

Park Street Municipal Drain Improvement

Information Meeting No. 3

July 15, 2020

Purpose of this Meeting

➤ An information exchange with stakeholders in the contributing watershed.

The design is NOT written in stone and we're looking for feedback to proceed.



Overview

- Project Background and Watershed History
- 2. Design Criteria and Investigation Results
- 3. Proposed Design
- 4. Construction Process
- 5. Cost Estimates
- 6. Preliminary Assessments
- 7. Next Steps



What is a Municipal Drain?

- Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990
 - Provincial legislation which provides a system/framework/process for landowners to gain a legal or sufficient outlet for surface and subsurface water from their property through private lands.
 - Process is administered through the Municipality and the Engineer, with Agency review.



What is a Municipal Drain?

Community Project

 Contributing properties have input towards the scale, design, and other aspects of the drainage system.

User Pay System

 Each member of the contributing watershed is responsible for a portion of the cost of the drain.

Legal Existence

- Provides a Legal Outlet for a property.
- Legal Standing under associated Municipal By-Law.

Municipal Infrastructure

Maintained by the Municipality on behalf of the affected landowners.



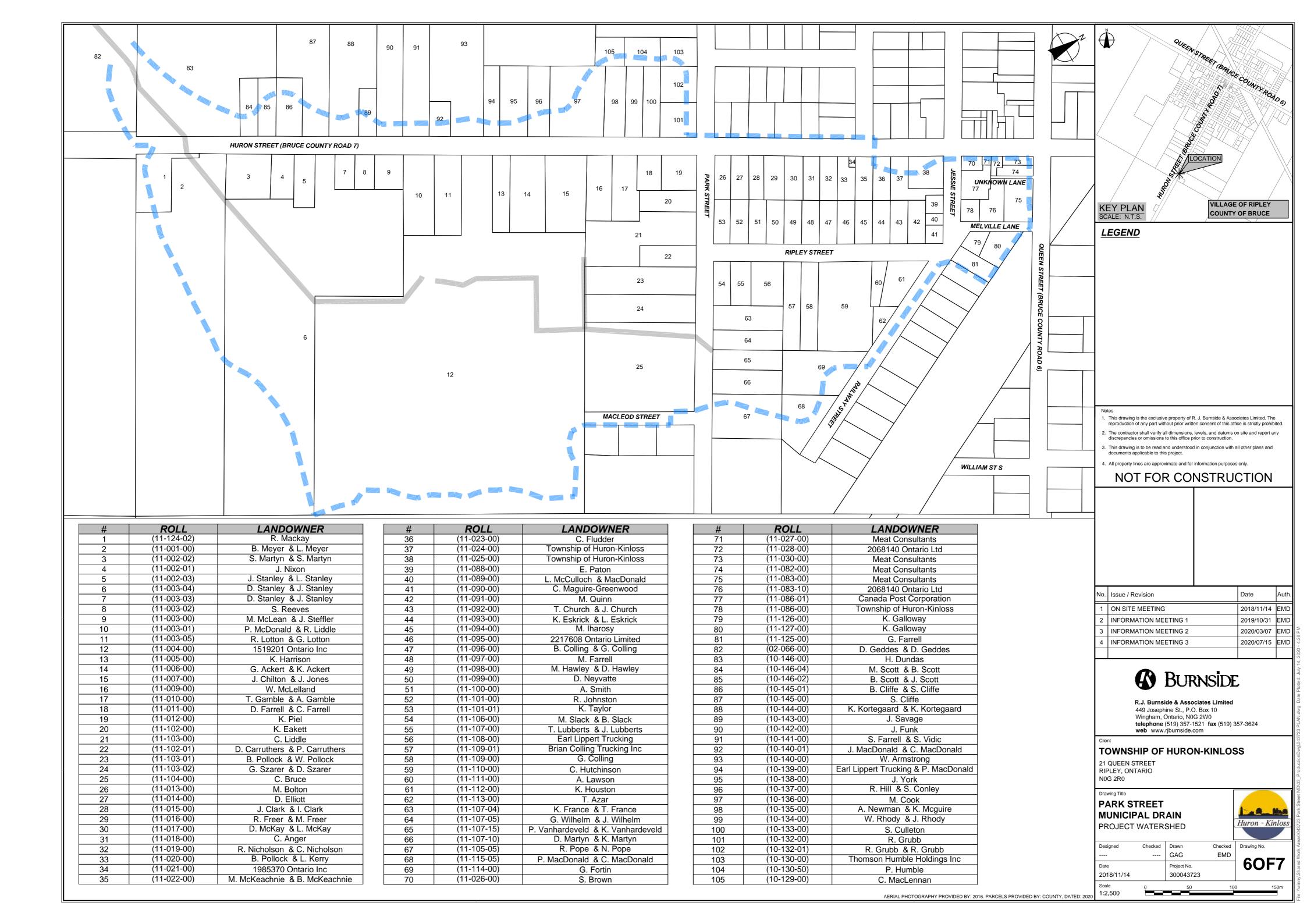
Watershed Boundary

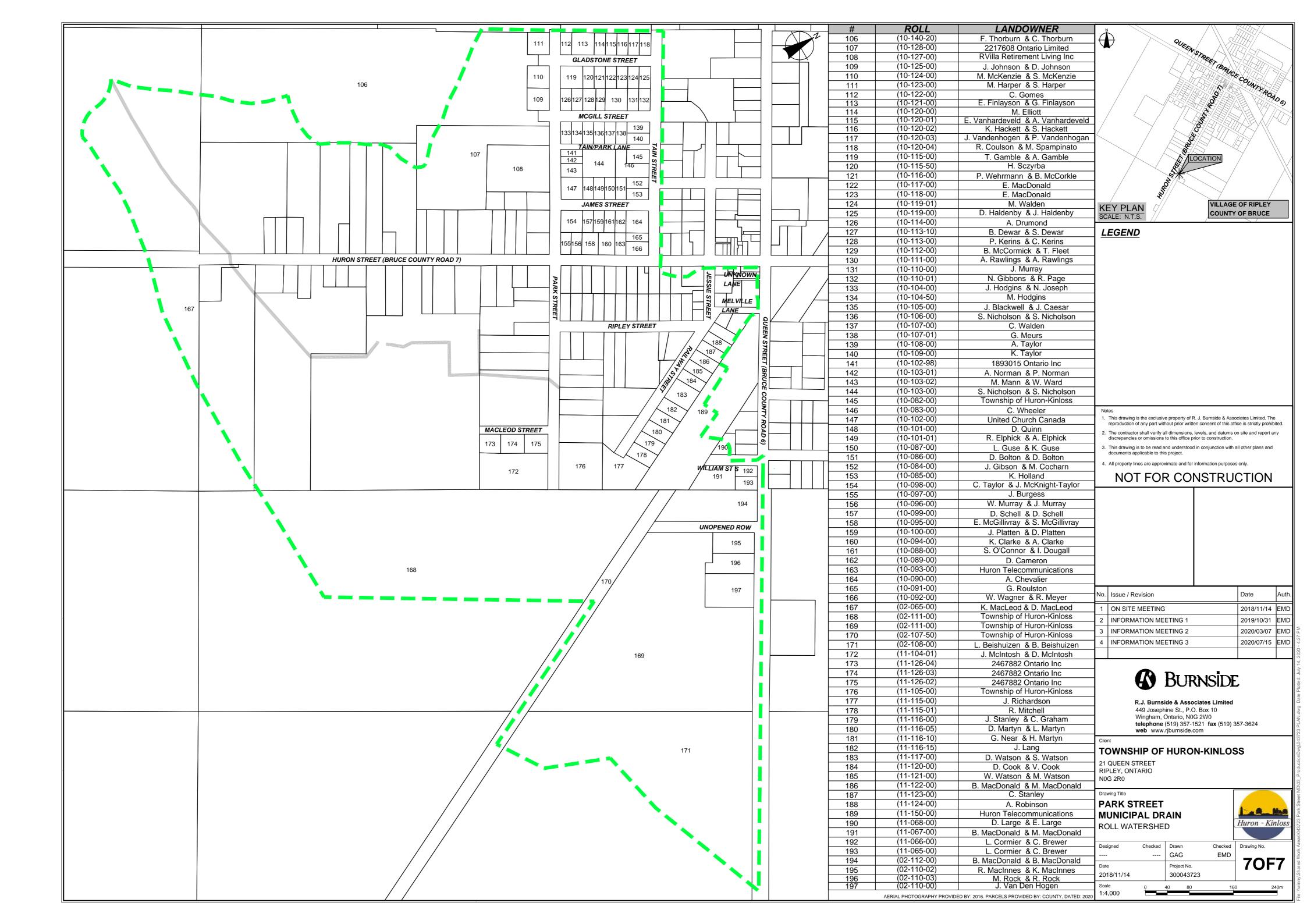
What is a Watershed Boundary?

- A watershed boundary is a divide that defines an area draining to a particular watercourse.
- Rain falling on our side of a watershed boundary will flow to our drain and on the other side will flow to another watercourse.
- This line should represent the high ground on your property.









Project Background



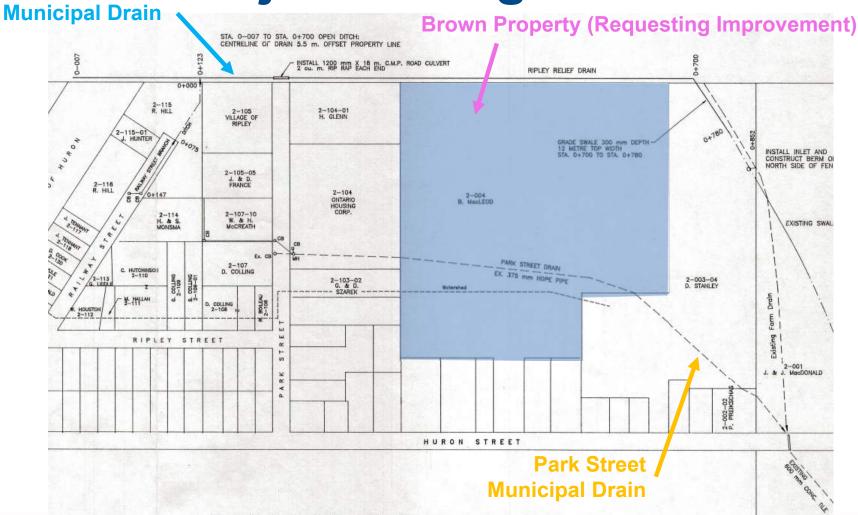
Project Background

What started this project?

- Request for Improvements to the Park Street Municipal Drain to improve the outlet of the Brown property for development in 2018.
- On-Site Meeting November 2018
- Information Meeting No. 1 October 2019
- ➤ Information Meeting No. 2 March 2020



Project Background





Ripley Relief

Watershed History

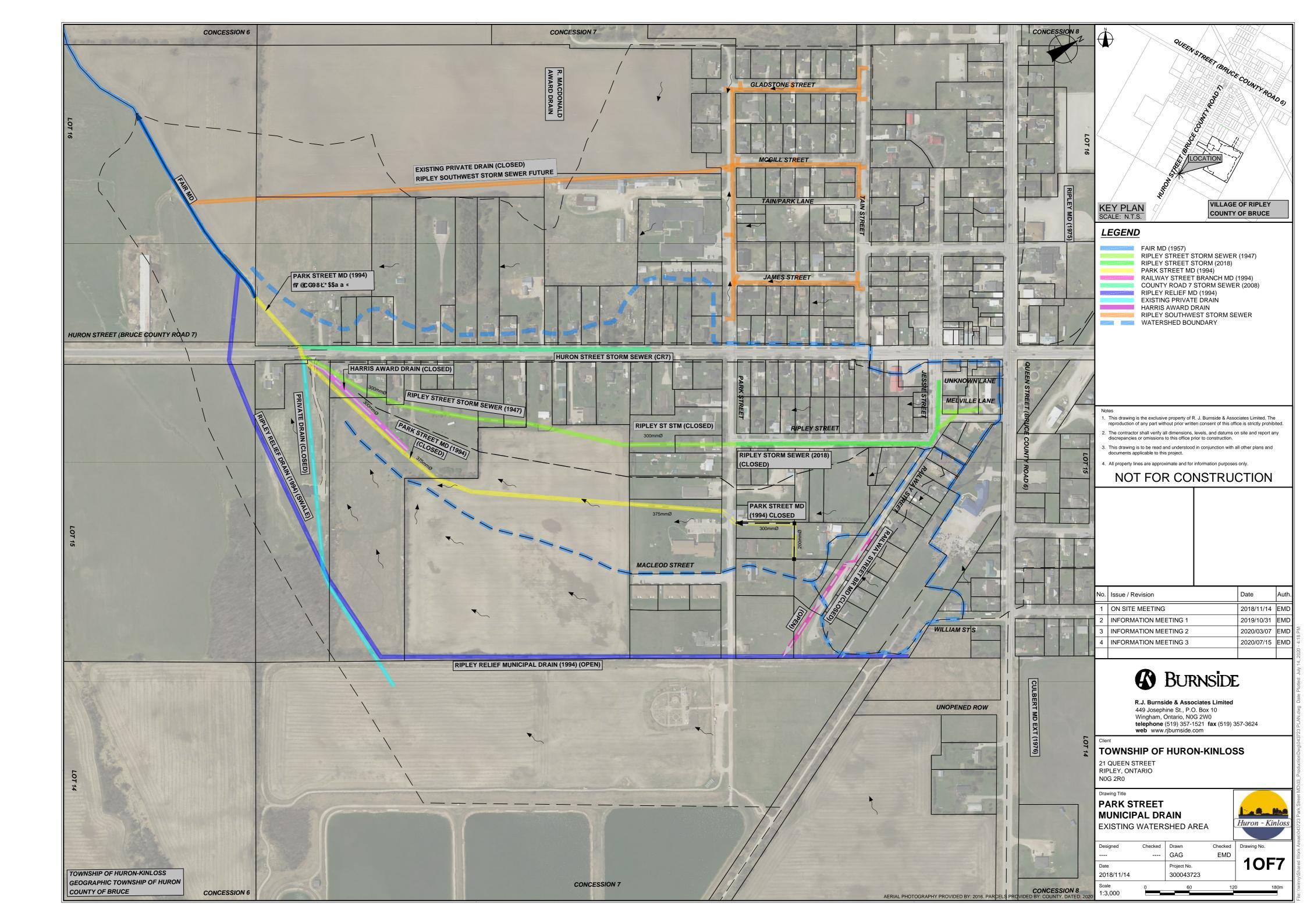
- > 1906
 - ➤ Harris Award Drain constructed, servicing the Ripley Street and Park Street watersheds.
- > 1947
 - Ripley storm sewer constructed parallel to Park Street MD.
- **>** 1957
 - ➤ Fair MD construction west of Huron Street, the outlet for the Park Street MD and Ripley Street sewer systems.
- **>** 1994
 - Park Street MD constructed under a report by W.J. Bartlett, existing drainage systems incorporated.
 - Construction of Ripley relief MD and Railway Street drain.



Watershed History

- > 1996
 - ➤ Storm drainage report for the Village of Ripley completed by B.M. Ross and Associates.
- > 2018
 - Ripley storm sewer reconstruction (obstructed outlet).
 - Park Street MD improvement project initiated.





Existing Drainage Systems

- Park Street MD (1994)
 - ➤ Mainly 375 mm dia. (15 inch) single-wall HDPE tubing south of Park Street
 - 400 mm CSP crossing under Park Street.
 - ➤ 200 300 mm dia. Dual-wall HDPE upstream of Park Street.
- Ripley Street Storm Sewer (1947 and 2018)
 - Mainly 300 mm dia. (12 inch) concrete pipe
 - Upper section (u/s of Park Street) re-constructed in 2018 with dual-wall HDPE (320 kPa) pipe up to 600 mm dia. (24 inch).
 - Currently outlets to the existing sewer at the south intersection of Ripley and Park Streets.
- ➤ Harris Award Drain (1906)
 - Concrete/clay system in the general location of the Ripley and Park drainage systems west of Queen Street (~200 mm dia.)



Existing Drainage Systems

- Fair Municipal Drain (1957)
 - Channel Municipal Drain and the outlet for the existing Park Street Municipal Drain.
- Ripley Relief Drain(1994)
 - Mainly channel municipal drain that outlets to the Fair Municipal Drain downstream of the existing Park Street MD outlet.
- Huron Street (County Road 7) Storm Sewer
 - Currently outlets to the existing Park Street Municipal Drain in the WROW of Huron Street.



Existing Conditions











Looking u/s along Ex. Park Street MD alignment (Stanley Property)













Looking d/s along Ex. Park Street MD alignment (Geddes and Dundas Properties)



Looking u/s along Ex. Park Street MD alignment (Geddes and Dundas Properties)



Video of Existing Conditions

0250.1

- Camera investigation of existing drainage systems (November 2018, May 2019, May 2020):
 - Park Street and Railway Street Municipal Drains (1994)
 - ➤ Harris Award Drain (1906)
 - ➤ Ripley Street Storm Sewer (1947)



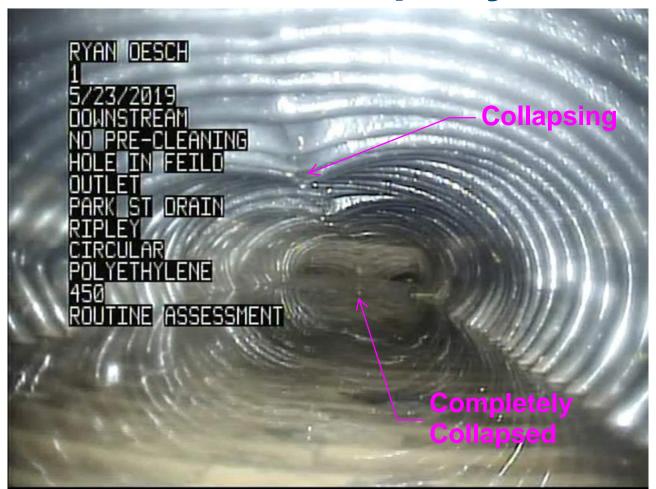


Video of Ex. Park Street MD – U/S of Park Street to Bruce Housing



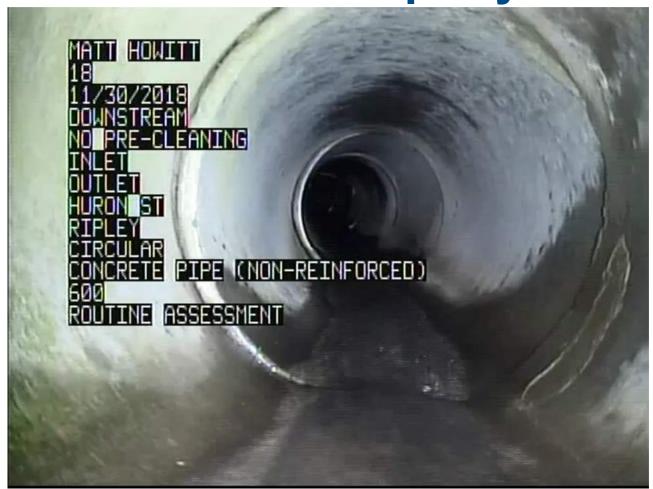


Video of Ex. Park Street MD – Brown Property





Video of Ex. Park Street MD - Dundas Property





Design Considerations



Design Criteria



- ➤ The sub-surface drainage system design sizing is based on a 5-year return period rainfall event (1 in 5-year flood).
- The design will accommodate floods up to the simulated 100-yr event using overland flow paths.
- For larger rainfall events, a SWM pond is typically required to attenuate peak flows to predevelopment rates.



Design Criteria



- The Stormwater management report prepared by Cobide Engineering was reviewed and integrated as part of this design.
- The previously developed portion of the Village within the watershed is not currently controlled and would be as part of this project in conjunction with the proposed development.
- Volume control of development runoff (Low Impact Development) was not identified as feasible in the Cobide SWM Report.



So, What's a Stormwater Management (SWM) Pond?

- > A SWM pond is an engineered structure constructed to gather rainfall and surface water runoff.
- The pond temporarily stores water and then releases it at a controlled rate.
- A single pond can provide erosion and flooding control while enhancing water quality.







So, What's a Stormwater Management (SWM) Pond?

SWM Pond Benefits:

- ➤ Allow sediment and contaminants to settle out of runoff before it is released into a natural watercourse.
- Hold back water in order to release it at a controlled rate during large storms.
- Controlling the flow of stormwater protects downstream lands from erosion and flooding.
- Constructed to be an attractive feature with an environmental benefit.
- Designed to be surrounded by natural vegetation and to provide habitat for birds and animals.



Reviewing Agencies

A) Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority (SVCA)

- Potential erosion and flooding risks associated with the project.
- Work in 'regulated areas'

B) Fisheries & Oceans Canada (DFO)

- Work in an Open Drain and potential fish habitat requires approval.
- Federal Species at Risk (SAR).

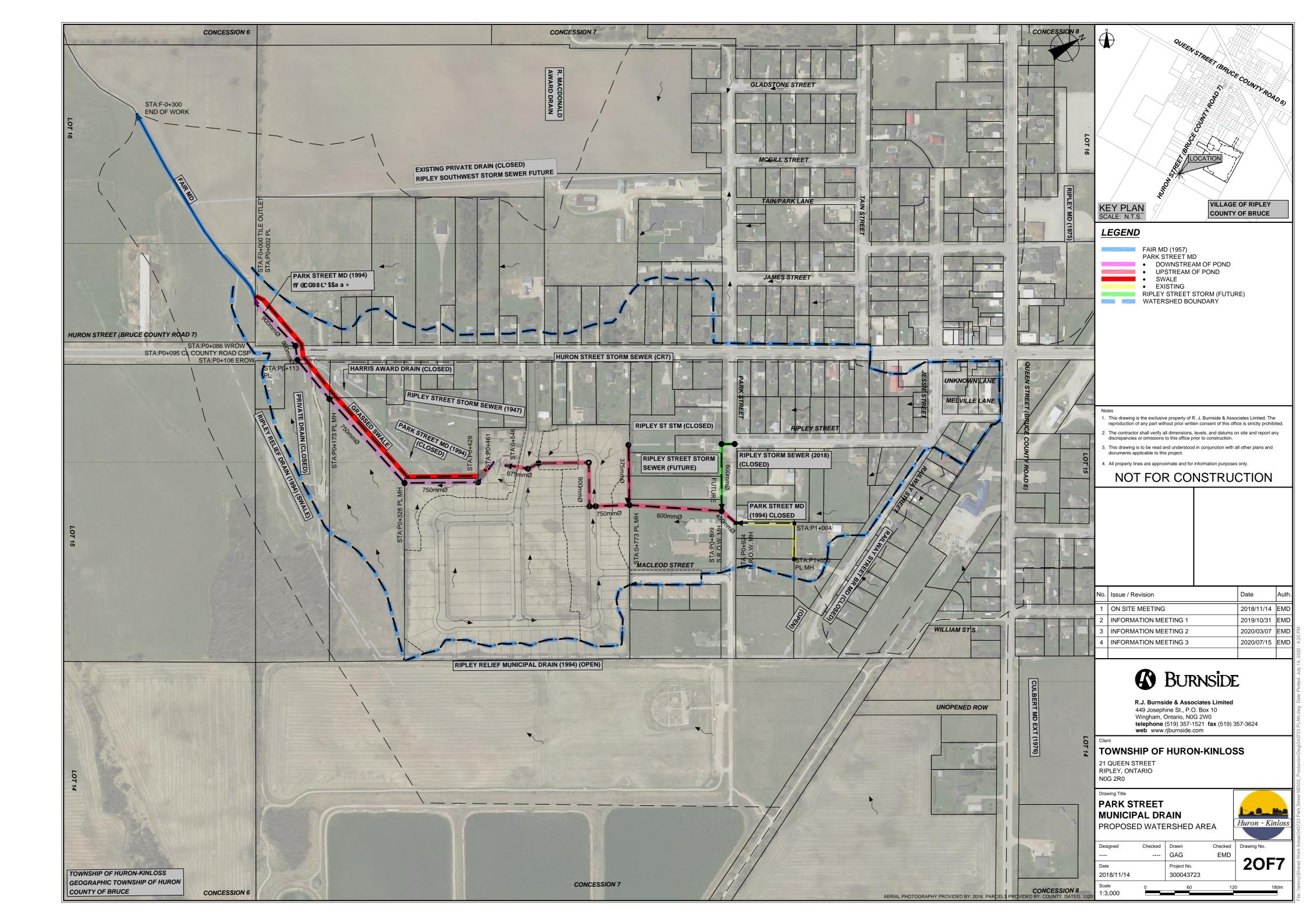
C) Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP)

- Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) application for the entire project.
- Provincial Endangered Species (Formerly through MNRF).



Proposed Design





Proposed Design

Huron Street and Downstream

Fair Municipal Drain

Geddes Property:

- Approx. 300 m of channel deepening and widening.
- Approx. 300 m of riparian buffer.

Park Street Municipal Drain

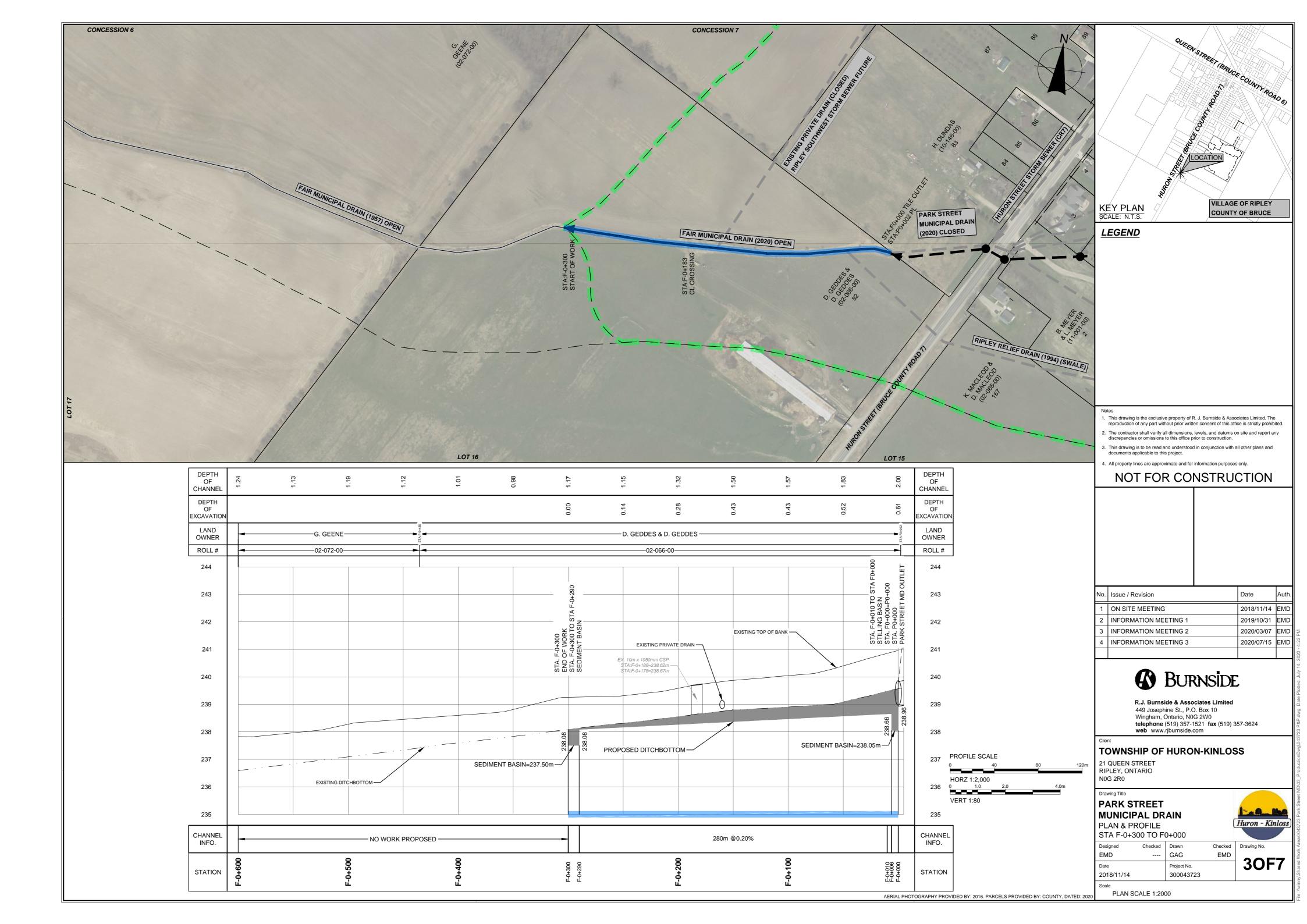
Dundas Property:

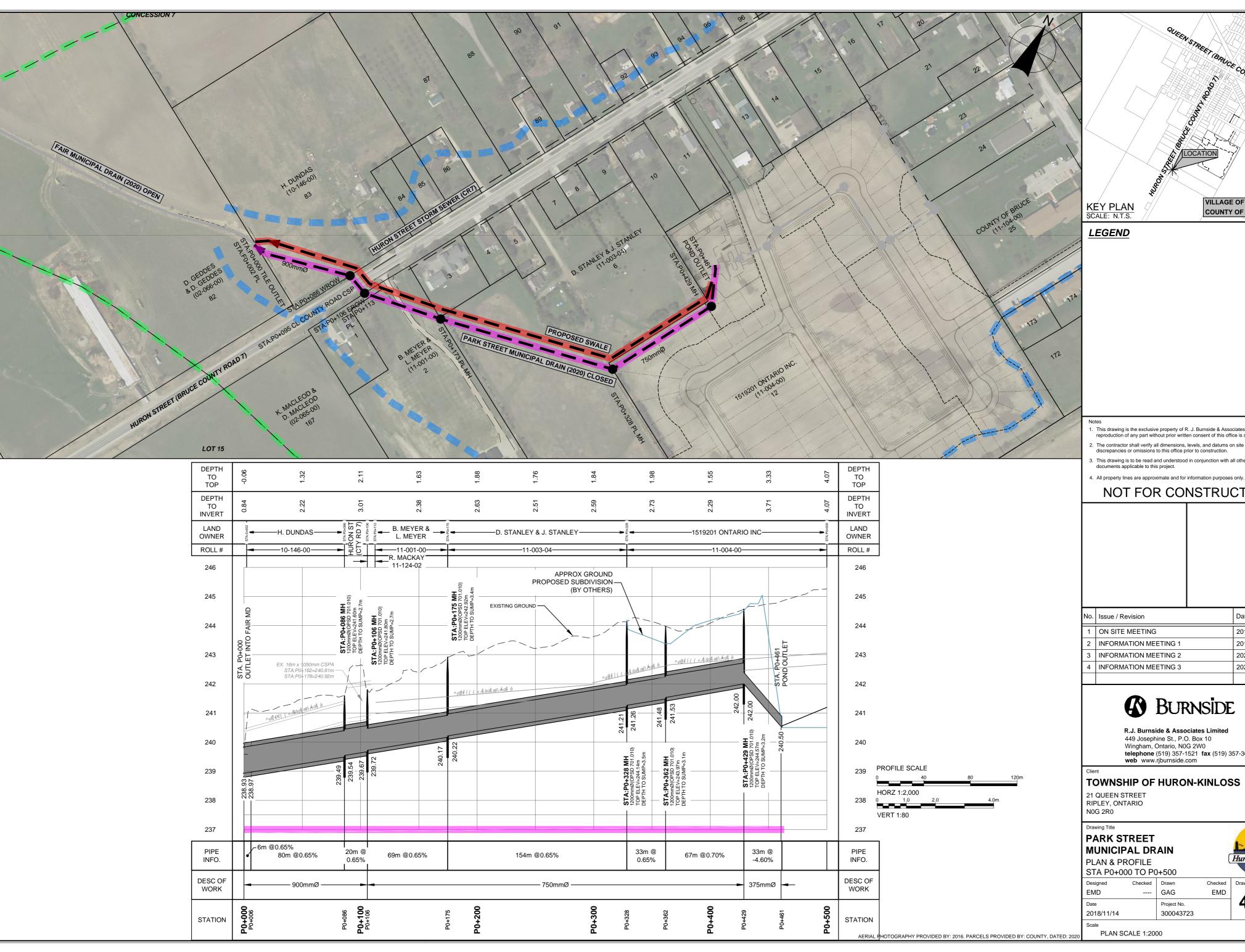
Approx. 86 m of 900 mm dia. Pipe and surface grassed swale.

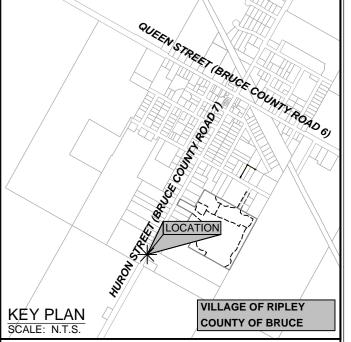
County Road 7 ROW:

Approx. 20 m of 900 mm dia. Bored crossing.









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- The contractor shall verify all dimensions, levels, and datums on site and report any discrepancies or omissions to this office prior to construction.
- This drawing is to be read and understood in conjunction with all other plans and documents applicable to this project.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

No.	Issue / Revision	Date	Auth.	
1	ON SITE MEETING	2018/11/14	EMD	
2	INFORMATION MEETING 1	2019/10/31	EMD	
3	INFORMATION MEETING 2	2020/03/07	EMD	
4	INFORMATION MEETING 3	2020/07/15	EMD	



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TOWNSHIP OF HURON-KINLOSS

21 QUEEN STREET RIPLEY, ONTARIO

PARK STREET

MUNICIPAL DRAIN PLAN & PROFILE

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PLAN SCALE 1:2000

Huron - Kinloss

Proposed Design (cont.)

<u>Upstream of Huron Street to the SWM Pond</u>

Park Street Municipal Drain

MacKay Property:

Approx. 7 m of 750 mm dia. Pipe and surface grassed swale.

Meyer and Martyn Properties:

Approx. 60 m of 750 mm dia. Pipe and surface grassed swale.

Stanley Property:

- Approx. 155 m of 750 mm dia. Pipe.
- Approx. 261 m of surface grassed swale.

Brown Property:

Approx. 106 m of 750 mm dia. Pipe.



Proposed Design (cont.)

SWM Pond Upstream to Park Street

Park Street Municipal Drain

Brown Property:

- Stormwater Management (SWM) Pond.
- Approx. 17 m of 975 mm dia. Pipe.
- Approx. 139 m of 900 mm dia. Pipe.
- Approx. 45 m of 750 mm dia. Pipe.
- Approx. 87 m of 375 mm dia. Pipe.

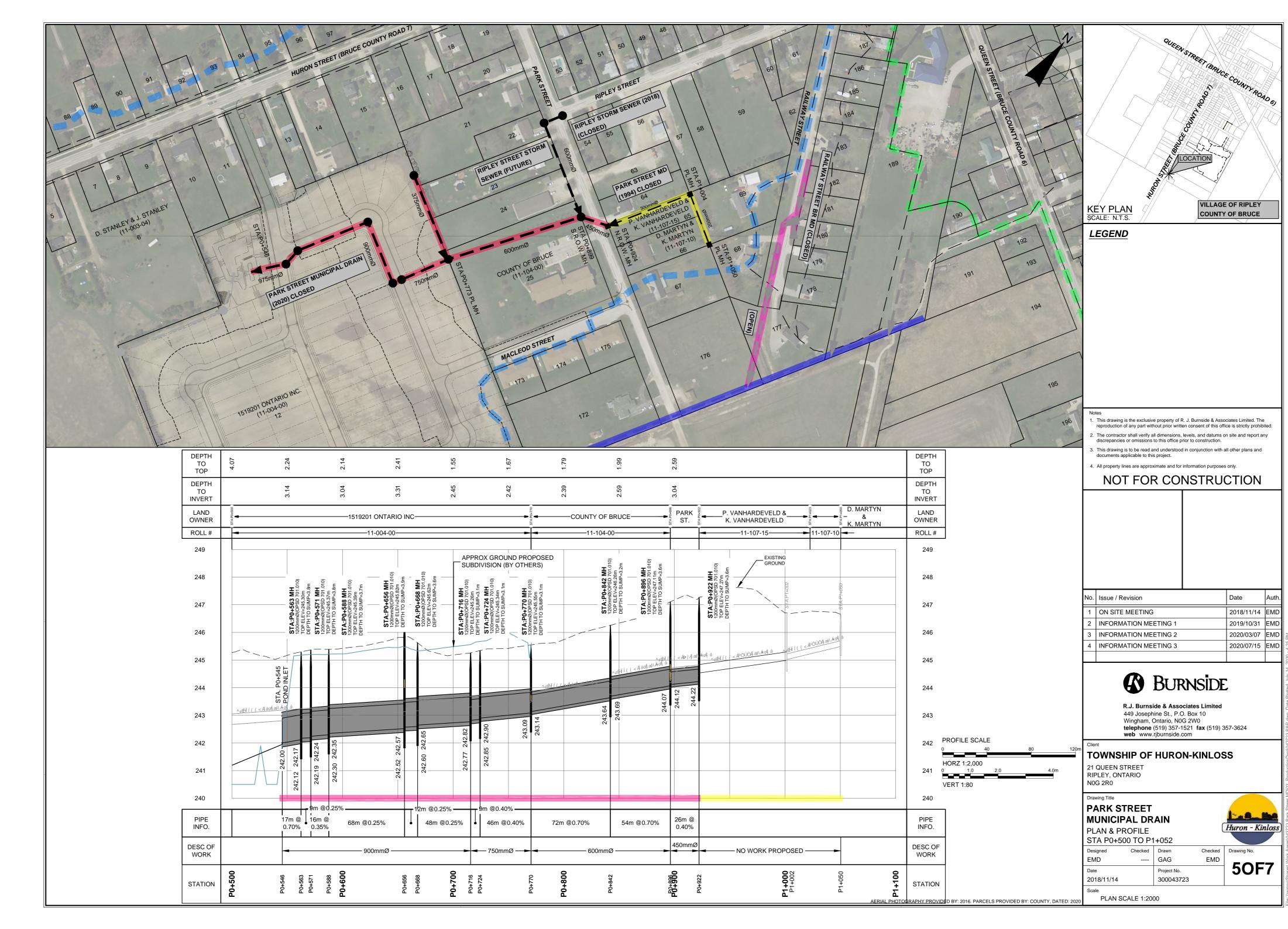
Bruce County Housing Property:

Approx. 129 m of 600 mm dia. Pipe.

Park Street ROW:

Approx. 25 m of 450 mm dia. Pipe.





VILLAGE OF RIPLEY

COUNTY OF BRUCE

Date

2018/11/14 EMD

2019/10/31

2020/03/07

2020/07/15

Huron - Kinloss

50F7

Checked Drawing No.

EMD

Project Cost Estimate



Project Costs - Construction

Construction Costs:

- Typically represent the greatest costs of the project.
- Some examples include:
 - Pipe installation
 - Outlet stilling basin
 - Catchbasins
 - Road and private crossings
 - Channel excavation
 - Berms/Ponds
 - Clearing/Grubbing/Brushing
 - Etc.



Example of a Municipal Drain Being Installed via Wheel Trencher



Project Costs - Allowances

Section 29 – Allowance for Right-of-Way

- Allowance "buys" access/use of the land for the drain, and construction and maintenance activities.
- Land periodically used for access to construct the drain and in any future maintenance/repair work.
- Riparian buffers, access routes also included.
- Currently based on \$17,500/acre.
- Typically a 10 m width in agricultural areas for pipe or channel access.





Project Costs - Allowances

Section 30 - Allowance for Damages

- Damages caused to a property by the construction of the drain or site access (typically a 20 m width in agricultural areas).
- Not given if area is restored as part of the drain.
- Examples include damage to:
 - Lands and crops.
 - Trees, lawns, fences, and other features.





Project Costs - Engineering

Engineering

Preparation of Engineer's Report

- Survey and Field Investigation
- Drain Design and Drawings
- Creating Assessment Schedules
- Coordination with project Stakeholders
- Obtain Agency Approvals
- Report Preparation and Processing
- Presentations to Stakeholders and Council

Construction Services

- Preparation of Tender and Construction Contract
- Periodic Construction Review
- Contract Administration



Field Survey



Project Costs – Sundry and Other

Other Costs

- Conservation Authority Review Fees
- CCTV Pipe Camera Investigation
- Soils Investigations

Sundry Costs

- Overall Project Contingency
- Net HST
- Interest





Project Cost Summary

Approximate Cost of Proposed Improvements

Tota	I Estimated Cost	\$1,060,000	
	Sundry and Other Costs		\$90,000
	Engineering	\$160,000	
	Landowner Allowances	\$105,000	
	Park Street U/S	<u>\$215,000</u>	
	SWM Pond	\$275,000	
	Park Street D/S	\$180,000	
	Fair MD	\$ 35,000	
	Construction	\$705,000	



Preliminary Assessments



Benefit Assessment

Section 22 of the Drainage Act states:

"Lands, roads, buildings, utilities or other structures that are increased in value or are more easily maintained as a result of the construction, improvement, maintenance or repair of a drainage works **may be assessed for benefit**. R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17, s.22"

- Properties are typically assessed for benefit if the drain construction:
 - Provides a direct
 Connection (for tile or surface flows);
 - Protects a property from potentially harmful flows;
 - Increases property value.

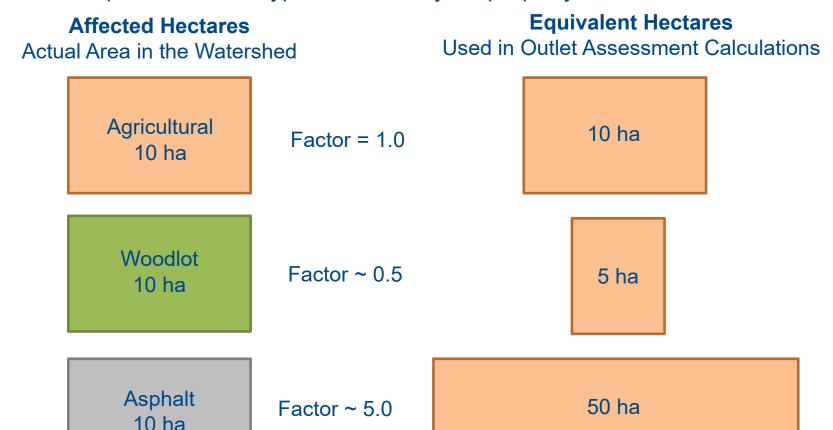


Direct connection of a Private Tile



Outlet Liability Assessment

- > All properties within a watershed are assessed for outlet liability.
 - > Depends on land type and where your property drains to





Special AssessmentsRoads and Utilities

Section 26 of the Act states:

"...a public utility or road authority...shall pay all the increase of cost of such drainage works caused by the existence of the works of the public utility or road authority."

Example of a Road Crossing

Road Authority Pays as a Special Assessment:

20 m Road Crossing (Bore Pipe + Catchbasins)

\$20,000

LESS 20 m Equivalent Drain through Field (Concrete Tile)

(\$1,000)

\$19,000

Upstream Landowners Pay:

\$1,000



Provincial Grants

- Assessments on land used for agriculture (Farm Tax Class) may be eligible for grants through OMAFRA.
- Grant rate in southern Ontario is 1/3 of the assessment on the property for typical Municipal Drainage projects.
- Drain enclosures and properties with an approved development plan are NOT eligible for ADIP grant.



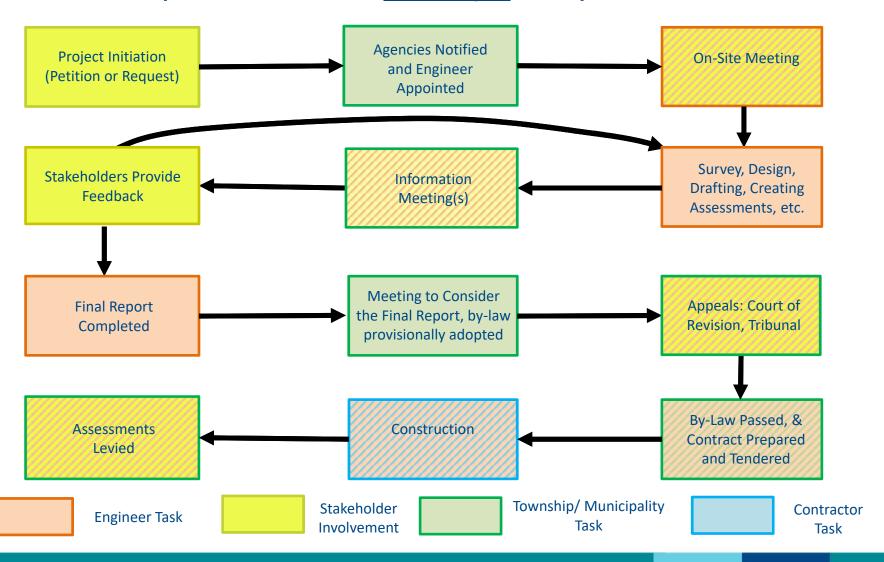


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Next Steps

From this point on what are the "next steps" in the process under the Act?

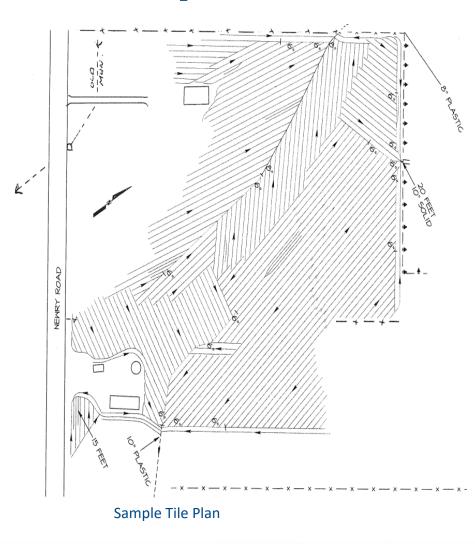




How Can You Help?

If available, we ask that property owners provide us with:

- Farm Tile maps.
- Sump pump/ downspout connection locations.
- Local Knowledge
 - Any known Soil Conditions?
 - Poor soil conditions can effect design
 - Locations of septic systems?
 Where does the Village sanitary sewer end?
 - Other Information?





Questions?

If you have any questions or concerns you can always email or call us:

Grant Collins, Drainage Superintendent

Township of Huron-Kinloss gcollins@huronkinloss.com (519)-395-3735

Ed DeLay, M.Eng., P.Eng.

Appointed Engineer – R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited edelay@rjburnside.com (519)-340-2014



Appealing Assessments

Section 11 the Act states:

"The Engineer **shall**, to the best of the Engineer's skill, knowledge, judgement and ability, **honestly** and **faithfully**, and without fear of, favour or prejudice against any person, perform the duty assigned to the Engineer in connection with any drainage works and make a true report thereon. R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17, s.11."

➤ It is the Engineer's responsibility to assess project costs in a manner they feel is fair and unbiased, however there are various ways to appeal your assessment for a project.

1. Court of Revision

- When the Engineer's Report is completed any landowner can appeal their assessment to the Court, typically made up of members of local Council.
 - We encourage landowners to do so if they feel that they are being assessed unfairly.
 - We recommend that landowners have a sound argument justifying why their assessment should be changed, and which landowner should pay for the reduction in their assessment.

2. Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Appeal Tribunal

- Appeals to the Tribunal essentially goes to court.
- We like to avoid this type of appeal if at all possible, as legal fees can have a large impact on project costs.

