# AHEAD OF THE STORM

<u>Site:</u> Silver Street Rain Garden <u>Location:</u> Silver Street and VT Route 116, Hinesburg, Vermont



## **POST-CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY**

#### **Construction Summary**

A bio-retention stormwater treatment system, known as the Silver Street Rain Garden, was constructed at the discharge point of three drainage systems at the southeast corner of VT Route 116 and Silver Street. The primary goal of the bio-retention system was to improve water quality and flood resilience by filtering sediment and nutrients, reducing erosion, promoting infiltration, as well as providing retention storage. The project site was identified as a potential stormwater treatment site as a result of an initial Town-wide hydrology study completed in 2011 and 2012. The site was considered a top priority for stormwater treatment because runoff from three separate drainage systems were discharging to an eroding swale directly connected to the LaPlatte River. The entire project site was located on Town-owned land or the Town's right-of-way for Silver Street.

Construction of the bio-retention system took place over four weeks in September and October 2014. The project was constructed through a partnership between the Lewis Creek Association, the Town of Hinesburg, and Distinctive Landscaping of Charlotte, VT. Project design and implementation was funded through a 2014 Ecosystem Restoration Program Grant. The Town of Hinesburg Highway Department provided in-kind services to rough-grade the treatment cells and reshape the existing roadside drainage swale. Distinctive Landscaping of Charlotte, Vermont were contracted to install the various outlets and erosion control measures, finish grade the project site, place and amend topsoil as needed, plant the herbaceous plants and shrubs, recover the site, and provide year one maintenance. A planting plan was developed by Andrea Morgante Landscaping Services of Hinesburg, Vermont. Final design and bid phase services, as well as part-time construction oversight and final documentation was provided by Milone & MacBroom of Waterbury, Vermont.

#### **Installed Treatment Elements**

Two Optimal Conservation Practices (OCPs) were installed to mitigate stormwater runoff at the site.

- 1. A two-celled bio-retention system to slow and store water, promote infiltration, and filter sediment and nutrients to pre-treat runoff from three drainage system previously directly connected to the LaPlatte River.
- 2. Swale improvements including reshaping and installation of stone check dams to mitigate active erosion.

#### **Project Benefits**

This project will improve water quality by reducing sediment transport in stormwater runoff, reducing erosion, promoting infiltration, reducing nutrient loads by plant uptake, and providing retention storage. The primary goals are to improve water quality protection and flood resiliency by slowing runoff, reducing erosion, and enhancing vegetation. The bio-retention system was designed to treat stormwater runoff from a 6.7-acre urbanized watershed containing about 2.6 acres of impervious surface or 39% of the contributing area. The bio-retention system provides approximately 13,000 cubic feet (0.3 acre-feet) of runoff storage in a two-tiered configuration and is designed to treat approximately 1 inch of rainfall from the contributing drainage area (i.e., the Water Quality Volume – WQv). The herbaceous plant materials are native and also enhance habitat and biodiversity.

#### **Additional Documentation Attached**

Pre- and Post-Construction Photo Log Construction Observation Reports Construction Plans dated June 2014 Final Memo dated December 2014 Cost Opinion



MILONE & MACBROOM



## PRE- AND POST-CONSTRUCTION PHOTO LOG

Pre-Construction, December 12, 2012: View of storm drainage outfall area looking west.



Post-Construction, October 3, 2014: View of completed upper treatment cell looking west.





Pre-Construction, December 12, 2012: View of storm drainage outfall area looking east.



Post-Construction, October 3, 2014: View of completed upper treatment cell and sediment forebay looking east.









Post-Construction, October 3, 2014: View of completed lower treatment cell looking west.





Pre-Construction, December 12, 2012: View of existing eroding swale along Silver Street looking north.



Post-Construction, October 3, 2014: View of completed swale and lower treatment cell looking north.





Post-Construction, June 2, 2017: View of upper cell looking east.



Post-Construction, June 2, 2017: View of both upper and lower cells looking south.





# SILVER STREET RAIN GARDEN

SILVER STREET HINESBURG, VERMONT

> FINAL DESIGN JUNE 3, 2014



### **PROJECT SITE VICINITY MAP:**





SHEET NO.	SHEET TITLE
	TITLE SHEET & LOCATION MAP
NT1	NOTES AND CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE
EX1	SITE PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS
PR1	SITE PLAN - PROPOSED CONDITIONS
LA1	SITE PLAN - PROPOSED LANDSCAPING
LA2	PLANTING LIST AND SEED MIX
XS1	CHANNEL PROFILE & CROSS SECTIONS
XS2	CROSS SECTIONS
SD1	SITE DETAILS
SD2	SITE DETAILS
SD3	SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS



# PREPARED FOR:

LEWIS CREEK ASSOCIATION

# **PROJECT PARTNERS:**

TOWN OF HINESBURG

VERMONT AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES



LOCATION MAP:

#### **GENERAL NOTES**

- THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CONSTRUCT A RAIN GARDEN, ITS ASSOCIATED OUTLETS, PLANTINGS, AND TO RESHAPE AN EXISTING DRAINAGE SWALE LOCATED AT THE OUTFALL OF THREE EXISTING STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AT THE CORNER OF SILVER STREET AND VERMONT ROUTE 116 IN THE TOWN OF HINESBURG, VERMONT,
- THE LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES SHOULD BE CONFIRMED PRIOR TO 2. BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. CALL "DIG SAFE" AT 1-888-DIG-SAFE (344-7233). THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE PRECAUTIONS NOT TO DISTURB EXISTING UTILITIES.
- THE PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN DESIGN IS GENERALLY BASED ON THE GUIDELINES 3. PRESENTED IN THE "VERMONT RAIN GARDEN MANUAL" PUBLISHED BY THE WINOOSKI NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION DISTRICT. A COPY OF THE RAIN GARDEN MANUAL ALONG WITH THIS DESIGN PLAN SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR AT ALL TIMES AND USED AS A REFERENCE WHERE NEEDED.
- THE FINAL LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN TREATMENT CELLS, SEDIMENT 4. FOREBAY, AND OUTLETS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY PROJECT ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION
- THE ELEVATIONS PROPOSED FOR THE SEDIMENT FOREBAY, RAIN GARDEN, BERMS, AND 5. OUTLETS MAY BE ADJUSTED SLIGHTLY BY PROJECT ENGINEER BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS
- TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE FLAGGED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND APPROVED BY THE TOWN AND PROJECT ENGINEER.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DESIGNATE A SUPERINTENDENT AT THE START OF CONSTRUCTION AND THE CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT SHALL BE ON-SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR AND HIS/HER JOB SUPERINTENDENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH THE JOB SPECIFICATIONS AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
- 8. ALL STORAGE AND ACCESS ROUTES, PEDESTRIAN FENCES/BARRIERS, WORKING HOURS, AND LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE SHALL BE FLAGGED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND APPROVED BY TOWN AND PROJECT ENGINEER
- 9. NO DISTURBANCE BEYOND THE ESTABLISHED LIMITS OF CLEARING IS ALLOWED UNLESS PRIOR PERMISSION IS OBTAINED FROM THE PROJECT ENGINEER
- ALL PROPOSED GRADES AND SPOT ELEVATIONS IN PLAN VIEW INDICATE FINISHED 10. GRADE, THE NEED TO MODIFY PROPOSED FINISHED GRADES MAY BE REQUIRED IF UNEXPECTED CONDITIONS ARE ENCOUNTERED (E.G., BEDROCK, LEDGE, ETC.) OR IF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO EXISTING CONDITIONS OCCURS. CONSULT PROJECT ENGINEER FOR CHANGES.
- 11. NO CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES SHALL BE STORED, SERVICED, WASHED OR FLUSHED IN A LOCATION WHERE LEAKS, SPILLAGE, WASTE MATERIALS, CLEANERS, OR WATERS WILL BE INTRODUCED OR FLOW INTO WETLANDS OR WATERCOURSES. AN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN AND SPILL KIT WILL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES. IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENTAL RELEASE, IMMEDIATELY STOP CONSTRUCTION WORK, CONTAIN THE SPILL, AND NOTIFY THE TOWN, APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES AND PROJECT ENGINEER.
- 12. THE PROJECT SITE IS SUBJECT TO FLOODING FROM THE EXISTING STORM DRAINAGE OUTFALLS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR WEATHER FORECASTS AND STABILIZE THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND REMOVE EQUIPMENT FROM FLOOD PRONE AREAS IN THE EVENT OF FLOOD WARNINGS. WORK SHOULD BE PERFORMED DURING LOW WATER.
- 13. THERE SHALL BE NO CLAIMS FOR EXTRA COMPENSATION DUE TO DELAYS IN WATER CONTROL ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH WATER LEVELS FROM NATURAL EVENTS SUCH AS FLOODS
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL ROADWAYS, SIDEWALKS, AND WALKWAYS IN THE AREA FREE OF SOIL, MUD, AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PROVIDED AS NECESSARY.
- 15. CONTRACTOR MUST COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL PERMITS THROUGHOUT DURATION OF PROJECT.
- 16. COMPLIANCE WITH ALL CONDITIONS OF APPLICABLE AND SECURED PERMITS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BOTH THE CONTRACTOR AND THE PERMITTEE.
- 17. ANY TRAFFIC CONTROL MUST CONFORM TO GUIDELINES SET IN THE "MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS", MOST CURRENT EDITION, AS PUBLISHED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION.
- 18. ANY MATERIAL EXPORTED OFF-SITE SHALL BE LEGALLY DISPOSED OF IN AN UPLAND LOCATION AT NO ADDITIONAL COST. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FINDING A SUITABLE RECIPIENT OF THE MATERIAL, GAINING REGULATORY APPROVAL FOR EXPORTED MATERIAL PLACEMENT IF NEEDED, AND HAULING,
- 19. ALL AREAS SURROUNDING THE PROJECT SITE DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RESTORED UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION. THE RESTORATION OF THE SITE IS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE TOWN AND THE PROJECT ENGINEER.
- 20. FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PARTICIPATE IN A FINAL SITE INSPECTION WITH THE TOWN AND PROJECT ENGINEER FOR THE PURPOSE OF VERIFYING THAT THE PROJECT HAS BEEN COMPLETED ACCORDING TO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT

# **GENERAL NOTES (CON'T)**

- 21. SURVEY DATA COLLECTED IN DECEMBER 2013 AND JANUARY 2014 BY MILONE & MACBROOM, INC. BASE MAPPING SUPPLEMENTED WITH 2-FOOT CONTOURS DERIVED FROM CHITTENDEN COUNTY LIDAR DATA. ALL ELEVATIONS REFER TO THE NAVD 88 VERTICAL DATUM.
- 22. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THE BASE MAPPING WERE OBTAINED FROM THE VERMONT CENTER FOR GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (VCGI) AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE IN NATURE.
- 23. FEATURES SHOWN ON THE BASE MAPPING WERE OBTAINED FROM AVAILABLE GIS DATA, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, AND FIELD MEASUREMENTS. THE HORIZONTAL DATUM REFERENCES THE NAD 83 VERMONT STATE PLANE WITH UNITS OF FEET.

#### **CONSTRUCTION NOTES**

- ALL MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO STATE OF VERMONT, AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION, DATED 2006, AND ITS LATEST REVISIONS
- 2. ALL FILL AREAS USED TO CREATE THE EMBANKMENTS OF THE RAIN GARDEN TREATMENT CELLS SHALL BE COMPACTED USING VIBRATORY EQUIPMENT OR APPROVED EQUAL. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE PROJECT ENGINEER WITH THE COMPACTION APPROACH PLANNED FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- ALL DIMENSIONS AND ELEVATIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD BY THE 3. CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER FOR RESOLUTION.
- TYPICAL DETAILS AND NOTES ON THESE DRAWINGS SHALL APPLY UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SHOWN OR NOTED OTHERWISE. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS NOT FULLY SHOWN OR NOTED SHALL BE SIMILAR TO DETAILS SHOWN FOR OTHER SIMILAR CONDITIONS
- IF ANY CONDITIONS ARISE DURING CONSTRUCTION THAT PRECLUDE COMPLIANCE WITH 5. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS, THE WORK IN THE AFFECTED AREAS SHALL CEASE AND THE ENGINEER SHALL BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR EXCAVATION PROCEDURES, BLASTING, SHORING, AND PROTECTION

#### **EROSION CONTROL NOTES**

- THE SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES IMPLEMENTED AS PART OF THE 1. PROJECT SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO "THE LOW RISK SITE HANDBOOK FOR EROSION PROTECTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL" GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FROM THE VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, WHERE APPLICABLE IN CONSULTATION WITH PROJECT ENGINEER.
- THE PROJECT IS LOCATED ON A SLOPED SITE WHERE RUNOFF WILL BE MOSTLY DIRECTED 2. TO AN EXISTING DRAINAGE SWALE WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS. REFER TO THE SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SPECIFIC CONTROLS NEEDED. ADDITIONAL CONTROLS MAY BE REQUIRED IF SEDIMENT MIGRATION IS OBSERVED DURING CONSTRUCTION, AS DETERMINED BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER IN THE FIELD.
- THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE SHALL BE CLEARLY MARKED IN THE FIELD FOR REVIEW BY 3. THE PROJECT ENGINEER.
- CLEARING OF NATIVE VEGETATION FOR CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE MINIMIZED TO THE 4. EXTENT POSSIBLE
- LIMIT SOIL DISTURBANCE. NO DISTURBED SOIL SURFACES SHALL BE ALLOWED TO 5. REMAIN EXPOSED FOR MORE THAN 7 CONSECUTIVE DAYS.
- 6. SITE ACCESS IS PROPOSED FROM THE EXISTING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PARKING LOT LOCATED ALONG SILVER STREET. AN IMPROVED STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IF SOIL TRACKING OCCURS. IF REQUIRED, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT ITS USE.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL STREETS, SIDEWALKS, AND WALKWAYS IN THE 7. AREA FREE OF SOIL, MUD AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.
- 8. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DIRECTED BY PROJECT ENGINEER AND MAINTAINED DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES. THE CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR WILL VERIFY THE MAINTENANCE ON A PREDETERMINED SCHEDULE AND AFTER RAINFALL EVENTS OF 0.5 INCH OR GREATER.
- 10. THE PROJECT ENGINEER IS TO BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY IF EXCESSIVE SEDIMENT EROSION TAKES PLACE, IF SIGNIFICANT FINE GRAIN SEDIMENT IS ENCOUNTERED OR IF POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS ARE ENCOUNTERED (OILY, DARK COLOR, CHEMICAL ODOR)
- 11. ANY DISTURBED SLOPES 2:1 OR STEEPER SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH EROSION CONTROL BLANKET PER DIRECTION OF PROJECT ENGINEER, SEE DETAIL.
- 12. WITHIN 48 HOURS OF FINAL GRADING, EXPOSED SOIL NOT PROTECTED BY STONE RIPRAP MUST BE SEEDED AND MULCHED (SEE PLANTING NOTES)

# **EROSION CONTROL NOTES (CON'T)**

- AND EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES ARE FUNCTIONING.
- TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION.

#### **CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE**

SUBMITTED TO THE PROJECT ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL.

- 1. APPROVAL PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.
- INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS AS SPECIFIED ON THE PLANS. 2.

- 5. THE PLANS.
- 6.
- 7
- 8.
- 9. OUTLET OF THE RISER IN CELL 2 PER THE PROVIDED DETAILS.
- 10. FLOW FROM EXISTING DRAINAGE SWALE TO OUTLET RISER.
- THE PLANS AND PER THE PROVIDED DETAILS.
- LANDSCAPE PLAN AND PLANTING NOTES
- CONTROLS ONCE VEGETATION HAS FULLY ESTABLISHED

#### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

- STANDARDS AND IN LEGALLY ACCEPTABLE DISPOSAL AREAS.
- APPROXIMATELY 12 INCHES OF SEDIMENT HAS ACCUMULATED.
- THE RISER SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
- IMPEDING FLOW SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
- FOR EROSION OR DAMAGE A MINIMUM OF ONCE ANNUALLY.
- 6. IMPEDING FLOW IN THE SWALE SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
- 7.







![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

# PLANTING LIST

	Quanity	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size
	5	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	$1^{3}/4'' - 2''$
Trees and Shrubs	30	Aronia arbutifolia Brilliantissiam	Red Chokeberry	3 gal
	15	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	3 gal
	30	Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet	3 gal
	15	Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood	3 gal
	5	Cornus serica Silver and Gold	Variegated Yellow Dogwood	3 gal
	15	Hamamelis virginiana	Witch Hazel	3 gal
	10	Ilex verticilata Afterglow	Winterberry	3 gal
	15	Ilex verticilata Berry Heavy	Winterberry	3 gal
	5	Ilex vercilata Red Sprite	Winterberry	3 gal
	20	Ilex vericilata Jim Dandy	Winterberry	3 gal
ne A	300	Acorus americanus	Sweetflag	2" plug
	300	Carex vulphinoidea	Fox Sedge	2" plug
	400	Caltha palustis	Marsh Marigold	2" plug
Zo	350	Juncus effusus	Common Rush	2" plug
	300	Iris versicolor	Blue Flag Iris	2" plug
	25	Amsonia tabernaemontana	Blue Star Flower	4" pot
	200	Asclepias incarta	Swamp Milkweed	2" plug
	50	Aster nova angliae	New England Aster	2" plug
	25	Baptisia australis	False Blue Indigo	4" pot
	25	Boltonia asteroides	Bolton's Aster	4" pot
	150	Chelone glabra	Turtlehead	2" plug
8	150	Eupatorium maculatum	Joe Pye Weed	2" plug
ü	150	Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal I Flower	2" plug
Z	150	Lobelia siphilitica	Blue Lobelia	2" plug
	25	Monarda	Bee Balm	4" pot
	150	Osmunda cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern	Bareroot
	100	Symphyotrichum nova angliae	New England Aster	2" plug
	50	Verbena hastq	Blue Vervain	2" plug
	25	Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's Root	4" pot

# SEEDING LEGEND

![](_page_11_Picture_3.jpeg)

MILONE & MACBROOM® 1 South Main Street, 2nd Floor Watchury, Vermont 05676 DESIGN PLANTING LIST AND SEED MIX SILVER STREET RAIN GARDEN KER SILVER STREET HINESBURG, VEI AM/BC BMC RKS AWN AS SHOWN JUNE 3, 2014 3452-19-1

LA2

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### NOTES:

EXTEND THE STONE A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES BEYOND THE BANKS AND CHANNEL INVERT OF THE SWALE TO PREVENT CUTTING AROUND THE ENDS OF OR UNDERNEATH THE CHECK DAM.

USE TYPE 1 STONE FILL (D50=4") TO CREATE CHECK DAM. USE  $\frac{1}{2}$  INCH CRUSHED STONE TO CREATE THE CUTOFF TRENCH.

USE CONTECH GEOTEX 801 NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC OR APPROVED EQUAL ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE CUTOFF TRENCH AS A FILTER

![](_page_15_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_7.jpeg)

- WENDEL-CYNTHIANA ROAD, POSEYVILLE, IN 47633.
- SOIL AND SEED.
- 4.
- OVERLAP.
- APPROXIMATELY 12' APART.
- 7.

![](_page_15_Figure_16.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_17.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_0.jpeg)

pyright Milone & MacBroom, Inc - 2014

	MILONE & MACBROOM®	1 South Main Street, 2nd Floor Waterbury, Vermont 05676 (802) 882-8336 Fax (802) 882-8346 www.miloneandmacbroom.com			
REVISIONS					
		FINAL DESIGN			
SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS	SILVER STREET RAIN GARDEN	SILVER STREET HINESBURG, VERMONT			
BMC	BM D DRAWN	C RKS CHECKED			
DATE	JUNE 3	, 2014 19-1			
SD3					

#### **TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**

TO:	Lewis Creek Association
FROM:	Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
DATE:	December 30, 2014
RE:	Silver Street Rain Garden (PM 8a) MMI# 3452-19 Stormwater Treatment Project Implementation in the LaPlatte River Corridor 2014 Ecosystem Restoration Grant (ERP-2-14.1)

The following narrative describes the design basis and implementation of the bio-retention basin known locally as the Silver Street Rain Garden. The rain garden was constructed at the southeast corner of VT Route 116 and Silver Street in the Town of Hinesburg. The stormwater treatment project represents the culmination of the work completed in an initial Town-wide hydrology study completed in 2011 and 2012.

#### <u>Final Design</u>

Field survey was conducted by Milone & MacBroom, Inc. in December 2013 and January 2014 prior to advancing design. The survey collected along with supplemental data such as Chittenden County LiDAR, GIS Shapefiles, aerial photos, and VT Route 116 Sidewalk design plans were used to create a base map of existing conditions. Information regarding data used to create the base map is provided in the final plan set (attached).

The rain garden was designed to fit within the Town-owned sloping site along Silver Street between an existing drainage swale and the Hinesburg Masonic Lodge Building. The site was selected because it is the location of three storm drainage outfalls that drain a portion of the Village where impervious surfaces exist. Prior to constructing the rain garden, runoff from the three outfalls was conveyed to the Laplatte River by an existing drainage swale with little treatment.

The rain garden was designed in a two-tiered configuration and is capable of storing a total of approximately 13,000 cubic feet (0.3 acre-feet) covering an area approximately 100 feet wide by 170 feet long. Both treatment cells were planted with select herbaceous plants and shrubs based on their anticipated moisture levels.

The upper treatment cell was designed to collect all of the stormwater from the existing drainage outfalls, transfer stormwater to the lower treatment cell using a perforated riser structure, and bypass larger storms to the swale along Silver Street. The roadside swale was reshaped, revegetated, and stone check dams were installed as part of the overall project. A sediment forebay was incorporated into the upper cell using a stone filter berm allowing course sediment and debris to settling at the drainage outfalls where routine maintenance can be performed.

![](_page_17_Picture_9.jpeg)

The lower treatment cell was designed as a bio-retention basin allowing stormwater to pond a maximum of 18 inches before discharging through a stone outlet weir. A bio-retention configuration provides the greatest opportunity for stormwater to infiltrate, evaporate, or be utilized by the plants. If stormwater runoff discharges from the stone outlet, it is conveyed by the re-shaped vegetated swale along Silver Street to the Laplatte River.

A detailed landscaping plan was developed for both the upper and lower treatment cells. Two planting zones were outlined on the landscaping plan based on the anticipated depth of flooding and level of moisture. The herbaceous plants were primarily installed along the bottom of the treatment cells, while shrubs were placed along the side slopes of the rain garden. All additional disturbed areas were planted with a conservation grass seed mix.

The design of the rain garden is based on the Water Quality Volume (WQv) as outlined in the Vermont Stormwater Management Manual. The primary design goal is to capture the runoff from a 1-inch rainfall event, which generally represents 90 percent of the rainfall events occurring annually. Treatment objectives are to remove 80% of the average annual total suspended solids (TSS) and to remove 40% of the total phosphorus (TP) load present in the contributing stormwater runoff.

The WQv was calculated using the drainage area contributing to the rain garden and the percent impervious of the sub-watershed. The sub-watershed contributing to the rain garden is approximately 6.7 acres containing about 2.6 acres of impervious surface or 39% of the contributing area. The watershed draining to the rain garden generally collects an area extending to the south of Papa Nick's and north to St. Jude's Church (Figure 1).

![](_page_18_Picture_4.jpeg)

Figure 1: Map of the 6.7-acre drainage area in Hinesburg Village

The WQv was calculated as 0.38 acre-feet. The perforated riser structure provided in upper treatment cell was designed to transfer a maximum of 0.38 acre-feet to the lower treatment cell

![](_page_18_Picture_8.jpeg)

while maintaining 1 foot of freeboard. Excess stormwater is bypassed to the roadside swale along Silver Street through the stone bypass weir. The bypass weir is designed to activate during a 1-year storm event equal to a 2.1-inch rainfall over a 24-hour period. The design of the rain garden and its outlets was conducted using *Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for AutoCAD Civil3D 2014 version 10.3*. The software was used to determine the peak flow rates entering the rain garden and design the hydraulic capacity of the riser structure and bypass weir in the upper treatment cell, as well as the overflow outlet in the lower treatment cell.

#### **Implementation**

Construction of the Silver Street Rain Garden began during the first week of September 2014. The project was constructed using work crews from the Hinesburg Public Works Department and Distinctive Landscaping of Charlotte, VT. Hinesburg Public Works provided in-kind services by preparing the project site, rough grading and shaping of the treatment cells, and reshaping of the existing drainage swale.

Distinctive Landscaping was contracted to install the various outlets and erosion control measures, complete finish grading, place and amend topsoil as needed, install the herbaceous plants and shrubs, and recover the site. Milone & MacBroom, Inc. was tasked with providing construction oversight. Site visits were conducted throughout construction to provide stakeout of proposed grades and rain garden features, as well as to guide work crews. Oversight reports were prepared and provided to the Lewis Creek Association and the project team throughout the construction period.

The rain garden was successfully constructed following the final plans. The final dimensions and elevations of the treatment cells and outlets will allow the rain garden to function as designed. A final site walk was conducted with the Lewis Creek Association, Town of Hinesburg, and Distinctive Landscaping on October 3, 2014 (Figures 2-5). The majority of the plantings began to grow following construction before the arrival of winter. All of the herbaceous plants and shrubs were planted in accordance with the final design plans. The five (5) trees that were originally planned for along the edges of the rain garden were not planted due to lack of funding. Additional funding is being sought for the trees, a bench, and an informational placard to be placed along the edge of the rain garden.

During the earthwork and rough grading phase of the project, some compacted fill, stumps, and debris were uncovered while excavating the upper treatment cell. Some minor adjustments to the shape of the upper treatment cell were made to avoid having to remove this material.

An effort was made to avoid soil compaction during construction, yet some compaction took place within the footprint of the lower treatment cell due to moving of excavated material with heavy equipment. The area was rototilled when finishing construction to help loosen the soils for planting and to restore infiltration.

Initially, the source of irrigation water for the plantings was to run several hundred feet of hose from the front entrance of the nearby elementary school to the rain garden. This watering option did not work well since the hoses had to be removed each day so that the school could be locked and irrigation was not possible on weekends since the school was closed. As an alternative,

![](_page_19_Picture_9.jpeg)

connection to a nearby hydrant was explored but not allowed. Ultimately, the solution was to withdraw water from the LaPlatte River to water the plantings using a pump placed under the Silver Street Bridge. The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources confirmed that a small water withdrawal was allowed as long as the flow rate was limited to 15 gallons per minute.

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

**Figure 2:** View of completed rain garden treatment cells from Silver Street. Irrigation sprinkler operating in lower cell, and water supply hose visible along the reshaped drainage swale in the foreground. Stone outlet from lower treatment cell and stone check dam visible in the left portion of the photo.

![](_page_20_Picture_3.jpeg)

**Figure 3:** View of completed lower treatment cell.

![](_page_20_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

Figure 4: View of completed upper treatment cell.

![](_page_21_Picture_2.jpeg)

**Figure 5:** View of completed rain garden treatment cells from the school parking lot / site access point. Erosion control matting used to recover the site visible in the foreground.

2014-12-30-memo\_silverstreet.doc

![](_page_21_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### ENGINEER'S OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS SILVER STREET RAIN GARDEN HINESBURG, VERMONT JUNE 2014

FINAL DESIGN						
	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT COST		AMOUNT IN FIGURES
	Construction Safety Fencing	LS	1	\$ 500.00	\$	500.00
NN	Common Excavation	СҮ	585	\$ 7.50	\$	4,387.50
TOV	Earthen Embankment / Fill Compaction	LS	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$	2,000.00
	Excess Material Export	СҮ	165	\$ 10.00	\$	1,650.00
	Mobilization / Demobilization / Construction Layout	LS	1	\$ 1,000.00	\$	1,000.00
	Sediment & Erosion Controls	LS	1	\$ 675.00	\$	675.00
	Furnish & Install - Riser Outlet Structure	LS	1	\$ 1,600.00	\$	1,600.00
	Furnish & Install - Stone Bypass Weir & Stone Overflow Weir	LS	1	\$ 2,150.00	\$	2,150.00
	Furnish & Install - Stone Filter Berm	LS	1	\$ 1,350.00	\$	1,350.00
ACTOR	Furnish & Install - Stone Splash Pads	LS	1	\$ 900.00	\$	900.00
	Furnish & Install - Stone Check Dams	LS	1	\$ 1,000.00	\$	1,000.00
NTR/	Furnish & Install - Erosion Control Matting	LS	1	\$ 900.00	\$	900.00
CO	Amended Topsoil	LS	1	\$ 12,500.00	\$	12,500.00
	Plantings - Furnish & Install Trees	LS	1	\$ 19,000.00	\$	19,000.00
	Plantings - Furnish & Install Shrubs with Mulched Beds	LS	1		\$	-
	Plantings - Furnish & Install Herbacious Plants	LS	1		\$	-
	Seed Mix - Furnish & Install Conservation Seed Mix with Straw Mulch	LS	1		\$	-
	Site Recovery	LS	1	\$ 1,000.00	\$	1,000.00
*Cost does not include utility relocations <b>PROJECT SUBTOTAL</b> =				\$	50,612.50	
and property acquistions/easements CONTINGENCY ±10% =				\$	5,061.25	
INCIDENTALS TO CONSTRUCTION $\pm 5\% = \frac{9}{2}$				\$	2,530.63	
PROJECT SUBTOTAL =				\$	58,204.38	
INKIND SERVICES (TOWN) =				\$	8,037.50	
TOTAL =				\$	50,166.88	