

Cleaning Up The Bays

Managing Stormwater in the Three Bays



Stormwater 101

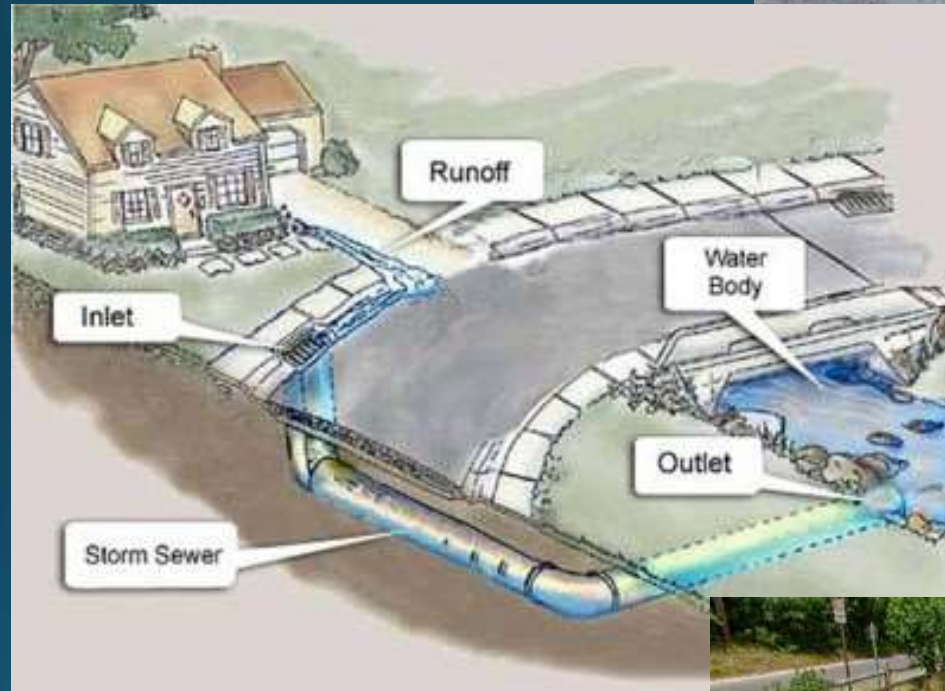
rain



impervious
surfaces



runoff



Negative Effects on the Environment and Community



A "blue economy"

*livelihood and
sustenance brought
forth from the sea*

Project Overview

A photograph of a sunset over a body of water. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright, golden glow that reflects on the water's surface. The sky is filled with soft, orange and yellow clouds. In the foreground, the dark, silhouetted bow of a boat is visible, pointing towards the horizon. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

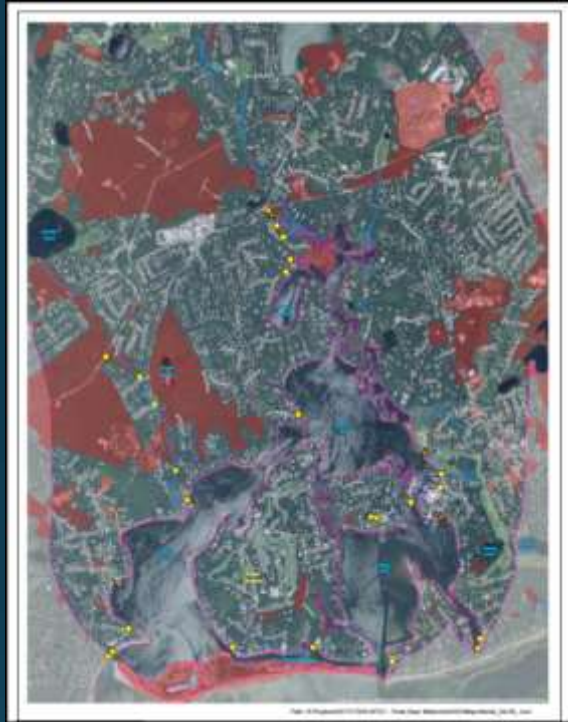
5 Year Project

Total Cost: \$2 million

\$1.7 million from state and federal grants

\$300,000 from project team match

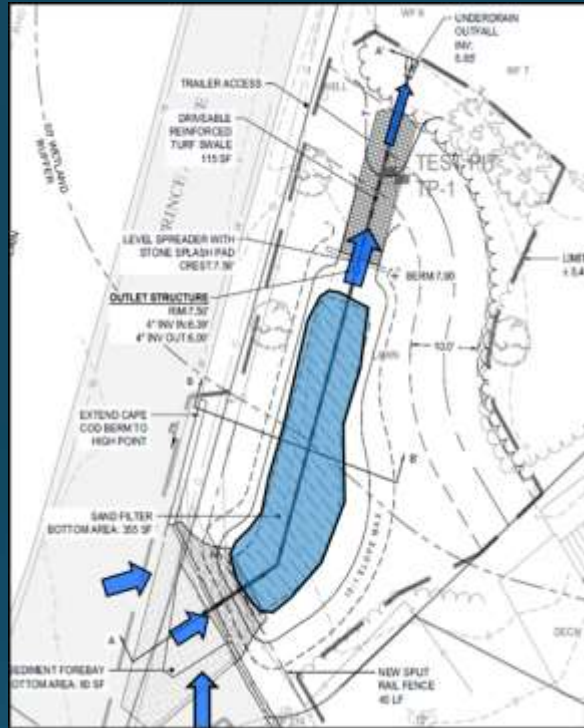
Approach



Assessment and Prioritization

Phase 1: March – Aug. 2017

Phase 2: 2018 – 2019



Design and Permitting

Phase 1: 2017 – 2018

Phase 2: 2019

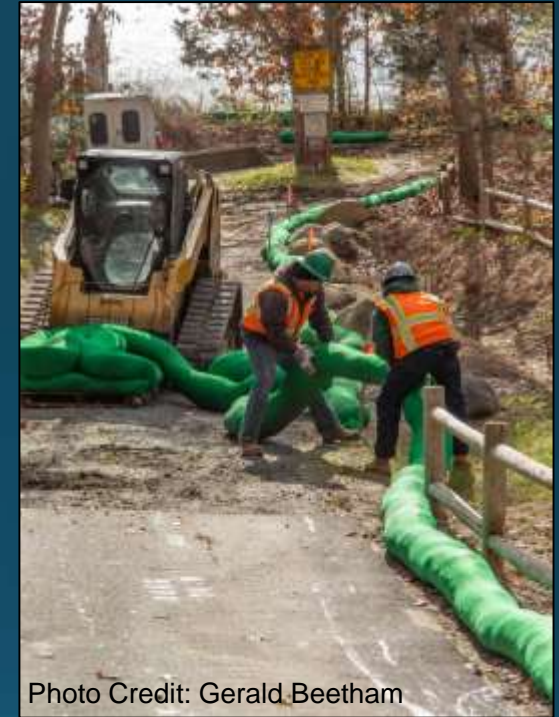


Photo Credit: Gerald Beetham

Installation

Phase 1: Fall 2018 -
Spring 2019

Phase 2: 2020 and 2021

Project Summary

Watershed Plan

71 ranked and prioritized sites

Completed Sites

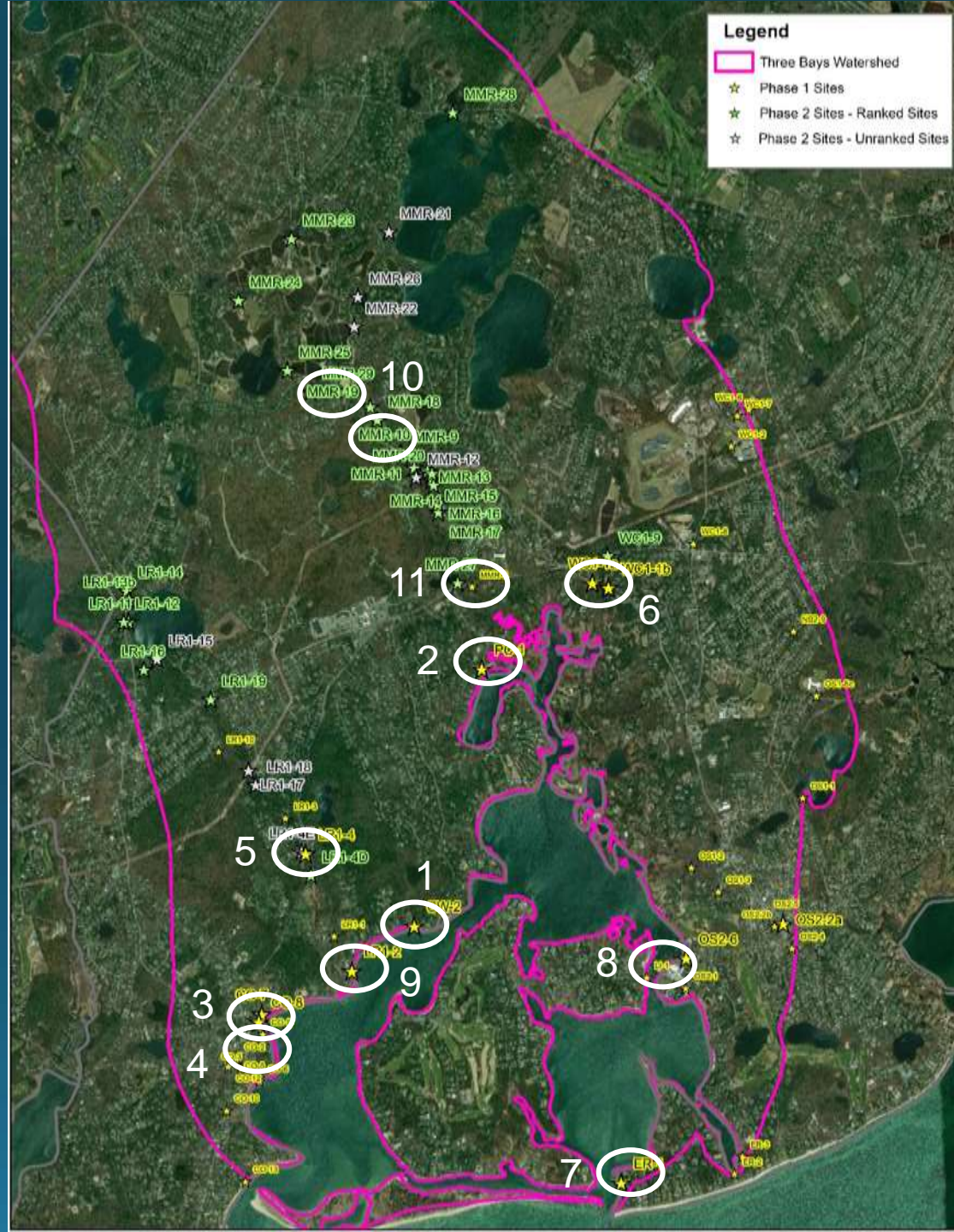
1. Cordwood Landing
2. Prince Cove
3. Ropes Beach
4. Cotuit Library
5. Putnam Avenue
6. South County Rd*

Design and Permitting

7. Eel River
8. Bridge Street
9. Little River
10. River Road

Maintenance Plan

11. Rt 149 System



Site 1: Cordwood Landing Existing System Improvements



Broad Dips
to Better
Direct Flow
Into System



Porous Forebay and
Stabilized Sides to
Reduce and Capture
Sediment for Removal

Site 1 New Bioretention System – End of Cordwood Landing



Site 2: Prince Cove Sand Filter



Site 3: Ropes Beach, Maintenance of Existing Systems



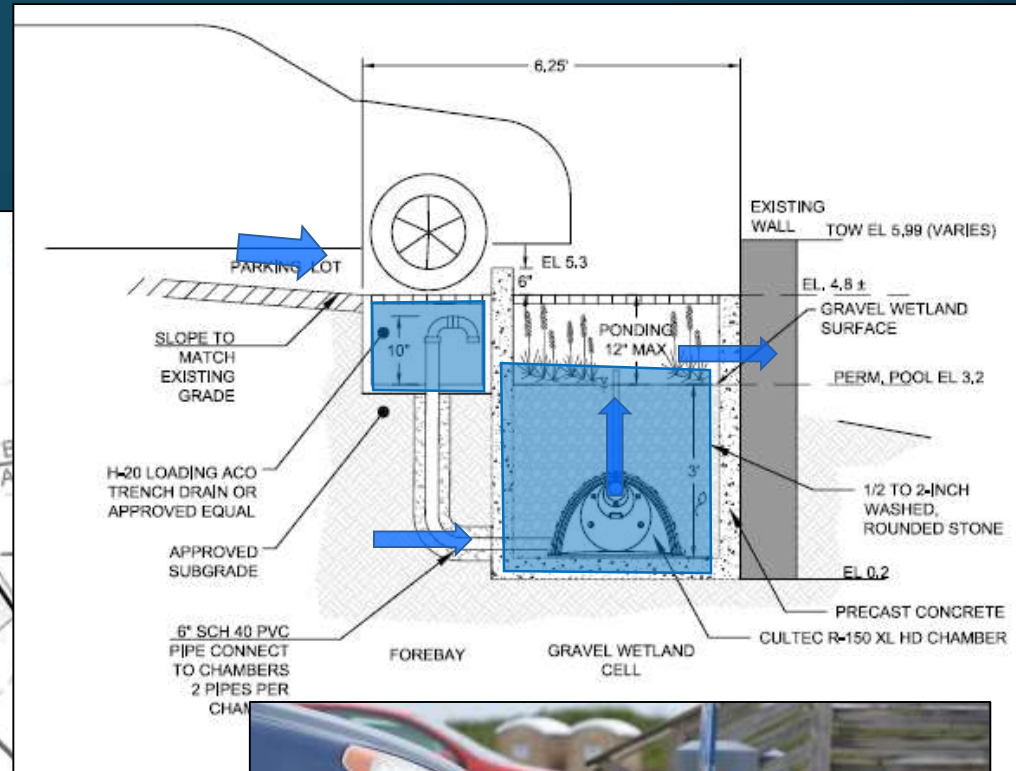
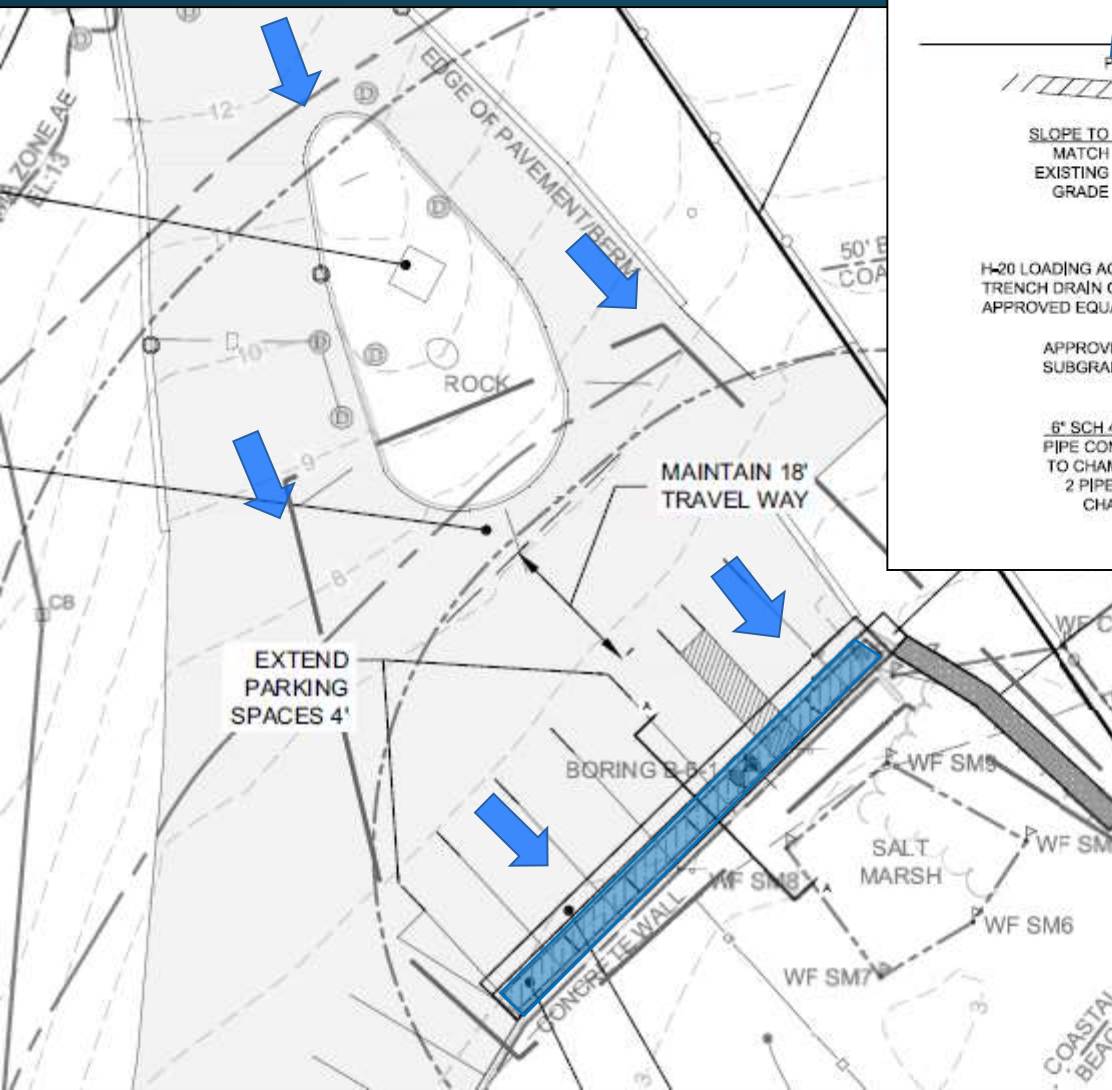
Fixed pipes and flushing
underdrains of existing system



Site 3: Ropes Beach Linear Gravel Wetland



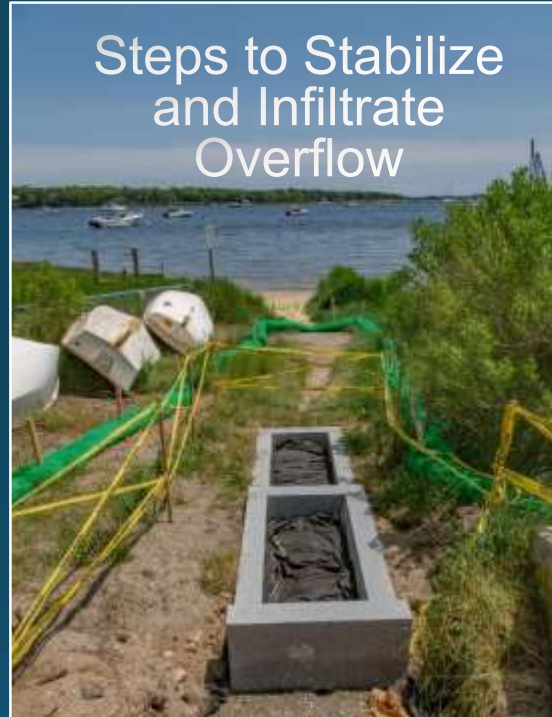
Ropes Beach: Gravel Wetland Design



Ropes Beach Gravel Wetland Infiltrating Steps/Outlet



Photo Credits: Gerald Beetham



Site 3: Ropes Beach Linear Gravel Wetland



System flush to parking lot with plantings below grate to allow view, parking and beach access



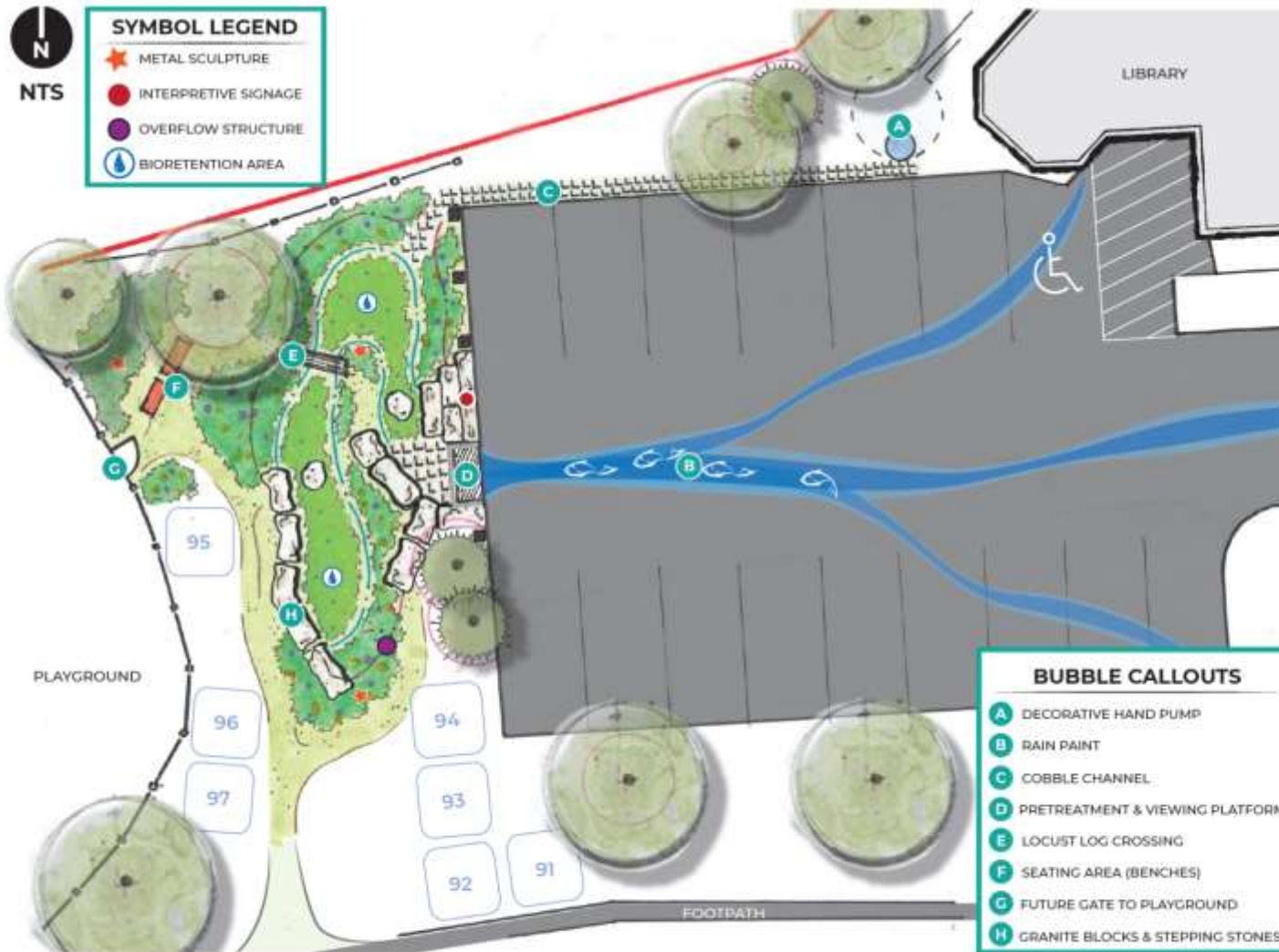
Photo Credits: Gerald Beetham

© Gerald Beetham

Site 4: Cotuit Library Bioretention



Cotuit Library Concept Design



Site 4: Cotuit Library Bioretention





Cotuit Library Programming

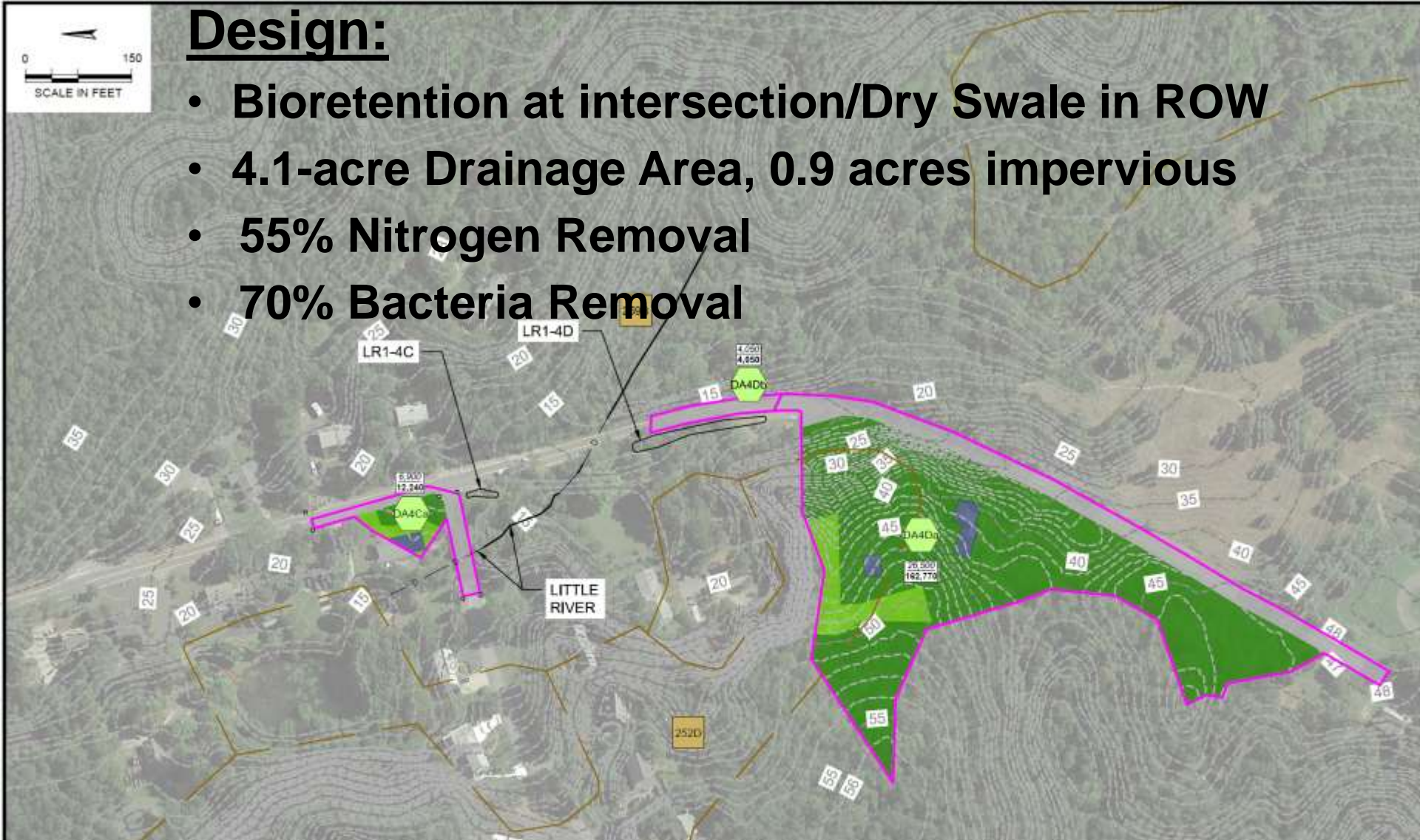
LSTA Grant

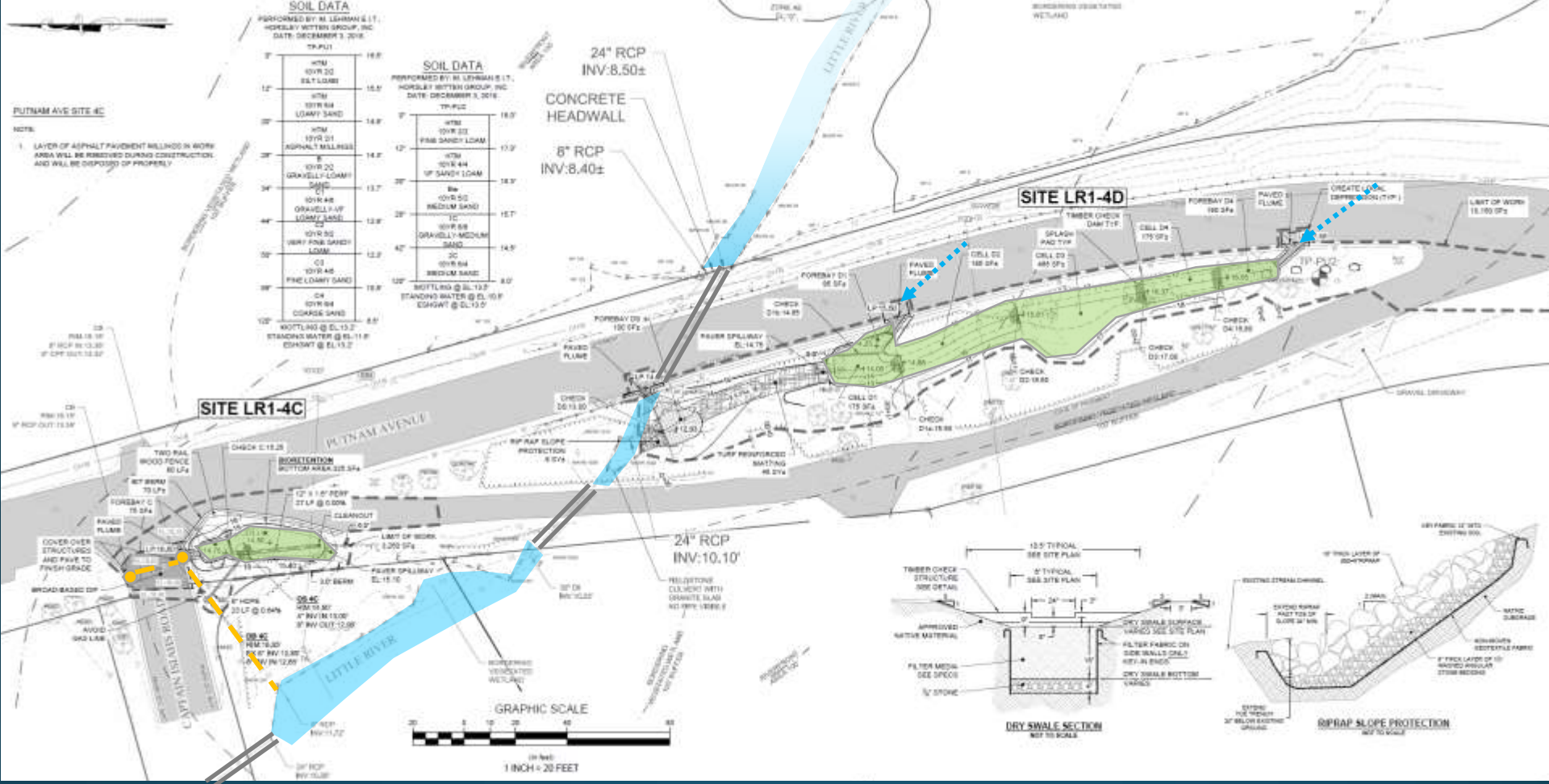
- Storywalk
- Storyhour and Craft Sessions
- Rain Fairy Gardens
- Pamphlets and Signage
- Children's Ecology Workshops
- Parking lot painted river
- Bioretention demonstration models
- Interpretive Sign
- Lecture and workshop series

Site 5: Putnam Avenue

Design:

- Bioretention at intersection/Dry Swale in ROW
- 4.1-acre Drainage Area, 0.9 acres impervious
- 55% Nitrogen Removal
- 70% Bacteria Removal





Site 5: Putnam Avenue

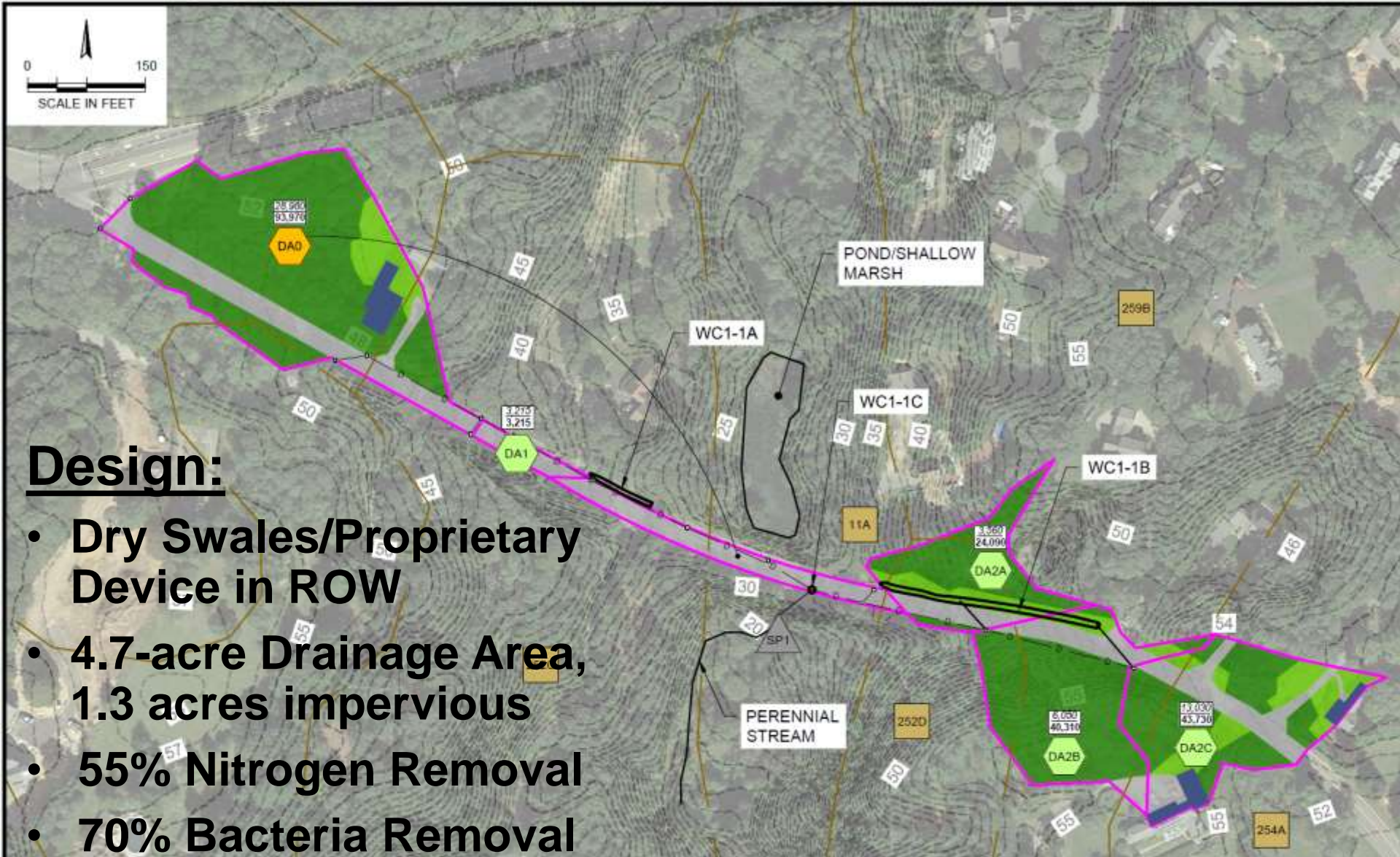
Bioretention



Swale

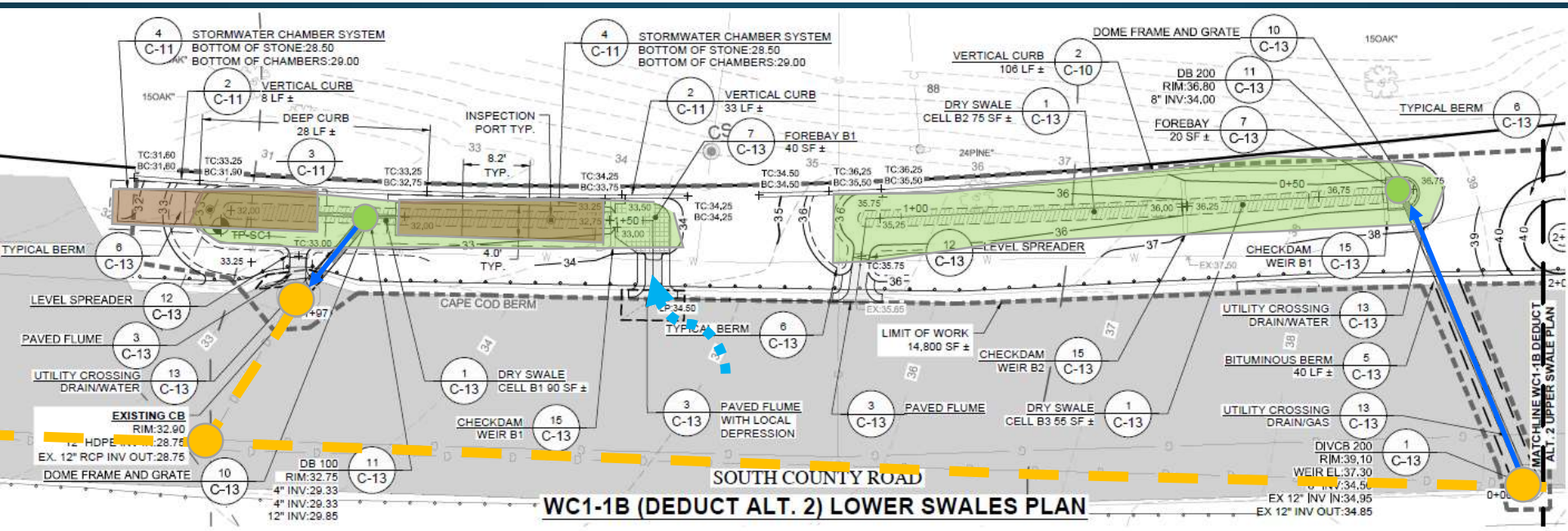
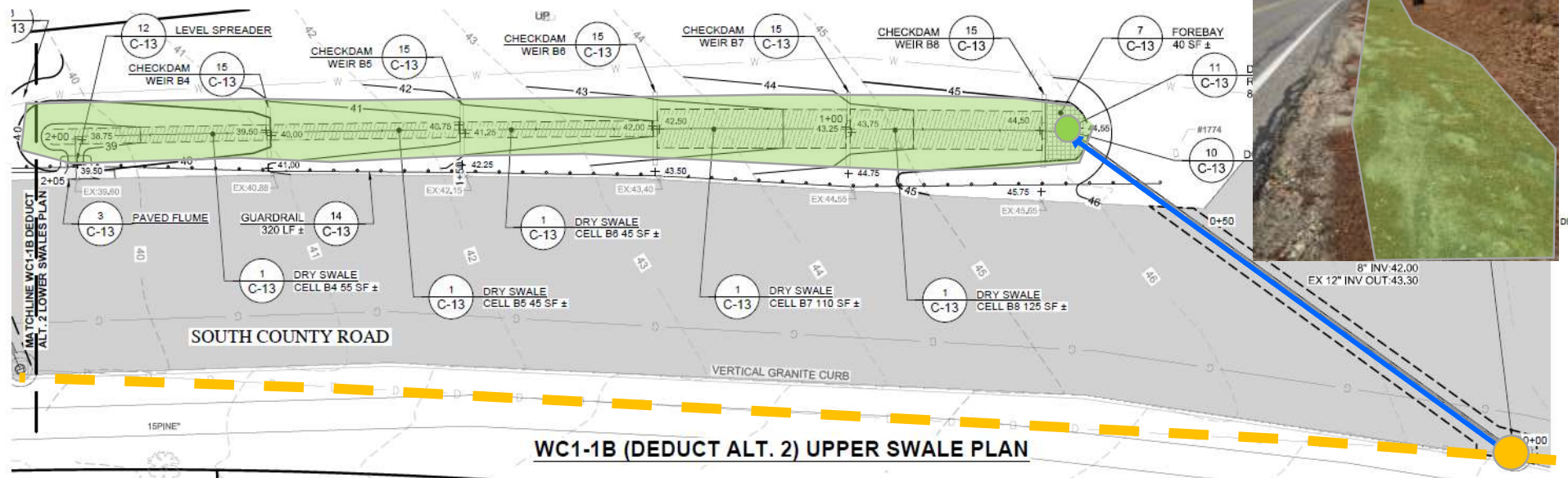


Site 6: South County Road

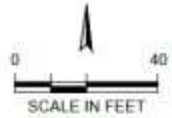


Design:

- Dry Swales/Proprietary Device in ROW
- 4.7-acre Drainage Area, 1.3 acres impervious
- 55% Nitrogen Removal
- 70% Bacteria Removal



Site 10: River Road Dry Swale



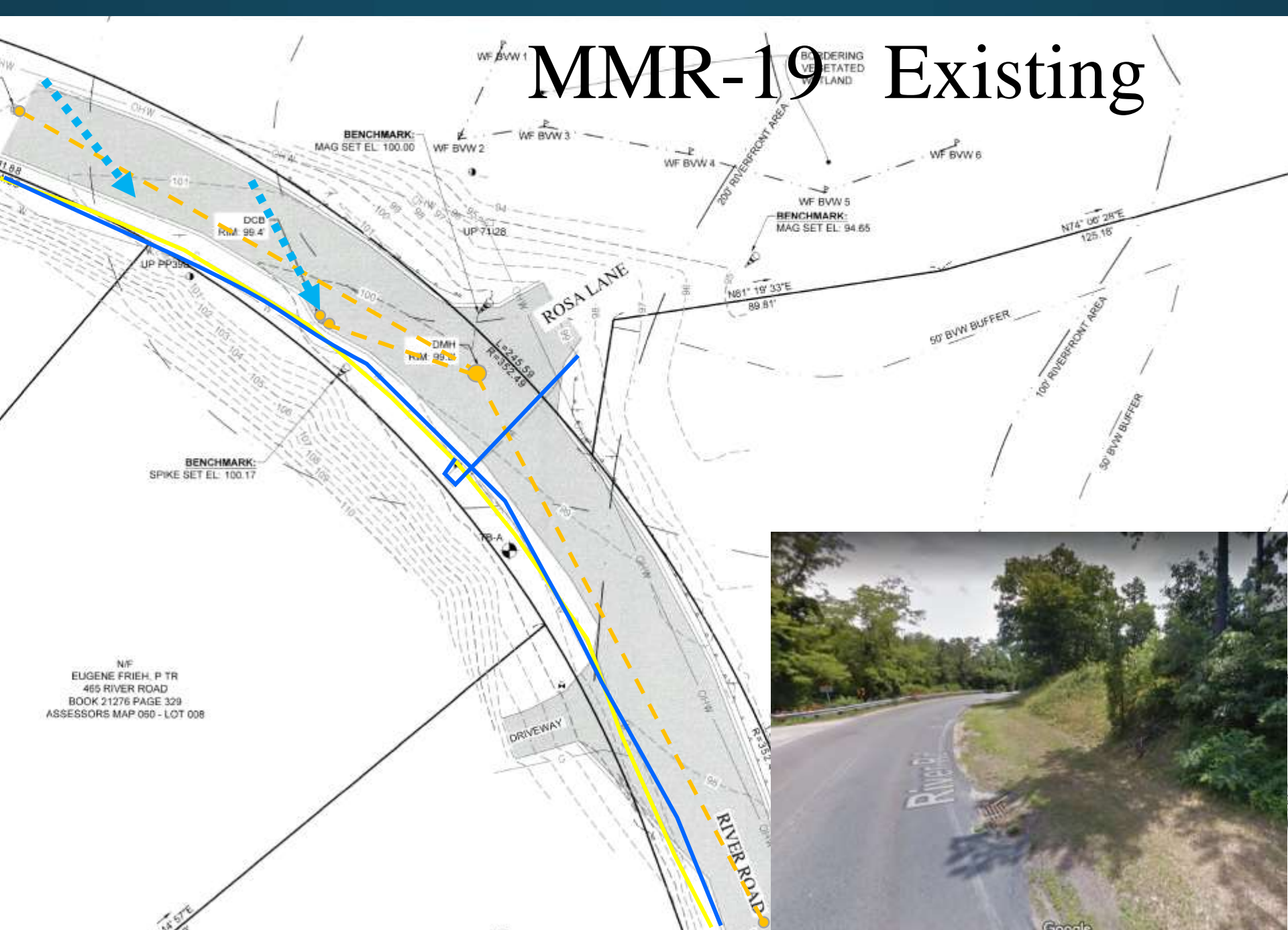
NOTE: TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS SHOWN HERE ARE FROM GOOGLE EARTH SATELLITE IMAGERY (ACCESSED JULY 2019) AND MAY DIFFER FROM ON-THE-GROUND SURVEY TOPOGRAPHY. DRAINAGE AREAS DELINEATED HERE HAVE BEEN MODIFIED TO BETTER REFLECT THE FIELD SURVEY CONDITIONS.

Concept:

- Dry Swale and Infiltration in the Right of Way
- 1.3-acre Drainage Area, 0.4 acres impervious
- 55% Nitrogen Removal
- 70% Bacteria Removal



MMR-19 Existing



Curbed Dry Swale with Infiltration

This technical drawing illustrates a curbed dry swale system designed for infiltration. The plan view shows a series of three dry swales (Dry Swale 1, 2, and 3) separated by concrete weirs and side curbs. Dry Swale 1 is 100 SF, Dry Swale 2 is 135 SF, and Dry Swale 3 is 210 SF. The system includes a local depression, a concrete weir, a splash pad, and a paved flume with a local depression. The plan view also shows the location of guardrail posts, existing catch basins, and a paved flume with a local depression. The section view shows the cross-section of the dry swale, including the concrete curb, the dry swale bed, and the filter fabric. The detail view shows the construction of the plantable concrete paver, including the subbase, filter fabric, and crushed stone. The drawing includes various elevation and length callouts, as well as notes regarding the system's design and construction.

SECTION

DOPE NOT TO EXCEED 24" 1.
NO FILTER MEDIA REQUIREMENTS.
PLANS FOR PLANTING DETAILS.

2-CURB DRY SWALE
NOT TO SCALE

PLANTABLE CONCRETE PAVER

NOTES:

- SUBGRADE SHALL BE UNIFORM AND SMOOTH. REMOVE ALL ROCKS, CLODS, VEGETATION OR OTHER OBJECTS.
- BOTTOM AND SIDE SLOPES WITHIN THE EMERGENCY OVERFLOW SHALL BE.

2. BOTTOM AND SIDE SLOPES WITHIN THE EMERGENCY OVERFLOW SHALL BE

TO MANUFACTURERS REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

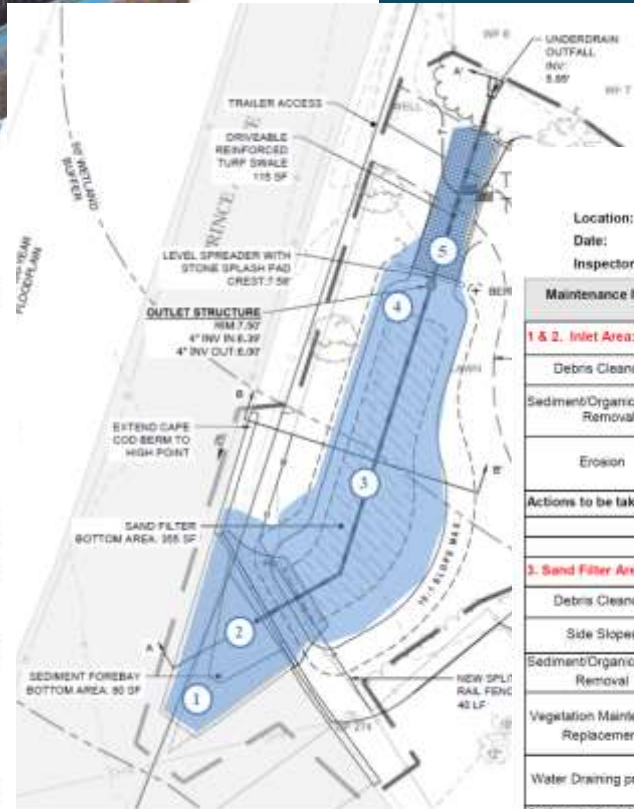
Operation & Maintenance Plans



3.1 Landscape Areas



- Mowed Lawn Areas
- Low Mow Areas
- Natural Buffers



SAND FILTER AREA INSPECTION REPORT

Location:
Date:
Inspector:

Maintenance Item	Description	Maintenance (Y/N)
1 & 2. Inlet Area: Includes: Sediment Forebay		
Debris Cleanout	Remove all trash and debris from the forebay.	
Sediment/Organic Debris Removal	Remove and properly dispose of when build-up is greater than or equal to 3 inches.* Remove any vegetation that sprouts through voids in stone, pavement, or pavers.	
Erosion	Check for areas of erosion in the forebay, particularly along side slopes and perimeter. Repair as necessary.	
Actions to be taken:		
3. Sand Filter Area:		
Debris Cleanout	Remove trash and debris from the surface.	
Side Slopes	Signs of erosion gullies, animal burrowing, overtopping or slumping are observed. Repair as necessary.	
Sediment/Organic Debris Removal	Remove sediment accumulation and properly dispose when accumulation is greater than or equal to 3 inches.*	
Vegetation Maintenance	Mow vegetation at least twice per year but not more than four times per year.	
Replacement	Remove and replace vegetation as necessary using the appropriate species as designated on plans (see Appendix B).	
Water Draining properly	If standing water is observed for more than 48 hours after a storm event, rototill or aerate the bottom 6 inches to breakup any hard-packed sediment.*	
Actions to be taken:		
4. Overflow Structures/Spillways: Includes: Sand filter outlet structures and level spreaders/overflow spillways		
Emergency Spillways	Check for settling, gullying, erosion damage, & clogging. Repair as necessary and return to design grades.	

Total Impact of 2017-2020 Work

- Watershed Stormwater Management Plan
- Maintenance and improvement of 2 existing systems (Cordwood and Ropes)
- Installation of **SIX** new systems! (+2 in 2021)
- Total of ~17 Acres of Drainage Addressed
- 55% or greater Nitrogen Removal
- 70% Bacteria Removal
- Maintenance trainings: 2017, 2019, 2020 (2021)

