

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

215 Attachment 1

Town of Brighton

Schedule A: Standard Stormwater Management Practices Acceptable for Water Quality

Schedule A

Table 3.3 Standard Stormwater Management Practices Acceptable for Water Quality		
Group	Practice	Description
Pond	Micropool Extended Detention Pond (P-1)	Pond that treats the majority of the water quality volume through extended detention and incorporates a micropool at the outlet of the pond to prevent sediment resuspension.
	Wet Pond (P-2)	Pond that provides storage for the entire water quality volume in the permanent pool.
	Wet Extended Detention Pond (P-3)	Pond that treats a portion of the water quality volume by detaining storm flows above a permanent pool for a specified minimum detention time.
	Multiple Pond System (P-4)	A group of ponds that collectively treat the water quality volume.
Wetland	Shallow Wetland (W-1)	A wetland that provides water quality treatment entirely in a wet shallow marsh.
	Extended Detention Wetland (W-2)	A wetland system that provides some fraction of the water quality volume by detaining storm flows above the marsh surface.
	Pond/ Wetland System (W-3)	A wetland system that provides a portion of the water quality volume in the permanent pool of a wet pond that precedes the marsh for a specified minimum detention time.
	Pocket Wetland (W-4)	A shallow wetland design adapted for the treatment of runoff from small drainage areas that has variable water levels and relies on groundwater for its permanent pool.
	Gravel Wetland (W-5)	A wetland system filled with crushed stone that allows water quality volume to flow subsurface through the root zone.
Infiltration	Infiltration Trench (I-1)	An infiltration practice that stores the water quality volume in the void spaces of a gravel trench before it is infiltrated into the ground.
	Infiltration Basin (I-2)	An infiltration practice that stores the water quality volume in a shallow depression, before it is infiltrated into the ground.
	Dry Well (I-3)	An infiltration practice that includes a shallow excavation filled with stone or an underground perforated structure surrounded by stone, that is designed to intercept and temporarily store runoff to promote infiltration into the surrounding native soils.
	Underground Infiltration (I-4)	An infiltration practice below grade that stores the water quality volume in pre-manufactured pipes, vaults or other modular structures, before it is infiltrated into the ground.
Filtering Practices	Surface Sand Filter (F-1)	A filtering practice that treats stormwater by settling out larger particles in a sediment chamber, and then filtering stormwater through a sand matrix.
	Underground Sand Filter (F-2)	A filtering practice that treats stormwater as it flows through underground settling and filtering chambers.
	Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	A filter that incorporates a sediment chamber and filter bed as parallel vaults adjacent to a parking lot.
	Filtration Bioretention (F-4)	A shallow depression that treats stormwater as it flows through a soil matrix and is returned to the storm drain system.
	Infiltration Bioretention (F-5)	A shallow depression that treats stormwater as it flows through a soil matrix, before it is infiltrated into the ground.
	Bioslope (F-6)	Permeable engineered soil media that is installed along embankments or other slopes, designed to capture and treat stormwater runoff from adjacent impervious surfaces.
Open Channels	Dry Swale (O-1)	An open drainage channel or depression explicitly designed to detain and promote the filtration of stormwater runoff into the soil media.
	Wet Swale (O-2)	An open drainage channel or depression designed to retain water or intercept groundwater for water quality treatment.