

WATERSHED-BASED PLANNING IN KEYUP BROOK

FRANKLIN REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (FRCOG)

WATERSHED BASED PLANNING IN KEYUP BROOK



A WATERSHED IS THE AREA OF LAND THAT "SHEDS WATER" TO A COMMON OUTLET LIKE KEYUP BROOK. WHAT HAPPENS HIGH UP IN THE WATERSHED NEAR THE HEADWATERS IMPACTS POINTS LOWER IN THE WATERSHED.

FRCOG IS WORKING WITH THE TOWN OF ERVING TO

- WRITE A WATERSHED BASED PLAN &
- APPLY FOR GRANT FUNDING

TO IMPROVE NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION AND FLUVIAL EROSION IN THE WHOLE WATERSHED.

WHAT IS A WATERSHED-BASED PLAN?

A Watershed-Based Plan to Maintain the Health and Improve the Resiliency of the

Deerfield River Watershed



- PROGRAM OF THE MA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP)
- FUNDED UNDER S.319 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT
- PURPOSE
 - DOCUMENT IMPAIRED AND HEALTHY WATERSHEDS
 - IDENTIFY PAST AND CURRENT WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS AND KNOWN AND LIKELY CAUSES AND SOURCES OF NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION
 - RECOGNIZE DATA GAPS
 - PRIORITIZE PROBLEMS AND THREATS
 - IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND WATERSHED-BASED STRATEGIES
- REQUIRED FOR S.319 NONPOINT SOURCE COMPETITIVE GRANT FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS; HELPFUL FOR OTHER WATER QUALITY GRANTS

WHAT IS NONPOINT SOURCE (NPS) POLLUTION?

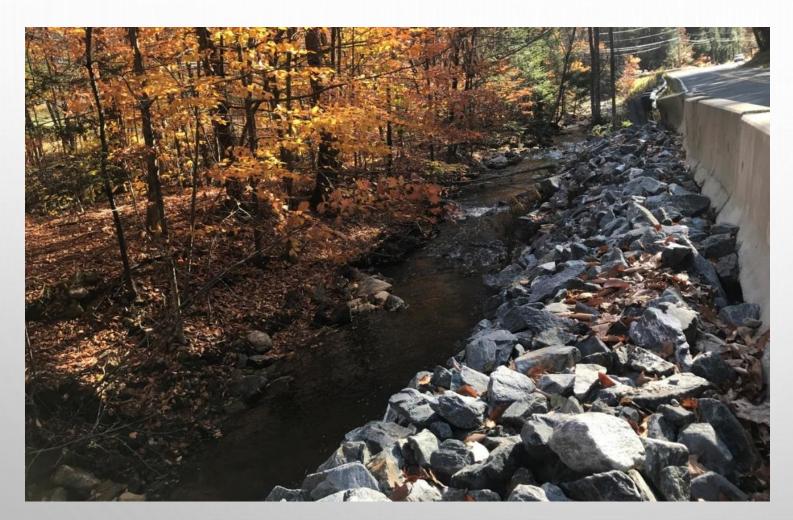
- NOT FROM A SPECIFIC SOURCE (e.g., DISCHARGE PIPE)
- TYPICALLY SURFACE/STORMWATER RUNOFF PICKING UP POLLUTANTS
- SEDIMENT, VEHICLE CHEMICALS, FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, PET WASTE, MANURE, ROAD
 SALT & MORE
- MOST UNTREATED, UNMANAGED STORMWATER RUNOFF IN FRANKLIN COUNTY COMES FROM
 - DEVELOPED AREAS
 - ROADS AND CULVERTS
 - RESIDENTIAL HOMES
 - AGRICULTURE
- MOST COMMON POLLUTANT TYPES THAT WE CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT:
 - BACTERIA (E. COLI)
 - NUTRIENTS (NITROGEN & PHOSPHORUS)
 - SEDIMENT
 - TEMPERATURE

According to the EPA, NPS POLLUTION is now the greatest cause of water quality problems in the country



HEALTHY & CLIMATE RESILIENT RIVERS STORYMAP

WHY THE KEYUP BROOK WATERSHED?



- E. Coli impairment identified in 2006
- Erosion issues, especially in the year
 2021
- Vulnerability of housing and other infrastructure around Keyup Brook are a significant community concern

Keyup Brook along North Street north of former Swamp Road bridge, 2021

NPS POLLUTION IN KEYUP BROOK: E. COLI

MASS DEP'S INTEGRATED LIST OF WATERS
 (ILW) LISTS KEYUP BROOK AS HAVING AN
 ECOLI IMPAIRMENT

A NPS **POLLUTION IMPAIRMENT** IS DETERMINED BY HOW MUCH POLLUTANT CONCENTRATION A WATERBODY CAN TAKE BEFORE THE VARIOUS USES (RECREATION, HABITAT & AESTHETICS) ARE COMPROMISED

SOURCES UNKNOWN

- WATERSHED IS PREDOMINANTLY FORESTED
- WATERSHED IS PREDOMINANTLY ON SEWER
- WILD ANIMALS?
- DOG POOP?

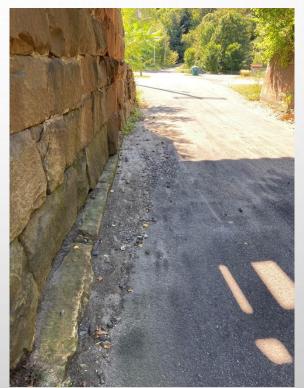
NPS POLLUTION IN KEYUP BROOK: SEDIMENT

A FLUVIAL GEOMORPHIC IMPAIRMENT RELATES TO HOW A STREAM INTERACTS WITH THE LANDSCAPE AROUND IT – EROSION, SCOUR, INCISION.



Erosion around Route 2 Bridge, 2021

STORMWATER AND ROAD EROSION



Sediment settled under RR bridge on Arch Street



Erosion of gravel road (not in Erving/Northfield)

NPS POLLUTION IN KEYUP BROOK: LAND USE & CLIMATE CHANGE





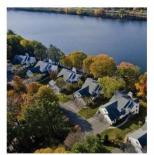


FOREST CUTTING



ABSENCE OF RIPARIAN
BUFFER

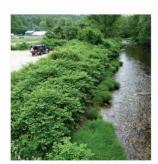
WATERSHED HYDROLOGY NO LONGER A "NATURAL" SYSTEM. IT HAS BEEN MANIPULATED THROUGH HUMAN-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE.



ENCROACHMENT



CHANNEL MODIFICATION



INVASIVE SPECIES



HOTTER TEMPERATURES



SEVERE PRECIPITATION



DROUGHT

NPS POLLUTION IN KEYUP BROOK: LAND USE & CLIMATE CHANGE

CLIMATE CHANGE CREATES A COMPLEX SET OF INTERACTING STRESSORS, BRINGING:

- INCREASED HEAT
- INCREASED ANNUAL PRECIPITATION
- MORE FREQUENT DROUGHTS.







FOREST CUTTING



ABSENCE OF RIPARIAN
BUFFER



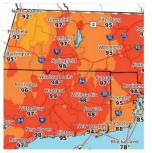
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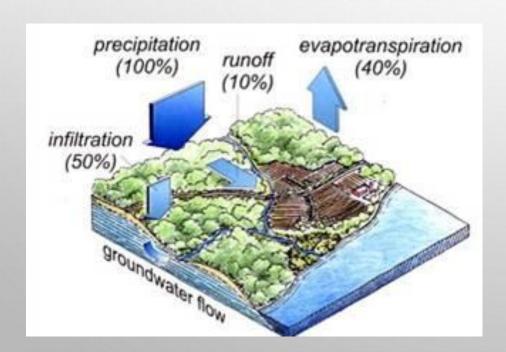
SEVERE PRECIPITATION



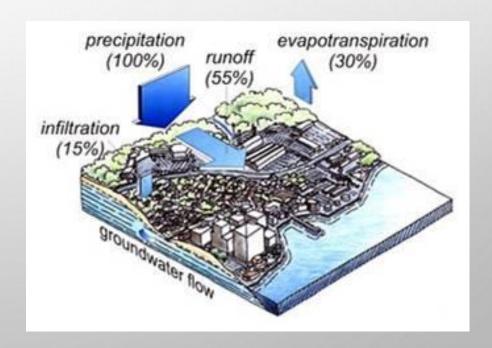
DROUGHT

RAINFALL AND STORMWATER RUNOFF VS. INFILTRATION

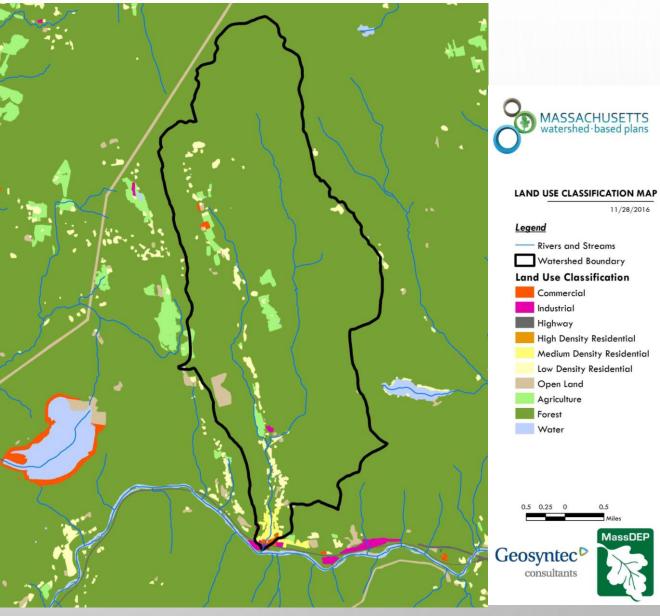
UNDEVELOPED STORMWATER RUNOFF = 10% RAINFALL INFILTRATION = 50%



DEVELOPED STORMWATER RUNOFF = 55% RAINFALL INFILTRATION = 15%







WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS

UPPER WATERSHED - LARGELY UNDEVELOPED

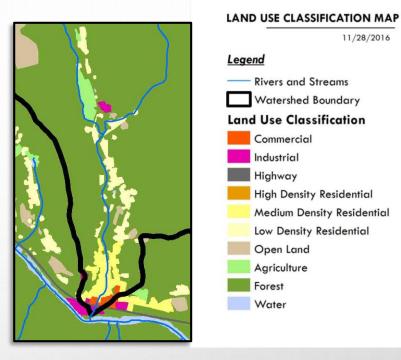
- STEEP TOPOGRAPHY
- CONFINED BY ROADS AND HOUSES

MIDDLE WATERSHED - LIGHTLY DEVELOPED

- EXPERIENCING SEVERE EROSION IN PLACES
- MIX OF TOPOGRAPHY
- CHANNELIZED
- CONFINED BY ROADS, HOUSES, RETAINING WALLS AND ARMORED EMBANKMENTS
- LIMITED ACCESS TO FLOODPLAIN, INCISION
- PETE'S POND & DAM

LOWER WATERSHED - MORE HEAVILY DEVELOPED

- SIMILAR TO MIDDLE WATERSHED WITH MORE SEVERE CONFINEMENT
- MORE STORMWATER DRAINING INTO BROOK
- RESTORES TO MORE NATURAL STATE AT MOUTH





Impervious surface (brown)

GOALS

SEDIMENT

- REDUCE SEDIMENT BY:
 - SLOWING FLOW
 - TRAPPING STREAM-EROSION
 SEDIMENT CLOSE TO SOURCE
 - RECONNECTING FLOODPLAIN
 - KEEPING SEDIMENT OUT OF STORMWATER REACHING THE BROOK

E. COLI

CONDUCT MORE SAMPLING
 WITH HOPE THAT SOURCE WILL
 BE IDENTIFIED OR BROOK WILL
 BE "DELISTED"

POLLUTANTS LIKE PHOSPHORUS CAN BIND TO
SEDIMENT, SO FILTERING AND INFILTRATING
STORMWATER TO KEEP IT OUT OF THE BROOK HELPS
REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF OTHER POLLUTANTS

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

MORE STUDY

- Hydraulic & hydrology (H&H)
- Fluvial Geomorphic Assessment
- Engineering study of potential BMPs
- Beaver management plan?

UPPER WATERSHED PROJECTS

- Land protection
- Instream BMPs like "chop and drop", engineered log jams, and log or rock vanes
- Floodplain reconnection and attenuation

MID/LOWER WATERSHED BMPS

- Right-sized culverts
- Armored/vegetated culvert outlets
- Vegetated or rock WQ swales
- Bioretention basin/rain gardens
- Sediment forebays
- Deep sump/leaching catch basins
- Underground WQ trenches attached to catch basins

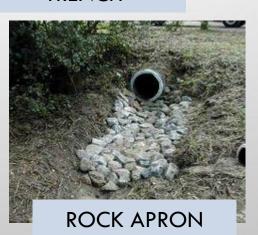
WHAT IS A STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE?

PRINCIPLES

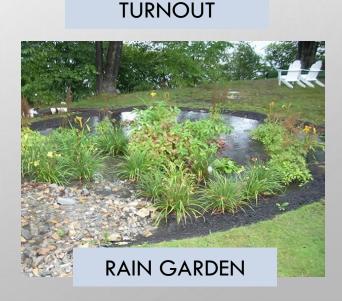
- TREAT STORMWATER CLOSE TO THE SOURCE
- PROVIDE FILTRATION, TREATMENT, AND INFILTRATION
- MIMIC NATURAL SYSTEMS

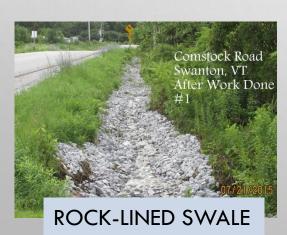


WATER QUALITY
TRENCH











OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

VOLUNTARY RESIDENTIAL-SCALE BMPS

- Rain barrels
- Disconnect downspouts
- Driveway BMPs: impervious,
 proper drainage
- Vegetated/rock-lined drainage swales
- Rain gardens
- No lawn clippings in brook
- Riparian buffers w/ native plants
- Dog waste removal

EDUCATION & OUTREACH

- Integrate flood resilience and water quality into all Town planning and management
- Provide education around installed BMPs
- Work with landowners on residential BMPs

POLICY

- Stormwater regulations
- River corridor zoning

MAINTENANCE

- BMP operations & management plan
- Highway Department ongoing BMPs: street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, reduced salt application

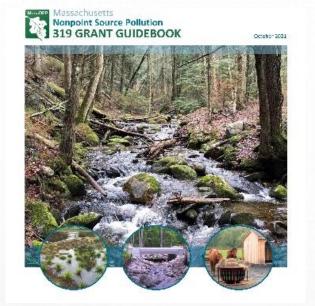
MONITORING

- Water quality monitoring plan
- Monitoring for E. coli and sediment

FUNDING

MassDEP 604b GRANT

- Determine nature, extent, and causes of WQ problems
- Preliminary designs
- Support future s.319 grant implementation projects



MassDEP s.319 GRANT

- Restore & protect WQ
- Implementation projects
- Zoning projects allowed
- Match required

OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING/SUPPORT

- MUNICIPAL VULNERABILITY
 PREPAREDNESS (MVP)
- LONG ISLAND SOUND FUTURES FUND
- LWA FUNDS
- TOWN CH. 90 FUNDS
- TOWN CAPITAL FUNDS
- TOWN WETLAND MITIGATION FUNDS
- TOWN CPA FUNDS
- FEMA HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT
- VOLUNTEER TIME FOR PUBLIC
 OUTREACH AND MONITORING

FRCOG HAS FUNDING TO ASSIST WITH GRANT PROPOSALS

NEXT STEPS

- REVIEW THE **DRAFT** KEYUP BROOK WATERSHED-BASED PLAN WHEN IT IS POSTED TO THE TOWN OF ERVING WEBSITE (NOVEMBER 1)
- EMAIL YOUR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WATERSHED BASED PLAN TO TAMSIN FLANDERS AT <u>TFLANDERS@FRCOG.ORG</u> BY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST
- SEND US IMAGES OF UNTREATED STORMWATER RUNOFF, EROSION, OR SEDIMENTATION ON YOUR PROPERTY

October – November | 30-day public comment period

Winter Submit WBP to DEP

Winter Apply for 604b grant funding to further study watershed

Spring/Summer Approval of WBP

