

Harnessing Technical Assistance and Tools to Access and Plan for Stormwater Funding



Partners



- City of Dover Staff
- UNH Stormwater Center
- NH Department of Environmental Services
- Environmental Protection Agency



Berry Brook Watershed Management Plan –Implementation Projects Phase III



**Final Report to
The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
Submitted by**

**The City of Dover and the UNH Stormwater Center
December, 2017**



Typical Project Approach

Develop a watershed management plan (a-i)

Optimize placement of BMPs for maximum gain

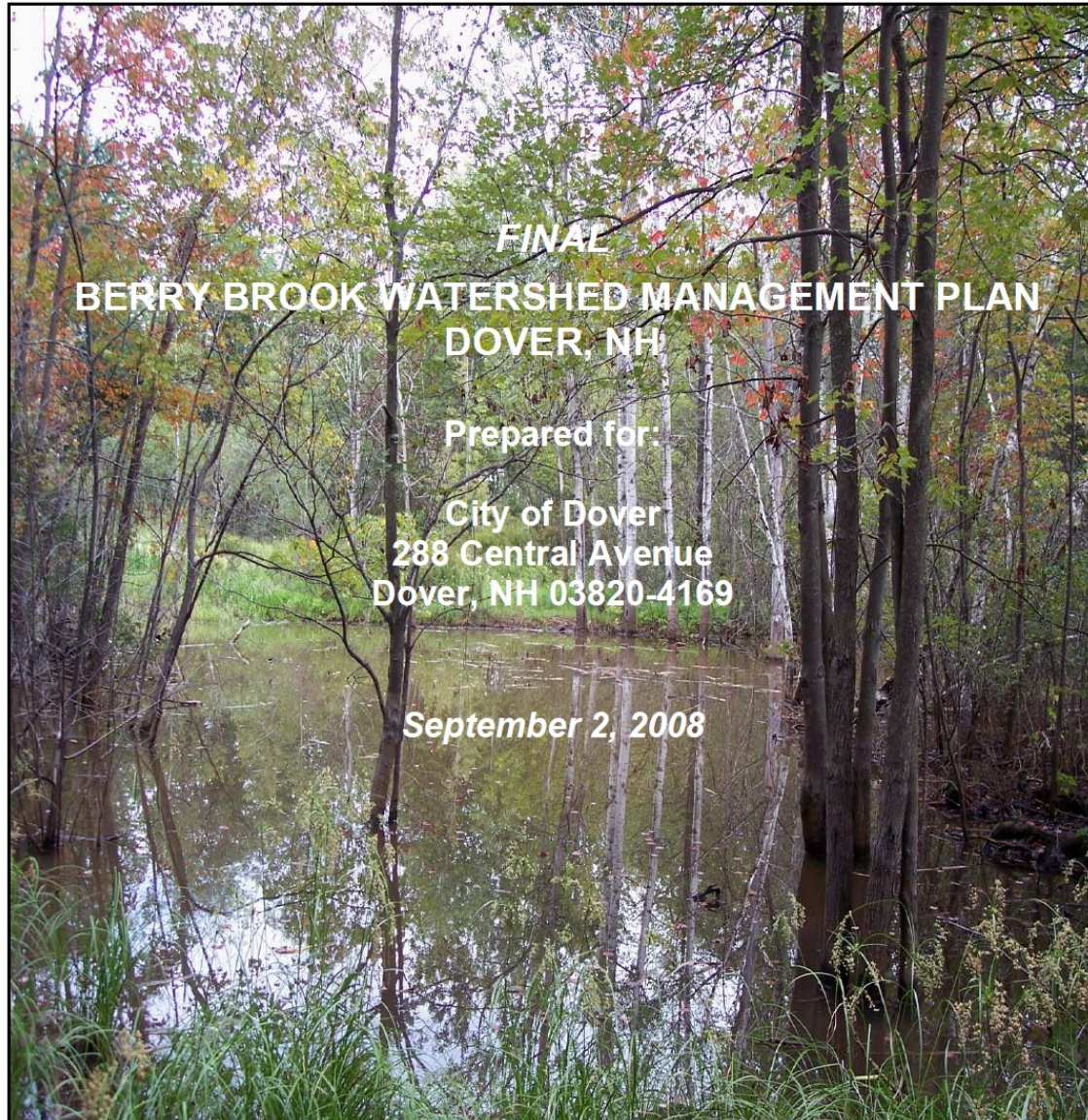
Implement

Model

Outreach and education on project results

Report

Typical Project Approach



Optimize Again...

2011 Watershed Restoration Grants for Impaired Waters

Section B: PRE-PROPOSAL APPLICATION FORM Watershed Restoration Grants for Impaired Waters

I. Proposal Title

**Berry Brook Watershed Restoration through Low Impact Development Retrofits in
an Urban Environment**

II. Contact Information

Primary contact person: Dean Peschel
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Secondary contact person: Robert M. Roseen, Ph.D., D.WRE, P.E.
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Signature of Applicant: Dean Peschel Robert Roseen

Date of signature: 9/2/10

III. Project Summary

Berry Brook is a highly urbanized 1st order stream located in Dover, NH, that is classified as Class B waters. . The Brook is located in a built-out, 164-acre watershed with 25% impervious cover (IC) and includes medium-density housing with commercial and industrial uses. The stream has been placed on the NHDES 2006 Section 303(d) list and is impaired for primary recreation and for aquatic life. The source of this impairment includes urbanization resulting in an increase of pollutant mass and runoff volumes from stormwater.

And then you implement – Inside a historic 40,000 sf slow sand filter



Reality

Redesign

Reconfigure

... and optimize Again...



BACB

And more implementation...



And more adaptation...NDP!



Redesign
Reconfigure
... and
optimize
Again...

2013 Watershed Assistance Grants PROPOSAL FORM



**SUBMISSION
DEADLINE**
4:00pm
November 21, 2012



1. PROJECT TITLE

Getting to 10%: Watershed Restoration through Low Impact Development Retrofits in an Urban Environment

Berry Brook/Cocheco River Watershed Management Plan Implementation Phase III.

2. PROJECT LOCATION

- A. Town(s): **Dover, NH**
Does project involve other states? Yes ☐ No ☒
- B. What water body does it affect? **Berry Brook/Cocheco River/Great Bay**
12-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC): 010600030608
- C. Attach a project location map showing the watershed and relevant project site locations (required).

HUC look-up:
<http://www2.des.nh.gov/SWQA/> or
contact your DES project leader for
assistance.

3. GRANT CATEGORY

Please check applicable water quality category:

- a. High Quality Waters ☐
- b. Impaired Waters ☒

Please list the designated uses that are impaired and the specific causes of impairments as identified on the 2010 305(b)/ 303(d) Surface Water Quality Assessment. If the waterbody is not listed as impaired in the 2010 Surface Water Quality Assessment, then describe and attach documentation of the impairment.

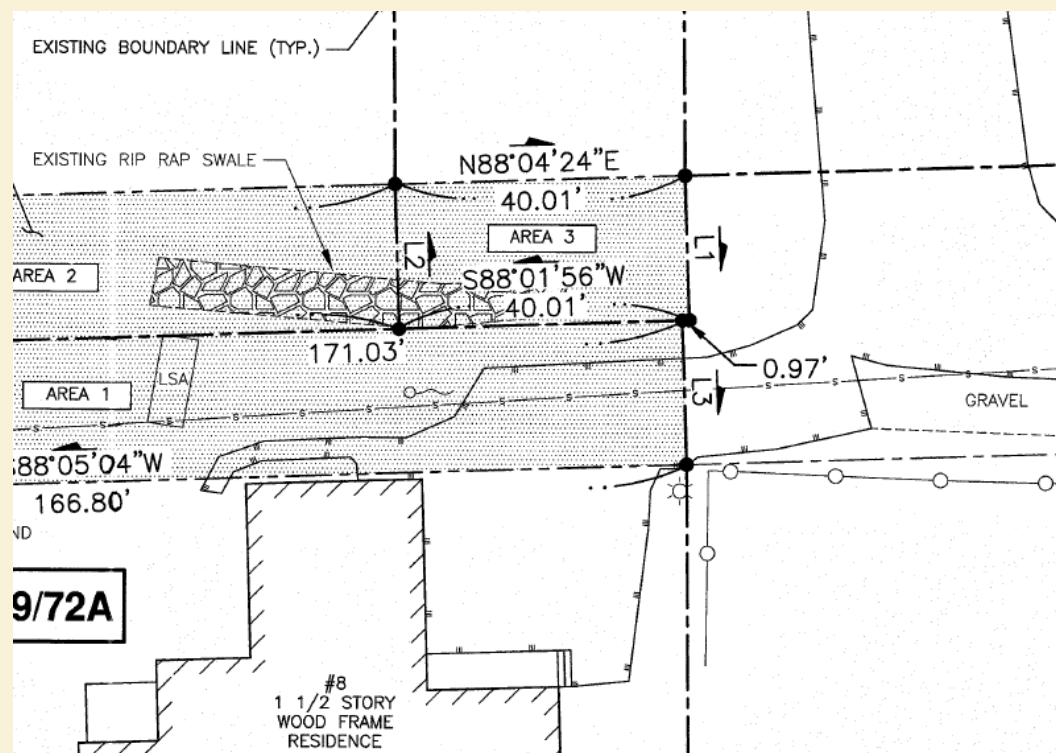
2010 Surface Water Quality
Assessment:
[http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/
water/wmb/swqa/2010/index.htm](http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/swqa/2010/index.htm)

Primary Contact Recreation (as a result of high bacteria concentrations) and for Aquatic Life Use due to an NHDES assessment of benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring.

And more implementation...



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Berry Brook BMPs

0 0.0450.09 0.18 0.27 0.36 Miles

Legend

New BMPs

BB_Watershed

2015 1-foot Orthophotography

Results

Not one single installation was installed as originally planned

The entire project required flexibility in relation to all BMPs installed

Overall goals of the project (disconnection of EIC) was considered paramount objective over actual implementation sites.

New Project Approach



Desktop designs invariably change when in-depth site specific investigations begin.

Better to quickly and coarsely develop a handful of candidate sites

Conduct inexpensive site queries of local areas of concern to further develop a practical mitigation approach.

Implement where and however much feasible

municipal implementation efforts adapt or innovate “text book” research-based designs with what is practical for a public works department working in an urban setting leading to lower costs and more effective systems.

New Project Approach

Large Project approach vs. every day counts approach

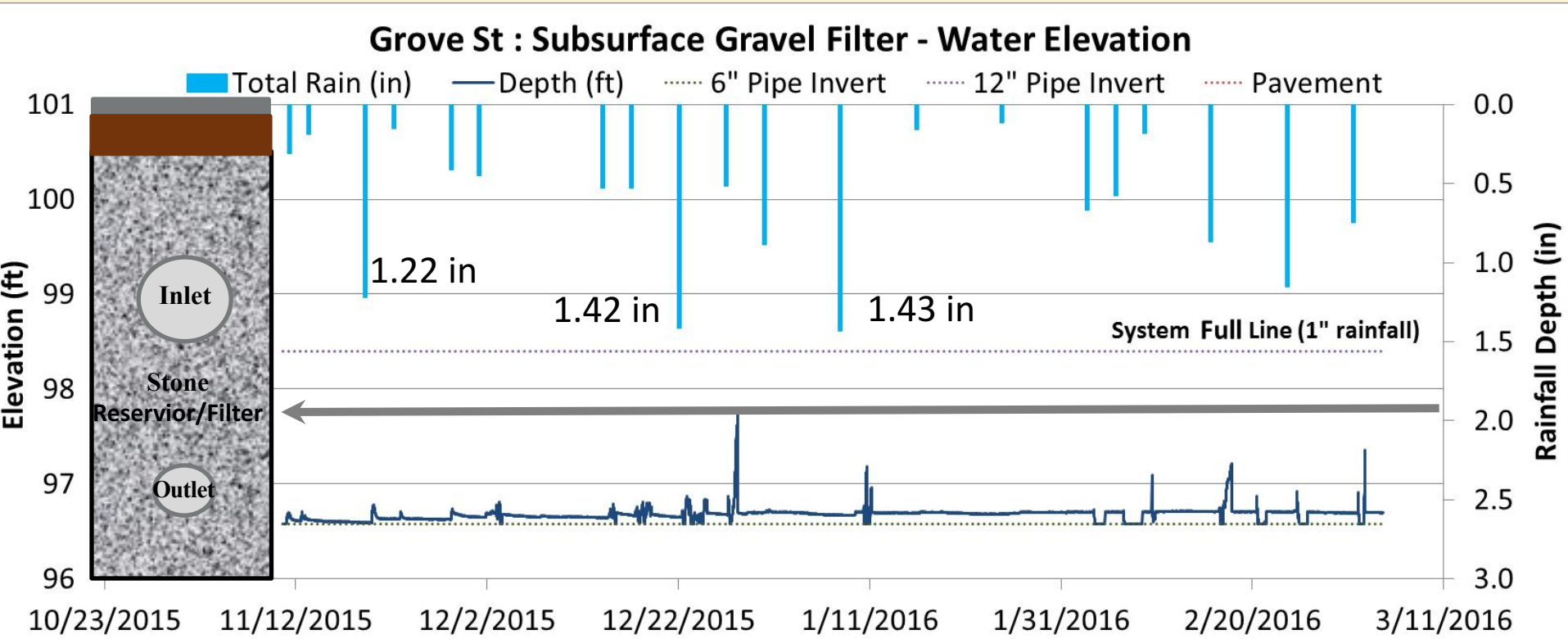
For the largest seacoast community there is:

- **Over 2800 catch basins**
- **65 linear miles of pipes**
- **200 outfall locations**

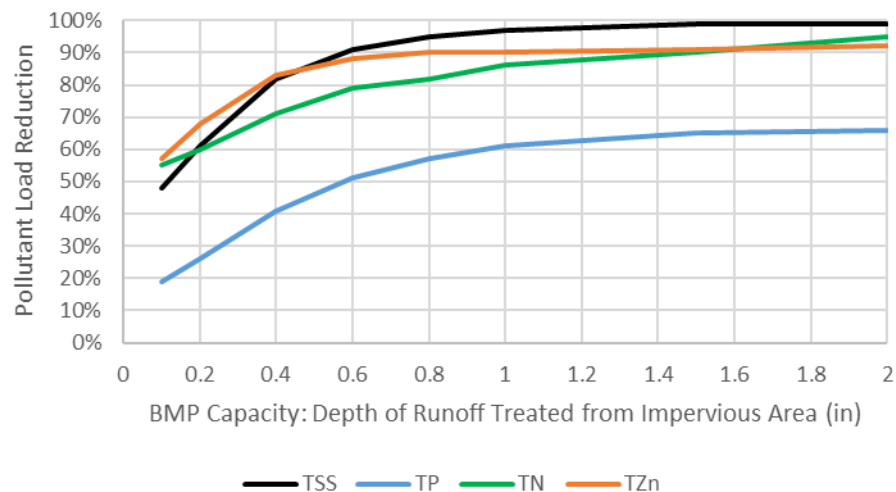
When all this infrastructure was originally designed the approach was very different.

Correction is not going to happen overnight!

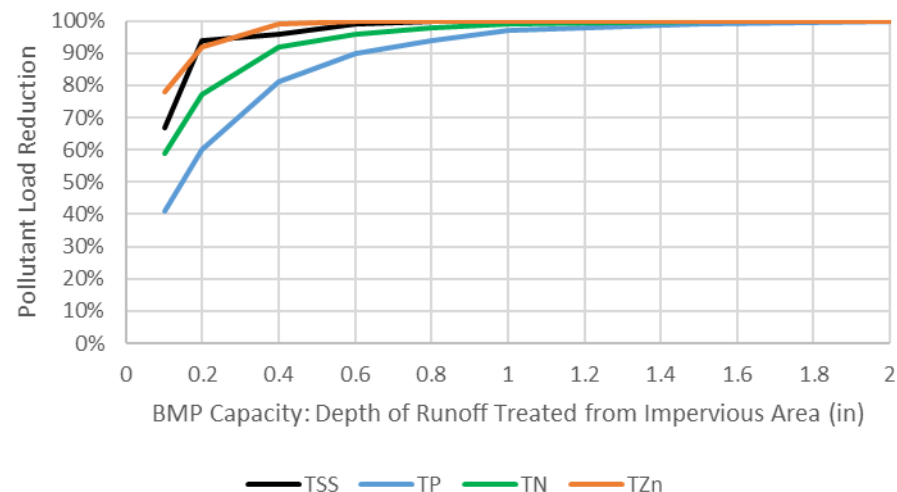
Boulangerator Performance



Subsurface Gravel Wetland Performance



Biofiltration Performance



Design Storage Volume (DSV) - runoff depth from IA (in)

Analyte	Depth txt	Modeled RE	Measured RE
TSS	0.1	48	75
TZn	0.1	57	75
TN	0.1	55	23
TP	0.1	19	53

Analyte	Depth txt	Modeled RE	Measured RE
TSS	0.23	70	81
TZn	0.23	88	86
TN	0.23	60	27
TP	0.23	35	45

Funding and Results

Funding: 3 watershed assistance grants and 1 aquatic resource mitigation grant with match from the city.

Berry Brook Project: Getting to 10%	
Cost	\$1,322,000
Grant Funds	\$793,000
Match (min estimate)	529,000
BMPs	26
DCIA Reduced	37 acres
TSS Reductions (lb./yr.)	57,223
TP Reductions (lb./yr.)	201
TN Reductions (lb./yr.)	1,127

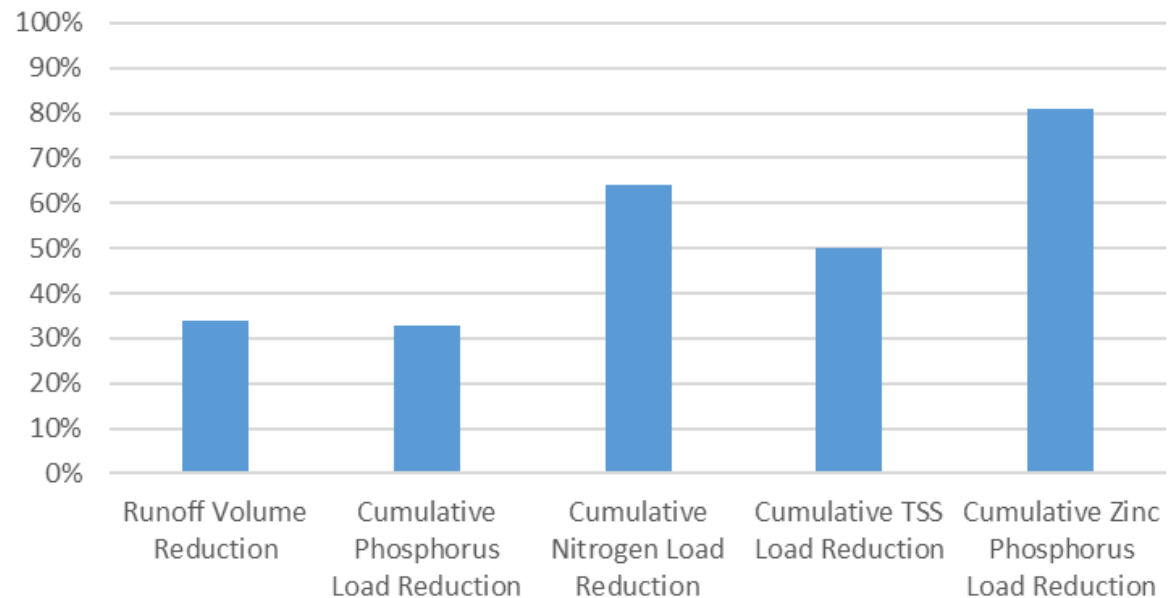


Modeled Performance

Infiltration Trench (2.41 in/hr) BMP Performance Table

BMP Capacity: Depth of Runoff Treated from Impervious Area (inches)	0.1
Runoff Volume Reduction	34%
Cumulative Phosphorus Load Reduction	33%
Cumulative Nitrogen Load Reduction	64%
Cumulative TSS Load Reduction	50%
Cumulative Zinc Phosphorus Load Reduction	81%

Hillcrest IT Performance



Region 1 GI Cost Estimates

BMP (From Opti-Tool)	Cost (\$/ft ³) ¹	Cost (\$/ft ³) – 2016 dollars ⁶
Bioretention (Includes rain garden)	13.37 ^{2,4}	15.46
Dry Pond or detention basin	5.88 ^{2,4}	6.80
Enhanced Bioretention (aka-Bio-filtration Practice)	13.5 ^{2,3}	15.61
Infiltration Basin (or other Surface Infiltration Practice)	5.4 ^{2,3}	6.24
Infiltration Trench	10.8 ^{2,3}	12.49
Porous Pavement - Porous Asphalt Pavement	4.60 ^{2,4}	5.32
Porous Pavement - Pervious Concrete	15.63 ^{2,4}	18.07
Sand Filter	15.51 ^{2,4}	17.94
Gravel Wetland System (aka-subsurface gravel wetland)	7.59 ^{2,4}	8.78
Wet Pond or wet detention basin	5.88 ^{2,4}	6.80
Subsurface Infiltration/Detention System (aka-Infiltration Chamber)	54.54 ⁵	67.85

¹ Footnote: Includes 35% add on for design engineering and contingencies

GI Implementation Cost Comparisons

Costs per disconnected acre of IC			
	PA	NY	NH
Actual	\$250,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$30,000.00

SGWS Costs

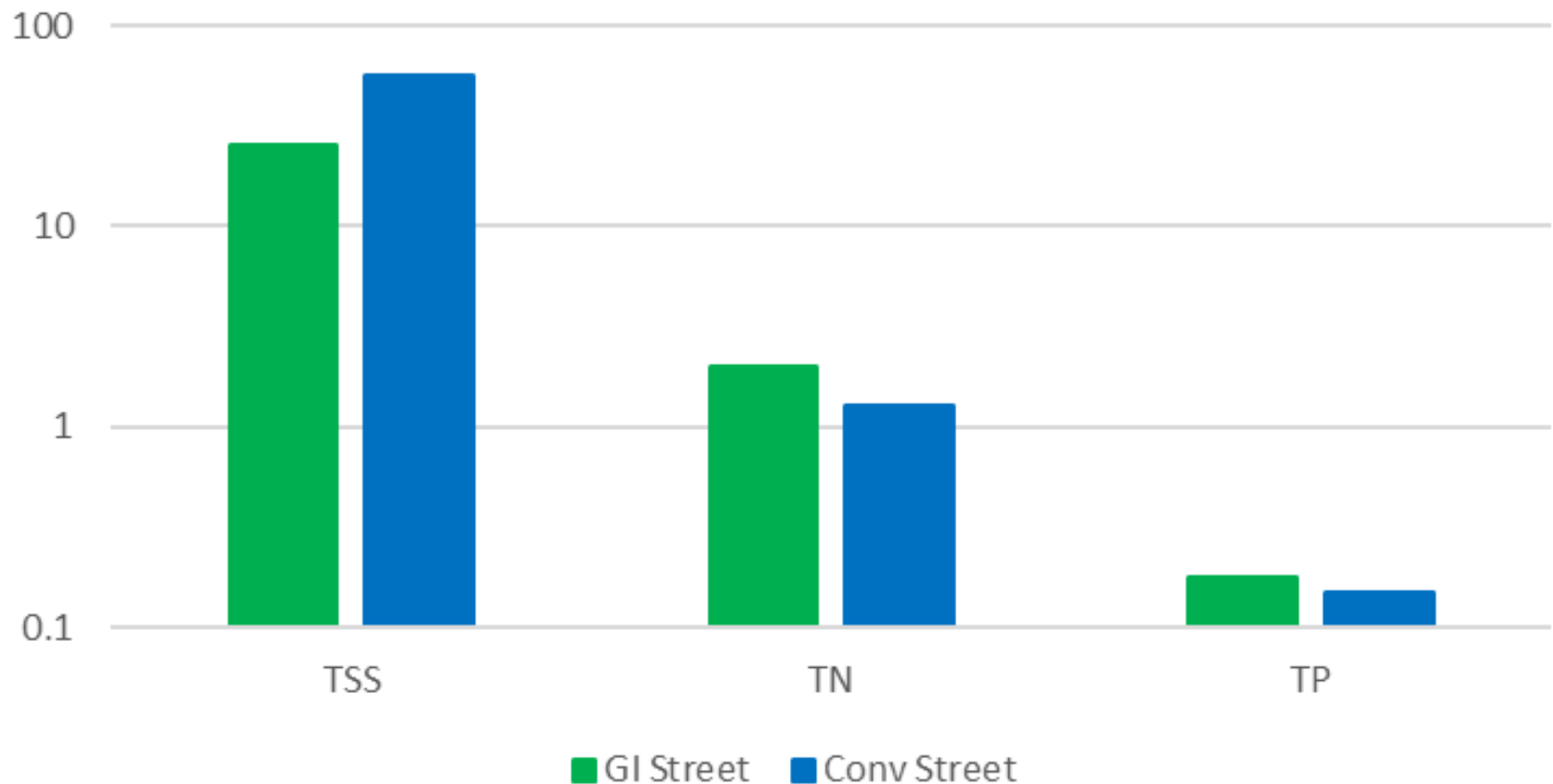
Site Characteristics and System Treatment Capacity						Annual Removals (lbs/yr)		
Project	Impervious Area (sf)	Impervious Area (acres)	Best Management Practice	Hydrologic Soil Group	Depth of Runoff Treated from Impervious Area (in)	Total Suspended Sediment	Total Phosphorus	Total Nitrogen
Hillcrest IT	39,640	0.91	Infiltration Trench	B	0.10	97	0.35	8.8

Water Quality Volume	Hillcrest IT
Drainage Area (ft ²)	39,640
% Impervious Cover	100%
Impervious Area (ft ²)	39,640
Conv WQV (ft ³) (@ P = 1.0in)	3,303
System Treatment	
System Area (ft ²)	10
Reservior Storage (ft ³)	400
System Storage (ft ³)	320
Rainfall Depth Treated (in)	0.10

Marginal Extra Materials	Marginal Cost Difference
700 cf stone	\$10,000

Maintenance Basics

GI Vs Conv St Drainage Outfall Monitoring





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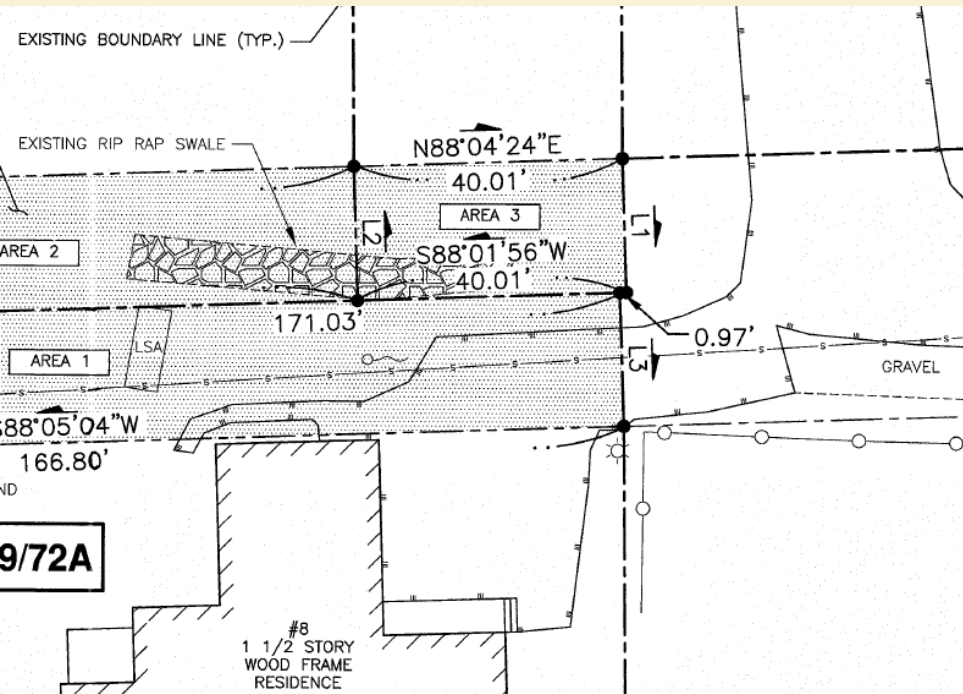




Out of space



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New Definitions to Learn:

BMP – Best Management Practice

LID – Low Impact Development

OMDB – Over My Dead Body

RG – Rain Garden

NDP – No Damn Plants



More Definitions...

GW – Gravel Wetland

MHA – Must Have Access

MS4 – More Sh#@ 4 me

BACB – Big Ass Catch Basin

SWMP – Stormwater Management Plan

RMP – Right Maintenance Plan



Still More Definitions...

TMDL – Too Much Damn Litigation

IDDE - ????

PEDDI – Public Excrement Dumping Directly In

NOI – Never Own It



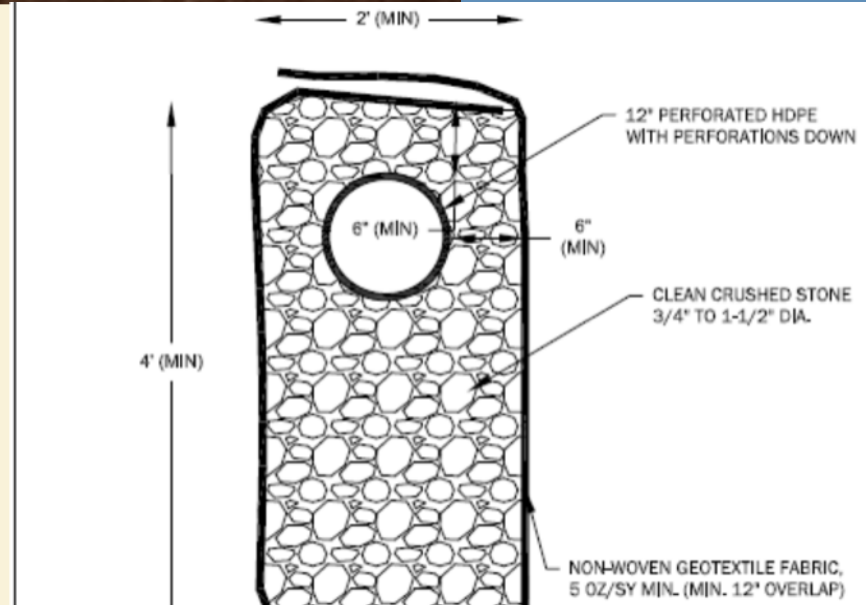
Need for Innovation

- “Boulanginator”
(subsurface gravel filter)
mimics performance of
PA with regular
pavement.
- The hydraulic inlet and
outlets are controlled
through perforated pipes
and underdrains.
- treat runoff from 1.96
acres and 0.61 acres
DCIA



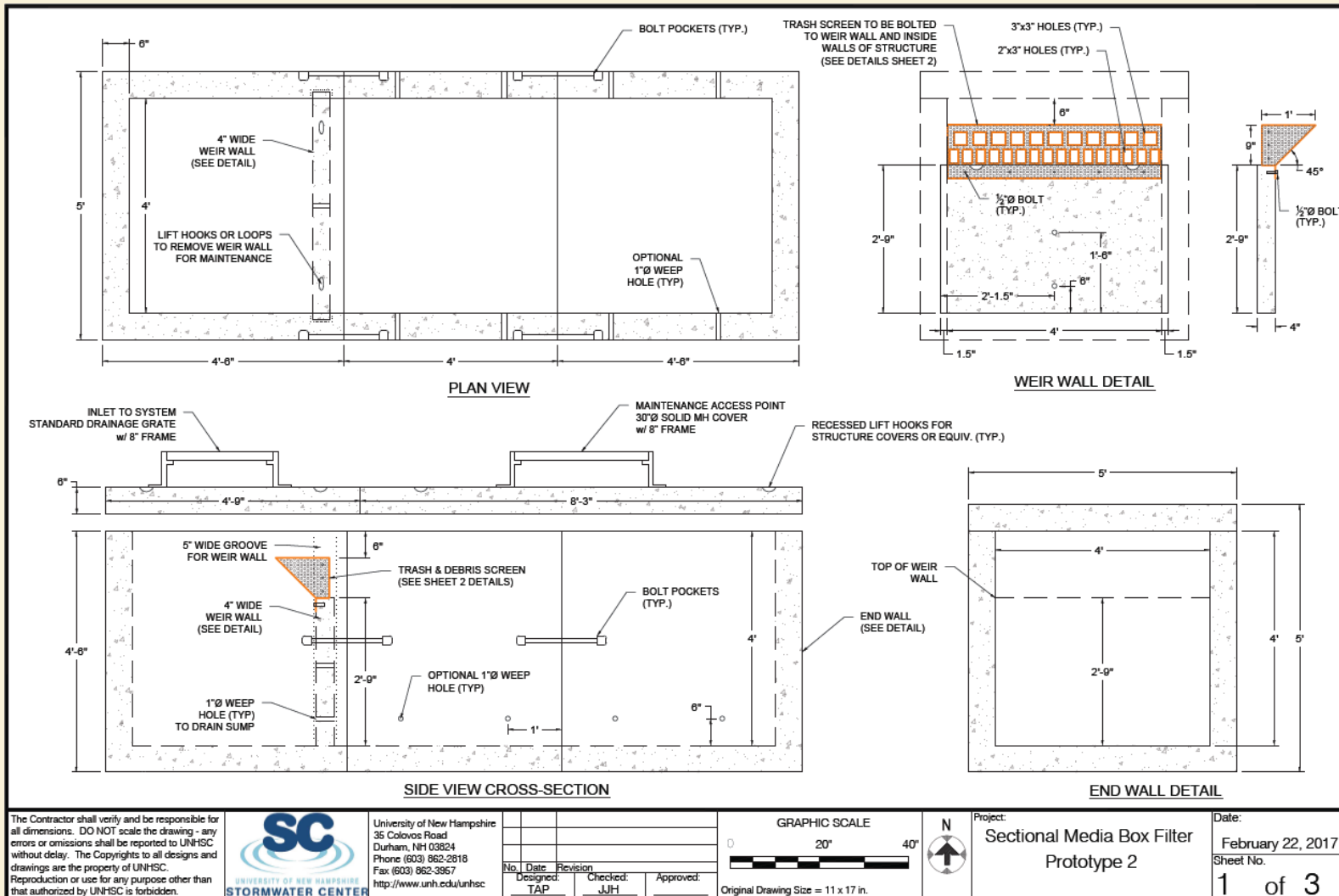
Need for Innovation

- In HSG A installed an infiltration trench between two conv CBs
- A simple but effective adaptation instead of solid pipe.
- Treats runoff from 3.36 acres and 1.04 acres DCIA



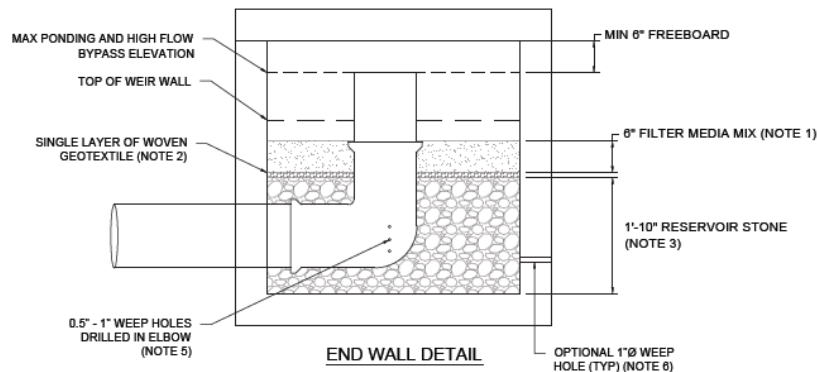
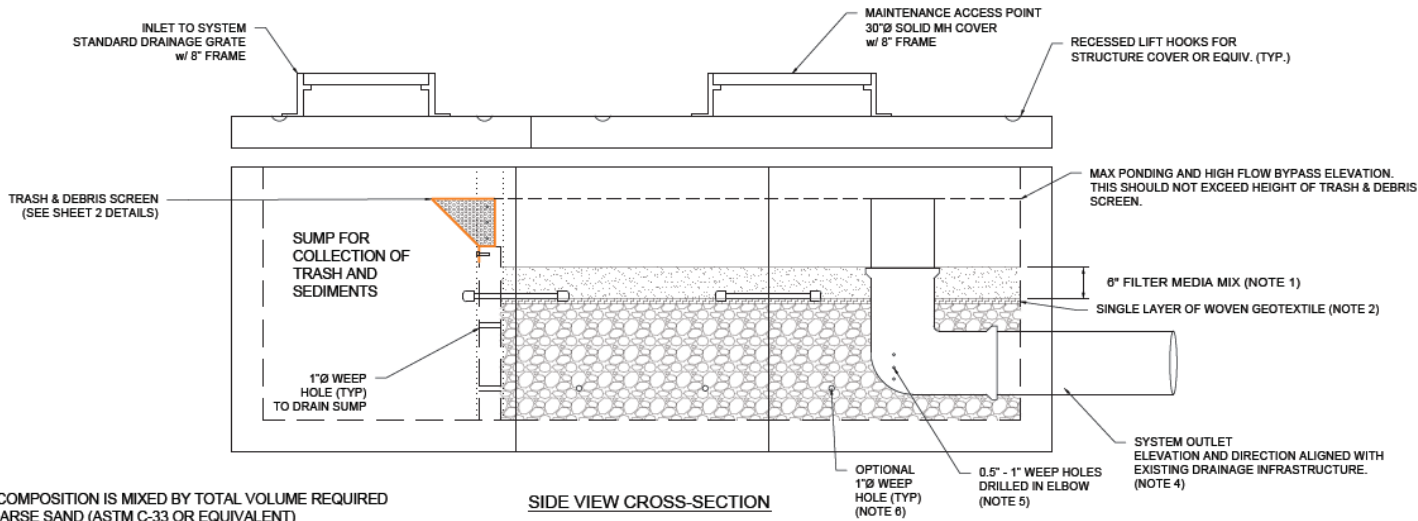
Need for Innovation

Sectional Media Box Filter Design – version 3



Need for Innovation

Sectional Media Box Filter Design – version 3

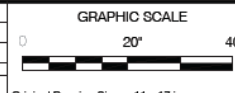


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No.	Date	Revision
1	02/22/2017	Design
2	02/22/2017	Check
3	02/22/2017	Approved



Project:
Sectional Media Box Filter
Typical Installation Detail

Date:
February 22, 2017
Sheet No.
3 of 3



August 2017

- Filtering Catch Basin Designed to replace conv DSCB where applicable
- This system was the third iteration
- The City has purchased four additional filtering catch basins and will install them in other areas throughout the city.
- The system is designed to treat 0.5 acres (0.25 acres/section) of IC per section and costs 2,400 per













In Operation



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Update May 2018



Update May 2018



Update May 2018



Conclusions

- Green infrastructure implementation was effective at reducing EIC with respect to hydrologic, water quality at the watershed scale.
- Modeling, stream gauging and water quality sampling results indicate that storm event hydrology and water quality parameters have improved in Berry Brook
- Having the community involved with decisions/design transferred ownership which led to innovations that decreased costs and improved system maintainability.
- Berry Brook project should help both regulators and municipalities adapt their mitigation and restoration efforts toward opportunistic implementation and resiliency planning.

