

Stantec Planning and Landscape Architecture, P.C. 226 Causeway Street 6th Floor, Boston MA 02114-2155

July 3, 2017 File: 21081375

### Attention: Mr. Glenn R. Clancy, P.E.

Director of Community Development Town of Belmont 19 Moore Street Belmont, Massachusetts 02478-0900

#### Attention: Mr. Jeffrey Wheeler

Office of Community Development Town of Belmont Homer Municipal Building 19 Moore Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Belmont, MA 02478

#### Reference: Peer Review – Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Belmont Day School Barn and Entry Drive Belmont, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Clancy,

On behalf of the Belmont Day School, we submit this letter with response to the to the comments contained in the letter prepared by BSC Group to your office dated June 28, 2017. Original comments issued by the BSC Group are shown in italic and responses from Stantec are noted below each comment.

1. **Comment:** In general, we find the project's plans and stormwater report to be well prepared and in general conformance with the Handbook, the Bylaw, and the Rules and Regulations.

**Response:** No response required.

2. **Comment:** The existing conditions HydroCAD calculations (Appendix C of the Stormwater Report) are based on a total of 11.427 acres of land. The proposed conditions HydroCAD calculations (Appendix D) are based on a total of 11.404 acres. The calculations should be revised based on matching areas to ensure that the reductions in peak flow rate and volume are due to the stormwater management systems and not a reduction in area.

**Response:** We note that the difference in the areas represents approximately 1,000 square feet and a 0.2% difference between the existing conditions and proposed conditions areas. Upon review the calculations, it was noted that Subcatchment Area P6B needed adjustment and 1,000 s.f. of impervious area was added to this subcatchment. We have revised the calculations, and there is still a reduction in peak flows flow rates and volumes



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during all storm events. Revised table numbers 2.1, II.1, and 2.4 from the Stormwater Report Peak Discharge Rates, Peak Discharge Volumes and our Post-Development Conditions Drainage Area Summary are attached for reference. Changes to the tables from the original Stormwater Report are noted in **bold red**.

3. **Comment:** Both the proposed underground infiltration system and porous asphalt pavement are designed, sized, and modeled in accordance with standard engineering design standards.

**Response:** No response required.

4. **Comment:** While appropriate erosion and sedimentation controls are shown on the project plans, we recommend that the symbol used for catch basin silt sack protection be revised to stand out more. The current symbol used blends into the background and is easily missed.

**Response:** Acknowledged. The symbol on the Site Preparation Plans (Drawings L0.01 and L0.02) have been revised and the revised plans are attached.

5. **Comment:** We recommend that the site preparation plan include notes requiring the contractor to maintain and remove all temporary controls during and at the conclusion of construction and that all strawbales used are guaranteed free of weed and invasive seeds.

**Response:** Acknowledged. We have added the suggested note to the Site Preparation Plan (Drawing L0.01), and the revised plan is attached.

6. **Comment:** As both the proposed underground infiltration system and porous asphalt pavement will be located close to existing and new trees, we recommend that a vertical root barrier be installed between the trees and the new systems to prevent root intrusion.

**Response:** Acknowledged. We have added a vertical root barrier to the Utility Plan (Drawing L3.01), and the revised plan is attached.

7. **Comment:** We recommend the use of a manifold system at the outlet of the underground infiltration system. A manifold system will allow for better flow out of the system and help prevent the system from backing up in larger storm events.

**Response:** Acknowledged. We have added a manifold to the Utility Plan (Drawing L3.01), and the revised plan is attached.



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8. **Comment:** The project is proposing a 28-inch deep pavement structure (4-inches of porous asphalt pavement and a 24-inch reservoir course). During our June 22, 2017 conference call, BSC questioned why the applicant was only using a reservoir course section and not the section illustrated in the Handbook that includes a choker course, a filter course, and a reservoir course. Stantec explained that they have had discussions with both DEP and the UNH Stormwater Center (where the section from the Handbook was developed) about the Handbook section. Stantec has been informed by both DEP and UNH that the Handbook's section is based upon no separation from the bottom of the reservoir course to seasonal high groundwater. Therefore, this section requires the additional courses of differing soil types to provide the filtration and stormwater treatment. As the proposed driveway will have more than 2-feet of separation to seasonal high groundwater, the stormwater treatment and filtration will occur in the natural soils below the reservoir course. This treatment is similar to that of a septic system. We subsequently contacted Stantec requesting they provide any correspondence they may have from DEP and/or the UNH Stormwater Center on this matter for the record. Stantec stated this correspondence was verbal, and occurred approximately 8 years ago. BSC reviewed the most recent UNH Stormwater Center Design Specifications for Porous Asphalt Pavement and Infiltration Beds as well as other available porous asphalt designs. While UNH recommends these additional courses for better water quality treatment and in lieu of more detailed study of frost heave susceptibility, most other designs specify only a reservoir course below the asphalt, or a choker course to provide a more stable surface for paving. BSC finds the porous asphalt design acceptable and within standard industry practices.

**Response:** No response required.

9. Comment: The use of a liner check dam as shown on the Porous Asphalt Pavement detail (Sheet L5.01) is appropriate as the driveway does include areas steeper than 5% grade. However, we recommend that the detail be revised to include the dimensions for these check dams.

**Response:** Acknowledged. We have added dimensions to detail 8 included on the Utility Details plan (Drawing L6.01) to indicate that the check dams should extend to within 3" of the bottom of pavement.

10. **Comment:** Because of the quality of the underlying soils (Hydrologic Soil Group B), water is not expected to sit in the reservoir course and will therefore minimize the concern for frost infiltration and frost heaving.

**Response:** No response required.

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11. **Comment:** The Utility Plan (Sheet L3.02) calls for an "impermeable barrier" at the end of the porous asphalt driveway where it meets Concord Avenue. However, the Porous Asphalt Pavement detail (sheet L5.01) calls for a geotextile fabric at the end of the driveway. We recommend that a truly impermeable barrier similar to the proposed check dams be placed at the end of the driveway.

**Response:** Acknowledged. The Utility Plan (Drawing L3.01) and detail 8 included on the Utility Details Plan (Drawing L6.01) have been revised to call for an impermeable barrier at the end of the driveway, at both limits of the porous pavement.

12. **Comment:** We recommend that signs be installed identifying the limits of the porous asphalt. These signs should include prohibitions against the use of sand and of snow storage on the porous asphalt.

**Response:** Acknowledged. We have added a sign the Layout and Materials Plan (Drawing L1.02), to be located near the beginning of the driveway that will note that sand should not be used and that no storage on the porous pavement is allowed.

13. **Comment:** As detailed in the Operations and Maintenance Plan, the porous asphalt will require regular maintenance with the use of a power washer and/or vacuum sweeper to remove sediment and prevent clogging. With proper maintenance, porous asphalt should have a similar life expectancy to that of regular asphalt pavement.

**Response:** No response required.

14. **Comment:** The Operations and Maintenance Plan should be updated to include a description and delineation of public safety features and an estimated operations and maintenance budget as required by Section III.D. of the Rules and Regulations.

**Response:** Acknowledged. The Operations and Maintenance Plan has been updated as suggested, and a copy of the revised plan with edits highlighted is attached.

After your review, please email me or call me with any questions or comments. We look forward to discussing these comments and our responses at the next scheduled Planning Board hearing for the project on Monday, July 10<sup>th</sup>.



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Regards,

STANTEC PLANNING AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, P.C.

EANE Holmes

Frank Holmes Principal Phone: (617) 654-6059 frank.holmes@stantec.com

Attachments: Summary Tables 2.1, II.1 and 2.4 Drawing L0.01, Site Preparation Plan, revised July 3, 2017 (Full size and ½ size) Drawing L0.02, Site Preparation Plan, revised July 3, 2017 (Full size and ½ size) Drawing L3.01, Utility Plan, revised July 3, 2017 (Full size and ½ size) Drawing L6.01, Utility Details, revised July 3, 2017 (Full size and ½ size) Drawing L1.02, Layout and Materials Plan, revised July 3, 2017 (Full size and ½ size) Revised Operations and Maintenance Plan

c. Janine White, BSC Group Kelly Durfee Cardoza, Avalon Consulting Group

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Table 2.1 – Peak Discharge Rates

	2-Year Storm		10-Year Storm	
	Pre - Dev. Peak	Post – Dev. Peak	Pre - Dev. Peak	Post – Dev. Peak
Discharge Point	Discharge Rate (cfs)	Discharge Rate (cfs)	Discharge Rate (cfs)	Discharge Rate (cfs)
Offsite to Southwest (DP-A)	2.31	2.31	10.57	10.45
Offsite to Northwest (DP-B)	0.20	0.19	1.37	0.86
To Existing Stormwater Basin (DP-C)	3.58	3.53	7.46	7.37
Offsite to Concord Avenue (DP-D)	0.25	0.09	1.71	0.64
To CB #2 (DP-E)	1.21	1.21	2.20	2.20
To Day School Lane (DP-F)	0.83	0.83	1.48	1.48

	25-Year Storm		100-Year Storm	
Discharge Point	Pre - Dev. Peak Discharge Rate (cfs)	Post – Dev. Peak Discharge Rate (cfs)	Pre - Dev. Peak Discharge Rate (cfs)	Post – Dev. Peak Discharge Rate (cfs)
Offsite to Southwest (DP-A)	15.24	15.00	25.64	25.12
Offsite to Northwest (DP-B)	2.61	1.53	5.67	3.13
To Existing Stormwater Basin (DP-C)	10.87	10.75	18.46	18.28
Offsite to Concord Avenue (DP-D)	3.27	1.69	7.11	6.57
To CB #2 (DP-E)	2.99	2.99	4.61	4.61
To Day School Lane (DP-F)	2.00	2.00	3.06	3.06

Note: The area adjustments did not affect peak runoff rates for the 2-year or 10-year storm.

Table II.	1 –	Peak	Discharge	Volumes
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	2-Year Storm		10-Year Storm	
Discharge Point	Pre - Dev. Peak Discharge Volume (af)	Post – Dev. Peak Discharge Volume (af)	Pre - Dev. Peak Discharge Volume (af)	Post – Dev. Peak Discharge Volume (af)
Offsite to Southwest (DP-A)	.208	.205	.586	.576
Offsite to Northwest (DP-B)	.035	.023	.117	.069
To Existing Stormwater Basin (DP-C)	.290	.285	.570	.563
Offsite to Concord Avenue (DP-D)	.044	.016	.146	.060
To CB #2 (DP-E)	.086	.086	.157	.157
To Day School Lane (DP-F)	.059	.059	.106	.106

	25-Year Storm		100-Year Storm	
	Pre - Dev. Post – Dev.		Pre - Dev.	Post – Dev.
	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak
	Discharge	Discharge	Discharge	Discharge
Discharge Point	Volume (af)	Volume (af)	Volume (af)	Volume (af)
Offsite to Southwest (DP-A)	.924	.906	1.681	1.645
Offsite to Northwest (DP-B)	.201	.114	.409	.224
To Existing Stormwater Basin (DP-C)	.819	.810	1.413	1.413
Offsite to Concord Avenue (DP-D)	.252	.152	.513	.392
To CB #2 (DP-E)	.217	.217	.342	.342
To Day School Lane (DP-F)	.145	.145	.228	.228

Note: The area adjustments did not affect peak runoff volume for the 2-year storm.

Drainage Area	Area (s.f.)	Curve Number	Time of Concentration (min.) <sup>1</sup>
P1	87,531	60	6
P2	84,214	89	6
P3	29,480	60	6
P4A	11,312	96	6
P4B	24,468	96	6
P5	47,597	92	6
P6A	13,091	80	6
P6B	44,813	69	6
P6C	30,383	56	6
P7	82,759	61	6
P8	25,445	85	6
P9	16,682	86	6

 Table 2.4 – Post-Development Conditions Drainage Area Summary

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Section 2.3.3





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SIGN SCHEDULE			
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITITY		
STOP SIGN	2		
DO NOT ENTER	1		
ACCESSIBLE PARKING	2		
RELOCATED BELMONT DAY SCHOOL SIGN	1		
	SIGN SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION STOP SIGN DO NOT ENTER ACCESSIBLE PARKING RELOCATED BELMONT DAY SCHOOL SIGN		



















# 9.0 Standard 9: Operation and Maintenance Plan

The goal of the operation and maintenance plan is not only to protect resources on-site or nearby, but also to protect resources in the region that may be affected by the activities at the site. Water quality treatment measures and the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for structural controls will result in the treatment of site stormwater and the removal of a minimum of 80 percent of the total suspended solids (TSS) load in runoff prior to discharge from the site, consistent with Massachusetts DEP's TSS removal standard.

The stormwater management system will be owned by the Belmont Day School. They will be responsible for operation and maintenance. An Operation and Maintenance Log has been prepared for this project and is included in this report as Appendix I.

# 9.1 STRUCTURAL POLLUTANT CONTROLS

The proposed stormwater management system is designed to protect runoff water quality through the removal of sediment and pollutants. Structural pollutant controls used to separate and capture stormwater pollutants are described below.

# Proprietary Water Quality Units

Proprietary separators will be inspected and cleaned in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and requirements. The manufacturer's recommendations and requirements are included in Appendix J, Contech Water Quality Device Inspection.

# Roof Drain Leaders

Roof runoff from the existing buildings and proposed building will be directed to underground piped drainage systems. Routine roof inspections will be performed. Roofs will be kept clean and free of debris, and the roof drainage systems will be kept clear. Gutters and downspouts connected to the drainage system will be cleaned at least twice per year, or more frequently as necessary.

# Subsurface Detention/Infiltration Basins

The subsurface detention/infiltration basins at the proposed project site will be Cultec systems, as well as the three existing infiltration basins. They are used for infiltration and detention. The basins require maintenance to remain functional. Well maintained pretreatment BMP's (i.e. catch basins with deep sumps) will reduce the need for maintenance of the subsurface basins.

See Appendix K, Cultec Maintenance Guidelines for additional information.



# Porous Asphalt Pavement

The proposed driveway consists of porous asphalt pavement. Porous asphalt pavement is a paved surface with a higher than normal percentage of air voids to allow water to pass through it and infiltrate into the underlying soil. Regular maintenance of the pavement is required to prevent clogging. After storms, monitor the surface to ensure that it is draining properly. As needed, clean the surface using a power washer to dislodge trapped particles and then vacuum sweep the area. The surface should be cleaned quarterly with a vacuum sweeping machine. Inspect the surface annually for deterioration. No winter sanding shall be conducted on the porous surface. Salt use shall be minimized during winter months. Do not reseal or repave with any impermeable material.

## Catch Basins and Area Drains

All proposed catch basins at the site will be equipped with deep sumps and hooded outlets to trap debris, sediments, and floating contaminants, which are the largest constituents of urban runoff. The proper removal of sediments and associated pollutants and trash occurs only when catch basin inlets and sumps are cleaned out regularly. The more frequent the cleaning, the less likely sediments will be re-suspended and subsequently discharged. In addition, frequent cleaning also results in more volume available for future deposition and enhances overall performance.

Catch basins and area drains, both new and existing, will be cleaned a minimum of four times and inspected monthly for the first year to determine the sediment loading for the site. Any sand, sediment, or debris that collects (when it reaches a depth of more than ½ the sump depth, which is 2 feet for catch basins and area drains) will be removed as needed. After the first year, the frequency of the catch basin cleaning should be reviewed and revised based upon the sediment loading observed in the first year. Any structural damage or other indication of malfunction will be reported to the site manager. During colder periods, the catch basin grates will be kept free of snow and ice.

This practice, in coordination with minimal use of sand, and street sweeping comprises a multilevel source control approach that prevents sand/sediments and litter from exiting off-site and/or ultimately into the resource areas.

# Trench Drains

All proposed trench drains will be inspected at least two times per year and cleaned as necessary. Sediment and/or floatable pollutants will be flushed from the trench drain. During colder periods, the trench drain grates will be kept free of snow and ice. During warmer periods, trench drain grates will be kept free of leaves, litter, sand, and debris.



## Existing Dry Wells

Inspect dry well after every major storm in the first few months, and after construction to ensure proper stabilization and function. All dry wells will be inspected at least one time per year and cleaned as need.

### Existing Stormwater Basin

At least twice annually, the inlet pipes and dry wells in the bottom of the stormwater basin shall be checked for debris and removed to ensure unobstructed flow of water through the pond. Following any rainfall event exceeding 2.5 inches in a 24 hour period, the basin shall be inspected for debris, settling, cracking, erosion, sediment accumulation, and health of the lawn area. Remove sediment annually. If standing water is observed for more than 72 hours following a storm event, retain a qualified professional to assess whether the system is adequately infiltrating and take corrective measures as necessary.

#### Vegetated Areas Maintenance

Although not a structural component of the drainage system, the maintenance of vegetated areas may affect the functioning of stormwater management practices. This includes the health/density of vegetative cover and activities such as the application and disposal of lawn and garden care products, disposal of leaves and yard trimmings.

# Initial Post-Construction Inspection

During the initial period of vegetation establishment in disturbed areas pruning and weeding are required twice in first year by contractor or owner. Any dead vegetation/plantings found after the first year will be replaced. Proper mulching is mandatory and regular watering may be required initially to ensure proper establishment of new vegetation.

#### Long-Term Maintenance

Weeds and invasive plant species will be removed by hand. Leaf litter and other detritus shall be removed twice per year. If needed to maintain aesthetic appearance, perennial plantings may be trimmed at the end of the growing season. Trees and shrubs will be inspected twice per year to evaluate health and attended to as necessary. Seeded ground cover or grass areas shall not receive mulching. PH tests of the soils in the planting bed will occur annually. If the pH is below 5.2, limestone will be applied to increase it. If the pH is above 8.0, iron sulfate plus sulfur will be added accordingly.

# 9.2 LONG TERM POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The following measures will be employed to control potential sources of contamination and prevent pollution at the project site:



## <u>Deicing</u>

To prevent increased pollutant concentrations in stormwater discharges, the amount of road salt applied will be controlled. The amount of deicing materials used will be monitored with the goal of using only enough to make the drive aisle and walkways safe.

### Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide Application

The facility will require that landscaping maintenance contractors implement a program to test soils at the site annually and to limit the amount of fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides to only what is needed to maintain healthy plant materials and landscaped areas. PH tests of the soils in the planting bed will occur annually. If the pH is below 5.2, limestone will be applied to increase it. If the pH is above 8.0, iron sulfate plus sulfur will be added accordingly.

No pesticides or herbicides are to be used unless a single spot treatment is required for a specific control application.

Fertilizer usage will be avoided. If deemed necessary, slow release fertilizer will be used, and applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, the fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to stormwater. Storage will be in a covered area; and the contents of any partially used bags will be transferred to a sealable, plastic bin to avoid spills.

Fertilizer will be used to begin the establishment of vegetation in bare or damaged areas, but will not be applied on a regular basis unless necessary.

Records of soil management, application dates, planting dates, preventive measures, treatments and other appropriate information should be kept. This information will be used as a reference when fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide management decisions in the future.

#### Materials Management/Housekeeping Practices

The following product-specific practices will be followed on-site. Recommendations are provided for petroleum products, fertilizers, solvents, paints, and other hazardous substances, and concrete.

**Petroleum Products** - No vehicle maintenance or handling of petroleum products will occur on site. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used on-site will be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations.

**Solvents, Paints, and other Hazardous Substances** -<u>All containers will be tightly</u> sealed and stored indoors when not required for use. Excess materials will not be discharged to the storm sewer system, but will be properly disposed according to



manufacturer's instructions or state and local regulations. Outside storage on the property will be prohibited.

# Spill Prevention Practices

The facility will implement a spill prevention program that will include storm water contamination assessment, flow diversion, record keeping, internal reporting, employee training, and preventive maintenance. The following specific practices will be followed for spill control, notification and cleanup.

- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup for any chemicals used or stored on site will be clearly posted and site personnel will be informed of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Equipment and materials may include, as appropriate, shovels, wheel barrows, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter or Speedi-Dry, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically designated for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous material in excess of reportable quantities, as established in the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP), will be reported to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Division of Hazardous Waste [(617) 292-5851 or (978) 661-7679].

# 9.3 PUBLIC SAFETY FEATURES

The implementation of the Operations and Maintenance Plan will utilize appropriate traffic and pedestrian safety features (traffic cones, advance signage, etc.) to protect school staff, students, and visitors to the campus when maintenance practices are being performed.

# 9.4 ESTIMATED OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET

The attached table summarizes the estimate cost for annual implementation of the Operations and Maintenance Plan.

# Belmont Day School – Stormwater Management System Operation and Maintenance Annual Budget

Structural Best Management Practice	Budget (Annual)
Catch Basin – Inspect monthly for the first year.	\$3,000 (first year)
Then inspect four times per year. Clean when the	\$1,000 (after first year)
sump is half full (2 feet) of sediment.	
Roof Leaders – Clean four times per year or	\$250
more frequently as necessary	
Subsurface Detention/Infiltration Basins –	\$2,000 (first year)
Inspect the basin after each major rainstorm for	\$250 (after first year)
the first service year of operation, and per	
manufactures recommendation, minimum.	
Vegetated Areas Maintenance – Prune and	\$3,000
weed twice per year, inspect trees and shrubs	
four times per year	
WQU (Contech) – Inspect annually, clean as	\$500
required.	
Porous Pavement – Vacuum sweep quarterly,	\$2,000
inspect annually for deterioration	
Dry Wells – Inspect annually, clean as required.	\$250
Stormwater Basin – Inspect annually, clean	\$500
sediment and debris.	
Trench Drains – Inspect twice per year, clean	\$250
sediment and debris	
Total	\$11,750 (first year)
	\$8,000 (after first year)