

The Self-Recovery of Stream Channel Stability in Urban Watersheds Due to BMP Implementation



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05/16/2014 08:09

Partnerships...

- Chesapeake Bay Trust
- MD, Department of Natural Resources
- Center for Watershed Protection
- Carroll County Government

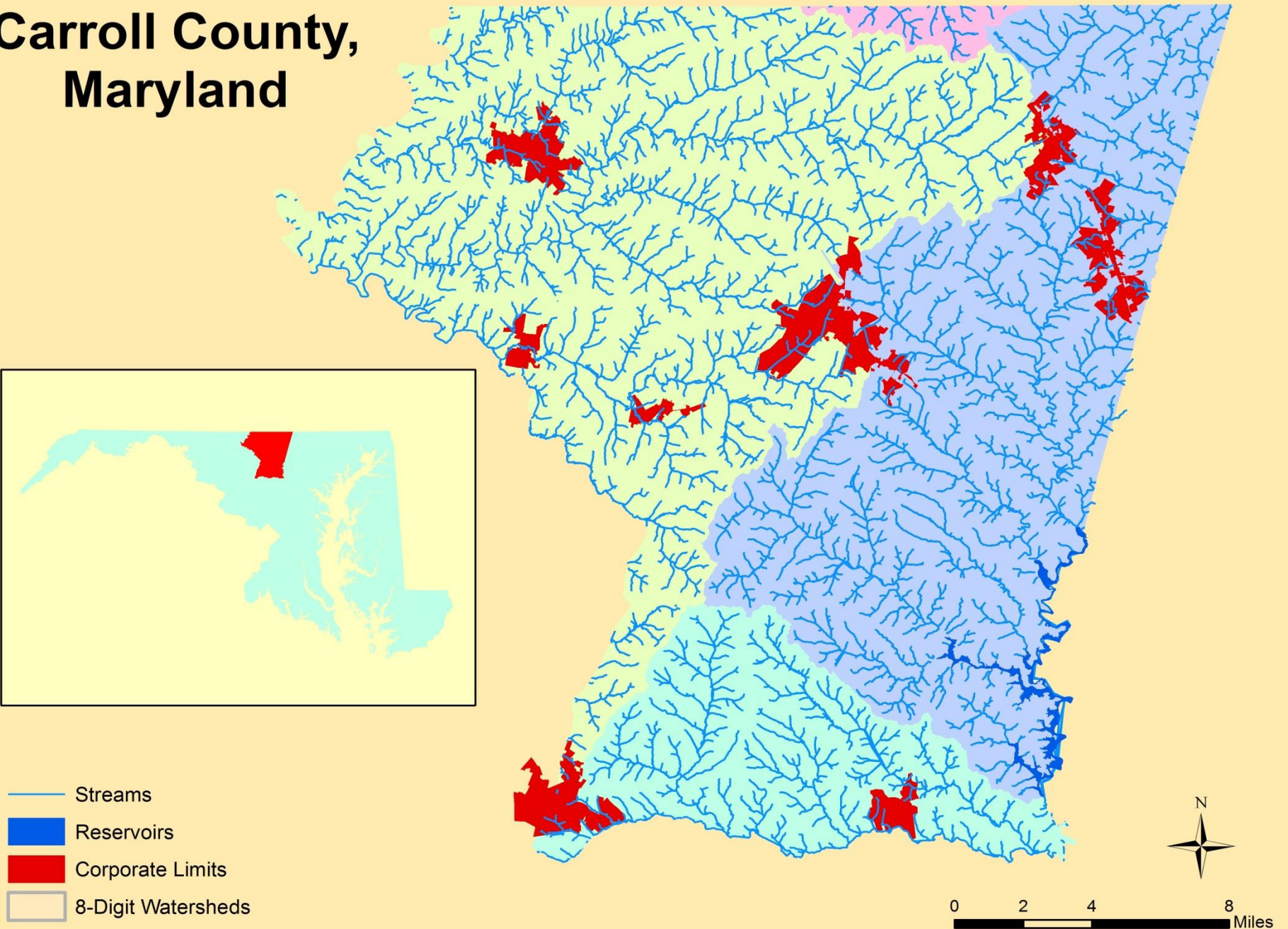
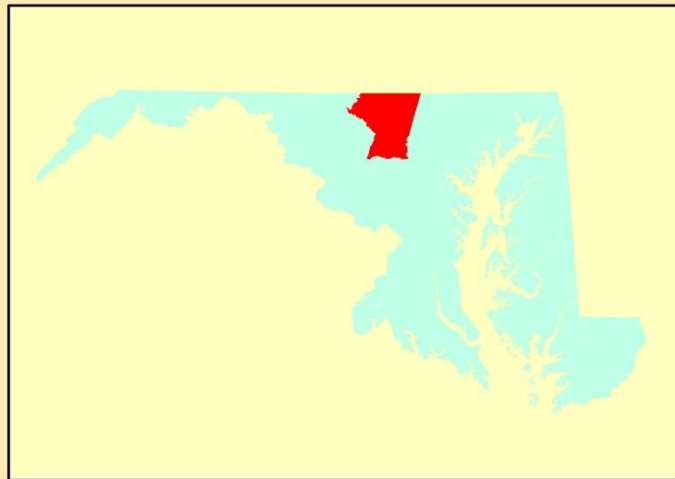


Special Thanks

- Ecosystem Planning & Restoration
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Carroll County, Maryland



Carroll County Sand Filter Design

Unique Design Characteristics:

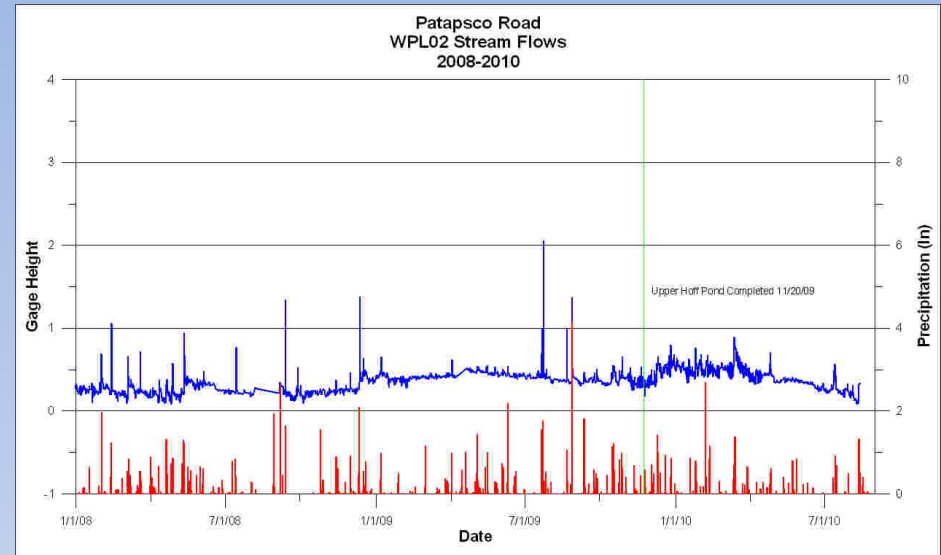
- No Riser - all design flows through sand control
- Drop Structures and Level Pipes
 - Turbulent to laminar flow
- Total Capture of 2 year storm, “difference in 10 year runoff volume”
 - Direct runoff difference – Meadow and Impervious
- Sand layer seeded w/ MDE mix
 - Prevents cracking/short circuiting of filter



Retrofit Monitoring

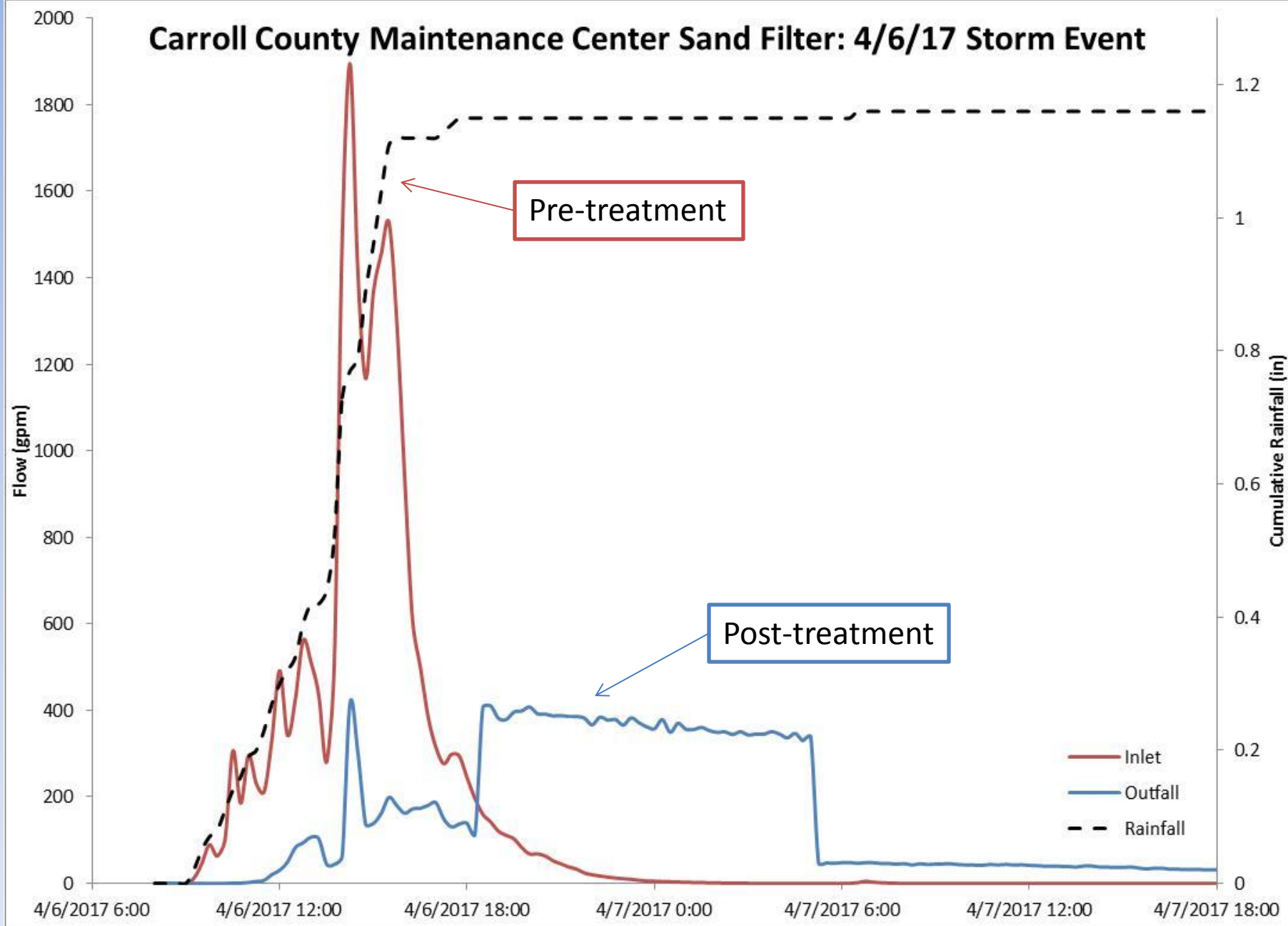
Data Collection:

- Low flow discharge w/ grab
- Targeted storm events
- Stage height analysis/flashiness
- TSS, OP, NO32, TP, TKN
- Spring MBSS



Site	MBSS BIBI	
	2010	2015
WPL02	2.33	4.00

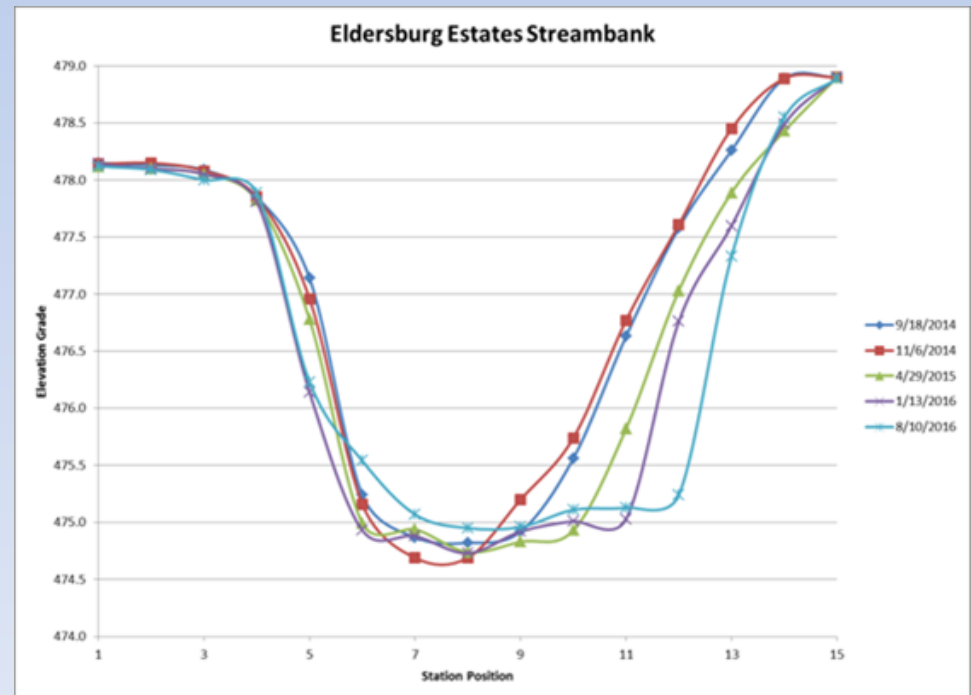
Carroll County Maintenance Center Sand Filter: 4/6/17 Storm Event



Urban Stormwater Work Group



- Cross Section Surveys
- Bank Pins
- Stage Height Analysis



Restoration Research Grant

Monitoring Plan Hypotheses:



Hypothesis 1

The implementation of BMPs as retrofits will modify the runoff response from the watershed (hydrograph) resulting in a reduction of the magnitude, duration and frequency of erosive flow rates that meet and or exceed Maryland Department of Environment (MDE) performance standards for stream channel protection.

Hypothesis 2

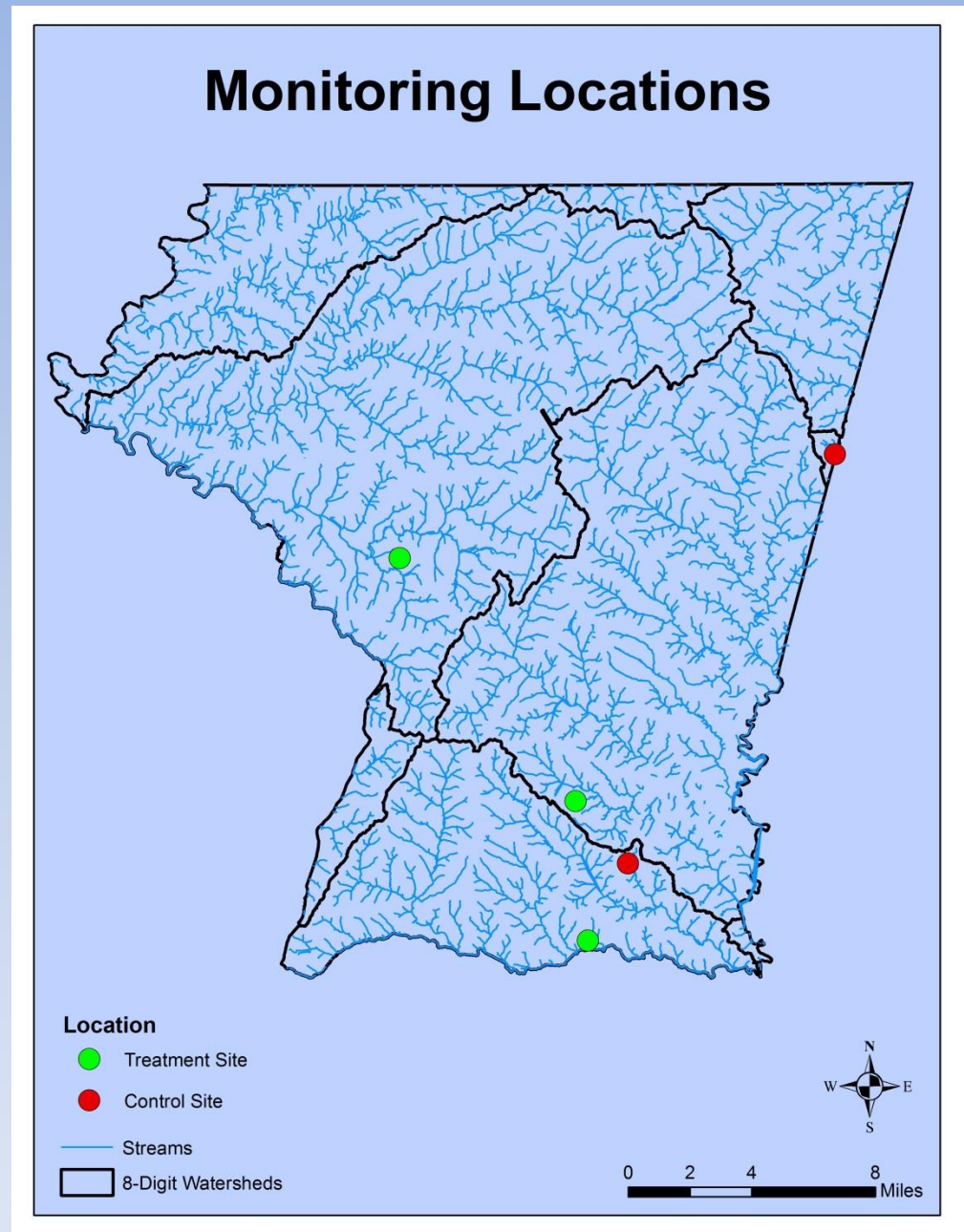
The implementation of BMPs as retrofits will create hydraulic conditions that lead to self-recovery of channel stability.

Hypothesis 3

The implementation of BMPs will decrease sediment loadings downstream as a result of reduced bank erosion rates.

Monitoring Approach

- Control Site Selection
- BANCS Assessment
- Geomorphic Mapping
- Equipment Install
 - Rain gauges/Pressure Transducers
- Survey Work
 - Bank Pins, Cross Sections, longitudinal profiles
- Flow Monitoring
 - Control/Treatment Relationship



Geomorphic Mapping

- BANCS Assessment
 - Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI)
 - Near Bank Stress (NBS)
- Map Components
 - BANCS
 - Bank Pins
 - Cross Sections
 - Waters Edge
 - Thalweg
 - Top of Bank



CBT Restoration Research

Monitoring Setup

H1 Hydrology

- Rain gauge at 3 locations
 - MD Central
 - Roberts Field
 - Blue Ridge
- Pressure Transducers
- Flow measurements



H2 Geomorphology

- Monumented Cross Sections
- Longitudinal Profiles
- Bank Pins
- Pebble Count
- Bulk density
- Riparian Vegetation



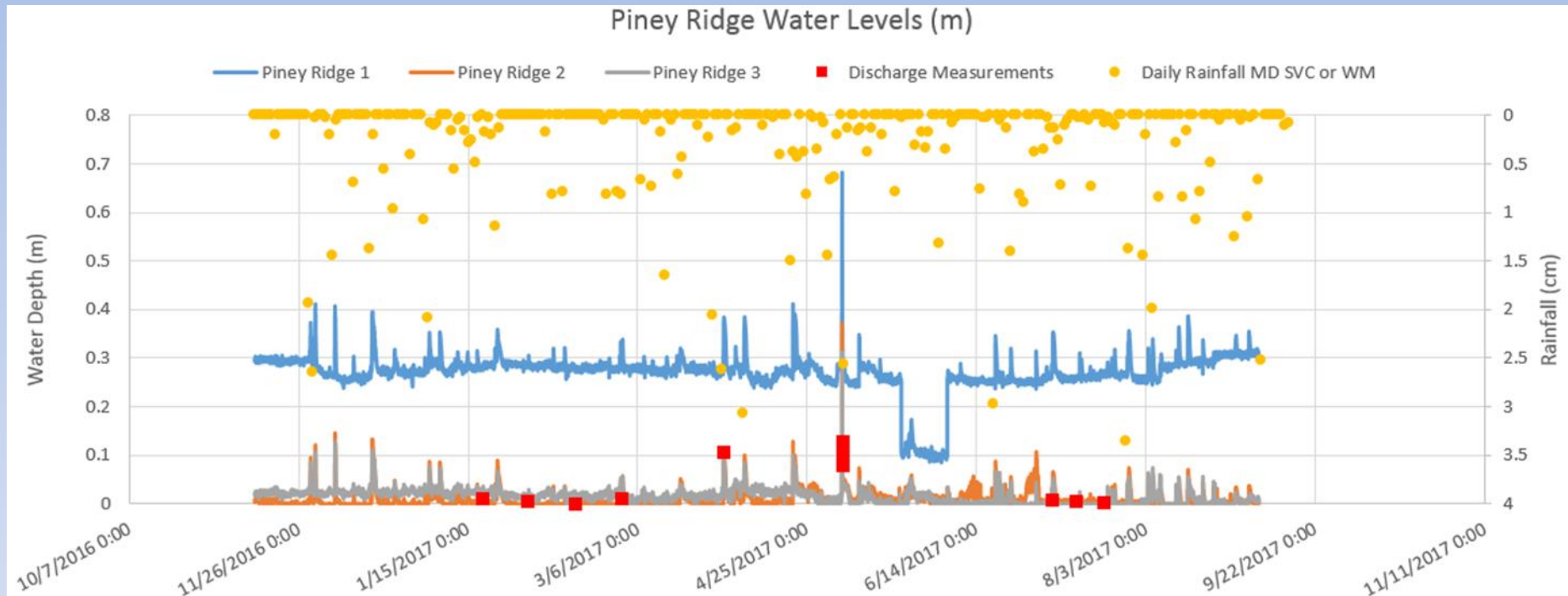
H3 Load Estimation

- BANCs
- Measured change in stream channel

PRE-TREATMENT PHASE

Hydrology-Hydraulics

Stage Height Analysis

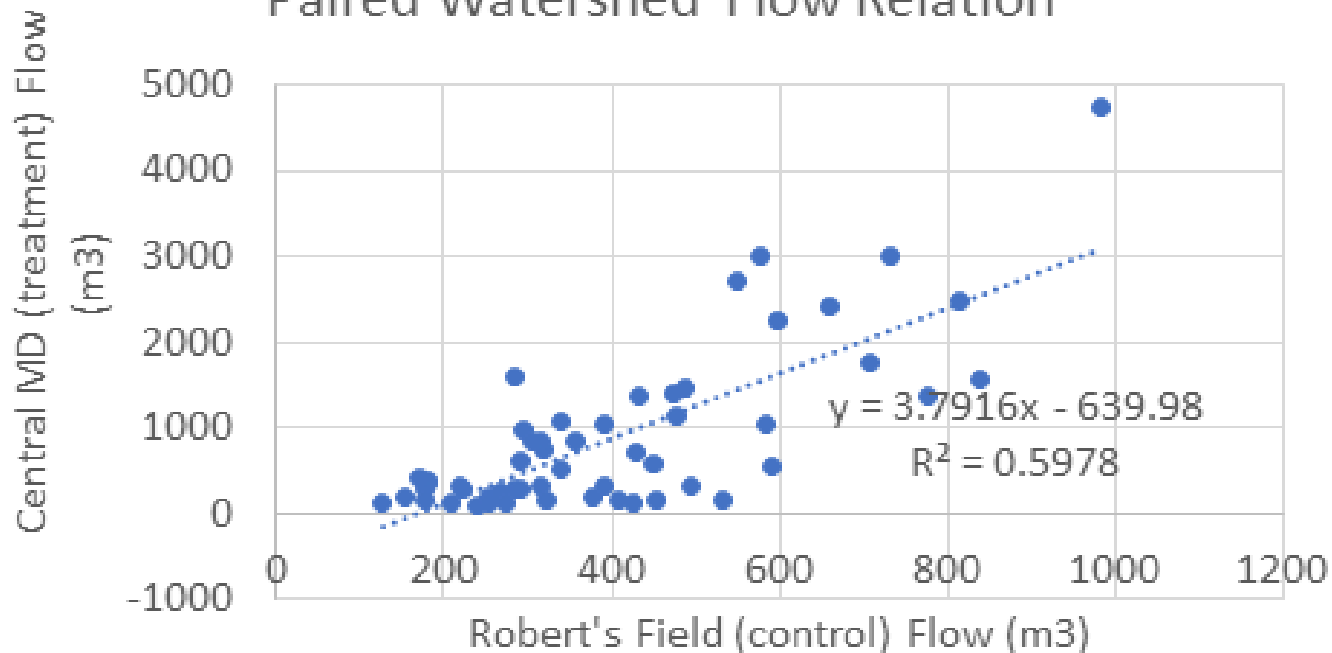


Pre-construction flow monitoring

(January 2017 – January 2018)

Site	# flow measurements	# storm events with measured discharge
Blue Ridge	7	3
Central MD	8	4
Robert's Field	8	4
Shannon Run	9	3
Piney Ridge	9	3

Paired Watershed Flow Relation



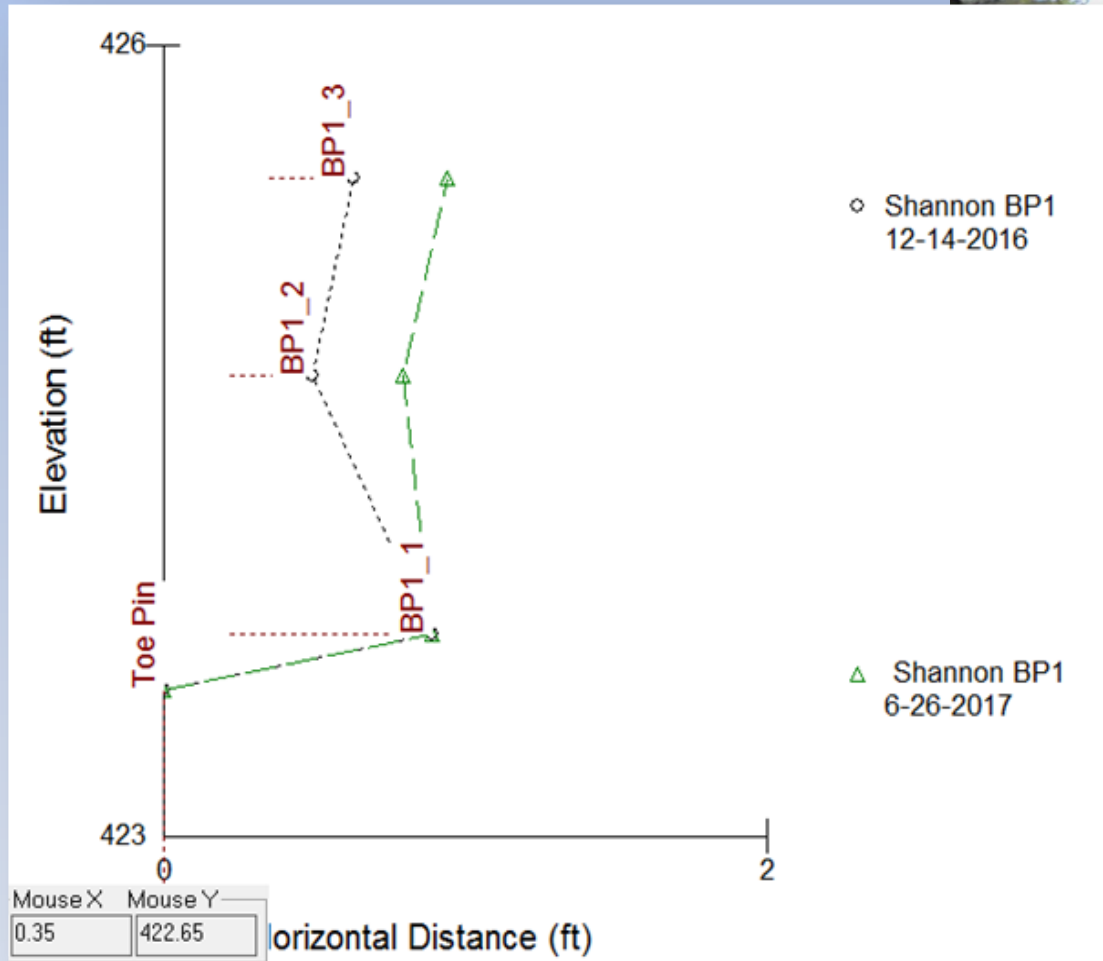
PRE-TREATMENT PHASE

Geomorphology

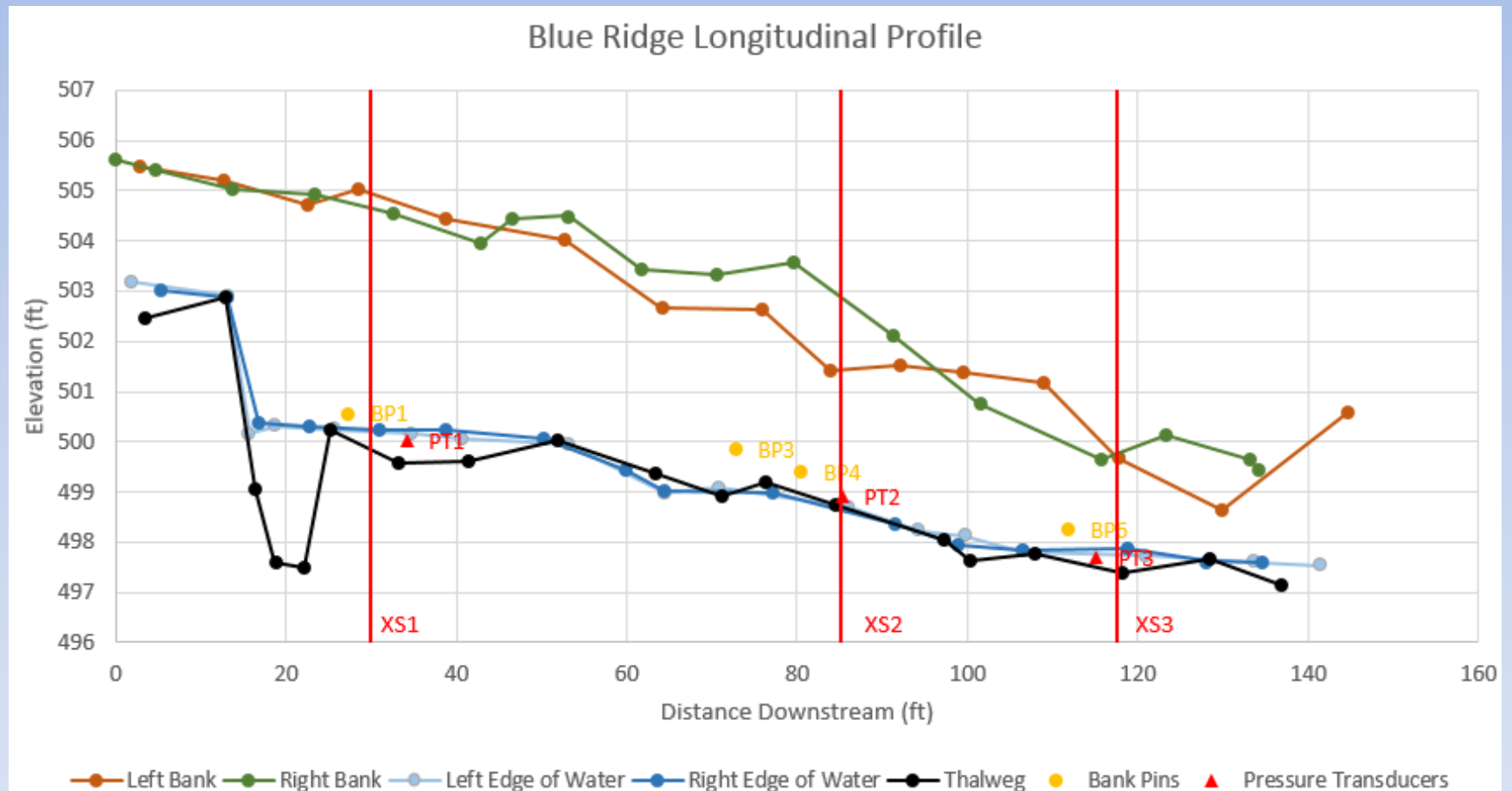
Cross Sectional Surveys



Bank Pins



Longitudinal Profiles



Project Schedule & Next steps

- Pre-treatment monitoring at 3 study sites finished
- Construction underway/completed (2 of 3 treatment sites) no monitoring; 4- 6 months
- Pre-treatment data analysis
- Begin post-treatment monitoring late spring/early summer 2018

Construction

Central MD Service Center



Blue Ridge Manor



Blue Ridge Manor

- Drainage Area: 33.28 Acres
- Impervious: 9.03 Acres (27%)



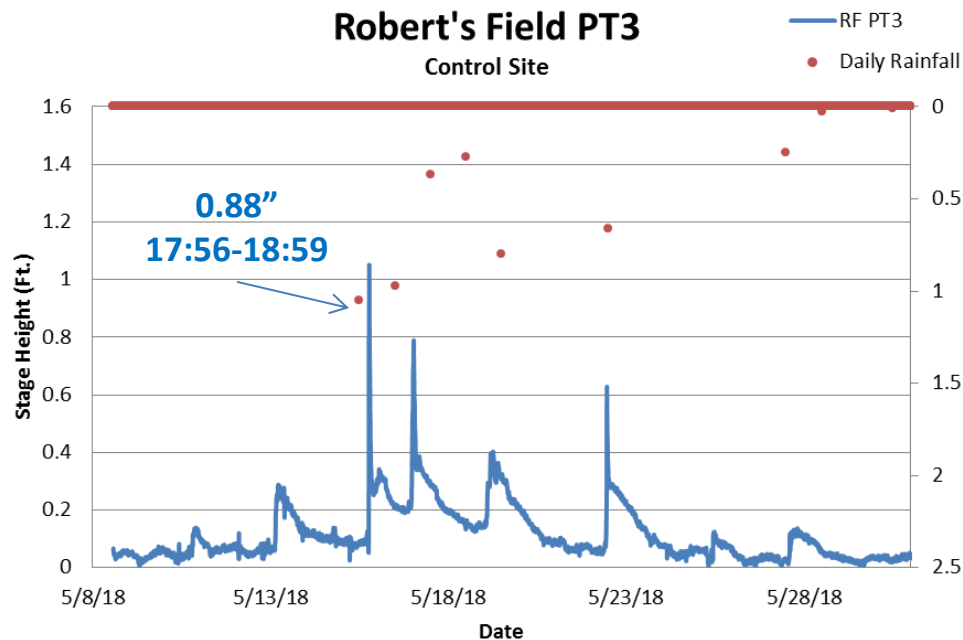
Blue Ridge Manor

May 15, 2018



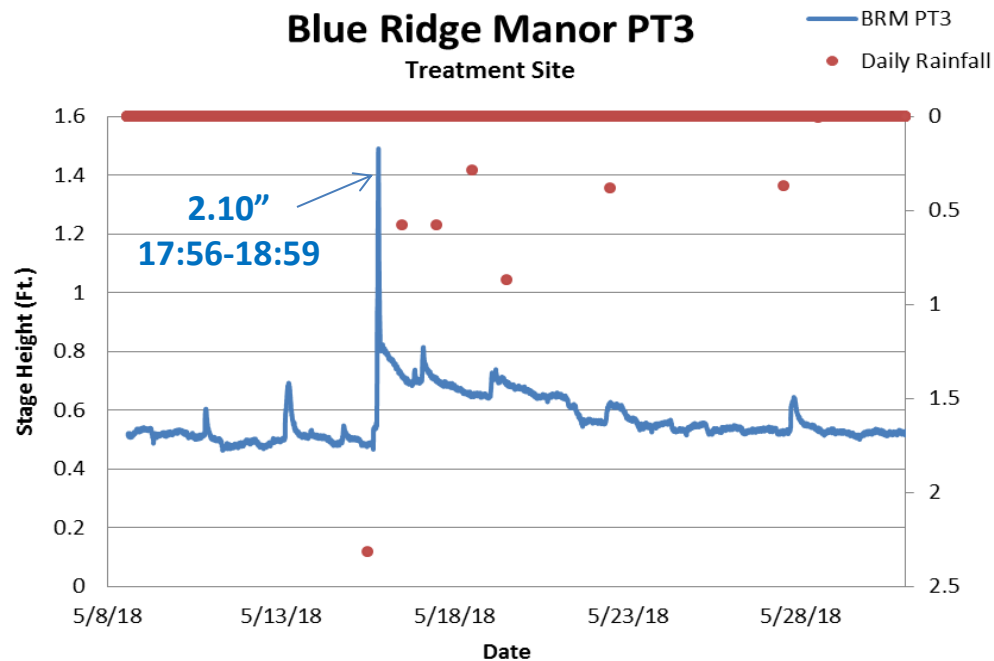
Robert's Field PT3

Control Site



Blue Ridge Manor PT3

Treatment Site



Receiving Stream

Blue Ridge Manor

May 15, 2018



Thank You!



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Restoration Research Program

Carroll County Translation Slides

What does this mean for me?

- Monitoring Purpose - provide Carroll County, MD with high quality data to evaluate the effectiveness of stormwater retrofits on the hydrogeomorphic changes in downstream stream channels and subsequent reductions in nutrient and sediments.
- Addresses MS4 question – “What affect do watershed BMPs have on stream stability and self-recovery?”
- Research addresses: 1) reduce runoff, 2) channel self-recovery, and 3) reduction of sediment loads
- Unique BMP sand filter design approach
- Previous Carroll County projects and research projects already demonstrating dramatic changes in flow outfalls between standard BMPs and sand filter BMP
- Still awaiting results for self-recovery of downstream receiving streams

What does this mean for me?

- What do I take from this if I am a practitioner:

BMP sand filter design approach requires less structures, provides greater volume control, and has lower maintenance costs. Monitoring banks stability of downstream receiving streams.

- What do I take from this if I am a regulator:

This approach may promote self-recovery of downstream receiving streams of sand filter BMPs. Consider allowing MS4 IC and TMDL Protocol 1 credits for self-recovered streams downstream of BMP.