Ephemeral Stormwater Outfall Restoration Park Drive RSC Fort Dupont Park (National Park Service), SE Washington DC DCWater

Project Goals:

- Provide stable conveyance of 100-year storm event through the design of boulder cascades and cobble riffles, thus minimizing sediment loading to receiving stream channel,
- Minimize impacts to well vegetated, steep slopes past the gully's top of bank
- Maximize nutrient uptake and improve water quality to the unnamed tributary of the Anacostia River by promoting infiltration, detention, and seepage through the sand/mulch fill, which increases denitrification and sediment filtering,
- Dissipate energy at the existing outfall discharge point through the design of a series of dissipation pools.

Additional Project Benefits:

- Enhance the ecological functions of the site through the recharging of groundwater and creation of riffle/pools complexes,
- Attenuate stormwater peak discharges to the downstream, unnamed tributary of the Anacostia River through the conversion of surface flow to sub-surface flow,
- Preserve valuable over story trees by minimizing construction impacts to the adjacent woodlands,
- Install a viable demonstration project to showcase cost-effective and ecologically appropriate restoration techniques.

Ephemeral Stormwater Outfall Restoration Park Drive RSC Fort Dupont Park (National Park Service), SE Washington DC DCWater

Anacostia Valley Area of the Western Shore Uplands Region of the Coastal Plain Province

Constructed Summer 2014 Drainage Area = 7 acres Impervious Area = 1 acre 100 yr Q = ~35 cfs Restoration Length = 200' Bank Height = +15' Slope = 20% Design/Build Cost = \$300,000

Drainage Area

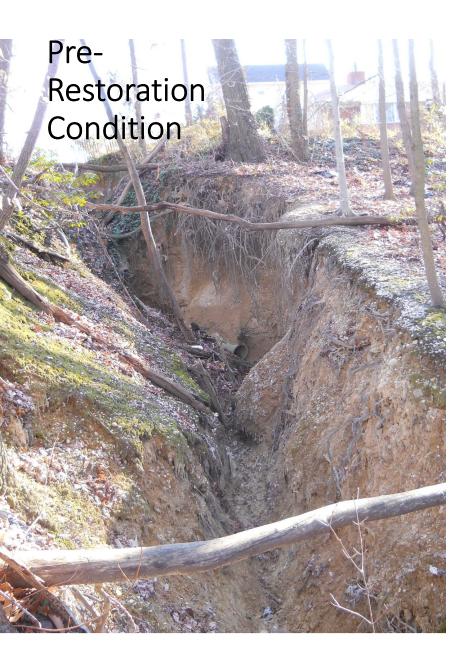


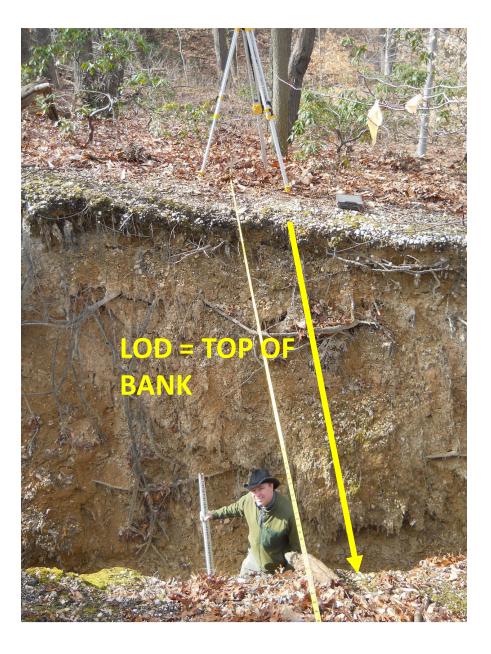




Pre-Restoration Condition



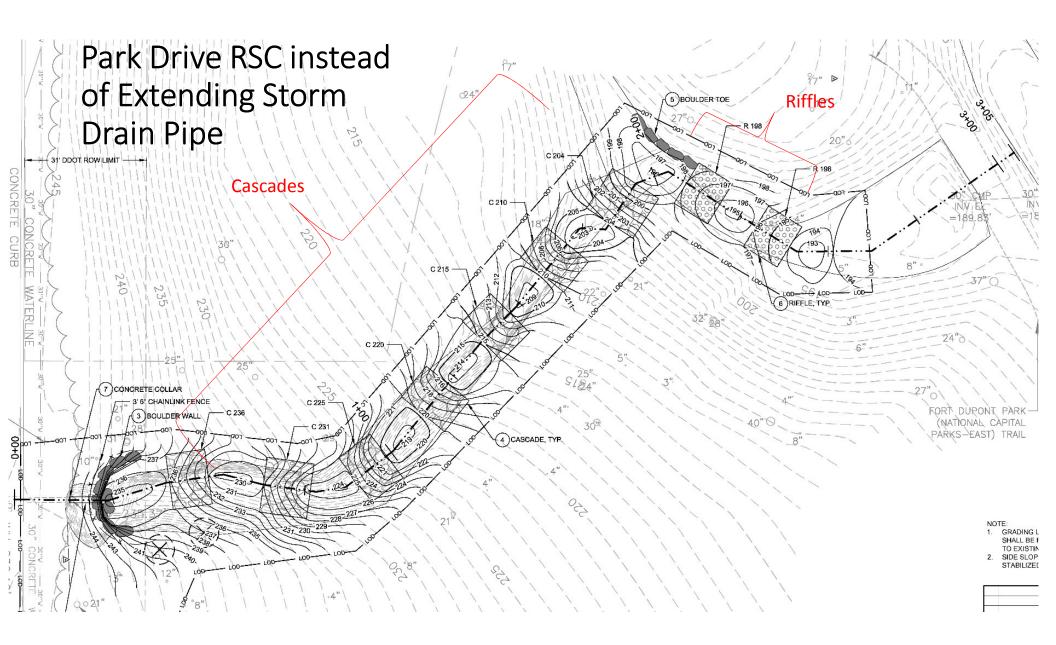


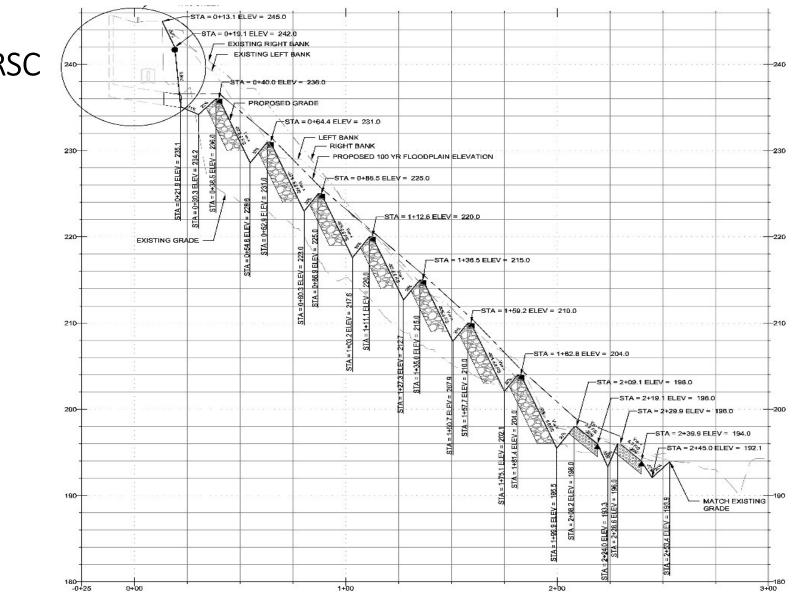


Pre-Restoration Condition











Construction





Heavy Rain During Construction





Sand/Mulch Seam doubled as haul road



Series of Cascades



Tie-Out Riffles



Boulder Headwall

