Survey by SSMC
 - SJRWMD 1-ft contours (1980s)
 - Orange County 1-ft Little Econlockhatchee Contours (2006)
 - Aerial topo data from SRJWMD and Orange County
- Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
 - 1-ft cell DEM raster developed in GIS
 - Used to delineate subbasin boundaries and drainage connectivity for H&H model
- USGS 7.5' quadrangles (1980)
- FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (2007)
- Seminole County GIS data (1998-2014)
- Casselberry Stormwater Digitized Drainage Infrastructure
- Various available construction plans and as-builts (1977-2010)
- SJRWMD Land Use and Land Cover polygons (2009)
- NRCS soil data polygons (2013)
- FDOT 0.9-ft resolution color aerials (2012)





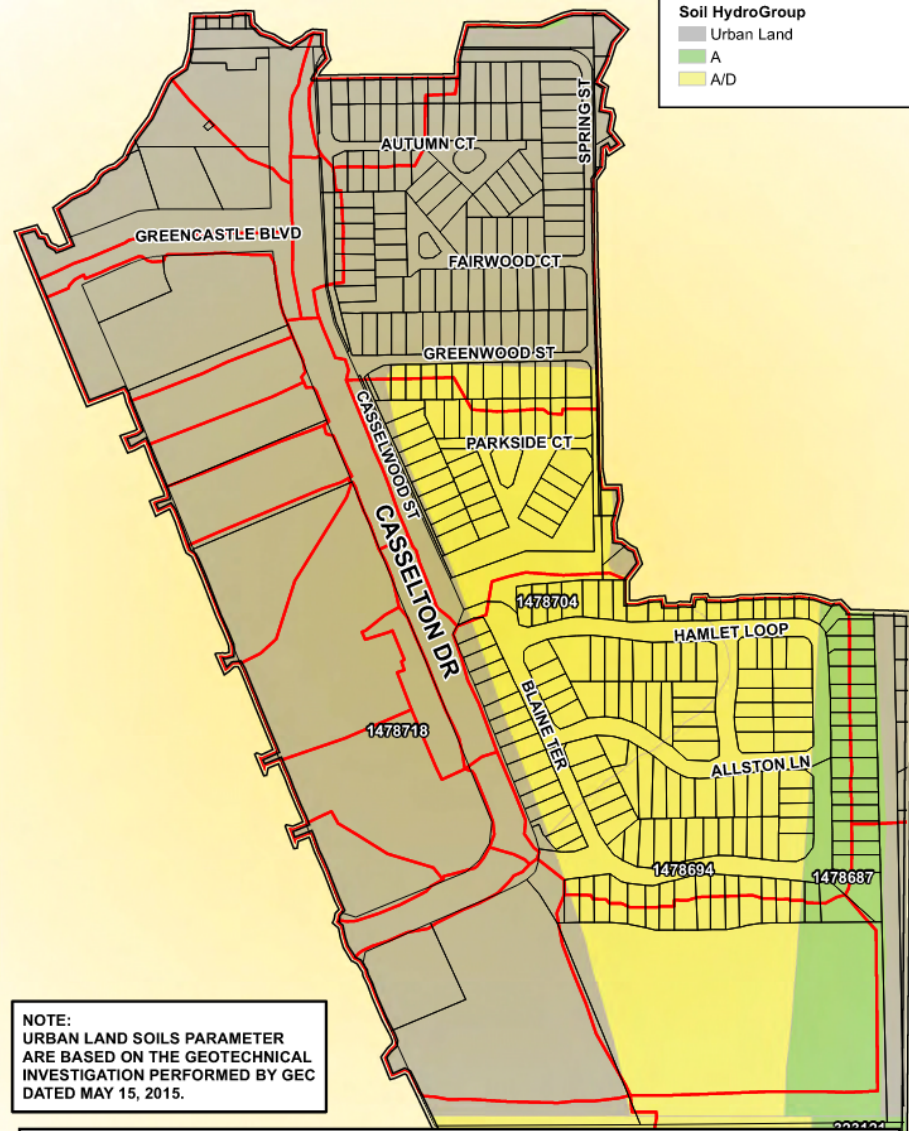
Sources
 Roads: Seminole County, 2014
 Landuse: SJRWMD, 2009
 Aerial: FDOT, 2012
 Soils: NRCS, 2013

Figure
 3-2

Soils and Impervious Area Map
 Drainage Report
 Casselton Drive Improvements

Legend

- Parcels
- ▭ Existing Subbasin Boundaries
- Soil HydroGroup**
- Urban Land
- A
- A/D

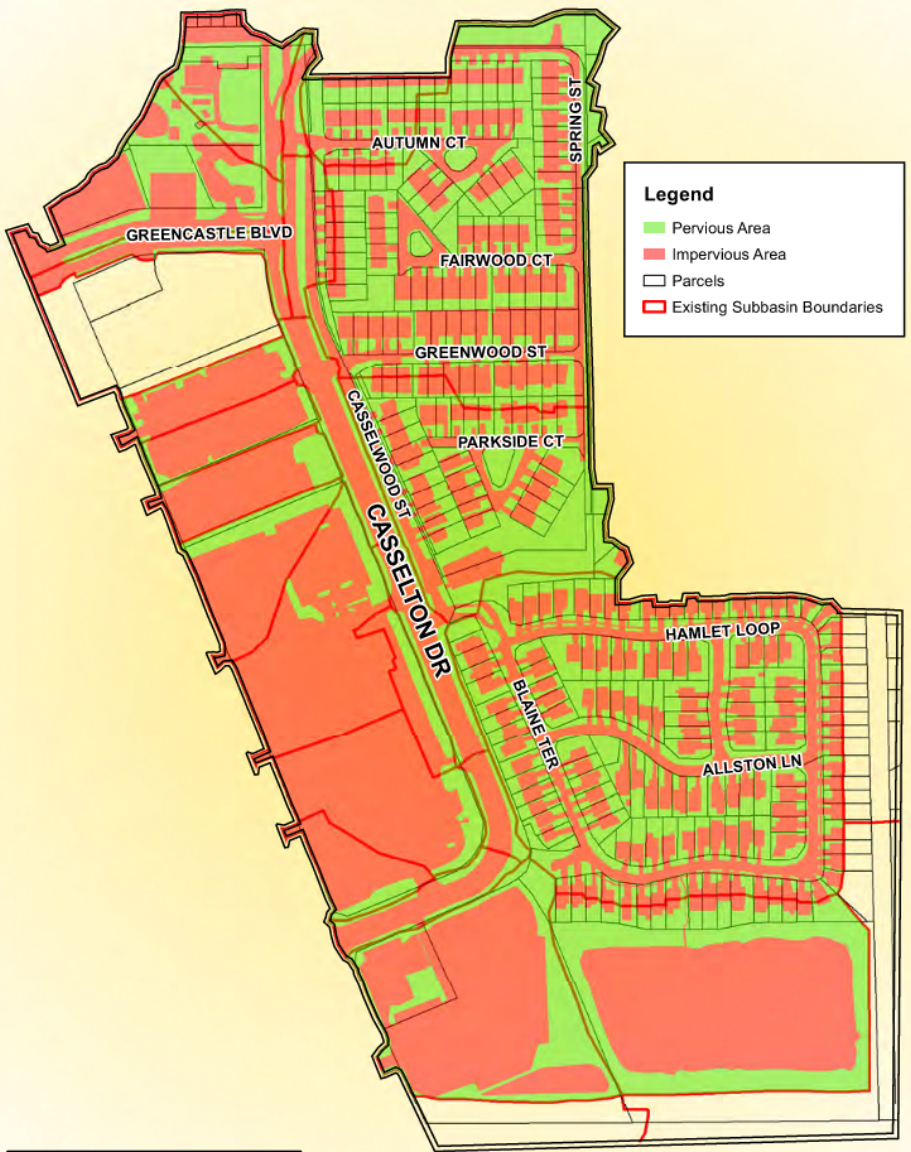


NOTE:
 URBAN LAND SOILS PARAMETER
 ARE BASED ON THE GEOTECHNICAL
 INVESTIGATION PERFORMED BY GEC
 DATED MAY 15, 2015.

SOILS PARAMETERS TABLE					
SOIL NAME	MUKEY	Hydraulic Conductivity (in/hr)	Soil Storage (in)	Soil Suction Head (in)	Soil Porosity
BASINGER, SAMSULA, AND HONTOON SOILS, DEPRESSIONAL	1478694	13.04	0.41	2.05	0.41
MYAKKA AND EAUGALLIE FINE SANDS	1478704	13.04	1.18	1.95	0.44
URBAN LAND	1478718	1.50	5.28	2.05	0.25
ARENTS, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	1478687	35.01	6.56	2.17	0.43

Legend

- Pervious Area
- Impervious Area
- Parcels
- ▭ Existing Subbasin Boundaries







NOTE:
 PERVIOUS AND IMPERVIOUS AREA
 COVERAGES WERE DEVELOPED
 BY DIGITIZATION FROM AERIAL
 MAPS.



0 150 300
Feet

Legend

-  Casselton Refinement Subbasins
- Time of Concentration Type**
-  Channel Flow
-  Shallow Concentrated Flow
-  Sheet Flow

Sources:
Roads: Seminole County, 2014
Aerials: Florida Department of Revenue, 2012

Figure
3-1

Subbasin Map

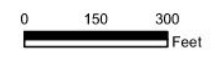
Drainage Report

Casselton Drive Improvements



Crane Strand Canal

Casselton Pond



Legend

- Study Area (Casselton Basin)
- Parcels
- County Boundary
- Casselton Dr Drainage Structure
- Casselton Dr Drainage Pipe
- Swale

Sources:
City Limits: Seminole County, 2014
Watersheds: Seminole County, 1998, Orange County, 2013
Roads: Seminole County, 2014
Aerial: FDOT, 2012
Parcels: Seminole County (2014), Orange County (2012)
Stormwater Infrastructure: Surveyed Storm Sewers and Drainage Structures by SSMC (2015)

Figure 3-3

Site Stormwater Infrastructure Map

Drainage Report

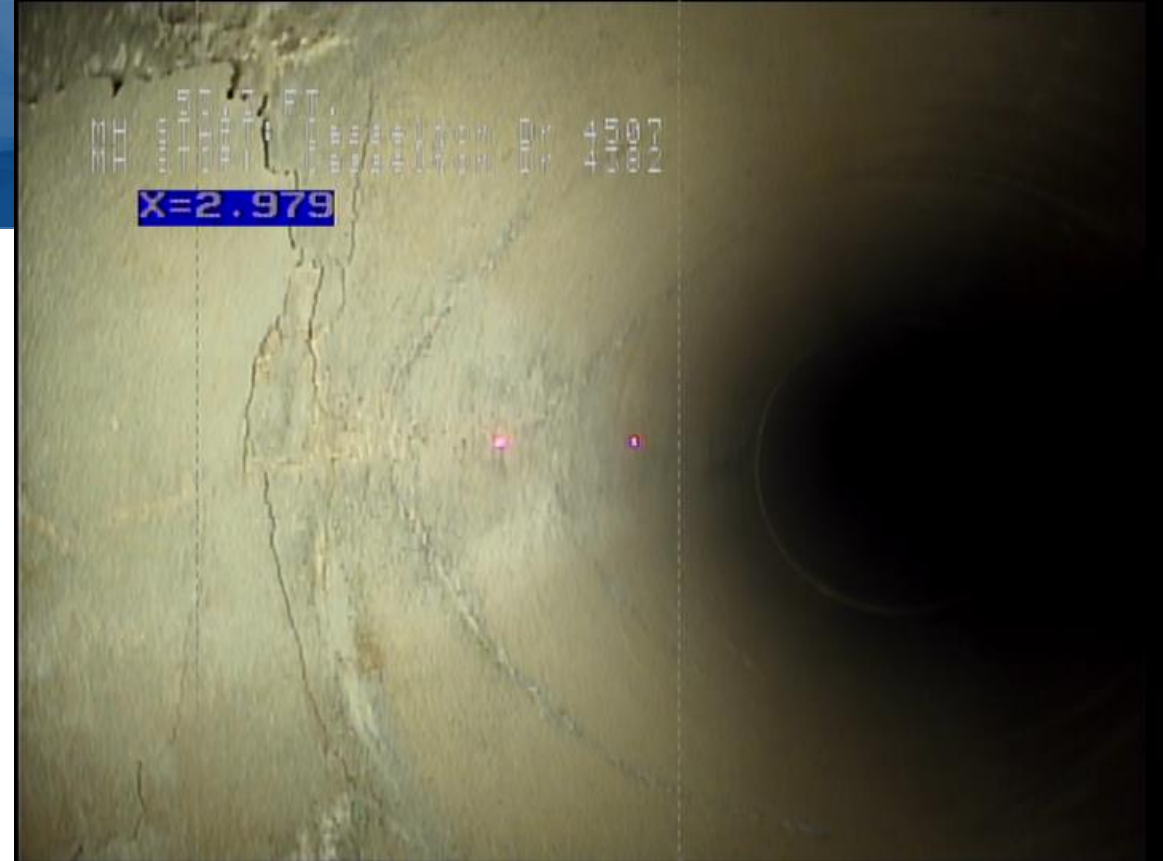
Casselton Drive Improvements



Existing Conditions

CCTV Inspection

- 425 storm sewer deficiencies observed
 - 306 joint separations
 - 61 pipe cracks
 - 37 joint infiltration
 - 12 holes or exposed gaskets
 - 9 broken concrete or exposed rebar



Geotechnical Investigation

- 4 auger borings to 15 ft bgs
- 2 pavement cores
- 2 field permeability tests

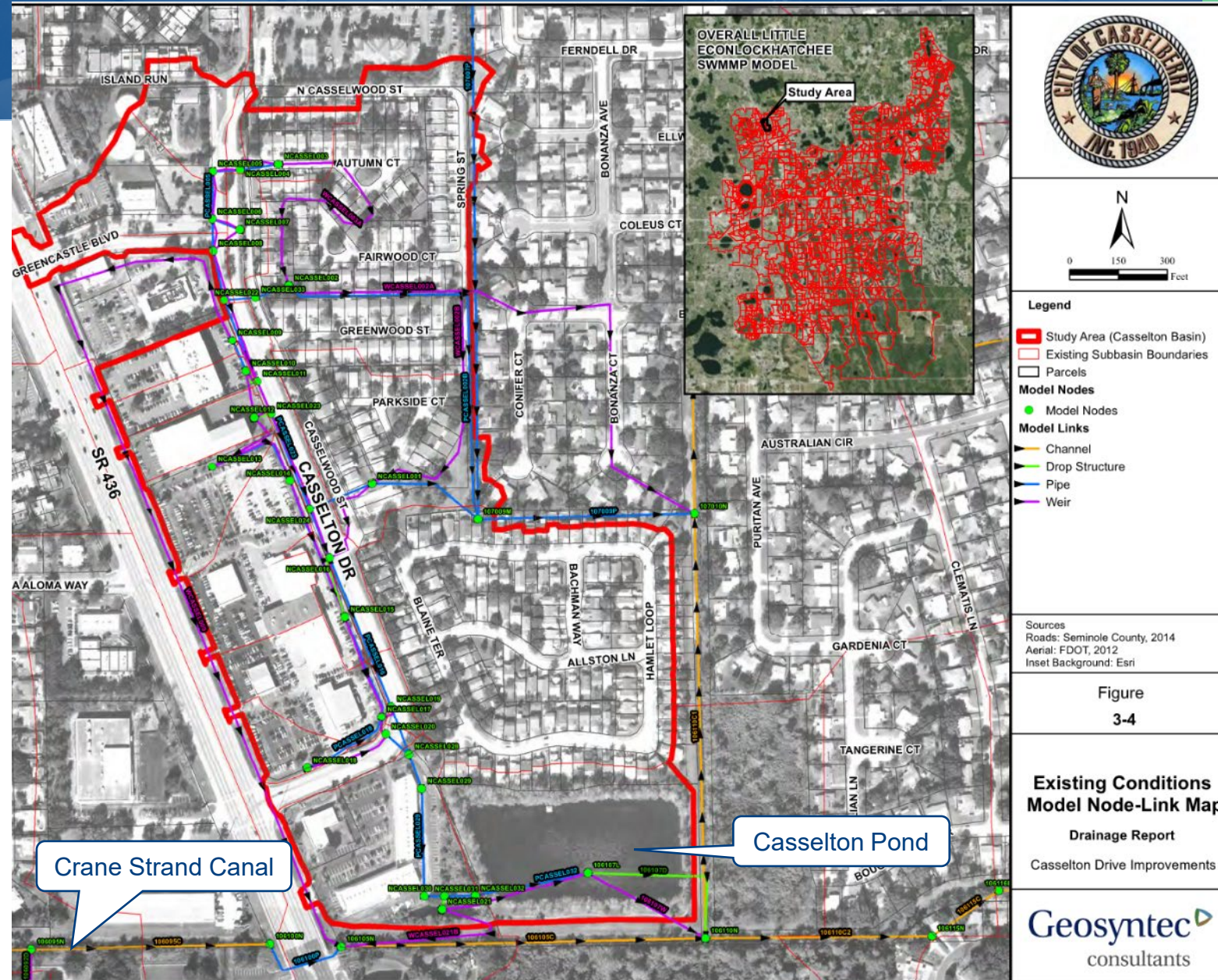
Client Name:		Project Name:		Project Location:		GEC Project No.:	
Geosyntec		Casselton Drive Improvements		Casselberry, Florida		3735G	
Photo:	Date:					Photo:	Date:
1	4/13/15					2	4/13/15
Core: C-1				Core C-2			
2.75" Asphalt				3.0" Asphalt			
7" Limerock base				10" Limerock base			

A photograph of a pavement core sample labeled 'C-1'. The core is a cylindrical piece of concrete, approximately 2.75 inches in diameter, and is placed next to a vertical ruler for scale. The ruler shows the core is about 3 inches high. A small white label with 'C-1' is placed next to the core.

Existing Conditions

H&H Model

- Little Econlockhatchee River Basin Stormwater Management Master Plan (Singhofen and Associates, 2001)
 - Model of study area including Crane Strand Canal, Eastbrook Canal, and Casselton Pond
 - Used as basis Existing Conditions ICPR model
 - Model refined based in GIS data and CCTV inspection
- 33 nodes (manholes and outfalls) and 69 links (pipes, weirs, and drop structures)

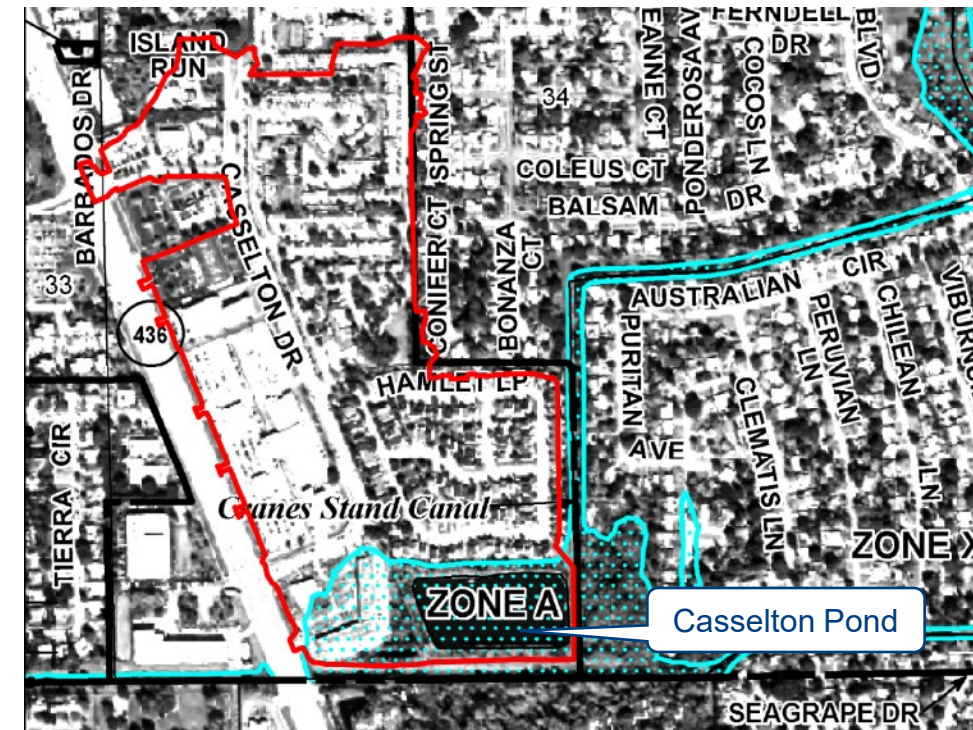


Existing Conditions

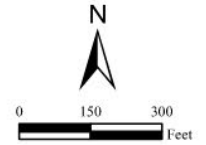
H&H Model Results

- **Level of Service (LOS) Evaluation**
 - Flood level established as:
 - Water surface elevation above road edge or top of manhole elevation for 10-yr storm
 - Water surface elevation above pond top of bank elevation for 25-yr storm
- **Crane Strand and Eastbrook Canal Tailwater**
 - Initial model run indicated significant LOS impairment in study area
 - Crane Strand Canal overtopping which reduced Casselton Pond available storage and inundated southern portions of Casselton Drive
 - Modeled floodplain limits for 100-yr storm more extensive than indicated in FEMA FIRM
 - Little Econ Model potentially overestimates impact of Crane Strand Canal
 - Extensive flooding modeled for 10-yr storm, but historic flooding not reported or documented
- **“Positive Outfall” Scenario**
 - Hypothetical scenario to negate tailwater effects from Crane Strand Canal
 - Approach used in previous modeling by others to size Casselton Pond for Villas of Casselberry Units 3 & 4 ERP
 - Allows for more robust evaluation of the benefits of proposed conditions
 - Results indicated less in study area

FLOODING LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS / CRITERIA			
Facility	Storm Frequency / Duration	Physical Elevation Reference	Example in Project Area
Local Road or Property Storm sewer or Culvert	10 year / 24 hour	Road Edge of Pavement or Manhole Top Elevation	Storm sewer inlet on Casselton Drive
Drainage Detention / Retention Area (with positive outfall)	25 year / 24 hour	Pond Top of Bank	Pond in Cort Furniture commercial development



Note:
Modeled 100 Year Floodplains based on Little Econ Model are only shown in the immediate vicinity of the Casselton Basin and downstream Crane Strand Canal (Eastbrook Canal) systems. Other floodplain areas, including west of S.R. 436, are not mapped.



Legend

- Parcels
- Study Area (Casselton Basin)
- 10 Year Modeled Floodplain
- 100 Year Modeled Floodplain
- 1 ft Contours
- FEMA Floodzone**
- A

Sources:
Floodzones: FEMA, 2007
Topo: City of Casselberry, compiled from various contours from SJRWMD.
Aerial: FDOT, 2012.
Roads: Seminole County, 2014.

Figure
4-1

**Existing Conditions
100 Year Modeled
Floodplain Map**

Drainage Report

Casselton Drive Improvements

100-Year Floodplain
Elev. 82.33 NAVD88

Using the Little Econ Model, modeled overtopping of Crane Strand Canal during design storm events diminishes stormwater volume in Casselton Pond, causing high tailwater conditions to persist along Casselton Drive. The proposed modeling scenario therefore removes tailwater influences to Casselton Pond to establish a relative localized benefit for the proposed conditions improvements.

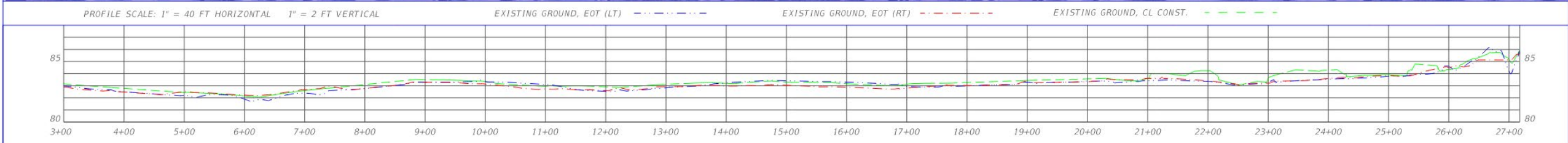
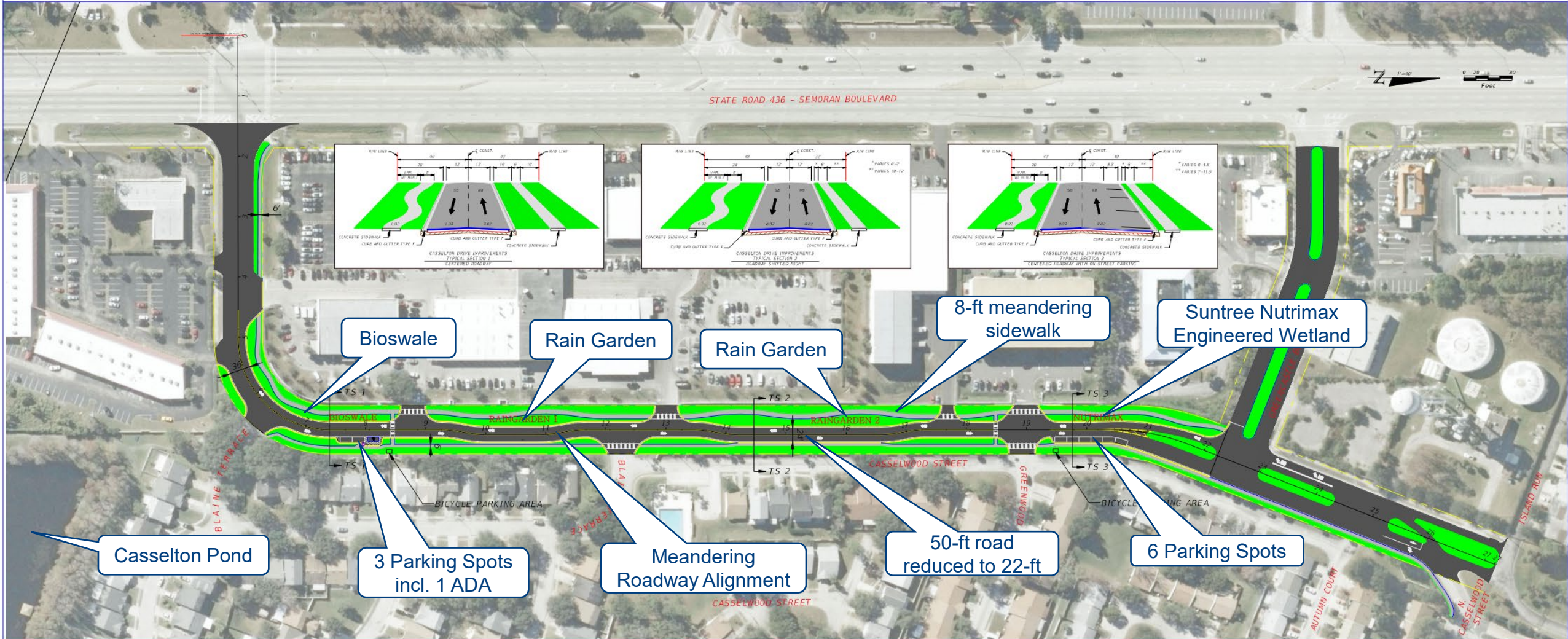


CASSELTON DRIVE IMPROVEMENTS





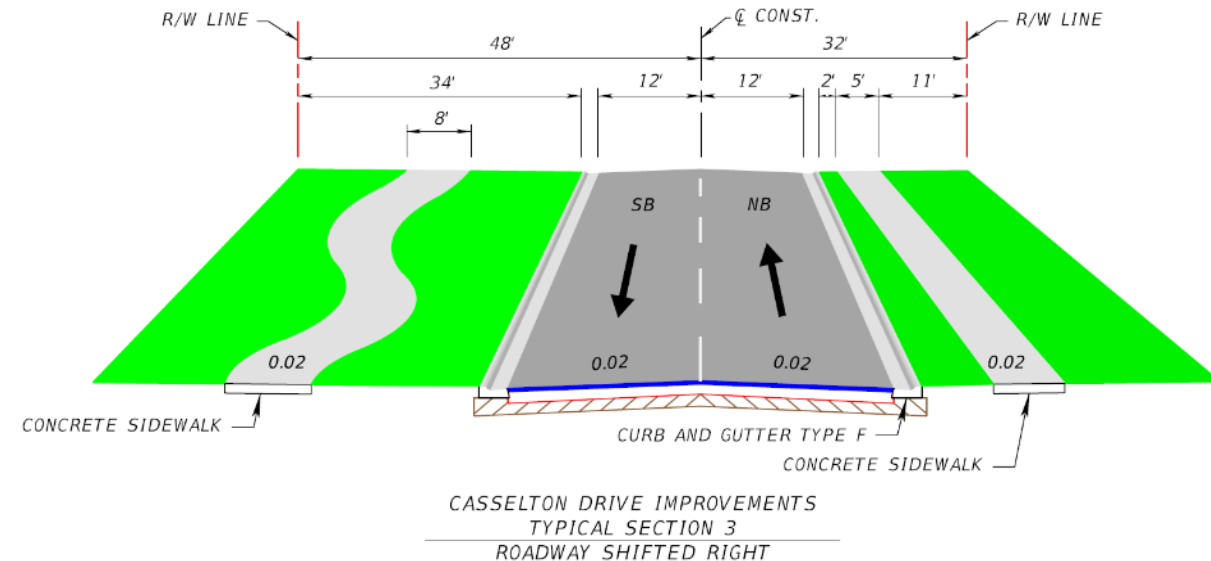
CASSELTON DRIVE IMPROVEMENTS



Proposed Conditions

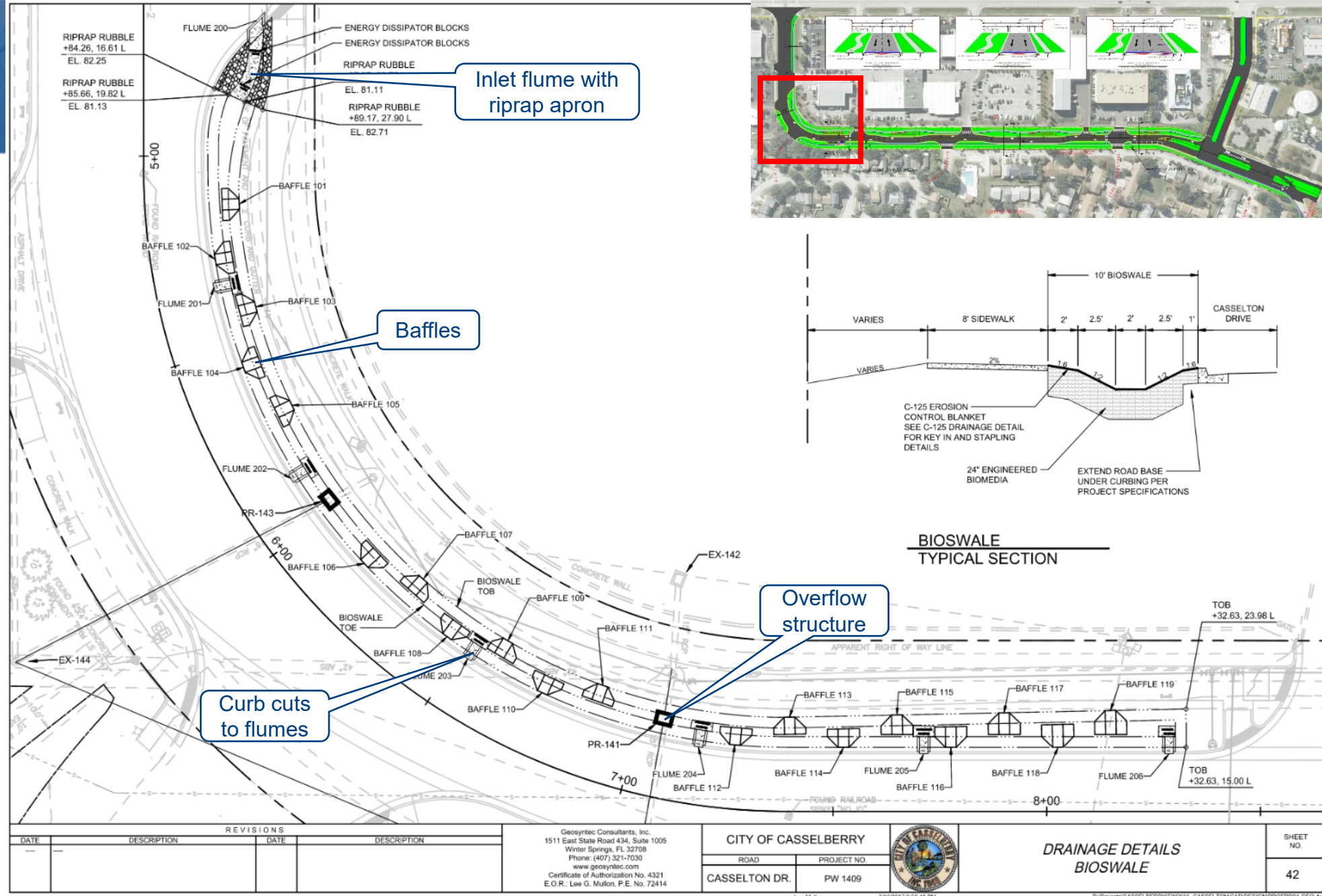
Concept

- Complete Street
 - Casselberry Multimodal Transportation Master Plan (2016)
 - Provide access, mobility, safety, and connectivity for all users
 - Promote improved health, economic growth, public safety, recreational opportunity, and social equality
- Road Diet
 - Narrowed and meandering roadway alignment
 - Mill and resurface asphalt with improved striping and crosswalks
 - Open space “linear park” amenity for neighborhood
 - 8-ft and 6-ft wide meandering sidewalks with ADA considerations
 - Limited on-street parking for visitors and local businesses
 - Water main and storm sewer replacement
 - Green infrastructure
 - Bioswale
 - Rain gardens
 - Suntime Nutrimax Engineered Wetland
 - Canopy trees



GI Design

- Bioswale
- Baffles for energy dissipation and to increase flow length
- Curb cuts to concrete flumes
- 24" engineered biomed



REVISIONS			
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION

Geosyntec Consultants, Inc.
 1511 East State Road 434, Suite 1005
 Winter Springs, FL 32708
 Phone: (407) 321-7030
 www.geosyntec.com
 Certificate of Authorization No. 4321
 E.O.R.: Lee G. Mullon, P.E. No. 72414

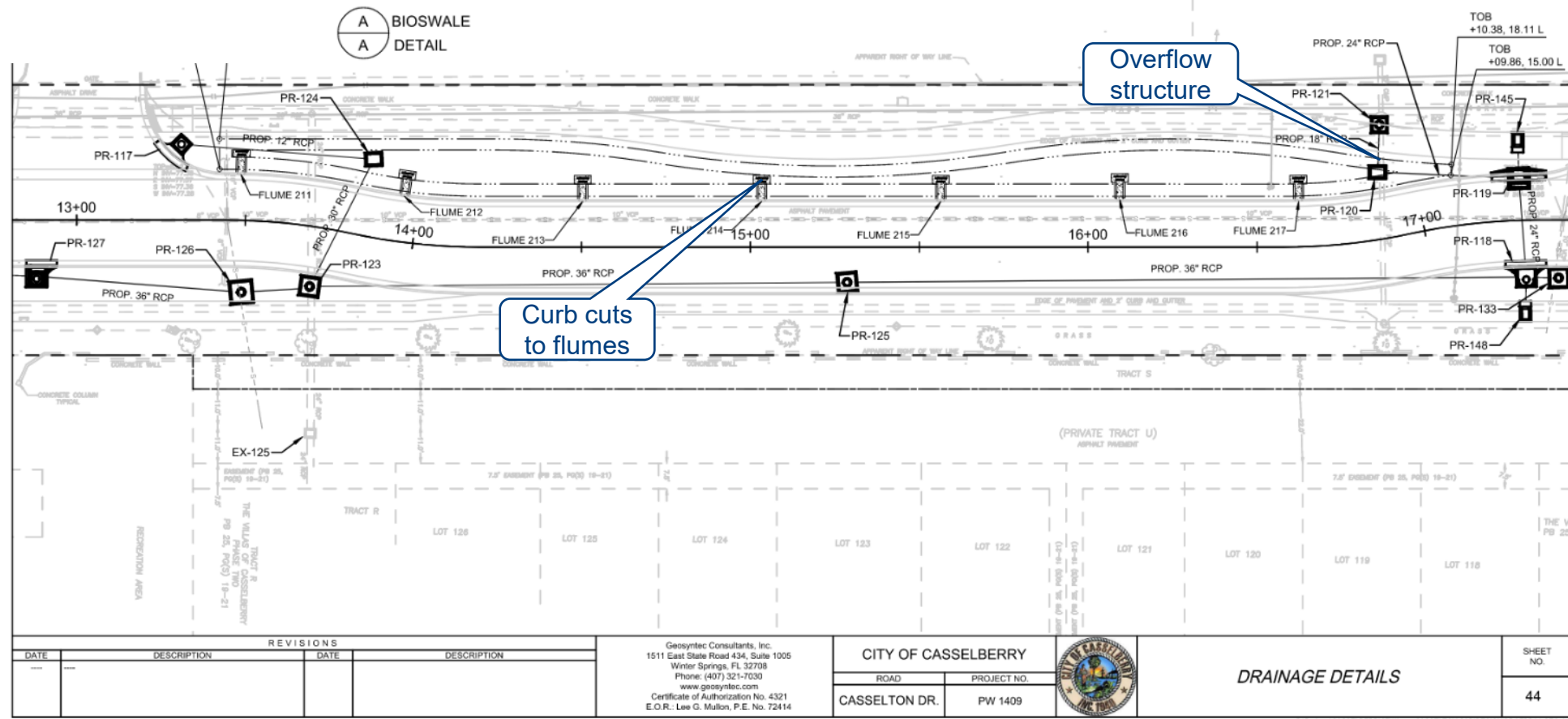
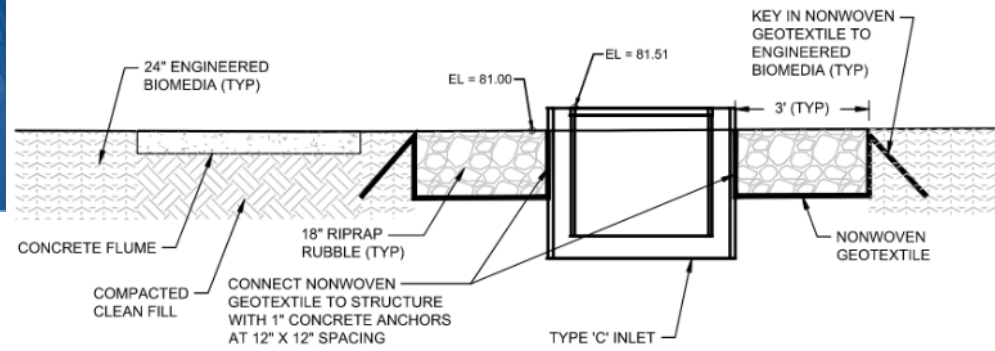
CITY OF CASSELBERRY
 ROAD PROJECT NO.
 CASSELTON DR. PW 1409

DRAINAGE DETAILS
BIOSWALE

SHEET NO.
 42

GI Design

- Rain Garden
 - Curb cuts to concrete flumes
 - 24" engineered biomedica

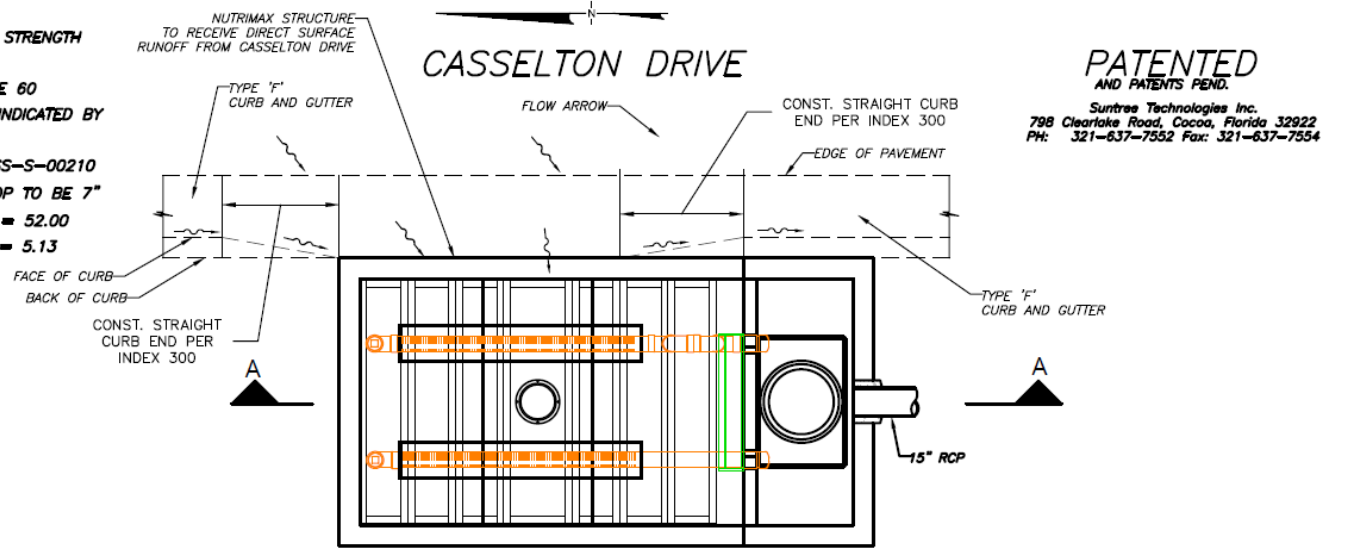


REVISIONS			
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION

Geosyntec Consultants, Inc. 1511 East State Road 434, Suite 1005 Winter Springs, FL 32708 Phone: (407) 321-7030 www.geosyntec.com Certificate of Authorization No. 4321 E.O.R.: Lee G. Mullen, P.E. No. 72414		CITY OF CASSELBERRY ROAD: CASSELTON DR. PROJECT NO.: PW 1409		DRAINAGE DETAILS	SHEET NO. 44
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SUNTREE TECHNOLOGIES INC.™ NUTRIMAX™ MODEL NO: NMAX-6-12

- NOTES:
1. CONCRETE 28 DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH FC=5000 PSI
 2. REINFORCING: ASTM A-615 GRADE 60
 3. SUPPORTS AN H2O LOADING AS INDICATED BY AASHTO
 4. JOINT SEALANT: BUTYL RUBBER SS-S-00210
 5. ALL WALLS 6", BOTTOM 7", & TOP TO BE 7"
 6. SQUARE FEET OF BOLD & GOLD = 52.00
 7. CUBIC YARDS OF BOLD & GOLD = 5.13

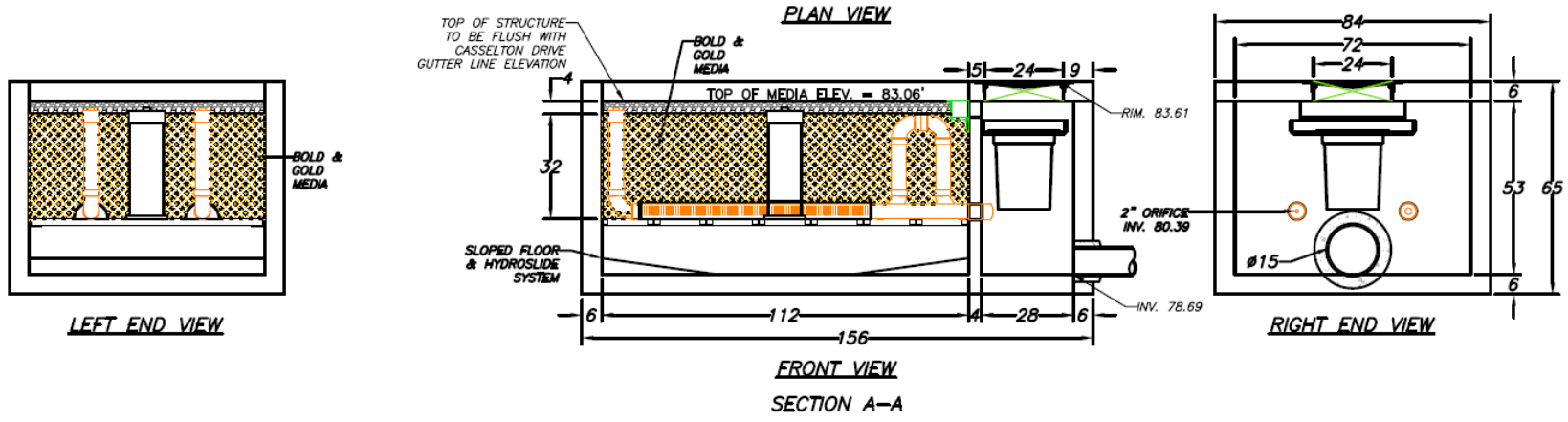


PATENTED
AND PATENTS PENDING.
Suntree Technologies Inc.
798 Clearlake Road, Cocoa, Florida 32922
PH: 321-637-7552 Fax: 321-637-7554



GI Design

- Suntree Nutrimax Engineered Wetland
- Experimental opportunity



SUNTREE TECHNOLOGIES INC.™ 798 CLEARLAKE RD. SUITE #2 COCOA, FL 32922		PROJECT LOC: FL/CITY OF CASSELBERRY	CAD	REVISIONS	DATE
NUTRIMAX MODEL NO: NMAX-6-12		PROJECT NAME: CASSELTON			00/00/00
START DATE: 10/24/17	SCALE: N/A				
DRAFTER: D.B.S.	UNITS: INCHES				
CHECKED BY: --.--	PO #: 00000	05-10-24-17-01			

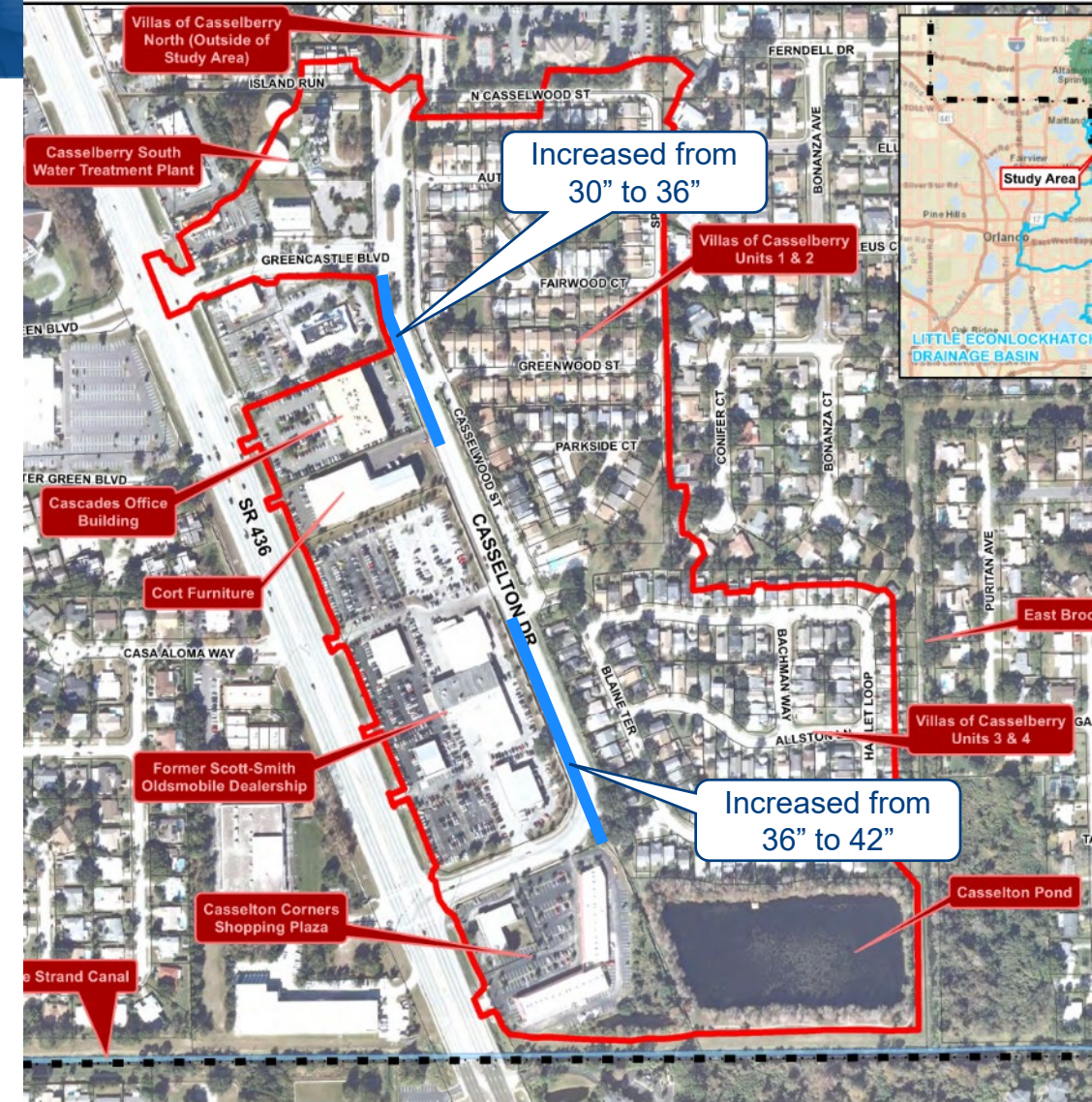
Proposed Conditions

H&H Model

- Based on “Positive Outfall” existing conditions model
- Storm sewer segments upsized to resolve elevated HGL noted in Existing Condition

Results

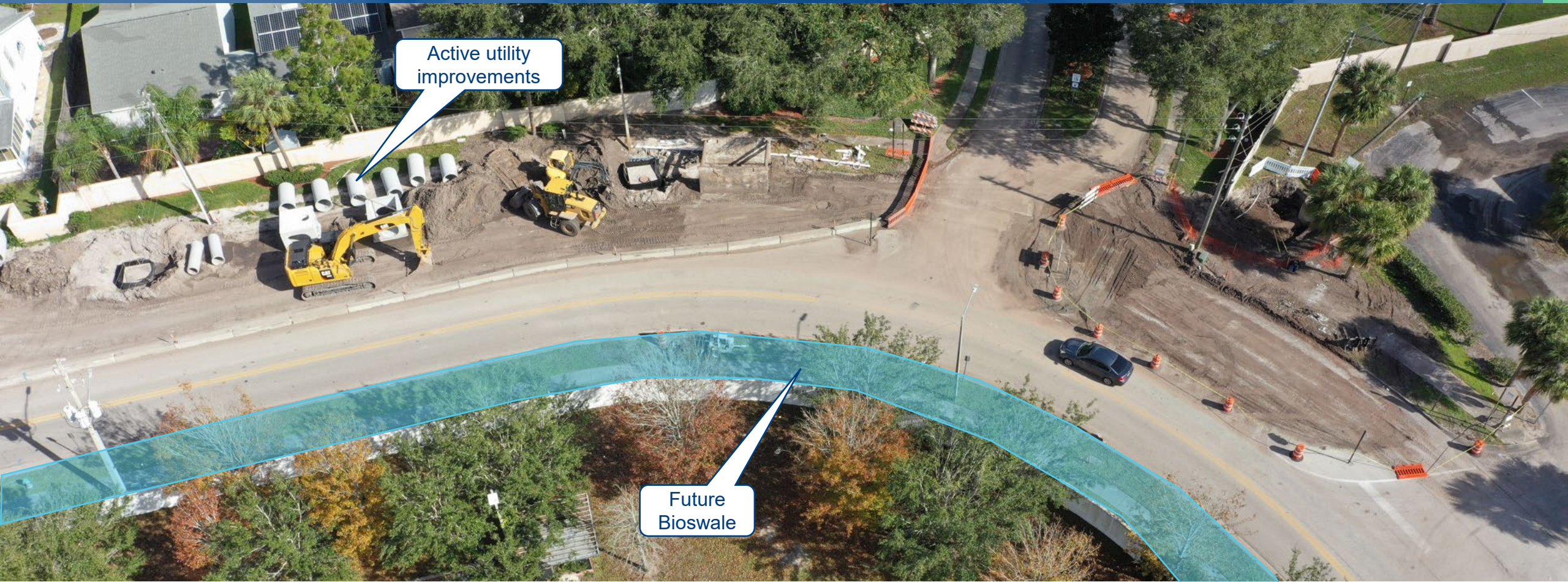
- Decreased flooding depth up to 1.18 ft
 - 0.36 ft average reduction for flooded nodes for 10-yr, 24-hr storm
 - 0.34 ft average reduction for flooded nodes for 25-yr, 24-hr storm
 - 0.48 ft average reduction for flooded nodes for 100-yr, 24-hr storm
- Impervious area reduction of 0.51 acres
 - 7,239 cu ft reduction in discharge volume for 10-yr, 24-hr storm
 - 7,548 cu ft reduction in discharge volume for 25-yr, 24-hr storm
 - 7,997 cu ft reduction in discharge volume for 100-yr, 24-hr storm
 - Conservative; does not include volume reduction from GI



Construction



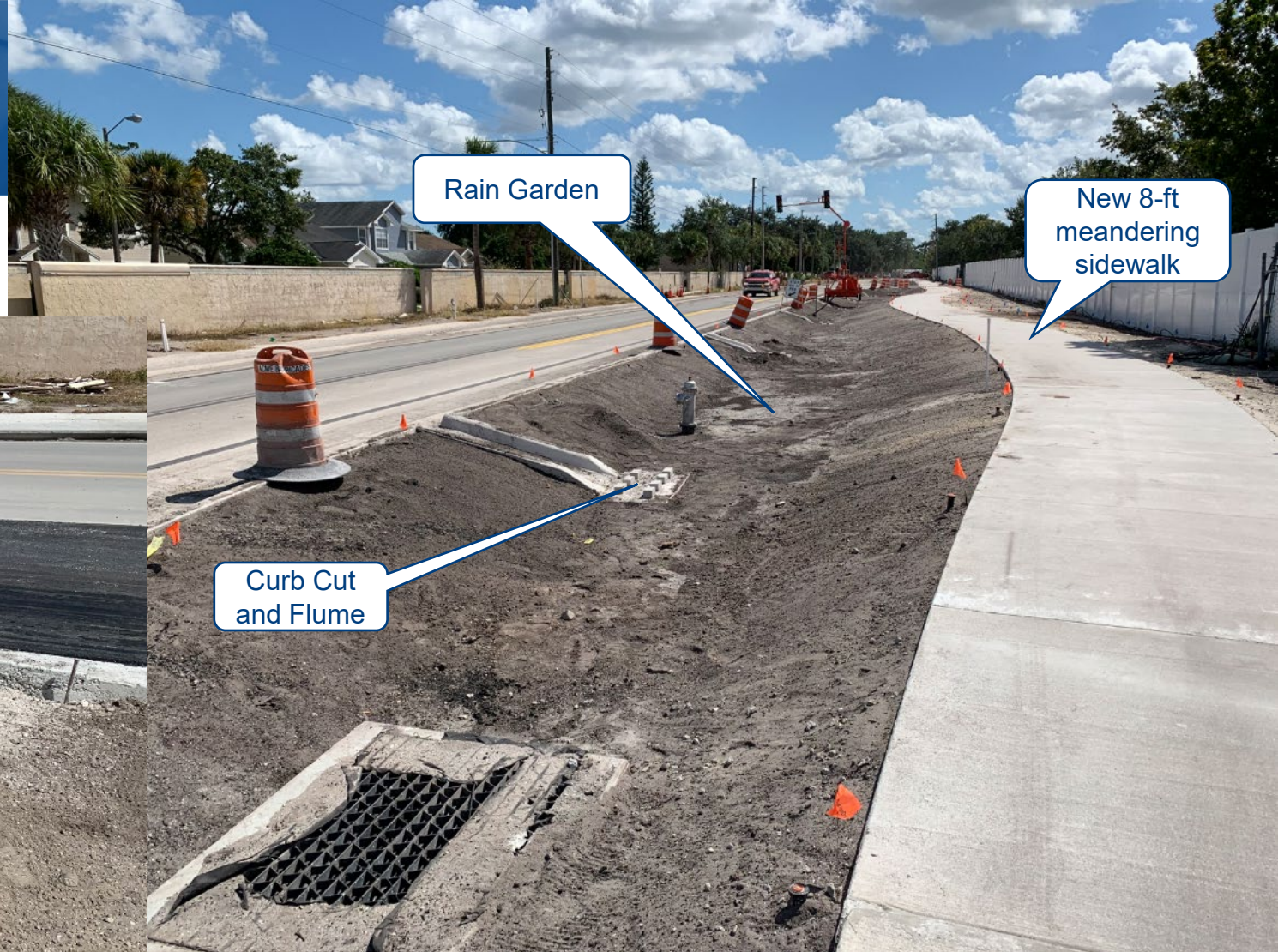
Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



Overflow structure

Inlet flume

Bioswale

Baffle



Rain Garden

Narrowed and meandering road alignment

Rain Garden

Bioswale

Construction



Bioswale



Canopy trees

Rain Garden



Nutrimax
Engineered
Wetland







Lessons Learned

Suntree Nutrimax Engineered Wetland

- Experimental installation
- Inlet basket filled with media
- Recommend stone layer to anchor media



Lessons Learned

- **Have conversations with your DOT counterparts and other stakeholders**
 - Coordinate and pool resources for multi-objective infrastructure projects
 - Win-win outcomes for safer, healthier, and cost-effective public works
- **10-ft travel lanes are sufficient for most roads**
 - Typical DOT sections are overkill for most roads
 - The average vehicle width is 6 ft
 - Narrow roads are safer, cost less to build and maintain, reduce impervious area, and allow for more space in ROW for other modes of transportation



Q&A

Thank you!



SESWA 2025 Regional Stormwater Seminar | April 25, 2025 | Atlanta, GA

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