	Glasgow, Kentucky **Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)** **Site Planning and Design Practices (SPDs)**	SPD-01.3
	Activity: Steep Slopes and Highly Erodible Lands	

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:

Design Life:
Permanent

Acreage Needed:
N/A

Possible Permits:
KDOW
Check local ordinances

Target Pollutants

Significant ♦ Partial ◈ Low or Unknown ◊

Sediment ♦ Heavy Metals ◊ Nutrients ◊ Oxygen Demanding Substances ◊ Toxic Materials ◊
Oil& Grease ◊ Bacteria & Viruses ◊ Floatable Materials ◊ Construction Waste ◊

Description

Steep slopes are characterized as any slope exceeding 10% which is measured by 1 foot of vertical drop per 10 feet of horizontal distance. Yet the variation on surface soil can make this definition debatable. The erodibility of surface soil can make flatter slopes fall under this classification if it is highly erodible. Additionally the geology is another aspect that determines the suitable steepness of a slope.

The instability of slopes due to development causes destruction to the vegetative state, root systems and soil structures. The increase in flow velocity introduced by construction exposes steep slopes to destructive and unsightly erosion, bare slopes, difficulties in re-vegetation, sediment deposition, and raises concerns for safety.

The minimization of the area and time of disturbance to the natural terrain should be a top priority with developers as construction takes place on a site. The protection of the site, vegetation, and all other inhabitants living in this constructed area should be protected and stabilized during development.

BMP Application

The following BMPs may be used to aid in reducing the erosive nature of Steep Slopes:

- EPP-11 Nets and Mats
- EPP-12 Geotextiles
- EPP-13 Terracing